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# The Kootenay Mail.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED PAPER.

Vol. 9.—No. 44. REVELSTOKE, B. C. JANUARY 31 1903. $2.00 Per Year

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## GEN. SUPT. MARPOLE RETURNS.

### $1,000,000 to be Spent on Pacific Division.

*Great Railway Improvements Projected.*

General Supt. Marpole returned from Montreal Tuesday. Referring to rumored changes he said he was not leaving the Pacific division. As to the extension of the Pacific division beyond the present limits, that has been considered by the management for some time past. Owing to tremendous increase in mileage and particularly in volume of business of Western division, in order to afford relief the Pacific division must be extended or a new division created.

The details of improvements to be made this year are not yet arranged but on the Pacific division over

$1,000,000 WILL BE EXPENDED

in this direction. The reconstruction of the old section of the Vancouver hotel so as to complete the general scheme of that building has been decided on making it the finest hotel on the coast.

NEW STATION AT GOLDEN.

The only new building decided, except the hotel contracts now in hand at Glacier, Field, Laggan and Emerald Lake is the station and telegraph office at Golden, to which point the repeating station is to be moved from Donald.

THE PERMANENT WAY

is to be relaid with 80 lb. steel from Vancouver to Revelstoke. 13,000 tons of rails are under order for this purpose.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

will be the wiping out of the big hill at Field, a new steamship service between Westminster and Victoria with one of the finest and fastest boats in commission, daily Imperial Limited west of the great lakes, and provision of cars to meet all demands of lumber and shingle men.

## PROVINCIAL MINING ASSOCIATION

### Branch Formed for Revelstoke.

On Thursday afternoon a meeting, originally convened at the KOOTENAY MAIL office, and adjourned to No. 2 firehall, was held for the purpose of forming a local branch of the Provincial Mining Association, promoted at Victoria with a view to embracing the whole province. C. F. Lindmark was appointed chairman and J. A. Kirk sec-treas. The following also attended: Supt. Kilpatrick, Messrs. McCarter, Woodrow, Cowan, Bradley, Haggen, Scott, Kincaid, Ward, Robinson, Wells, Coursier, E. Ward, Le Maistre, Montgomery, Johnson, Pool, Saunderson, W. M. Brown, H. J. Bourne, Field and Leake.

F. B. Wells wished it understood the organization should be distinct from the Board of Trade which in the past had been a political organization.

Several members stated the proposed organization was entirely independent.

It was resolved to organize the Revelstoke branch of the Association and the chairman, Messrs. Wells, Bradley, Pool, McCarter, Kirk and Kincaid were appointed a committee to get the membership roll signed. It was resolved to hold a general meeting in the opera house on Monday evening, to elect officers and delegates to a convention to be held at Victoria on Feb. 25th.

J. A. Kirk gave an interesting address on the mining laws, showing how the industry was regarded as a means of raising revenue for the government. For instance the fee for crown granting had been raised from $5 to $10 and then $25. The taxation of companies was oppressive, and instanced the fee of $100 charged a company for a miner's license.

Mr. McCarter regarded the institution as one which should not merely work in the present but in the future and pointed out for instance the great service the Association could do the district by publishing authoritative reports regarding its mineral resources.

It was decided to make the membership fee $1.

Those present signed the membership roll.

## SKATING CARNIVAL.

A mask parade carnival was held at the rink Wednesday, when the display of costumes was the best of the season. The following were the costumes as far as obtainable:

Mrs. Dunne, Amazon Queen; Mrs. Hume, Little Red Riding Hood; Mrs. Hopgood, her grandmother; Miss Major, Normandy Bride; Miss Dunne, S.A.C. Trooper; Miss B. Sawyer, Queen Elizabeth; Miss Anderson, Red, White and Blue; Miss Roman, flag costume; Mrs. Stone, ——; Misses Valentine, Two Little Girls in Blue; Miss Brown, ——; W. Bews, French Masquerader; Fred. Young, Drummer Boy; Bert Lawrence, Brownie; T. J. Smith, Turk; L. Schnider, British Lion; H. Burridge, Royal Scots; C. S. Dent, Revelstoke hockey player; Percy Dunne, Spirit; Earl Pettipiece, Tracy; E.M. Allum, Cavalier; Geo. Beavo, Mephistopheles; Percy Boyd, Woman; G. Wickens, Timothy Tackhammer; J. A. Dallas, Soldier; Geo. Clark, Diogenes and his tub; E. Jackson, Dude.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Ladies—1st Miss Sawyer, sterling silver hand mirror; 2nd Miss Major, jewel case.

Gents—1st W. Bews, clock.

Boys—Bert Lawrence, ping-pong set.

Girls—Miss Dunne, ping-pong set.

The band was in attendance during the evening. The ice was in excellent condition.

## CURLING,

### The Trip to Rossland.

(By W. A. Foote.)

The fifth annual bonspiel of the Kootenay Curling Association was held at Rossland last week. Nelson sent three rinks, Sandon three, Phoenix one and Greenwood and Revelstoke two each, making a total of eleven visiting rinks. The representatives of Revelstoke were Messrs. Brown (skip), Dallas, Graham and Coghlan in one rink and Dr. Carruthers (skip), Flindt, Kincaid and Foote in the other. The open events were the Mackintosh Cup for all comers, the Grand Challenge Cup, the Oliver Cup and the Walkerville Cup. The close events, for one rink from each club, were the Hudson's Bay and the Packett. Revelstoke got into the finals of the Grand Challenge, but there Dr. Carruthers' rink lost to Dr. Boucher's Phoenix rink by one point, 11 to 12. Hugh Brown just lost the Hudson's Bay Cup by the same narrow margin of one point.

THE ICE

was unfortunately almost as bad as at Sandon last year. A strong thaw set in on Monday and continued till Saturady night, making fine play an impossibility. Under the circumstances, play was remarkably good, Dr. Carruthers' rink affording the surprise of the meeting, and putting up what the Rossland Miner called a series of great games. Hugh Brown's rink had the bad luck to play no less than three tied games, and lose every one on playing off the tie, and as the Revelstoke second rink did the same thing twice, our luck was none too good. The failure of the ice was a great disappointment, for even on the slush we had, the Phoenix and Rossland and Nelson finishes were magnificent displays.

AFTER THE BONSPIEL

was over on Saturday night, the War Eagle boys gave us a smoker, which included one of the finest wrestling and boxing matches our team ever witnessed. The boys will not soon forget the sleigh drives in the starlight. Host Harry Mackintosh, of the Hoffman, put up some most enjoyable rides behind his quick-steppers and drove some lucky members of the team to the Le Roi and Black Bear mines, whose hospitable superintendent and master mechanics showed them what mines really are.

On Monday

THE SOLE SURVIVORS

of the bonspiel were Messrs. Kincaid, Foote and Carruthers, and to pass the afternoon they challenged Rossland to a final match. The ice was in perfect condition and after a most exciting contest and some magnificent play on both sides, Dr. Carruthers' rink (with Mr. Grigor playing lead for him) beat Rossland's crack team by one point.

THE ROSSLAND CLUB

made us all honorary members for the week, a courtesy greatly appreciated by all, especially perhaps by the one who tried, not without success, to teach Rossland to play billiards and snooker pool. No Revelstoke account of the bonspiel would be complete without thanking Messrs. Fraser, Gilmore, Grigor, MacKenzie and Harry Mackintosh—among many others—for an exceedingly pleasant visit to the Golden City.

In zinc buying one smelter unit equals 20 lbs. 100 smelter units equals 1 short ton. Zinc purchasers pay for the ore on a basis of 60 per cent zinc, with a penalty in favor of the smelter when the ore falls short of this quality, and in favor of the zinc ore owner when it exceeds it. Ninety-five per cent of the silver contents are paid for, but an agreed number of ounces is deducted first for it being in such bad company as zinc. This deduction varies from 6 to 10 ounces per ton.

Says the Ledge: A representative of the Carter White Lead Co., of Omaha and Chicago, has been in the Coeur d'Alene district the past week interviewing owners, with a view to contracting for the silver-lead mine output, at $1 12 1-2 a hundred, as against 3½c, the flat rate offered by the American Smelting & Refining Company. The Omaha people are prepared to take 300,000 tons of concentrates a year. There is good ground for the belief that a better price will be paid for lead in the near future, as the Carter White Lead Co. consumes about 4 per cent of the entire lead output of the United States, and if the company concludes to stand out against the smelter combine it will undoubtedly be in the market for B.C. ores and lead product.

## CITY COUNCIL.

The first general meeting of new council was held last night. Present: The mayor, Ald. McLeod, McMahon and Foote.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees appointed by the mayor were confirmed:

Executive & Finance—Ald. Hume, Law, McLeod.

Works—Ald. McMahon, Foote, Taylor.

Fire, Water & Light—Ald. McLeod, Foote, Hume.

Health, Bylaws & Licenses—Ald. Law, Taylor, McMahon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

H. E. Gillis re sale debentures.

R. Gordon requiring wood for powerhouse. J. Anderson to be allowed to make up contract to 50 cords, other 10 cords to be $2.85 per cord; works committee to report on future supply.

SCHOOLS.

School trustees reported estimates for school for year as follows: Salaries, $4260, principals salary having been increased $10 a month; janitor, $660; secretary, $60; cementing basement, $400; fence, $150; fuel, $300; stationery, $150; incidentals, $150; total $6,180. Government grant is estimated at $4,800, leaving about $1400 to be made up by city.

PETITION.

Petition was read drawing attention to necessity of a gymnasiam, reading-room and public library and suggesting part of old school buildings be made available for purpose.

Ald. McLeod, McMahon, Law and Foote spoke in favor of suggestion being taken up.

The mayor said the council might assist by giving a lot, building and lighting, but he considered it should not be a future charge on the city but provided for by a separate body of citizens. He appointed Ald. McLeod, Foote and Law a committee to enquire into the best means of carrying out the scheme.

BOARD OF WORKS.

The mayor instructed works committee to take up question of providing city hall.

MUNICIPAL LAW.

Resolved to ask T. Taylor, M.P.P., to meet council and citizens to consider amendments required to municipal law.

WATER AND LIGHT RATES.

A general discussion took place on charges for water for baths, closets and lawns, and the sentiment was the rates on the former should be remitted.

Ald. McLeod suggested the rate for installation of electric light be reduced.

The mayor considered it should be done at actual cost.

Matter referred to fire, water & light committee, city solicitor to prepare bylaw re charges.

In reply to the mayor the city clerk said there was about $1500 of water and light accounts owing and aldermen expressed the opinion if water and light accounts were not paid within two months the supply should be cut off.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Ald. Foote urged procuring trucks for fire department. Referred to F.W. & L. committee.

