FOR MEN—
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Braces, per pair, 30c. and 40c.
—:o:—
The English Trading Co.

The Kootenay Mail.

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Customs Broker,
REVELSTOKE.

Vol. 2.—No. 40. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., JANUARY 25, 1896. $2.00 a Year.

✦ HALCYON SPRINGS HOTEL ✦
Arrow Lake.
IS now open at these Celebrated Hot Springs for the accommodation of guests. Rates $1.50 to $2.50 a day. Baths 25 cents each or five for $1. Special rates to families or by the month can be arranged.
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Samples tested from 1 lb. to 1 ton in weight
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All Assays made in Duplicate. Certificates forwarded by return.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F. & A.M.
The regular meeting are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
W. F. GRAGE, SECRETARY.

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

Regular meetings are held in Oddfellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.
C. LINDMARK, N.G. E. O. LEWIS, Sec.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1653.
Regular meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday's of each month at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.
E. ADAIR, W.M. J. I. WOODROW, Rec. Secy.

A. McNEIL,
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,
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Haircut, 25c.; Bath, 50c.; Six Shaving Tickets for $1.00.

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Repairing Neatly & Promptly Executed.
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First-class Table ✦ Good Beds ✦ Fire-proof Safe
Telephone ✦ 'Bus Meets all Trains.
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Timber Dues in the Railway Belt.

On a memorandum dated 10th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, it was shown to the Governor-General-in-Council that by the order-in-council of the 25th of July last, the licensees of timber berths situate in the railway belt, in the Province of British Columbia were permitted to pay dues on the timber cut by them at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet B. M. instead of a royalty of 5 per cent. on the sales of lumber, and they were also entitled to receive a rebate of 40 cents per 1,000 on manufactured lumber exported from the Province, except upon lumber shipped to Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. Representations have been made to the Minister of the Interior by the licensees that the new regulation makes the dues on the lumber sold in the Province and shipped to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories higher than formerly when they paid a royalty of 5 per cent. on the sales, instead of a fixed rate of 50 cents per 1,000 feet. The Minister states that lumber at the present time is selling in the Province of British Columbia at from $7 to $9 per 1,000 feet. The royalty thereon at 5 per cent. would therefore amount to from 35 to 45 cents per 1,000 feet, being from 5 to 10 cents per 1,000 feet less than the dues of 50 cents per 1,000 prescribed by the order-in-council of 25th July last, above referred to. The Minister recommended, as it was the intention in passing the said order to give relief to the licensees instead of burdening them with an additional tax on the lumber cut by them, that the dues on lumber sold in the Province and exported to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories be 5 per cent. royalty on the sales, and that the dues on lumber otherwise exported from the Province be at the same rate less a rebate of 40 cents per 1,000 feet. The recommendation was endorsed by the Governor-General in Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a sitting of the County Court will be holden at Revelstoke, B.C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, A.D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOS. D. GRAHAM,
Registrar County Court.

Revelstoke, Jan. 13th, 1895. 39-4t

Private Bill Notice.

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

A. L. HUMPHREYS,
Applicant.

37-6t

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A Live, Hustling Money-Maker
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THE BEST AND FASTEST SELLING BOOK on Mines, Metals and Ores on the market. Liberal terms to good man in your section. This book tells how to find, test, open and work or sell all kinds of mines and describes every Ore, Mineral, Gem and Precious Stone of commercial value. Hundreds selling in British Columbia. You can sell a thousand copies right at home. Price by mail, free, cloth, $1.50; leather, $2.00. Send us your address or order from

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THEY WANT A BIG SLICE

Of the Appropriation Pie for Trout Lake, Says a Correspondent.

SIR,—In your issue of December 28th, 1895, I see a paragraph that will place the Lardeau in a much better position than its elder brother, Trout Lake, so far as the appropriation fund goes. Now, Mr. Editor, it will be to the interests of all your readers if we compare the position of the two camps.

The Lardeau, as stated in the paragraph referred to, has some rich mines and, in the future, will no doubt be a large producer to the world's markets, but that will not be for this year, at least. The Sable creek group and the Lexington group are the only prospective groups that ore will be shipped from, and on these trails already exist which can be used for packing in summer and rawhiding in winter. The Glengarry and other groups beyond, so far as their outlet for ore is concerned, is a point that has yet to be decided, but, no doubt, will come by way of Trout lake. Later finds in Fish Creek are, no doubt, as good as represented, but prospective work has to be done before you can say what is there.

Trout Lake district, on the other hand, has everything to demand an appropriation, and a large one. Mines that are working to-day and will continue to work for years, that have spent thousands of dollars in private trails, should be assisted wherever and whenever possible. To wit: The Silver Cup, Badshot, American and Great Northern. In the spring the Pool group, the Abbott and a host of others will also be producers, which demands a wagon road to the 8-mile bridge. Even to the Forks will be an assistance to both routes. When we consider the immense amount of riches in the North Fork without even a trail to it, is it any wonder that capital fights shy? The following groups will answer the question: The Horne, Blackburn, Passhole, Glengarry, Edna Alice and Missing Link. Not a trail as yet to either. Lots of claims on the groups mentioned would be producers if a good road had been made. Is it possible—is it fair to prospectors that this state of affairs should go on for another year? I leave it to your readers to decide between the two points. One is a producer, the other a splendid prospect. The producer will soon help the prospect if assisted only to its share.

TROUT LAKE.

Trout Lake City, Jan. 15.

Local and Personal Briefs.

J. T. Wilkinson, of the *World*, went down river Thursday.

There will be a sitting of the County Court here on February 13th.

Dr. McKechnie arrived in town today from Victoria. It is his intention to locate here.

The flag was flying from the government offices on Thursday in honor of the opening of the Legislature.

J. Foley, of the Lakeview Hotel, Arrowhead, was in town this week. He says times are "booming" there.

B. R. Atkins, who has been visiting South Kootenay in the interests of the *Mining Record*, returned yesterday.

The collector's notice, which appears in another column, contains information of interest to the taxpayer.

A large number of men are wintering in town, most of them railroaders from the Arrow lake branch, and every shack in the vicinity is occupied.

The number of undesirable characters around town is thinning out as a result of last week's occurrence. Several more of them have "hit the ties" this week.

We have just received new price lists from Jas. McMillan & Co., 200-212 First Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn., the largest hide and fur dealers in the Northwest, and they can be obtained at this office at any time. Their advertisement appears regularly in the MAIL.

Fred Allen, mail carrier to Trout Lake, returned this week from his regular trip. He has four dogs and a toboggan to assist him in the work, and between trips will pack supplies over the Arm between Arrowhead and Thomson's Landing. From the Landing to Trout lake the packing can be done by sleighs.

Invitations are out for the Masonic At-Home, which will be held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next. The officers and members of Kootenay Lodge, No. 15, are noted for their hospitality on these occasions and spare neither trouble or expense to make their annual At-Home the social event of the year.

BORN.

PICARD.—At Revelstoke, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, the wife of E. Picard of a daughter.

Battenberg is Dead.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice of England, who went to Ashanti in a special capacity, and contracted fever there, is dead. Prince Henry Maurice was the third son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg, uncle of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. He married the Princess Beatrice, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1885. They have four children. He was born Oct. 5, 1858, and was Governor of the Isle of Wight and of Carisbrook Castle.

MINERAL LAW AMENDMENTS.

There should be Legislation to Punish Claim Jumping.

Now that the Legislation is in session again, much time will be spent in trying to remedy the mining laws of the province, and much good and bad advice will be voluntarily contributed from the mining districts. Stringent measures should be passed so as to put a stop to claim jumping, but in framing these measures care should be taken so as not to impose additional hardships on the prospector or claim owner.

The Nelson *Tribune* comes forward with the suggestion that if certain sections were taken from the mining law now in force in the State of Idaho, and incorporated into the Mineral Act of this province, that it would have a tendency to put a stop to claim jumping. Now, were this advice followed, it would put additional hardships on the already overburdened innocent prospector, without punishing the guilty claim jumper. This would be equal to punishing the innocent to get at the guilty. Instead. Why not make claim jumping a criminal offence, and thus strike right at the root of the evil. Do not oblige the innocent man to place additional locks on his stable door, but instead, make it unpleasant for the thief who tries to rob him.—Can.

BACK FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A Torontonian's Experience in the Boer Capital.

Many of those who joined in the "rush" for the gold fields of South Africa last year, amongst whom were a number of Canadians, are returning, not having realized their expectations. One of the recent arrivals is Harry Barker, a Torontonian, who returned suffering with an attack of gastric fever. Speaking of his experience in the Transvaal, he said: "There are too many men going to South Africa who have no business there. There are good wages awaiting skilled labor, but it is no place for those who go expecting to make a fortune at haphazard. I was able to get work at my trade, watchmaking, in Johannesberg, but the fever was too much for me. Carpenters and other skilled tradesmen can get a pound a day. Water is very scarce and one is lucky if he gets one or two pints a day; it is brought in carts a distance of 28 miles and retails at 2s 6d a pail. Vegetables come high, potatoes selling at 1s 6d a pound, and cabbages at 4s a head. Board and lodging costs from two to three pounds a week, and one is obliged to put up with poor food and sleep between dirty blankets—no such luxuries as sheets. A white man cannot get a job from a Boer unless another Boer cannot be got to do the work."

He says there are quite a number of Toronto and Ontario men in the South African Republic, and many of them would like to return home if they could.

New Publications.