VAULT.

The question of safe for city papers was discussed and it was decided to sell one of the safes to the Silver Cup for $150 and build a vault in proposed city hall.

## BOARD OF TRADE

### Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the board was held Thursday, the president, C. F. Lindmark, in the chair. G. S McCarter was appointed secretary pro tem.

E. Ward and W. de-V. Le Maistre were elected members.

Correspondence was read from the Montreal Chamber of Commerce re appointment of Lord Strathcona as Governor-General of Canada, from J. L. Retallick re silver-lead interests, but no action was taken on the former as it was not considered within the province of the board, or on the latter as the matter had been dealt with.

It was decided to draw the attention of Supt. Downie re complaint that shipments from Revelstoke were not delivered punctually by C.P.R. steamers at lake points and to write the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works asking that provision be made on the estimates for a tramway past Death Rapids, to enable the chain of navigation in the Big Bend to be completed.

Dr. Newell, ore buyer for the Selby smelter of San Francisco, is buying ores. His price is $2 and he will take all he can contract for providing reasonable freight rates can be secured. A representative of the American Smelting Company has also been in Slocan recently upon a similar mission. The latter was after zinc and lead ore. It is understood some extensive contracts were entered into.

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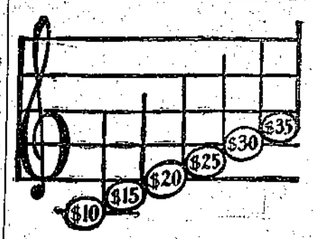


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# The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED SATURDAY
—AT—
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The Kootenay Mail

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.

Members of the silver-lead delegation are loud in their praises of the patient hearing given their case by Sir Wilfred Laurier and other members of the ministry.

A feature of the Canadian census returns is the diminution of the family in every province except Manitoba. Even in Quebec, which is eminent for its large families, there is considerable decrease.

It is a matter for international congratulations that a commission has been decided on to define the Alaska boundary. Hons. D. Mills and Clifford Sifton will probably represent Canada on the commission.

President Shaughnessy disapproves land or cash subsidies to the Grand Trunk or Canadian Northern railways. We hope the President will be loyal to his new doctrine and not hold up Canada for any more bonuses.

The proposal of the United States to remove the duty from coal should be hailed with satisfaction in this province. It will open an unlimited market for the product of the Vancouver Island and Crow's Nest coalfields, and will save $400,000 a year alone to the C. P. R.

Steps should be taken in the proposed amendments to the municipal law to give city councils power to remove old shacks which occupy good building sites and are a menace to health as well as a serious disfiguration of cities. Revelstoke is no exception.

Lord Strathcona has given mendicant parsons a deserved hit when he deprecates the application of worthy Canadian clergymen for English contributions towards Canadian churches. He said Canadians are quite as capable of supporting their own churches as Englishmen are.

A leading mining paper says:—"The feeling among investors in copper shares is much better than at any time during the past fifteen months, and despite the remaining effects of tight money and the warnings of the pessimists, copper shares have scored a good advance during the past two weeks and have retained the ground won."

## PROVINCIAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Efforts have been made at various times to organize associations for the promotion of the mining interests, but all have died. The Provincial Mining Association organized at Victoria starts under good auspices, and is being so enthusiastically taken up all over the province that it looks as if it had come to stay. A powerful organization watching over the mining industry can do much to keep the mining resources of the province before investors and to enlist capital and enterprise in the development of our mines. We wish the new organization success and trust the meeting of delegates from all parts of the province to be held at Victoria next week to further the interests of the association will be carried out in such a manner as to secure the best results not only for the mining industry but for the interests of the province as a whole.

## A. & K. RAILWAY.

The Camborne Miner points out the charter for the A. & K. railway expires on April 1st and the section from Trout Lake to Arrowhead uncompleted. Our contemporary remarks:—"The farce of granting a charter to a railway company on certain conditions and abrogating those conditions from time to time at the will of the company, is in line with the usual unbusinesslike and wantonly reckless administrations of puerile governments this province has suffered under during the past ten years.

"If the C. P. R. won't complete the A. & K. railway, cancel their charter, and other companies will, no doubt, gladly enter a field which has such great potentialities from a railroad and other points of view.

"The people of the Lardeau should show a warm interest in this question and take immediate steps looking to the protection of their interests at the next session of the legislature."

## C. P. R. OFFICIALS.

It says much for the judiciousness of the selection of the C. P. R. officials that as a rule they have the confidence and esteem of the numerous employes under their control. When the announcement was made a fortnight ago that General Supt. Marpole was likely to be moved from his present position, railway men of all branches of the service expressed to us their deep regret that there should be any prospect of losing him as their chief, and spoke highly of his relationship to them. The manner in which Mr. Marpole has endeavored to deal out justice to the men while at the same time protecting the interests of the company, is universally recognized. What the manner of the proposed change is may not be known for some time but there is something in the wind, and it may be the completion of the scheme projected some time ago by which the Pacific Division may be extended to Dunnore Junction so as to take in the Crow's Nest road, with Supt. Marpole promoted to the position of general manager of the new division.

If this be so it will be with satisfaction that the big staff of the Pacific Division will learn that Mr. Marpole is still to be their chief. It is not yet known who will be Mr. Marpole's successor, but the selection will probably be made from the present staff of Pacific Superintendents, Messrs. Downie, Kilpatrick, or Beasley. It is generally thought Supt. Downie, as the senior, will have the position. If so, the selection will be one on which the division may be congratulated, as Mr. Downie has proved a first-class railroad man. What can be said of him may also be said of Supts. Kilpatrick and Beasley whose turn for promotion must come in the course of events where a great railway is continually extending its system and giving promotion to the best of its officials.

## THE PLACER OUTLOOK.

Speaking at the meeting to form the provincial Mining Association, J. B. Hobson, of the Cariboo Hydraulic Company, made some astounding statements regarding the prospective wealth of the province in placer gold. He said:—For your information I might state that during the past eleven years the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company expended $1,900,000 in equipment. Against this expenditure we recovered during the progress of development $1,077,000 in gold all of which was put back into improvements.

The Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Company expended in like manner $450,000, and during their development operations took out gold to the amount of $180,000. This was also expended in development work.

Now, gentlemen, can any of you say that this is not an encouraging outlook for the development of an immense hydraulic mining industry in this province?

"It is now well known that in Yale, Cariboo, Cassiar, Omineca and Atlin there exist the richest and most extensive deep alluvial deposits to be found anywhere on earth. (Applause). To compare: The deposits capable of being worked by the hydraulic process remaining in California are estimated as containing $500,000,000, in addition to which ground there are several hundred miles of known beds of ancient rivers estimated to yield from $50,000 to $1,000,000 per mile also still remaining to be worked. I claim that the districts of British Columbia which I have enumerated possess, at a conservative estimate, an area of rich auriferous deposits ten times greater than the state of California—and that means ten times the estimated gold contents of the Golden State." Now that is strong language but Mr. Hobson ought to know what he is talking about. Such a statement, coming from a man of wide experience in the mining of placer gold, should assure to this province an immense influx of capital for the development of placer ground. The prospects of the Big Bend placer deposits are not behind Cariboo and this district should benefit immensely from the movement to develop the placer resources of the country.

Canada is forging ahead in her determination not only to take a leading place in the Empire, but among the nations of the earth. Sir Frederic Borden says steps have been taken towards instituting a Canadian navy. When that has been achieved the interests of Canada will have protection on land and sea, another link will be forged in the chain of the empire. Nor is there any reason why Canada should not have her own navy. For some years the Australian colonies have supported the Pacific squadron and there has never been any cause to regret this feature of colonial policy.

The Pacific Divsion of the C.P.R. is the most difficult to handle of entire system, with its length of mountains and track traversing miles of country liable to heavy falls of snow and slides. Yet the division is under such capable administration from Superintendent to sectionman that rarely is a train delayed for any length of time over the division and when trains arrive late it is invariably because they reached the division behind time. The late Supt. Duchesnay used to boast that if a train arrived seven hours late on this division it could be po put into Vancouver on time.

It is high time the people of British Columbia began to think more of their province. Visitors invariably return delighted with British Columbia and its prospects. Mr. Earngay, of Rat Portage, who edited the Rossland Miner for a time considers British Columbia the richest province in the Dominion and richer by far than any of the states of the Union. What has been accomplished in mining matters he declares to be only a foretaste of what will be done during the next decade.

The British government was only able to meet its consols dividends on Dec. 31st by borrowing $15,000,000 from the banks. Yet the mother country is not cursed by calamity howlers like Dick McBride, Capt. Tatlow, and a few more conceited apes who rave about British Columbia going to the dogs because the government is not in their hands. British Columbia will be alive and prospering when such men have gone to their account and their memories forgotten.

The Toronto Globe advocates a policy that, in any further grants to railways by the Dominion or Provincial governments, the government should receive the company's stock to the value of such grants. If such a system had been adopted, the C. P. R. would today be in control of the government, and there would be no danger from the repeated reports that the American railways rings are trying to acquire control of the C. P. R.

The Canadian newspapers are no longer under obligation to the C. P. R. for passes over the road as they have to pay their fares same as anybody else. This ought to result in the press taking a more independent course in regard to the relationship of the railways to the public, since there is no longer any obligation.

## POLITICS.

T. W. Paterson's election in North Victoria has been protested.

Chris. Foley is said to have good prospects of election at Vancouver.

Hon. J. D. Prentice is acting Premier during absence in Ottawa of Col. Prior.

Advices from Vancouver state Chris. Foley, the labor candidate will give R. G. McPherson, Liberal, a close run for Burrard seat.

The Socialist says, "The next political fight in Canada will be between the Socialist party and the Liberal party. The Conservative party is already dead, never to be resuscitated."

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior has been recalled to Ottawa by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to confer with him on important matters of policy. Mr. Sifton was on his way to British Columbia when recalled.

Premier Prior and Attorney-General Eberts have submitted the case for larger grants for the province to the Laurier government, and joined with the delegation representing all the provinces asking better terms all round.

## W. A. GALLIHER, M.P.

*Does Splendid Work at Ottawa.*

W. A. Galliher, M. P., has returned home. In addition to looking after the lead delegation, he attended to a large number of matters affecting his constituency.

He made arrangements with the postmaster-general, for opening the following postoffices: North Star, near Kimberley; Annis, near Sicamous; Silver Creek, Moberley, near Donald; Boundary Falls, near Greenwood; Gold Fields, in the Lardeau, and Morrissey Mines.

Mr. Galliher also arranged for mails between Penticton and Hedley, and between Wilmer and Cranbrook.

A light house will be built at Pilot Bay.

## MOUNTAIN CLUB.

*Good Means of Attracting Attention to This Section.*

A. O. Wheeler, of Ottawa, who has been working in the Rocky mountains on the Canadian topographical survey, writes the Free Press suggesting a Canadian Alpine or Mountain Club be formed for purpose of supplying guides, clubhouses and facilities for mountaineering of its members and for the attracting of other tourists and visitors.

He suggests the club be divided into two sections, the Rocky mountain section, and the Selkirk section and that the proposed clubhouses be built at Laggan, Field and Glacier.

He calls attention to the fact that an Alpine Club was formed in Canada in 1888 but that it was not thoroughly taken up. The suggestion of a Canadian Mountain Club is a good one and should be taken up seriously this time.

## MOUNTAIN RESORT

*A Valuable Asset to the C. P. R.*

Referring to the mountains on the C. P. R. in the Times, Edward Whymper, the celebrated mountaineer, says:—If the truth were told it would probably be found that, at the inception of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the promoters of the line looked upon the mountain section as an unmitigated nuisance, and never dreamed that it could become an important source of revenue. They had not then, as they have now, the fact before them that costly mountain railways, made solely for tourist traffic, can yield handsome dividends, even when they are only worked for a mere fraction of the year. The company may sell its lands, but it will not part with its mountains. Time will increase their fame, and I think before long it will be found and acknowledged, that they are amongst its most permanently valuable possessions.

## BANKING.

There are now 35 chartered banks in Canada.

The sovereign Bank will open a branch at Vancouver.

The Bank of Ontario has decided to increase its capital from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

There is money by the million in the banks of Ontario. In the smaller towns the most of this is farmers' cash.

Bank of Montreal shares sold up to 280 in Montreal last week. This is the highest price ever realized for the bank's stock.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has a reserve fund of $3,000,000, 150 per cent on the capital. The total profits for the year were $430,322.50.

The Crown Bank will open a branches at Vancouver, Slocan City and Nelson. The bank has the banking business for the Ontario-Slocan Lumber Co. which will operate at Slocan City.

In the suit of Hinton Co. v. Bank of Montreal the court gave judgment for the plaintiff for amount of a cheque cashed by one of the bank's employes, the court holding the clerk's signature was only good on cheques paid to the firm's credit and did not warrant the bank in cashing the cheque over the counter.

The London Life took suit against Molson's Bank to recover amount of cheques paid an employe on forged endorsements. The court dismissed the action on the ground that the checks were paid by defendants in good faith and upon representation of Niblock, acting for plaintiffs, that the persons to whom payment was made were the persons named in the checks as payees.

The statement of the Royal Bank shows profit for the year was $279,786.35. This with the premium on new stock, $721,000, and $91,882 balance from the previous year made a total of $1,093,668.11, out of which one dividend of 3½ and another of 1 per cent. were paid, $10,000 transferred to the officers' pension fund, $33,513 used on new branches, $800,000 carried to reserve, which is now $2,500,000, and $99,624.86 carried forward.

## INSURANCE

Insurance companies have applied to Hon. W. S. Fielding for amendment of the law relating to investment of their funds.

## COMMERCIAL.

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# THE MAN OUTSIDE.

Everybody for ten miles around knew that Burt Thatcher and Minnie Davis were engaged. She was the daughter of a farmer, and he was a clerk in a village store, and both had many friends and acquaintances. The course of true love was running along as smoothly as a pair of bob sleighs in winter time, when a windmill agent came along and sold Farmer David a mill.

This agent was a middle-aged man with golden whiskers and a great deal of cheek, and as he had to direct the setting up of the mill he was at the farmhouse for a couple of weeks. His attention was early attracted to Minnie and, no matter how many wives and children he had hidden away in other localities he posed for an old bachelor for the nonce, and uttered more words of praise and flattery in 10 minutes than she had ever heard in a month before. The knowledge that she was engaged, together with a night of the young man who was to lead her to the hymeneal altar, animated the agent with a spirit of deviltry, and he swung the praises of Minnie Davis till Burt Thatcher's jealousy was aroused and he was ready for a quarrel.

When once a young man lets his best girl understand that he is jealous of her, she feels it her bounden duty to make him as uncomfortable as she can for a few weeks. Young Thatcher might as well have been jealous of Minnie's grandfather as of the windmill man, with his golden whiskers, but when he heard that the two sang hymns and played checkers together, in addition to gathering harvest apples and reading Shakespeare on the front veranda after dinner, the green-eyed monster demanded a row.

One was forthcoming. One evening the clerk drove up to Farmer Davis with his jaw set, and five minutes later he was saying to the girl of his heart:

"False creature, how dare you look into my eyes after the way you have carried on with that yallar-whiskered old hollyhock!"

"His whiskers are not yellow—but golden," corrected Minnie, and she's hardly more than a young man yet."

"Hah! It must be a case of love at first sight, with the whiskers thrown in."

"I say his whiskers are golden."

"They are yallar."

"You want to pick a quarrel."

"You want to marry him!"

From thence on it was easy for the young man. All he had to do was to call Minnie a heartless girl, a flirt and a coquette and add that he was glad he had found her out before it was too late. Her feelings were hurt, her indignation aroused, and she suggested that he had better look around and find some one to suit him better. Of course he drove away with flaming face and surging heart, and of course it wasn't a week before everybody heard of the row and had something to say about it.

When he had fulfilled his mission, which was to put up the best windmill on earth, and tell every farmer's daughter that she was the sweetest and handsomest girl in the country, the windmill man took his pay and drove on, and his golden whiskers were hardly remembered 15 minutes after his departure. Among the people who were surprised that he did not ask for Minnie's hand before leaving the neighborhood was Burt Thatcher. He was not only surprised but mollified. He was not only mollified, but found himself wondering if he couldn't make it up with the girl and be restored to favor. Like many another man, he didn't appreciate a good thing until he had lost it.

The more Burt thought of those whiskers the more he was inclined to believe that the color was golden instead of yallar, but how was he to let Minnie understand his change of feelings? He must gently crawfish the next time she visited the store to "trade," and if she showed a yielding disposition the chasm would be bridged. This decision arrived at, he had only to wait, and for a week before she called in company with her mother he had it all mapped out as to how he would receive her. His calculations received a setback, however.

"Mr. Thatcher, we want to look at some of your best table cloths," announced the girl as she looked him straight in the eyes, and his heart went down like a lump of lead and he saw those golden whiskers floating in the air about him.

During the hour she was in the store Minnie remarked that it was a backward summer; that the huckleberry crop was very poor; that rain was badly needed; that she couldn't understand why shovels were down and table cloths were up; and the uncomfortable young man would recollect fourteen different occasions when she lugged in the name of Mr. Thatcher. He was so put out over events that he sold a sixty-cent hoe to old Mr. Johnson for 23 cents, and astonished Aunt Mary Phillips by asking her 60 cents a yard for seven-cent calico. As a matter of fact Minnie intended to do her share toward "making up" when the proper time came, but she wanted to punish the young man first.

Four weeks after the buying of the table cloths, and without the young couple having spoken a word together since, Farmer Davis and his wife set out one day for a ten-mile drive to Cassville, intending to be back home before dark. While they were returning they met with an accident, and it came about that Minnie found herself alone in the house when night fell. She didn't begin to get nervous until about 9 o'clock, but then a call from a tramp frightened her into locking all the doors and imagining all sorts of things. The tramp had taken a cold bite and left, but, knowing that she was alone, he would doubtless hang about and break into the house. Farmer Davis had a shot gun, and that shotgun was kept loaded with bird shot to kill owls and chicken hawks. When Minnie was worked up to such a hideous pitch that she imagined every gust of wind to be the muffled footsteps of the tramp she got down the gun and resolved to perish like a true heroine. Five minutes after this resolve was taken some one knocked at the front door. It was the tramp, of course. Two minutes later he was at the kitchen door. Then he was heard muttering and grumbling and getting a drink of water at the well.

With her heart in her mouth and the shot gun ready to fall from her trembling hands the girl waited. The tramp whistled, and then sat down on the doorstep. But only for a moment. Then he arose and seemed to move along to a kitchen window. His game was to raise the sash and smash the glass, and, shutting her eyes and trusting that her grave would be kept green, Minnie pointed the gun somewhere or other and pulled the trigger. There was a flash, a roar and a yell. Scared as she was she detected something familiar in the tones of the yell, and when her name was shouted she opened the door to admit Burt Thatcher. He had not only heard of the accident that detained her parents, but had made use of it to drive out to the farmhouse and tell the girl how sorry he was for making a chump of himself. He was not at the window when the shot was fired, but walking away from it. Most of the charge went wild, but about a dozen of the little pellets peppered his shoulders and quickened his longing to kiss and make up. Minnie opened the door to speak his name and fall into his arms, and most of the shot had worked out and the marriage day been set when the old folks reached home, and the mother elevated her hands and rolled up her eyes as she exclaimed:

"For the land's sake, but how things do come about in this 'ere world of ours!"

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR HEALTH

### Avoid Overheating Your House or Place of Work.

This is the season when diseases of the respiratory tract are to be expected. Diphtheria and pneumonia are spreading. It is time for the exercise of care in the matter of keeping the feet dry and of wearing proper clothing. There is one very fruitful source of throat and lung trouble which is worth especial notice. That is the overheating of schools, residences and offices. Nine houses in ten are kept at a temperature which invites throat trouble. The same thing can be said of most offices and public halls and churches. As soon as there is a faint chill in the air steam is turned on or furnaces fired up and people sizzle in an atmosphere heated to 80 degrees or thereabouts.

Such a temperature is an invitation to the bacilli which makes trouble in the air passages. It congests the mucous membrane and prepares a field for the operations of the microbes which produce pneumonia, diphtheria and kindred diseases. Those micro-organisms are innocuous so long as the tissues are in normal condition. It is only when the linings of the air passages are irritated and inflamed by excessive artificial heat or other cause that they produce disease.

Few bad colds are the result of low temperature. They almost invariably occur as the sequence of perspiration—sensible or insensible—suddenly checked. A man wearing his winter clothing will sit in an office heated to a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees. He will perspire more or less inevitably. Then he will go out on the street and to cool off he will throw open his coat and the next morning he has a cold" without knowing how he got it. If his throat is inflamed he may have consilitis or he may go down with pneumonia.

The fault is not with the low temperature outside, but with the high temperature indoors. People should regulate the indoor heat to the weight of their winter clothing, just as they adjust the weight of their clothing to encounter the lower outdoor temperature of autumn and winter. In that way they will avoid many colds and minimize the peril of more dangerous respiratory disorders.