"Massey's Magazine" is the latest Canadian literary venture, the first number of which has been received. The present publication supersedes "Masseys Illustrated" which has been published by the Massey Press, Toronto, for a number of years, the change in name and form taking place with the beginning of the new year. The publication of a high-class illustrated magazine, at popular prices (10 cents a copy, or $1 a year) is, financially, a hazardous undertaking in Canada, but the owners, arguing from the success of the first edition of 20,000 copies which were all taken up in advance, feel confident of success. The literary and artistic excellence of the first number reflects the highest credit upon the publishers, who promise even better results in the future should their efforts meet with the encouragement from the Canadian public which they certainly deserve.

The roll of class journals in Canada has been augmented by the publication of "Industrial Canada," which, bearing date January, 1896, comes to us from the publisher, W. Candler Johnston, 24 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. The new project has struck out in a direction which, despite the number of trade journals published, does not seem as yet to have been covered. As the title indicates "Industrial Canada" deals with industrial, manufacturing topics, and the articles in the initial number show that those in charge have a familiar acquaintance with high class journalism. It is the intention of the publisher to give more than ordinary attention to Canadian mining interests, and several pages of the first number are devoted to that industry. Typographically the journal is a credit to the printers. The price of subscription has been placed at $1 a year which really puts this journal within the reach of all who would desire to be kept informed of the industrial development of Canada.

THE RIVER ROUTE

Uncertain in Winter—Railway Extension Would Obviate Delay.

The freezing of the Narrows and part of the Lower Arrow lake last week, practically cut off, for a time, all communication between the main line of the C.P.R. and the Lower Kootenay country. This water route can never be entirely depended on, as during severe winters uninterrupted communication would be impossible. The New Denver *Ledge*, however, coming to the rescue of the C.P.R., advocates a self solution of the difficulty, the immediate construction of a railway from the C. & K. branch up the Slocan river to Slocan lake, presumably to connect with the Nakusp & Slocan road. This scheme would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the Slocan lake country, as it would give it a southern outlet, but would not even then establish uninterrupted communication between the main line and the lower country, besides bring a very roundabout way to reach Kootenay lake points. The shortest and most direct route from the main line to Kootenay lake, could be got by extending the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake branch for a distance of fifty miles, through the Trout Lake and Lardo country, to the north end of Kootenay lake, which never freezes, where boats could connect for Kaslo, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay and Nelson, thus securing for the C.P.R. much of the trade, which, for want of a more direct route, now goes over the Great Northern and other American roads.

This road, besides giving direct communication with all Kootenay lake points, would also tap the rich mineral country tributary to Trout lake and Lardo river, as well as the Howser lake and lower Duncan river.

If it was practicable to bridge the North-east Arm of Arrow lake at its mouth, then, the shortest and most direct route could be got by going through the Galena Bay pass to Trout lake, thence down the Lardo valley to Kootenay lake. This would avoid the heavy rock work along the north-west side of the Arm and would shorten the distance about 6 miles.

For Treatment of Low Grade Ores.

An invention of the utmost importance for the treatment of low-grade ore of cripple Creek, Boulder county and other telluride camps has just been successfully demonstrated on a large scale by its inventors, H. R. Cassel and B. C. Heineman, of New York. A 50-ton mill has been erected at Boulder by a few New York capitalists, headed by Robert Lenman, a millionaire, to test the process, and extremely high extraction has been obtained from $8 ores. The mill is now in operation day and night, and the process will open up an immense field of tellurides, hitherto considered untreatable. The inventors use bromine, but recover it continuously at extremely low figures. Mr. Cassel is the inventor of the well-known metallurgist and cyanide processes and is also the originator of the Cassel Gold Extraction Company of Glasgow, to whose process is due the development of the South African gold fields.

TROUT LAKE NOTES.

The rawhide trail to the Silver Cup is now in full swing, a large staff of men being employed thereon. Shipments will commence as soon as the trail is completed.

The Great Northern has four feet six inches clean ore—silver and copper—which will average $90 per ton.

Fred Allen, who is carrying the mail again this winter, arrived this week and proceeded to the Great Northern. A subscription list has been circulated to enable him to make a weekly trip. This will be a great boon to those residing here, but, nevertheless, we think it unjust the way we have been treated in getting our mail.

The cold wave continues.

Trout Lake City, Jan. 15.

Wealth of the Transvaal.

Prof. James Bryce, who has only just returned from a trip to South Africa, in addressing the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce said that there was no doubt that Mashonaland and Matabeleland would prove to be wealthy, but railways were necessary to develop them. A large trade, he said, was developing in the region of Delagoa Bay, but he regretted to see that it was passing from British to German hands. He estimated that the Transvaal's gold mines would produce £700,000,000 worth of gold. Should this estimate prove correct, he added, the ratio between gold and silver might need altering.

B. Laurance's specialties and eye glasses are always in stock, every sight for far and near, at the Revelstoke Pharmacy. Eyes examined free by Dr. McLean.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Parliament now in Session at Victoria.

The second session of the seventh parliament was convened for the despatch of business at Victoria on Thursday. The speech from the throne, which is supposed to outline the programme of the government, contained nothing of more than ordinary interest. After noting with satisfaction the increasing attention in agricultural matters, the speech announces that it is the intention of the government to promote a settlement on the Mainland and Island by providing a system of small holdings. Continuing His Honor said: "You will be pleased to know that my government has completed settlement of the railway land question, for some time in dispute between this province and the Dominion of Canada.

During the past summer my minister of finance issued in London, England, the loan for which your authority was obtained last session, in three per cent. inscribed stock at 95, being an advance of nine per cent. over the loan of 1891, which is evidence of the high credit of British Columbia in the money markets.

I have much pleasure in calling attention to the very important mining developments of the past year, and the present promising outlook in Alberni as well as in other parts of the province. The large output of ore, and the establishment of smelters in the Kootenay district, affords practical proof of the value of the mining industry. It is the intention of the government to foster this industry as much as possible by opening up the interior communications of the country; and with a view to afford reliable information on our mining resources the act of last session providing for the establishment of a bureau of mines has been put into operation.

The importance of railway communication throughout the province is deserving of your earnest consideration, and should any practical proposals be laid before you I have every confidence that they will meet with favor."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, were presented to the Legislature on Thursday in accordance with the usual custom, which produces this important volume at the opening of the House.

The balance sheet as at 30th June shows total liabilities of $6,499,888, which is $3,426,677 above the assets. These latter include $1,132,630 on deposit in the Bank of British Columbia.

The amount of the annual guarantee [illegible] Nakusp & Slocan Railway [illegible] 90. Again this Government receives from the operating company, the C.P.R., 40 per cent. of the gross earnings and this amounted in 1894-95 to $8,495. The province received in 1891-92 the Dominion subsidy of $163,200, and this with the earnings leaves a balance of $17,211 net to the credit of the railway. A statement of the earnings of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway from the date of opening 1st January—to 30th June, 1895, had not been received in time for incorporation in that account.

The revenue for the year as compared with 1893-94, shows a substantial increase which on analysis proves even more gratifying than appears on the surface, the items of increase denoting improvement of a permanent nature. For instance the rents from timber leases have doubled and the mining receipts have swelled over 50 per cent. Real and personal property and the provincial revenue tax all show substantial increases.

Paragraphs of General Interest.

The Ashanti war is off. King Prempeh has accepted the terms of the British.

Prof. Odlum will deliver a free lecture in the Methodist church Wednesday evening. Subject: Alaska.

The management of the local telephone system have decided to reorganize the entire system at considerable cost.

Bernhard Gillam, the celebrated caricaturist of *Judge*, died at Canajoharie, N.Y., on Sunday. He was a native of Oxfordshire, England, and was 38 years of age.

The department of Trade and Commerce has been notified of the proposed establishment of a new line of steamers between Vancouver and San Jose, Guatemala, calling at Seattle and Victoria. The C. P. R. is behind the project.

After a long and honorable career on the bench, Sir Henry Pellew Crease has retired to private life, his resignation from the Supreme court taking effect on Monday last. He has been connected with the judiciary of the Province for more than 25 years.

Mrs. Meakin, proprietress of the Kalamalka Hotel, Vernon, has sold out her stock and effects in that well known hostelry to Mr. Palmore, of Calgary, who will conduct the business in future. Mrs. Meakin, together with her late husband, has represented the proprietorship of the Kalamalka since its opening.

DEEDS OF STRONG MEN

AS RECORDED IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

Latter-Day Athletes Far More Than a Match for Those of Old—Some of the Wonderful Feats Performed by Giants of the Present.

I have often heard it asserted, says a writer in the New York Advertiser, that the human race was degenerating in regard to personal strength and activity; that the ancients were physically stronger than the men of modern times. In searching through the records of athletes of ancient Greece, etc., I have been enabled to make some comparison between the strong men of that time and those of the present day, which, I think, shows conclusively that the present generation are far ahead of any authenticated record we can find of the ancient. The idea that the human race as a whole is degenerating is a popular delusion, founded on ignorance of the plainest and most undeniable facts. The idea that men are falling off in size is a mistaken one. There are good grounds for doubting that any man of former times ever performed a feat of strength beyond the powers of the strongest man of the present time. In popular estimation Samson (the original one) remains the typical strong man, and many will think it sacrilege to doubt his claim to be the strongest man that ever lived. Yet, what feat is recorded of him that has any undoubted definite value as a measure of strength? He killed a young lion with his hands. Polydamus also killed with his bare hands a huge and fierce lion, and so did Richard Cœur de Leon, according to history.

Another celebrated athlete who flourished about 500 B.C. was Milo of Crotona, a Greek town in the south of Italy. In his case also we have nothing recorded by which we can form any accurate idea of his strength. He was victor six times at the Olympic games, and among the things attributed to him are the following: Binding a cord round his head, he could break it by retaining his breath and swelling out his veins; with his elbow resting on his side he defied anyone to open his closed fist; standing on an oiled quoit he defied anyone to push him off it. The last is sheer nonsense, the first two indefinite. Samson or Sandow of the present day can bind chains around their arms, and by swelling their muscles can burst the chains easily, which I consider a much harder thing to do than breaking a cord—that would be child's play for them.