## "HAMMERING"

### Have You Played at This New Form of Pastime?

The organizer of bazaars and similar entertainments, not to speak of the average family hostess in the country when the long evenings come, is always on the look-out for new forms of pastime, and to such may be commended that most amusing competition, for ladies only, known as "hammering."

This game "hammering" owes its origin to Australia, where it is amazingly popular at church bazaars and entertainments in general. First of all a prize is offered, and then three or more ladies—the competitors—step upon the platform. To each one is given a hammer and half a-dozen nails, these articles being exactly the same in each case. In addition, the competitors are given a piece of very hard wood, and the object of each lady is to drive her supply of nails into the wood in a given time and with a certain amount of accuracy.

The contestant who does the nail-driving in the neatest and most efficient way within a given time gets the prize. These contests are provocative of a great deal of fun, but sometimes a very eager lady will show some amount of temper when she hammers her thumb instead of the nail, and this causes unsympathetic onlookers to laugh the more. Often enough the prizes are sufficiently valuable to cause girls to spend many an hour in practising nail-driving, and Sydney boasts of a lady who proudly accepts the title of "Champion Hammerer of Australia." Her photograph, with a bold array of medals and cups, figures amongst the pictures of celebrities sold in the shops.

## PRETTY STORY OF ROYALTY.

King George III., of England, who made Weymouth fashionable by going there to reside occasionally, used frequently to make excursions into the rural neighborhood about the town. On one of these rambles he passed a field where only one woman was at work and asked her where the rest of her companions were. With much naivete the woman replied: "They have gone to see the king." "And why did you not go with them?" rejoined his Majesty. "I would not give a pin to see him," replied the peasant. "Because the fools that are gone to town to see him will lose a day's work by it, which is more than I can afford to do, for I have five children to work for." "Well, then," replied George, putting some money into her hand, "you may tell your companions who are gone to see the king that the king came to see you."

# QUEER FADS THEY HAVE

## SOME THINGS THE RETIRED RICH OF LONDON DO.

### Relieved Victims of Corns—Broker Turned Night Into Day at Great Cost.

A strange thing occurred about 30 years ago, whereby the authorities at the Bank of England and the mint were for a time completely mystified, says Pearson's Weekly. A former member of a wealthy banking firm, Branksome by name, a white-bearded, venerable-looking old man, resided in a mansion abutting on a fashionable West End square. All his life the day-long jingle of coins in the Lombard street counting house had been as music in his ears, and now, in his declining years, a strange thought had entered into his soul.

The poor old man had conceived the idea that the state of the copper coinage was a disgrace to the realm, and that the current pence and halfpence needed washing. Accordingly he had organized a regular system of collection, cleansing and redistribution of dirty coppers. He himself, with his highly-paid men and maid servants toiled unremittingly and the extensive stabling and outbuildings at the rear of the house were like the washing department of a firm of beer bottlers. The coins were washed, steeped in antiseptic solution, burnished, and finally had holes bored in them for convenience in stringing together.

It was pointed out to Mr. Branksome that as the business was being conducted he was subjecting himself to unheard of pains and penalties for defacing the coin of the realm. If, however, he would undertake to cease boring holes in the coins, said the officers from Scotland Yard, this liability would be obviated. After some demur, the proposal was agreed to, but Branksome continued washing and burnishing the Queen's money to the day of his death, which occurred not long after.

### BEDS IN EVERY ROOM.

Much more recently the details of another odd case have leaked out. Mr. Southborough, an elderly man of large private means, was in every respect mentally sound, save for one strange fad. He was a successful business man of the "self-made" variety, and used to declare that as a poor street arab he had never known what it was to sleep in a proper bed.

Now, however, lying in beds and contemplating them had become the sole recreation of his life. He had a magnificent bed in every room in the house. In the drawing room was a splendid brass bedstead in the Italian style, while the dining room was embellished with a fine old Tudor example in solid oak, to match the other fittings of the apartment. The cellars, attics and domestic offices as well as the conservatories and bedrooms were furnished mainly with cots, cribs and cradles—even hammocks and ship's bunks were not forgotten—and the most peculiar thing of all was that the servants had every day first to disarrange and then to make every bed in the house.

An extraordinary case was that of Mr. Ambert, a wealthy recluse, whose sole hobby in life it was to kill flies. He called it sport, and as such he certainly seemed to regard it, for he was brimming over with enthusiasm for his strange pursuit. A firm of gunsmiths in the city had specially made for him a rifle of exceeding lightness and marvelously small bore, and with this curious weapon he was wont to perambulate his house in sporting attire, shooting flies on the wing. He even shot them as he lay in bed. Larger game he did not disdain—such as rats and mice—but flies were his favorite sport, and in the height of the fly season from every part of the house came the whip-like crack of his tiny weapon. This intrepid sportsman by no means allowed the fyless British winter to interfere with his venturesome pastime. From the end of September till the following June he invariably spent abroad, passing from the Riviera to Egypt, and from Egypt even further south, as game grew scarce.

### CORNS ATTENDED TO FREE.

In the streets around Trafalgar Square might have been seen any morning a few years ago an old gentleman of benevolent aspect, walking with gentle tread and scrutinizing the feet and gait, rather than the faces, of passengers. Had you watched the old gentleman's movements you would presently have seen him accost some shabby looking man shambling painfully along, and the probability is that you would then have seen the old gentleman help the shabby looking man into the neat brougham, which had all along been keeping pace with the old gentleman's movements, and in which probably one or more similar shabby looking men would already be seated.

Mr. Travers, for such was the old gentleman's name, had in his time been a great sufferer from corns, and now that he had realized a handsome competence, it was his delight to roam the streets in search of palpable sufferers from affections of the feet and take them off in his carriage to his home in the northern suburbs, where a skilled chiropodist was in constant attendance. Bad "cases" used frequently to occupy his attention for weeks together, during which time the lucky patient could depend on board and loding of the most stupendous description.

The futility of testamentary restrictions on wayward heirs was never more strikingly demonstrated than in the north of England a few years ago. Mr. Pratt, a millionaire mill owner in Lancashire, left the bulk of his fortune to his nephew, on condition that the young man should never again enter a public house. Somewhat to the surprise of his friends, the young fellow accepted the legacy on these terms. No sooner, however, had he entered into possession of his deceased uncle's mansion than the furniture and effects were sold by auction. An army of workmen then appeared, and for months the place was

### GIVEN OVER TO THEM.

When the grand reopening took place, it was found that the whole interior of the mansion had been converted into the semblance of a large and luxurious public house. Taproom, "snug" bay parlor, smoke and billiard rooms—nothing was missing; while from behind a magnificent bar resplendent barmaids beamed sweet smiles as they measured the free drinks to an army of the legatee's chums. Thus did this young man circumvent the wishes of his well-intentioned relative, and quite recently he was still leading a life of langorous ease in his private public house.

Another transformation of the interior of a family mansion resulted in an extraordinary inversion of the plans of nature. The owner, Mr. Brownjohn, a retired stockbroker, was determined to turn night into day, and it cost him thousands of pounds to do it. All the outside windows of the house were built up, so as to exclude every ray of natural light. Entrance to the mansion was by an underground passage and every room had a door and window opening on to a magnificent central space, which was open to the roof. From the roof, when it was night outside, an imitation sun shone forth an electric glare, which filled the whole place with a light as of day.

The wealthy eccentric rose at 9 o'clock each morning, and, having breakfasted, started on a day's routine of work and pleasure. He lunched at 1 in the morning, drank a cup of tea about 4 a.m., and dined at 7 o'clock, retiring to rest about 10 or 11 a.m., when, by an ingenious sliding arrangement in the roof, the bright sky and imitation sun were at once transformed into a concave expanse of inky blackness, from out of which a host of false stars twinkled, and an artificial moon shone forth her beams.

## TRICK WORTHY A CONJURER.

### How a Paris Business Man Saved Cable Tolls.

Recently a wealthy merchant in Paris, who does an extensive business with Japan, was informed that a prominent firm in Yokohama had failed, but the name of the firm he could not learn, though he was most anxious to ascertain whether it was the one with which he did most of his business in that city.

He could have learned the truth by cabling, but instead he went to the man, a well known banker, who had received the news, and requested the banker to reveal the name of the firm to him.

"That's a delicate thing to do," replied the banker, "for the news is not official, and if I gave you the name I might incur some responsibility."

"The merchant argued, but in vain, and finally he made this proposition:

"I will give you, he said, a list of ten firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it and then to tell me, without mentioning any name, whether or not the name of the firm which has failed appears in it. Surely you will do that for me."

"Yes, said the banker, for if I do not mention any name I cannot be held responsible in any way."

The list was made out, the banker looked through it, and, as he handed it back to the merchant, said:

"The name of the firm which has failed is there."

"Then I've lost heavily," replied the merchant, "for that is the firm with which I did business," showing him a name on the list.

"But how do you know that is the firm which has failed?" asked the banker in surprise.

"Easily," replied the merchant. "Of the ten names on the list only one is genuine, that of the firm with which I did business; all the others are fictitious."

## MENDING CABLES

### Sometimes Raised From a Depth of Over Two Miles.

Of course, when submarine cables break, the results are far more serious than in the case of land wires, says Pearson's Weekly. France has declared—"once came flashing from London to Sydney, followed by silence." Cable communication was interrupted, strained relations were known to exist at the time between ourselves and our neighbors across the Channel, and the colonies jumped to the conclusion that the "missing word" in the mutilated message was "war." Of course, the real interpretation, when the damage to the cable was repaired, and the completed despatch came to hand, proved to be of far less sinister significance.

It is the possibility of some such misunderstanding as this that makes the companies so anxious to promptly repair their cables when damaged. Telegraph repairing ships for this purpose are kept stationed in all parts of the globe, and on a break being reported, are ready to start for the scene of the accident at a moment's notice.

Arrived there, the vessel steams slowly backwards and forwards across the line of route, having her grapnel out, until the cable is hooked. It is then hauled up, examined, repaired, and thoroughly tested by the chief telegraphist on board, who sends messages to both shore ends. Afterwards, it is carefully lowered again to the bed of the ocean. This, when the cable is not actually broken. Where it is, the two several ends are hauled up, buoyed and spliced. Finally, if the depth be very great, and the cable intact, although damaged, a grapnel has to be used which grips and cuts the cable at the same time, so that only half the weight of it has to be raised. By adopting this method of procedure, cables can be, and not infrequently are, raised from a depth of two thousand fathoms, or over two miles.

## WORKED A MIRACLE.

### Somali Mullah Was Aided Unconsciously by the British.

A good story is told of how the Somali Mullah worked one of those "miracles" which drew many wayfarers to his banner.