Milo was also credited with having carried a 4-year-old heifer through the Stradium of Olympia, killed it with a blow of his fist, and afterward ate it all on one day. There are several men of to-day who are credited with the power to kill an ox with the blow of the fist. Now, unless the heifer was four times his own weight, it was no great feat to carry it, and if it was four times his own weight, then it was impossible for him to have eaten it in a day, even allowing a wide margin for offal. All these records, however, still leave us ignorant of how strong he was.

Coming to more recent times, we find Thomas Topman, an Englishman, who exhibited about 1740. He was about 5 10 inches in height, and weighed in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, and was very strongly built. Topman's feats were feats of real strength, and he is the first performer that could bear comparison with those of the present day. Here are two of the best records of real strength recorded of him. He stood on a platform which had two parallel bars at a convenient height on his right and left, on which to place his hands. Below him on a lower platform were three barrels of water, weighing about 1,800 pounds. These he raised together by a chain from them passed through the platform on which Topman stood, and was attached to a belt that passed over his neck and shoulders, then lifted the whole by straightening his arms and legs. His other famous record was lifting by sinews with his hands a frame on which rested a stone weighing 850 pounds.

It is my candid opinion that there are men living at the present time of greater personal strength than any Milo or Topman. We will now take the following records against Topman's lift of 1,800 pounds. In this country some twenty years ago several [illegible] their attention to devising [illegible] for lifting heavy weights, with the following results: Dr. S. W. Winship lifted 2,601 pounds, John J. Ludwig 2,701 pounds, A. A. Batts, 2,737 pounds, and William L. Curtis, at present editor of the Spirit of the Times, 3,223 pounds—1,423 pounds more than Topman. There is no doubt but that the apparatus of these athletes was superior to that used by Topman, but Donald Dinnie, the famous Scottish athlete, with apparatus inferior to Topman's in that he had no supports for his arms, with power straps, lifted 1,904 pounds. In 1884 Louis Cyr, a young Canadian, standing under a plank, with legs slightly bent at the knees, back bent forward, and his hands resting on a stool, pushed up with his back, arms and legs the plank with pigeon resting on it, weighing 2,573 pounds, and a few years later the same athlete, using the same method, raised 2,828 pounds.

In hand lifting there is less room for improved apparatus, and here again the modern strong men completely eclipsed Topman. Dr. Winship lifted 1,200 pounds, William B. Curtis 1,230, L. Lensing 1,384, David L. Dowd 1,424 pounds, and Jefferson of Boston lifted with his hands alone 1,574 pounds, nearly double Topman's best lift.

There are generally from half a dozen to a score of athletes, each proclaiming himself the strongest man on earth. Here are some of them: Samson, Kordnely, [illegible] Cyclops, Ajax, Atlas, the [illegible] Hercules and [illegible] in the writer's opinion, [illegible] strongest man in the world to-day.

BITTER-SWEET.

A couple once, that had lived in strife,
Quarreled and split about their diet.
He said: "'Tis lamb." "'Tis mutton!" she cried
"And good mutton, too, and naught beside."

And finally, as things grew worse,
They applied to law and got a divorce.

When seven long years had passed away
They chanced, in good humor, to meet one day.

And then they agreed the hatchet to bury,
Again to love and again to marry.

They were married the same evening,
With hopes of happiness full and bright.

But at breakfast, she said with a sort of jeer:
"That was mutton, you know, my dearest dear!"

A Dangerous Metamorphosis.

HE.

'Tis but a little thing I ask;
A trifle, nothing more, I swear;
'Tis not a heavy, gruesome task
That wrinkles brow of silvery hair;
'Tis something, dear, that if you give,
You cannot fairly deem amiss;
'Tis nothing more than as I live,
A little, simple, single kiss.

SHE.

This little thing you boldly ask;
This trifle light, to you, as air;
Perhaps to me death fears unmask
That well may cause me to beware,
For this same simply single kiss
Might soon develop into kisses;
And I from having been amiss,
Become, in consequence, a Mrs.

—Ernest Graham Dewey in Life.

Shots of Wit.

The man who puts his reliance on the roosters is on his way to work when the man who relies on an alarm clock is still dreaming of the angels.—Atchison Globe.

Mrs. Workaday—Oh, I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man. Mr. Workaday (straightening)—So do I, my dear. Mrs. W.—John, the coal-hod is empty.—Boston Courier.

No Help There.

His clothes were much the worse for wear, and he had a hungry (and especially thirsty) look in his eye as he approached a gentleman who was on the point of entering his club.

"Excuse me, sir," he said, "but could you help me to get something to eat? I haven't had anything for three days."

"Do you live in New York?"

"Yes, sir. I have lived here all my life."

"Ah, poor man! I don't see how I can help you, then! If you had been a non-resident I could have asked you to dine with me at the club."—Life.

Great Strain on the System.

Cultured Miss—I'm tired to death, Friend—Where have you been?

Cultured Miss—To an orchestral rehearsal.

Friend—That shouldn't tire you.

Cultured Miss—Yes, but they played three or four popular selections, not classical, you know—just perfectly delightful and jolly.

Friend—Then what tired you?

Cultured Miss—Trying to look bored, of course.—New York Weekly.

It's Chance to see.

"I am going home," sadly remarked the man who had left the theatre in the middle of the play.

"What is the matter?" asked his friend.

"So much theatre hat. I'm not coming back again until a show with a flying trapeze act in it comes along."—Washington Star.

The Sour-mouthed Board.

In Russia it was the common belief up to the time of Peter the Great that Christmas trees were also scaffolds, and that anyone who got merry intoxicated or having his beard cut would never grow in with the true Peter above referred to ordered the trees cut up so as to supply firewood, and when they refused to comply with his orders he had the wealthy merchants' beards cut off, taxes 100 rubles for each beard not permitted to grow, and each beard sent under a comb for the same purpose. Finally the magistrates were notified that their patriotism would be questioned if they should fail to do their duty in this matter. They need not expect that St. Nicholas, the caretaker of heaven, would be able to distinguish them from the Bearded Turks. This had the desired effect.—St. Louis Republic.

Missing Links.

Two centuries have increased England's wealth fifty-fold.

There are about 1,500 theatres in Europe.

Italy [illegible] music.

A [illegible] of the late Mr. Spurgeon recently [illegible] in London.

[illegible] tea plant in Japan grows to [illegible]

Female [illegible] are [illegible] to be [illegible] in Paris and other French cities.

Jerusalem has 135 places where liquor is sold, the license fees going to Constantinople.

Idealists.

Idealists are persons who profess to doubt the existence of kicked shins, nickel-plated razor handles and bacon rind, but there are in the world [illegible] who are not [illegible] fools. Perhaps it is for that we are. [illegible] we would be [illegible] something [illegible] everyone knows that the mind has much to do with the condition of the body. It is entirely possible to cure some diseases by persistently believing that they do not exist and acting accordingly. But all maladies will not yield to such treatment.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Mirror and Farmer says: We have an experiment in progress in which five spayed heifers are being [illegible] against five steers and heifers [illegible] five steers, the entire fifty on a [illegible] all fed [illegible] far as fed by the same hand, and all from the same kind of cows. The object of the experiment is to determine not only the cost of producing beef under these conditions, but the quality of the beef as well.

A Beautiful Swiss Custom.

A Swiss mother believes that her child will have bad dreams unless it is rocked to sleep. And so, bending over the drowsy little one's couch, she sings soothing songs of green pastures and still waters until the little one has breathed itself peacefully into the land of Nod.

Commercial Printing

A SPECIALTY.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS;

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A full stock of flour, feed, milk, sugar, tobacco, etc. kept in stock at Revelstoke. All orders for general groceries promptly filled.

PRICES RIGHT.

Grand Carnival

At the Revelstoke **SKATING RINK**

Saturday Evening, February 1st

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BEST FANCY AND COMIC COSTUMES.

H. LOUGHEAD,
Manager.

Admission 25 cents. **Doors open at 7.30 p.m.**

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

Estate of J. D. Sibbald

The stock forming part of this estate consisting of Gent's Furnishings, Canned Goods, Teas, Tinware, and some Fine Rope, etc., is now being sold off

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE GOOD BARGAINS.

Now at an end

The Free Use of a $2500 Institution.

IN future, the public will find Telephone Toll Offices at H. N. Coursier's store, Bourne Bros.' store, and Dr. McLean's pharmacy. Those wishing Telephones please order early. The system is to be greatly improved at a large cost and operating expenses increased. Your patronage is solicited. The enterprise benefits you daily. Only Bell's high-grade instruments in use. Business houses, $4 per month; Private residences, $2.50 per month.

W. COWAN.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Election of Officers—Annual Report of the Council.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the school house Tuesday morning. The attendance was not large, and the whole time of the meeting was taken up with the election of officers and consideration of the Council's annual report.

The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: J. D. Sibbald, President; H. A. Brown, Vice-President; C. E. Shaw, Secretary-Treasurer; Councillors—T. L. Haig, F. B. Wells, J. Abrahamson, J. L. Woodrow, Jas. W. Vail, H. N. Coursier, W. M. Brown, C. B. Hume, Chas. Abrahamson.

The Council presented the following as their annual report, which was adopted:

The first meeting for organization of the Board was held on the 6th July last, and the first meeting under charter on August 12th. The by-laws were adopted at the first meeting, and a copy sent to each of the 33 members. The subscription was placed at $3.00 for the balance of the year ending December 31st, 1895.