An English man-of-war was sent to demonstrate off the coast, and at night threw a searchlight onto the jungle-covered mountains. Abdullah was in hiding there, and knowing from his visits to Aden what it was that his followers hailed as a new star told them that the light was seeking him.

When the electric rays actually flooded his encampment he cried in triumph, "Will you deny now that I am under the eye of God?"

The Somali fell on their knees, beat the earth with their foreheads—and replied: "Thou art truly the Elect, the Chosen, the Mullah, the Master. Our goods, our existence, our souls belong to thee. We place ourselves entirely at the disposition of thy will."

A few weeks later came the news of the rising of some 4,000 of these Somali.—London Express.

# A GREAT ELEPHANT HUNT

## AN ESCAPE, THRILLING PURSUIT, AND CAPTURE.

### Story of Life in India—This Elephant Was a Cunning Fellow.

An extraordinary story of the doings of a rogue elephant in the Andamans is told in the last issue of the Indian Forester.

On 14th February, 1889, the largest and most powerful of the Andamans timber-dragging elephants, called Napier, escaped into the forest. For seven years Napier terrorized the natives, and it was not until July, 1896, that a determined attempt was made to capture him by means of one male and two female elephants. After being decoyed for fourteen miles through the forest, he became suspicious one night, and having fought and severely punished the male elephant, he made off into the forest, and was not seen again for three years.

In August, 1899, he suddenly reappeared and did serious damage to a number of the tame elephants. On the 15th of the month Napier fell into a pit which had been dug for him, but owing to the pit not being deep enough he got out and

### ONCE MORE DISAPPEARED.

His next re-appearance was in April, 1901, when he turned and chased his pursuers. It was reported that Napier had become very cunning, would not walk into pitfalls, and never came along the same path two days running. Then for another twelve months he vanished.

He re-appeared suddenly one evening in April, 1902, standing in a nullah which enclosed the forest camp. The police guard at once turned out, and loading their Sniders with ball, moved down to the near side of the nullah to prevent his crossing it and attacking the tame elephants.

The police fired two volleys at Napier at a distance of 30 yards, one while he stood sideways to them and the other as he ran away in an easterly direction. The police reported that they had hit the elephant 30 times, but though traces of blood were found on the ground, it was subsequently evident that the wounds inflicted were quite superficial.

After this exploit, official sentence of death was passed upon Napier, and an expedition started from Port Blair in a steam launch to hunt him down.

On the morning of April 28, fresh footprints of Napier were reported. The party at once set out, tracked them for nearly a mile, when on turning a corner in the path they found themselves face to face with the elephant. He entirely filled the path, was standing twenty feet above them, and was

### THIRTY YARDS DISTANT

Two of the officers at once covered him and fired. The first bullet hit the base of his trunk, and the second a spot close by. Clouds of dust came out of the elephant's head, and he at once retreated. Then commenced an exciting chase. For three miles the party followed him as fast as they could, but though the trail of blood showed plain, they had to give the chase up by nightfall. The party was up at sunrise the next morning and another thrilling pursuit began.

At last he was once more discovered. An officer fired at something he saw moving indistinctly through the undergrowth. It proved to be Napier, and the shot sent him to his final doom, for it turned him into a rather open stream, where another member of the party, getting him sideways, fired a fatal shot at his ear.

The huge animal leapt into the air, turned a complete somersault backwards, and fell upon his head. Death was instantaneous. A police orderly fired three Snider bullets at close quarters to make quite certain, but they did not even penetrate the skin.

# PEPPER AND SALT PLEASE

## THE TIME WHEN YOU SHOULD NOT USE EITHER.

### The Use of Salt Renders the Process of Digestion More Easy.

Domestic pepper is a wholesome and useful enough spice when used with discretion. With persons in ordinary health it has the effect of gently stimulating the stomach to a proper performance of its functions, and is serviceable to persons of cold habit, and in cases of weak digestion. But in inflammatory habits, and where affections of the mucous membrane exist, its effects are highly injurious; so also are the effects of all hot spices.

It is, of course, well known that in the Far East peppers and such like hot condiments are used in profusion in preparing foods, and to the peoples of that clime they may act as a preventive against gastric troubles. That they have the same effect in the case of Englishmen out there for a term of years is very doubtful. On the contrary, it is a matter of common knowledge that the digestion of our countrymen who go out to India is nearly always ruined by the villainously hot compounds in vogue there as food. Their use is, primarily, to force an appetite on a stomach and system alike unused to and enervated by the frightful heat.

The discovery and use of peppers and spices by Englishmen is, in fact, distinctly analogous with the invention and use of chartreuse by the monks. The latter wanted something, the pleasing after-effects of which would enable them to bear in better mood the

LONELINESS OF THEIR LIVES.

So, guided only by taste and smell, they invented their famous liqueurs, which now have such a great demand among those who are qualified to know good wines from bad. It is said that some of these liqueurs contain no fewer than thirteen substances. Taken in moderation and season, there can be no doubt of the wholesomeness of the liqueurs, but they act as a virulent poison if consumed largely. And this is exactly the attitude adopted by Englishmen with regard to the use of red-hot condiments.

The statement which was recently made that pepper will practically disable any microbes that may be floating in milk is a curious one—evidence in support would be interesting reading; and especially curious is the belief that pepper in milk will practically disable the microbes of disease.

Has it ever been satisfactorily proved that a microbe can be "practically disabled"—that is, rendered harmless—without being killed outright? Granting even that the minute quantity of pepper which would be all one could use without rendering the milk positively undrinkable would be sufficient to render the microbes more or less inert, would they remain so after deposition in the human body? Not all of them would reach the gastric juices of the stomach; they would remain in fact, in the vicinity of the teeth, mouth and throat.

The use of salt as a condiment, or as an addition to food, seems undoubtedly attended with

### BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

Yet it is not necessary to the health and strength of any tissue. The immediate office is to excite the flow from the salivary glands and the liver, pancreas, etc., and thus the process of digestion is rendered more easy.

In small quantities, therefore, it is necessary to civilized life—necessary because civilized man, with his weakened appetite, finds it useful as a stimulating condiment. Savages seldom touch it; so, too, the lower flesh-eating animals—the lion and tiger, for example—though in wild regions, where it abounds, they may be seen licking the rocks and earth. As an addition to the food of horses, cows, sheep, poultry, etc., salt has been proved to be most beneficial in its effects. In this respect it is unlike pepper.

Yet its indiscriminate and unthinking use may be the means of causing much unnecessary pain.

Salt, as is well known, is the chloride of sodium, and in the case of people with chronic rheumatic, etc., tendencies, this, to quote an accepted authority, meeting with uric acid in the system, would be changed to a urate of soda, which, if not eliminated by skin or kidneys, would, naturally enough, be deposited in the ligaments or bones. Of course, it follows, therefore, that the rheumatic and gouty at least should look upon salt, to a considerable extent, as an enemy in disguise.—London Answers.

## WHERE COFFEE COMES FROM.

### Brazil Produces Four-fifths of the World's Supply.

The world's production of coffee for the last season, according to the best statistical information, was 15,460,000 bags of 132lb. each. Of this immense product Brazil's share was nearly four-fifths of the total crop, and, in spite of the glutted markets, its production is increasing every year.

The Central American States and Mexico, and the other South American Republics—Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru—contributed to the market 2,200,000 bags. For a little place, the Republic of Hayti is a remarkable contributor to the coffee supplies, its product last year amounting to 450,000 bags.

Porto Rico and Jamaica supplied 200,000 bags. Thus Latin America produced 13,900,000 bags, leaving 1,560,000 bags to come from the rest of the world. The other producers were the Dutch East Indies, 480,000 bags; British India, Ceylon, and the Philippines, 315,000; Africa and Mocha, 225,000; Padang and Celebes, 90,000.

The surplus over and above consumption was 1,342,380 bags. This large over-production is almost equal to the total annual consumption of France. As a consequence, the price of the commodity is still low, and coffee growers are complaining of hard times, though those of Brazil seem to suffer less than the planters of other countries.

## BREATHE AND GROW PRETTY.

### Benefits Which May Be Derived From So Doing.

No woman can have bright eyes, a beautiful skin, or an elastic step, if she does not supply her lungs with oxygen. She can do this only by deep breathing.

The indolent woman regains her lost energy when she learns how to breathe correctly. The sallow girl, with the dark circles under her eyes, discovers that with correct breathing the congested veins yield to the stimulated circulation, the dark rings disappear, and the lustre reappears in the eyes.

Deep breathing will reduce flesh in obese women, because oxygen burns out carbon. Proper breathing means taking in a large supply of oxygen. Deep breathing will help to make curves where there are angles, and it is a potent factor in the cure of emaciation, because it supplies oxygen to the wasted tissues, and sets the machinery of the vital organs going, strengthening weak places, and supplying red corpuscles to impoverished blood. It will promote digestion of the stomach and intestines, thus promoting the assimilation of food.

Deep breathing will cure round and stooping shoulders. It will fill out and develop hollow cheeks and deficient chests.

## NO SERIOUS DRAWBACK.

Bridget was engaged to be married to a young plumber, Terence Dolan by name, and when, two weeks before the day set for the wedding, she fell down the cellar stairs, she was in the depths of woe.

"I've broke out one o' my front teeth," she wailed to her mistress, "and my teeth has been my best beauty, ma'am! Manny's the time Terence has had me show 'em to his friends, and remarked how fine they were! Oh, what'll I do? What'll I do?"

"Tell Terence all about it when he comes to-night, and I'm sure he'll say he's only glad you were not more severely injured," said her mistress; but Bridget shook her head and refused to be comforted.

"'Twould be better for me if I'd broke some o' my bones," she said, gloomily, "and maybe all of 'em."

That evening, after Terence had come and gone, Bridget appeared before her mistress, the gloom gone, and her face set in a broad smile.

"I towld him all about it," she said, gally, "and he says to me, 'What's a tooth more or less when it comes to cookin'?' he says, careless like, and passed on to Cassidy's wake as if 'twas no matter at all!"

A teacher was instructing a class of boys, and had spent half an hour trying to drive into their heads the difference between man and the lower animals, but apparently with little success. "Tommy," he said, coaxingly, to a little chap, "do you know the difference between, say, me and a pig, or any other brute?" "No," replied Tommy, innocently, but another teacher standing by laughed.

# "LAST RESOURCE" MEALS

## WORLD'S EXPERIMENTS WITH EMERGENCY FOODS.

### England's Experience in the South African War—What the Food Consists of.

"This tin must not be opened except by order of an officer." That is what the little printed label on an emergency ration tin says, and it is quite sufficient to prevent any Tommy in the service from eating his "last resource" until he is absolutely compelled to.