The Council has taken up several questions and trust that their action in these matters will meet with your approval. The first in point of date and importance was the question of the new C.P.R. bridge over the Columbia River at this point. The Council, finding that the C.P.R. had no intention of constructing the bridge in such a way as to leave the navigation of the river free and unobstructed, took the matter up in a memorial to The Government, with the result that the C.P.R. changed their original plans by putting in a through span which would allow 28 feet head room at highest water mark recorded. The Council believed this to be an inadequate provision and pressed the matter further; but the Railway Committee of the Privy Council considered this sufficient and approved the company's plans, the railway company being required to put in a draw or swing bridge as soon as the needs of navigation require it or at the request of the Committee.

The question of the title to land at Revelstoke was taken up with the Provincial and Dominion Governments, and the correspondence bearing on this and other matters will be placed before you.

Hearing that the B. C. Ironworks Co. intended to establish a branch of their works in West Kootenay, the Council approached them with a view to inducing them to locate here, and obtained from Mr. Main a promise of a land bonus to them on which to place their plant.

The establishment, by the government, of a cold storage system here was another matter taken up by the Council, but it appears, on the authority of Mr. Robertson, the dairy commissioner, that no establishments of this kind are subsidised by the government at inland points.

The Council were informed on reliable authority that the Provincial Government are about to build a jail in West Kootenay: we have asked our member to look after the interests of this section in the matter: it is estimated that between $6,000 and $7,000 would annually be expended in the town by an institution such as this.

The C.P.R. have kindly offered to erect a cabinet for the reception of minerals at the station, and we have already secured the nucleus for a collection.

Several questions are now engaging the attention of the Council, amongst others the C.P.R. freight rates, the need for a steamer on the Columbia north of Revelstoke, and above all the advisability of advertising the resources of the country tributary to Revelstoke.

The attention of the C.P.R. should be directed to the condition of the road leading to their freight shed, which is impassable for two-thirds of the year, and to the shed itself which is a disgrace to the railway and the town.

It is advisable that a Board-room should be secured for the use of the Board.

In submitting this somewhat meagre report we feel sure that you will appreciate the difficulties to be met with in starting an organization of this kind, and we trust that you will bear with our deficiencies and credit us with our efforts.

We hope that the close of the year 1895 will see the town of Revelstoke the distributing point for the whole of the Kootenay District, a position which she must sooner or later undoubtedly attain.

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

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

THE AMIABLE COUPLE HAVE A LITTLE DOMESTIC TILT.

Bowser Thinks His Wife Made a Deliberate Attempt on His Life Through Loading His Shoes—A Serious Misunderstanding Which he Gets Boniga Over.

"Has anything happened?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as Mr. Bowser got home fifteen minutes late the other evening and was limping on his left leg as he came down the hall.

"Nothing more than that. I came within an ace of being brought home in my coffin," he replied, as he kicked his left shoe across the sitting room.

"Is it possible? Why, what was it?"

"Blood poisoning," he hoarsely whispered, as he fell back on the lounge.

"But how? You were all right when you went away at noon. How can you have blood poisoning?"

"How can one person take another's life when they coolly, deliberately and maliciously set about it?" he shouted in reply.

"Who has tried to take your life? Why don't you explain matters?"

"Mrs. Bowser," he said, as he rose up and stood before her with his right hand outstretched, "what do you see in my palm?"

"Why, I see a vest buckle, a shirt stud and a nickle. What have they to do with your narrow escape from blood poisoning?"

"What have they to do? This noon I put on this pair of shoes to get the others mended. I had scarcely left the house when I began to limp. Before I reached the office I was suffering intensely. When I pulled off my shoe to investigate I found—

"You found those articles, of course," she finished, as he hesitated and glared at her in an awful way.

"Exactly, Mrs. Bowser, exactly! Who put them there? What was the object? If anyone in this family wants to get rid of me and get my life insurance and marry again, why don't they take an ax and kill me in a decent, respectable way? Why cause me days or weeks of useless suffering?"

"Don't be foolish, Mr. Bowser. In the first place I didn't know that you had changed your shoes. In the next, it's a wonder you didn't find a hairbrush, comb, paper of pins, handglass and a pint of buttons in your shoes. You are one of the most careless men around the house I ever heard of."

"Mrs. Bowser, are you talking to me?"

"I am."

"I'm a careless man, am I?"

"Very careless, Mr. Bowser."

"I deny it! I deny it in toto! Even a born fool would not drop buttons and buckles and nickels into his shoe. If there's a careful, methodical man in this town, I'm—"

"For instance," she interrupted, "you ran upstairs to change your shoes."

"Among your cuffs," she went on, "were the lick hammer, that window catch you thought you lost on the street car, two cigars and your missing pocketknife. A month ago your gas pinchers and the key of the music box were suddenly missing. To day I found them in the pocket of one of your summer coats. The last time we changed girls you thought the old one carried off your paper cutter and a sheet of 50 postage stamps. I found them to day in the hip pocket of those light pants you tore on the fence, you remember."