When the British Army goes on active service each man is served out with a blue tin can, weighing about one pound and five ounces. This tin is about six and a half inches long, oval in shape, and contains condensed foods sufficient to sustain a man for forty-eight hours or even longer with care. This is the emergency ration and it has been tried with great success by our troops. The tin is made up of two separate little tins, one of which contains powdered beef and wheat with adequate spices. The contents can be eaten cold, or may be boiled with water and made into a soup or stew, when it makes an excellent meal. The other tin contains chocolate and sugar, mixed into a cake. This latter is perhaps the more sustaining of the two. The whole tin is airtight, and is made to open by tearing off a strip of thin metal from the center of the whole.

The question of rations for troops in time of war has been engaging the attention of every nation for many years back, but it remained for England to put the matter to the severest test during the recent

### SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Voluminous reports have been issued on the experiments that have been made; but the key to the problem was proteids—a general name given to the albumenoids. Proteids form muscle and give energy. On a diet lacking this a man could not exist. He would gradually waste away and die. Besides proteids it was found that a ration must also contain fat and carbohydrates, otherwise sugar, starch, etc., for fat serves as a fuel to the human machine, and carbohydrates are converted into fat by assimilation. It was found by a scientific commission on rations for soldiers that beef contains the most protein, and that more than 75 per cent. of parched wheat consists of sugar, starch, etc.

But in bulk these two foods would have been both too heavy and too cumbrous, and in order to make the ration light and compact it was necessary to desiccate the beef, which in its fresh state contains 78.8 per cent. of water. The desiccated beef and wheat were then ground together, and the result was our present emergency ration.

Chocolate contains 48 per cent. of fat, 30 per cent. of carbohydrates, and 12 per cent. of protein, besides a small amount of salt, while sugar is all carbohydrates. These, too, it was found made an excellent mixture, and were included in the tin.

The Germans were amongst the first to adopt the emergency ration. Prince Frederick Charles first introduced Erbswurst during the war with France, and one eminent authority has said that the success of the Germans was largely

### DUE TO THIS SUBSTANCE.

It was the invention of a German cook, who conceived the idea of preserving the legume from decay. He sold his recipe to the German Government for $20,000. The Erbswurst ration weighs seven ounces, is saffron in color, and is packed in paper packages eight inches long, and one and a half inches thick.

In the French Army, soups made from tablets form the most appreciated diets. Many varieties of tablets are distributed, and for the matter of a few pence a soldier can obtain a tablet which will make five plates of pea, bean, rice, tapioca, lentil, barley, onion, or sago soup. Besides soups, the French soldier also is supplied with what is called evaporated vegetables, put up in one-pound cans; concentrated eggs, in half-kilo tins, which contain the concentrated essence of sixty-seven eggs in the form of a yellow powder.

In the matter of emergency rations the American Army has a very similar concentrated food to that which we use. Their ration consists of three cakes of evaporated lean beef and kiln-dried wheat mixed together, and three cakes of chocolate and sugar mixed together, in the proportion of half-and-half. This ration will sustain a man for five days.—London Answers.

## SMOKERS, BEWARE OF CANCER.

Those who use the pipe have to fear epithelioma, otherwise called the cancer of the lips and of the tongue. The first of these is particularly common among those who smoke short clay pipes. The cancer of smokers shows itself generally at the point where the stem of the heated pipe is carried upon the lower lip. That of the tongue appears on the side where a stream of smoke is likely to strike the tongue at each inhalation. These two forms of a horrible disease are without doubt the most serious that smokers can meet with. It is the fear of these formidable accidents that has converted many. The frequency of them, however, should not be overrated. Statistics alone can give us an idea of the truth. Those of the city of Paris show that there are 155 cases each year of deaths caused by cancer of the mouth, while the number of smokers in Paris itself is at least 355,000. Admitting that half of these make use of the pipe, and that all of the cases of cancer can be attributed to them, there is but one victim to every thousand pipe-smokers.

Tomkins—"Did yer tell her yer was an orphan widdout farder and mudder?" Dodson—"Yes." "What did she give yer?" "She give me a bunch of flowers fer put on ther graves."

Mr. Isaacs—"Now, Esau, I haf made my will; and left everything I haf to you." Esau—"Yes, vader!" Mr. Isaacs—"Yes; and as you get all the benefits, I'll keep the cost of making the will out of your next week's salary."

First Policeman—"There's a man that's always flirtin' with the servant girls on my beat. I'd like ter run him in, but I don't see how I can." Second Policeman—"Why not arrest him on the charge of personating an officer?"

# ABYSMAL DEPTHS

## OR BLINDFOLD ON THE BRINK OF PRECIPICES

CHAPTER VII.

Deafened by the rush of steam, whistling engines, the shouting of men, jostled and knocked hither and thither by eager passengers seeking their luggage, and by heavily-laden porters, I was quite confused. At length I inquired of a quiet-looking policeman the way to Rackstraw's Buildings.

"Rackstraw's Buildings? Where is it?" he asked.

"That's exactly what I want to know, but it is in London," I answered, simply.

"There may be a hundred Rackstraw's Buildings in London, for what I know," he said, with a laugh. "What part of London is it? Is it here, in Shoreditch?"

"Eling Road, Camden Town, is the rest of the direction," I answered.

"Oh! Camden Town, is miles away from here."

"Isn't this London, then?"

"Oh, yes, but London is a big place. You don't seem to know much about it. Now the best way for you to get to Camden Town, if you want to go cheap, which I suppose you do," he added, glancing at my dress, "is to get into a bus that you'll see pass those iron gates below, go as far as Kingsland, and then take the North London Railway to Camden Town."

I thanked him for this information, and walked away, but with only the faintest idea of what I had to do. After one or two inquiries, however, I managed to get into the right bus (I did not even know what a bus was until it was pointed out to me) and at last to reach the North Railway station, and take my seat in the train.

I felt very sick and weary when I emerged from the Camden Road Station once more into the streets. I went into a pastry-cook's to eat a bun and inquired for Rackstraw's buildings. They were not acquainted with that locality, but they directed me to Eling Road, which was about a mile from there. Another mile to walk! I thought. Shall I ever get there? And then, I was told I must inquire again.

Arriving at Eling Road, I inquired of some men, who were working amidst a chaos of bricks and mortar, the way to Rackstraw's Buildings. I was to keep down the road till I saw some cottages on the left.

Rackstraw's Buildings at last! Small houses, one-story high, town looking in their dirty bricks, country looking in their little gardens that lay in front — in which, however, the sickly, stunted plants were not at all country looking. I knocked at No. 3, and the door was answered by Martha herself.

"What! Master Silas," exclaimed she, with surprise, "is that you? Oh, what a turn you've given me! Do come in, dear! How poorly and tired you do look!"

Then she called on her mother from the back to see Master Silas, whom she had talked about so much. Her mother was a very stout, kindly-looking woman, who came in wiping the soap suds off her arms, and who welcomed me as sincerely as her daughter did.

After a hearty tea I felt better. I then proceeded to satisfy Martha's curiosity, which was all on edge; and while I was about it, I made a clean breast of every circumstance, from the time that I overheard the first conversation between the Reverend Mr. Porter and his daughter, until the day of my marriage. Passing over the month, upon the events of which I told her, my lips were sealed. I related the particulars of my flight and journey to London.

This long narrative, of course, was not given without repeated interruptions on her part.

"There! I always said you were bewitched. She ought to be burned. The wicked old hypocrite, he ought to have six months! And now, Master Silas, what do you mean to do?"

The question was an embarrassing one; and while I paused a moment to consider my answer, my position broke in upon me in a new light. So entirely possessed had I been with the one thought of getting away from the detestible house, that until that moment I had never considered the future.

"I must get some employment," I answered, vaguely. "I have some money — twelve shillings."

Never before having had a coin in my possession, this seemed to me a large sum.

Martha smiled, shook her head, and did not look very hopeful of my prospects. But the next moment she brightened up. "Well, well, we must see about something for you; and there's one thing I can tell you —you sha'n't want a meal's victuals while I've one to share with you."

The next consideration was where I should sleep. "We haven't an inch of room here; mother's got two lodgers, who sleep in the second room, upstairs, and I've to make a shift down here."

After a little discussion, it was discovered that Mrs. Jackson, two doors above, had a spare bed, and thither I went.

The lodging was neither particularly comfortable nor particularly clean, but I was too worn out with fatigue to be fastidious; and, in spite of its shortcomings, I fell asleep almost the moment I lay my weary head upon the pillow.

Until ten o'clock next morning I slept a calm, dreamless sleep, and arose more fresh and invigorated than I had felt for months. It had been arranged that I should breakfast at Martha's. So accordingly, as soon as I was washed and dressed, I adjourned to No. 3. Two strange men were in the room when I went in.

Martha introduced the elder as "Professor Montgomery," and the younger as Mr. Fitzwalton. The elder acknowledged the introduction with an air of great politeness; the younger, with a familiar nod, and a twinkle of amusement in his eye at my odd appearance, which slowly changed to one of doubting recognition; an expression which was reflected in my own face; for in Mr. Adolphus Fitzwalton, I believed that I recognized an old school-mate, Josiah Cook. We both came to the same conclusion at the same moment.

"Can it be possible—"

"I can't be—"

"Then you are Josiah Cook?"

"What! Silas Carston!"

Martha, who was preparing my breakfast, looked very much astonished at this recognition.

"One of the Reverend Mr. Porter's old boarders," I said, in explanation.

"Why, you don't mean to say that you know that old hypocrite?" cried Josiah, turning round to her.

"She was servant there for two years — only left about a month ago," I said, answering for her.

"Well, I'm blowed! if this isn't the queerest start I ever knew," cried Josiah. "Whoever should have thought of seeing you up in London? What are you doing? How's old Snuffles getting on? Has Miss Gooseberry-eyes got a husband yet?"

These questions were very embarrassing, and I should have been greatly put to for an answer, had not Martha come to my assistance.

"Well, look here, Mr. Fitzwalton," she said, with a sign to me. "Master Silas has got some very particular business on hand just now that obliges him to be cautious, so I know you'll excuse him answering your questions for a day or two."

There was an awkward silence for a few minutes, during which I discussed my breakfast with the embarrassing sensation that the professor — as I afterward heard he liked to be called, was sharply scrutinizing me.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

It was impossible for Josiah to keep silent for any length of time, or to refrain from talking about himself. So in spite of my reticence, he soon put me in possession of the whole of his history, from the time he quitted Mr. Porter's establishment up to the time in which I found him sitting in Mrs. Jennings' parlor (Jennings, I have forgotten to say, was Martha's surname).

After a little bickering, the two friends, as I supposed I must style them, went out for a walk. I felt quite relieved at being freed from the strange scrutinizing glance of Mr. Montgomery's eyes, that had scarcely ever been taken off me the whole time he remained in the room.