"Mrs. Bowser, I remember nothing!" he interrupted—"that is, I remember that if those things were found where you say they were they were deliberately placed there by a certain person. However, the subject has been sufficiently discussed and we will drop it. There is a great moral lesson in this thing which you should not see, of course, I am a very unusual man, but don't carry the thing too far—not too far, Mrs. Bowser! Even the worm will turn, and when he turns he knows no pity."

And for the next half hour Mr. Bowser tried to carry about a benign and magnanimous expression and to treat Mrs. Bowser as a child who has done wrong, but could be forgiven on a plough, but his efforts was a failure. As he went upstairs after his pipe he met the cat and kicked her, and after filling his pipe in the box with his neckties he sat down and groaned.

"Of course, but I've got to put my foot right down, or there'll be no living with that woman in three months more."

M. QUAD.

Languages of the World.

It is est[illegible] that the chief languages of the world are spoken by the following number of people: [illegible] over 900,000,000; English, about 100,000,000; Russian, 75,000,000; German, over 60,000,000; Spanish, 45,000,000; French, [illegible]; Japanese, [illegible]; Italian, over 36,000,000; Turkish, over 25,000,000.

Microbes in Bread.

According to the British Medical Journal, Dr. Troitzki, writing in the Russian medical periodical Vrachi, states, according to Nature, that [illegible] that new and fresh bread may contain no microorganisms, as the heat [illegible] the bread is sufficient to kill them. As soon, however, as the bread becomes stale it is asserted to be about twenty times only harmless but also palatable. He does find in it an excellent nutrient medium. White or wheat-meal bread is a better medium than black or rye-meal, as the latter contains a greater percentage of acidity. Dr. Troitzki's experiments with pathogenic bacteria gave the following results: [illegible] on the crumb of wheaten at the end of 23 to 31 days, on the crust for 2 days, [illegible] on the crumb for 37 days, and on the crust [illegible] 30 to 50 days on the crumb, and 12 days on the crust; with the bacillus of great suppuration 20 to 30 days on both.

Ferry—West Kootenay District.

SEALED PROPOSALS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Thursday, 6th February next, for the right to maintain and operate a ferry across the Columbia River at Trail, and within a limit of two miles above and below that place, for a term of five years from 1st August next.

Proposals must give a description of the size and kind of boat intended to be used, the mode of propelling the same, and the various rates of toll proposed to be collected, and give the names of two persons who are willing to execute a bond for $500 to secure the faithful carrying out of the contract.

The competition will be on the rate of tolls and the amount of bonus to be paid to the government annually for the exclusive privilege of operating a ferry. A certified cheque to cover the amount of the first year's bonus must accompany the proposal.

All officers of the Government, with their animals and freight, to pass free.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands and Works Department,
39-3t Victoria, B.C., 6th January, 1896.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION OF WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the Assessment Act are now due for the year 1896. All of the above-named taxes collectible within the Revelstoke Division of the District of West Kootenay are now payable at my office.

Assessed taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz.:—

If paid on or before June 30th, 1896:—
Provincial Revenue, $3 per capita.
One-half of one per cent. on real property.
Two per cent. on wild land.
One-third of one per cent. on personal property.
One-half of one per cent. on income.

If paid after June 30th, 1896:—
Two-thirds of one per cent. on real property.
Two and one-half per cent. on wild land.
One-half of one per cent. on personal property.
Three-fourths of one per cent. on income.

J. D. GRAHAM,
Assessor and Collector.
January 4th, 1896. 39-5t

Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company

NOTICE.

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

A. J. WEAVER BRIDJMAN,
Victoria, B.C. Secretary.
December 20th, 1895. 37-4t

Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company

NOTICE.

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

A. J. WEAVER BRIDJMAN,
Victoria, B.C. Secretary.
December 21st, 1895. 37-4t

Administrator's Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Official Administrator.

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

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

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
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Hot Springs,
Nakusp, Three Forks
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Kootenay Lake Points,
Trail Creek, Rossland,
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Leaves Wigwam for Nakusp and Robson, Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m.
Leaves Robson for Nakusp, Wigwam and Canadian Pacific Railway points east and west, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m.
Connection is made at Robson with C. & K. Ry. for Nelson and with steamer "Lytton" for Trail Creek and Northport.
For local time card of the Company's steamers on Kootenay Lake apply to the purser on board.
For full information as to tickets, rates, etc., apply to T. Allan, Secretary, Nelson, B.C.

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Intermediate $30; Steerage $20.
Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.
Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, to
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or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

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

T. L. HAIG,
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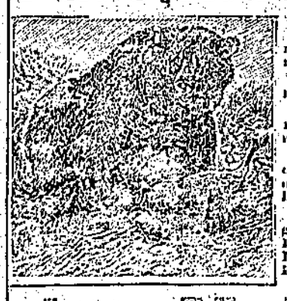
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