After this Martha came, and I had a little quiet talk.

"I couldn't go to sleep for hours last night, thinking of what you'd better do," she said. "Hard work is out of the question, besides, you've got learning; you can write and cipher beautifully, and you speak like a gentleman. A clerkship is what you want; but, you see, you've got no references, and it is so hard to get a situation in London without them — and indeed with them, for the matter of that. I think you ought to try and find out your friends; you know the name of the lawyers that Mr. Porter drew the money from. I think you ought to go to them.

"Suppose they were to hand me over to that man again?" I said, shuddering.

"True! — and not being one-and-twenty yet, you are not your own master. Now, there was a thought came into my head, though I scarcely think it worth while to mention it, as I should hardly like to advise you on such a point."

I begged her to let me know what it was, as I was so anxious for any suggestion that might help me.

"Well, there's no harm in telling you, at all events. You saw that Mr. Montgomery, the professor, as they call him? Well, you see, although he's much broken down, he's a wonderfully clever man, with heaps of learning — knows everything — and was once, they say, a rich gentleman. Well, now, I was thinking that if you could make up your mind to tell him a certain portion of your history, he would be the very man to advise you and help you."

No; I did not like the thought of taking Mr. Montgomery into my confidence. I could not tell why, but I was not agreeably impressed with him. Another of my strange instincts.

"Well, perhaps you're right, Master Silas, for he's a strange man. I can't make him out at all. He's the quietest man that ever breathed when sober; but he drinks hard, and then—well, I can't say that he's noisy, but he's awful. He mutters to himself, and tells stories about himself that makes your flesh creep. That young man, Fitzwalton, or whatever his name is, is regularly frightened at him when he's got one of them fits on. He's come down here after they've gone to bed shaking with fright, saying that he could not stop in the room with him."

No; I was determined I would put no confidence in Mr. Montgomery.

Martha pressed upon me the necessity of making some change in my attire.

"Nobody would look at you as you're dressed now," she said. "You must have on another coat, and hat, and necktie; the trousers and waistcoat will do for the present, and you must have your hair cut short."

She would insist, spite of all objections on my part, to provide me with the means of making the change.

"I am always very careful when I'm in a place, and this is the first time I've been out now for three years. I've a good bit by me, and sha'n't want for a time. You say you've come to me as your only friend, and I insist upon you doing as I tell you."

She took me to a second-hand clothes shop, where, for a few shillings, and my old coat to boot, I procured one "like what civilized people wore," as Martha phrased it. I bought a hat and necktie at the same place. Then she took me to a barber's.

When I looked in the glass, I found myself completely metamorphosed. I could scarcely recognize my own face and figure. The kind-hearted girl was in raptures.

"There! I don't believe old Porter himself would know you!" she cried.

While my money lasted, I insisted upon paying so much for my board; it was very little I could get Martha to accept, and I am sure she put more to it. My bed cost half a crown a week. Day by day my money dwindled down, until I had not a sixpence left. Martha tried to cheer me with the assurance that something would turn up soon, and that when things came to the worst they were sure to mend, and such like bits of homely wisdom, but I was almost hopeless.

At one time I thought of writing to Mr. Jonathan Rodwell, to ask him if he could assist me in any way; he had told me to do so if all else failed; but then he had made an express stipulation that I was to tell him everything. How little did I know myself! And even of that little there was much that I dared not reveal. Besides which, the nearness of his neighborhood to Bury St. Edmund's would make my confidence dangerous, for what was more probable than that he would apply to the Reverend Mr. Porter for a verification of my statements, and thus give that contemptible man a clew to my recapture!

Day after day I walked through the streets of London seeking employment. I applied for a clerkship, for the situation of light porter, for that of messenger, or even errand-boy, but no person would engage me without reference, even in the humblest capacity. The weather was still very warm, and the close, stifling atmosphere of London, and its hard, hot stones, were to me, used to the fresh breezes and cool, soft grass of the country, very trying and oppressive. At times I almost fainted with heat and lack of food. I felt such a poor, wretched waif among all that busy life—that eager crowd—every one seemed to have a purpose — work — except myself. I seemed only fit to creep into a corner and die — a mere useless incubus upon the world. I have stood upon the bridges, as many poor wretches have done before me, and will continue to do while this stony-hearted city exists, and looked down upon the turbid stream that flows beneath, while a voice whispered in my heart: "There you may find peace! Why do you hesitate? You have neither father, mother, nor friends to weep for you. Death will give rest to you, and do no wrong to any living being."

Thus did the tempter tempt me, and only by prayer could I subdue the temptation.

At length I avoided the neighborhood of the river, which began to exert such an irresistible fascination over me — a fascination that I felt must overpower me at last, if I did not fly from it. I now took to wandering about the parks, more especially the Regent's Park, it being the nearest to Camden Town.

It was there that an incident occurred to me that changed the whole current of my thoughts and actions.

(To Be Continued).

## WHY COAL IS WASHED.

### Harmful Impurities, and Others That Are in the Way.

The purpose of washing coal is to free it as nearly as possible of all matter that reduces its heating capacity or has a detrimental effect upon the metal produced with such coal or with coke made from such coal.

The impurities of coal are of two kinds, such as are chemically passive, but which do not produce heat, but, on the contrary, absorb heat and clog the openings in the grates by forming ashes and clinkers; they must be repeatedly handled, shipped and freight paid for them and are a burden all around.

The other kinds of impurities are chiefly iron pyrites, an ore composed of iron and sulphur, containing as much as 33 per cent of the latter element. There occurs also frequently some phosphorous, which remains in the ashes. The sulphur and phosphorous are both injurious to the quality of iron produced in a blast furnace, and for this reason it is very important that coal or coke for blast furnace use shall be as free from these two elements as possible. The phosphorous occurs in the ash producing matter, and remains there unless it is given an opportunity to chemically combine with iron, lime or other matter for which it has an affinity.

The value of furnacecoke is based, apart from general chemical reason, upon its degree of purity from ashes, sulphur and phosphorous.

The effect of sulphur and phosphorous is to make iron brittle. Iron containing these elements in excess of certain limits is unfit for all purposes in which strength is an important requirement.

There is economy in purifying inferior coal, even for ordinary heating purposes, for not only are ashes an impediment to the rational use of fuel, but the sulphur of the pyrites emits fumes which eagerly combine with what moisture there is in the coal and form sulphurous acid, which exerts a destructive influence upon all iron, as boiler shells, tubes, breechings and slack, that it touches.

For blacksmith purposes, also, washed coal is far superior to coal in its natural state, because the tendency to form clinkers is very much reduced by the process of washing.

Lump coal is much purer than nut coal and slack. Until about fifteen years ago slack had barely any value in the Youghiogheny region, on account of its large proportion of impurities. Consumers did not want it, and it could be shipped only by rail, which was too expensive; it became a burden at many of the mines, and anybody could have it who cared to take it. Yet that same slack, when properly washed, produces a coke equal to any of the Connellsville region. At some of the Monongahela mines slack was sold in large lots at the tipple at 10 cents per ton.

## WHY ROBIN REBELLED.

A class of school children were being prepared to perform the tragedy "Who Killed Cock Robin?" at a school entertainment.

The boy who impersonated Cock Robin was taught to fall on the floor at a given point. But on the eventful day, when the moment arrived, he did not fall.

The verse was repeated, but again he did not fall. Being asked his reason, he replied:

"My mother said I wasn't to fall, for I've got on my Sunday clothes."

The teacher of a class in a certain school had been carefully explaining the parable of the prodigal son, and was now testing their knowledge of it. All went well until she came towards the close, when she asked: "Now, tell me who was not pleased to see the prodigal son when he came home again?" To her consternation she received the following reply from a youthful scholar: "Please, ma'am, the fatted calf."

# About the ....House

## MANAGEMENT.

There is in every household a certain routine of housework which must be done every day, writes Mrs. Jay. Three meals, three batches of dishes, sweeping and bed-making are inevitable jobs to every housekeeper, unless she be one of the fortunate (?) number who keeps a girl.

But the girl of the present is generally a very unsatisfactory transient, who condescends to help you with such of your work as she sees fit for the sum of from $3 to $4 per week.

The first requisite for good housekeeping is to have a place for everything. Then, as one goes around make every trip count for getting some misplaced article in its place.

I always aim to have my hands full when I go upstairs and just as full when I come down again, and just so, too, if I only cross the room.

In this way the loose things about the house are soon in place, the dirty dishes all collected on the table and the floor ready for sweeping.

And then one must work steadily and plan ahead, so that one task fits right into the next one.

I have heard of some people who claim that their minds are and ours should be full of thoughts far and away above dirt and dishwashing while the jobs are being done.

But I have found it much more profitable to put the most of my thought and energy on these homely tasks and thereby get them out of the road, so that my mind might be free to soar higher, I believe than it would ever get as long as there was a pile of sticky cooking utensils in sight.

Mind, I do not want to say that one cannot think above dishwater while washing dishes, nor do I wish to criticise those who are able to do this work in a leisurely fashion, but where there are hidden and hired men, garden and chickens, as is the case with most farmers' wives, there is very little extra time to be spent that way.

The housewife must manage every minute to make it count for some necessary work done.

It is a splendid plan to have a day for each of the big jobs.

Washing and scrubbing on Monday, ironing and baking on Tuesday, patching and churning on Wednesday, sewing on Thursday, sweeping upstairs and going to town on Friday, baking and general cleaning on Saturday.

This is only stating the general rule, and it may be varied as inclination or necessity compels.

But if the work is done according to some such rule, we need never get so far behind.

While visiting a friend she asked the time of day, and then said, "It must be about half-past five." On looking at the clock I was much surprised to find she had missed it in her guess by only two minutes, and asked how she knew.

"Oh," she said, "I can generally tell by my work."

Housework done by the clock! Think of it. And her house looked it, too. Precision was written everywhere. For such people a programme might be arranged as follows: Arise, 5.30 a.m.; breakfast, 6 to 6.20 a.m.; dishwashing, 6.20 to 6.40; milk work, 6.40 to 7.10; sweeping, 7.10 to 7.30.

But what about the woman (like the writer, for instance) who finds herself at 23 with two babies—both under 2½ years of age—who will not—just positively will not—be run by clockwork? Then, indeed, it is manage from the time one gets up, which is generally at the same hour that the two aforementioned cherubs insist on getting up (which is the only clockwork thing about them) until—well, until things are in such shape that they may be left overnight, and sometimes this shape is very good and again it is very unsightly.

Truly "circumstances alter cases"; but the woman that really tries to follow a given plan will succeed after a fashion, no matter what turns up; and her work is in better shape, as a rule, than the one who lets her washing slip on until the last of the week, and then part of the ironing is left as a sort of a Monday morning nest-egg job. And the patching is untouched, and some of the clothing is put on unmended.

She is always being pushed by her work, instead of keeping even with it.

The same rules will not apply to every household. But do try, all of you, to put some thought on management; for, although you may think every minute so full, and no doubt it is, yet you may not have put much thought on making the steps count and doing the tasks as they fit in best.

I hear some one say, "Oh, she has given it all away. She confesses she is only 23 years old."

But I assure you that (to use a slang phrase), I have not been out of school four years for nothing.

Necessity compels me to work, and in my case, necessity is not the mother of invention, but of management.

Although my management is far from perfect (as Mother Grundy will tell you), "it is yet much better than none at all."

There is a little trick that one must employ along with management or she soon slips us off into a path called routine, from whence there is no escape, and we lose our individuality; we become slaves to a despot than turns life and freedom into a mere existence of servitude.

In other words, we must rise above a set rule and manage management. That is the key that unlocks the doors along our way; it leads us out by times into cool, shady nooks, where we may imbibe youth, strength and joy from nature's sparkling fountains all about us.

I know a woman so bound down by the cords of routine that she will forego the pleasure of attending any unusual affair—something really good that, perhaps, she will not be permitted to enjoy for years—simply because such entertainment happens to come on wash day or bake day or some one of her other days she has set aside for certain tasks out of each of the six working days. Now, this is foolish—all a whim—and I know in this instance that it is not at all necessary, for she has but one child, and her means are ample for all modest wants. Yet she won't stir an inch to anything until these certain daily tasks are accomplished, and it is a standing joke among the relatives, and the husband joins in the fun about "Mrs. Precision and her washing."

Now, if I knew that Monday would bring some unusual event and I desired to be one of those in attendance, it wouldn't hurt my conscience any to do my washing the Saturday morning previous, or, if that day had been full, put my wash to soak on Monday, and finish it Tuesday, or hire an occasional one, in place of being a slave to the household duties.

However, I do not advocate putting unessary work off for trivial matters, but the incident related is merely to show that there is just as much danger though it affects us differently, from too much system as from lack of it.

## DOMESTIC RECIPES.

A New Way to Cook a Cheap Steak—Season a flank steak with salt, pepper, cloves and a bay leaf. Make a stiff dressing of stale bread, seasoning it with onion and a pinch of sage. Spread the steak with it, making it about an inch thick. Begin at the small end, roll up tightly and wrap in cheese cloth and tie. Drop in boiling water sufficient to cover—with a plate to keep it off the bottom of the kettle. Boil slowly two hours or more. When done, remove the cloth, thicken the gravy in the kettle with browned flour and serve steak and gravy very hot. Slice the former like jelly roll. It is delicious cold.

Cream Peas—Two tablespoonfuls of butter melted in half a cup of milk, three tablespoonfuls of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one can of peas. Let get very hot.

Mincemeat—To make half a gallon of delicious mincemeat take one cupful finely-chopped boiled meat, one half cupful meat liquor, three cupfuls chopped apples, one cupful brown sugar, one-half cupful granulated sugar, one cupful seeded raisins (leave whole), one cupful currants, one half cupful shredded citron and two cupfuls sweet or boiled cider. Put all together into a granite kettle, mix thoroughly and boil about fifteen minutes. Take from the stove and add a rounding teaspoonful cinnamon, a level teaspoonful each cloves and allspice, half a level teaspoonful nutmeg, a fourth of a level teaspoonful of salt and the juice each of a lemon and orange, with half the grated rind. When cold add a cupful and a quarter of any kind of fruit juice or juice of sweet pickled fruit at hand. Let stand a day and add more seasoning if needed. Line a pie-plate with rich crust, fill with the mixture dot with bits of butter, arrange strips of pastry lattice-fashion over the top and bake in a moderate oven. Dust with powdered sugar just before serving and serve warm. The butter takes the place of the suet usually added and it makes the pies much more palatable and digestible, although if preferred half a cupful of chopped suet may be used.

## HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The smaller the eye, so they say, the better the potato.

In roasting a turkey, baste frequently, but don't stick a fork into the fleshy part of the fowl and thus let the prisoned juices escape.

It is said that an apple kept in the cake box will preserve the freshness of the cake until the apple is withered. The same claim also serves for bread.

Don't forget that mince-meat is a great deal better to be made a week or ten days before it is to be used. The spices and cider, etc., have thus time to percolate the apple and meat.

In boiling a pudding, a fish, or anything put in a cloth or bag, a plate should always be put in the bottom of the kettle. If the pudding is put in a pail or can, the usual substitute for the regulation mold, it should not rest directly on the bottom of the kettle. An iron ring, a flat iron holder, anything that will keep the dish off the bottom of the kettle will answer.

In buying poultry remember that ducks when young feel tender under the wings and the web of the foot is transparent. The bills and feet of geese when young are yellow and supple, the breast plump and the fat white. The breastbone of game if young is soft and yields to pressure. Turkeys are in season fall and winter. When good they are white and plump, with full, smooth breast. Chickens when fresh have full, bright eyes, pliable feet and soft, moist skin. Young fowls have tender skin, smooth legs and combs. Venison when young is reddish brown and the fat thick, clear and close.

Banks (flicking off the ashes with his little finger) — "Yes; I smoke a good deal. A cigar is company for a fellow when he's lonesome." Rivers (raising the window) — "You must have been hard up for companionship when you lit that one."

Precocious child — "Papa, tell me what is humbug?" Parent (with a deep-drawn sigh) — "It is, my dear, when your mamma pretends to be very fond of me and puts no buttons on my shirt."

"What do you think of my new hat?" "Well, for a matinee it wants a little more trimming." "More trimming! What with?" "Oh, a lawn mower would do!"

"THE LAST OF HIS LINE."

# In Defiance of Parental Authority

"Jack," observed the Colonel, letting his hand hover irresolutely over the chess-board, "has it ever occurred to you that it would be an extremely nice arrangement if those two children of ours would fall in love with each other? You and I are getting along in years — eh, old friend? — and I'd like to see Lila settle in a home of her own before the — order comes for taps. There is no one in the world I would rather give my daughter to than Billie; the boy is white clear through — he could scarcely be anything different, though, and his father's son. I can't imagine why they don't," continued the Colonel, argumentatively, "they like each other all right, and are always together — riding, playing golf, or something — but never a thought of building a nest of their own. Just listen to that, will you?" he broke off.

Through the library, and away came the blithe notes of a rollicking duet, sung by two happy care-free young voices. A tender smile blossomed on Lawyer Reed's clean-shaven lips. "Bless their hearts!" he said, softly. "Nothing would give me greater satisfaction or happiness. I'll think to have what you mentioned come to pass. I've had the same thought myself, and hinted at something of the kind to Billie — once."

"Well?" said Colonel Bradlee, tentatively.

The young rascal laughed at me, said the idea was absurd, that while Lila and he were the best of chums, and all that, there was no thought of any nonsense of that sort between them. Billie hinted, went on, the lawyer, ruefully, "that I had better stick to chess, and let match-making alone."

"Lila appears to be of about the same opinion," remarked the Colonel drily. "She called me an old goose to be thinking of such things. I call it flying in the face of Providence" — blocking an unexpected onslaught on his queen — "for if ever two people were made for each other, it was those two, and they haven't the sense to see it."

John Reed nodded, then all at once smote his knee softly with his hand. "Phil," he said, lowering his voice, "do you remember that white mule we used to have at headquarters?"

"Den Johnson's mule?" replied the Colonel, with a reminiscent grin. "Of course I do. The boys used to say that when Den wanted that mule to go anywhere he'd head him in the opposite direction yell 'Git up!' at him, and old Caesar would wheel and run the other way like a deer."

"Young human nature and mule nature are a good deal similar sometimes," remarked the Lawyer, sagaciously, leaning back in his chair. Vague comprehension began to dawn on Colonel Bradlee's countenance. "Do you think we might work something of the sort, Jack?" he queried, eagerly. "I'd do most anything to bring it about, short of putting my girl on bread and water—or not kissing her."

"John Reed rose to his feet. "Philip Bradlee," he said in a serious voice, "prepare to have your innermost feelings outraged. I am going to insult you — For goodness sake, Phil," he whispered, as he perceived a look of blank astonishment sweep over his friend's face, "don't look like that; it's only a bluff! Play your part, man, and don't give me away."

He swept the chess-board off the table with a bang. "Colonel Bradlee," he cried loudly, angrily, "this is not the first time I have caught you trying to take an unfair advantage, but it's the last game I'll play with a—"

Something choked his speech but the Colonel rose to the situation like a hero. "Leave my house," he roared, "you insulting — er—er—pettifogger!" he wound up triumphantly.

There was a sudden rush into the library, and a dismayed chorus. "Father! — Colonel Bradlee!"

"You too, sir!" yelled the Colonel. "Don't you dare set foot in my house again! Lila — if I know of your having anything more to do with the son of John Reed, I'll — I'll—disown you! They're a pair of —"

Billie Reed grasped his father's arm. "Come, father," he said, proudly, "Colonel Bradlee has forgotten that he is a gentleman!"

As the pair marched stiffly erect through the library door the lawyer cautiously turned his head; but Lila's eyes were too full of tears to intercept the deliberate wink he shot at the man he had so basely insulted.

"They'll never consent," said Lila, dolefully. She was standing with Billie Reed behind the grape-arbor in her father's yard, a week later, and even a disinterested spectator would have needed no second glance to have shown him that the wondrous light — which never yet was on sea or land — was all around them.

"What if they don't?" replied Billie, stoutly. "They ought to be ashamed of themselves, anyway, trying to keep us apart because they've quarreled! I owe them a debt of gratitude for it, though. I've found out how blind I was—and it's given me the right to—"

"Billie!" cried a muffled voice, "somebody'll surely see us!"

"Let 'em!" replied Billie. "Now listen, Mrs. William Reed-to-be, it's no use for us to wait for parental approval, father and Colonel Bradlee won't as much as bow to each other! Let's take matters into our own hands, and get married right now — this afternoon! Then we can tell 'em, and they can storm as much as they like, and they can't alter anything. Besides, I don't believe they would hold out forever. We'll slip out the back gate, and go down to the church study on Carver street. I saw the Reverend Tisdale going in when I came over." Billie fumbled in his pocket, and produced an formidable looking document. "I got a special license this morning," he announced in triumphant tones.

Lila Bradlee opened her lips to say no—to expostulate — hesitated, and was lost. Hand in hand the lovers fled swiftly down the graveled walk. As the deffers of authority vanished through the gate, a portly form rose warily from the further side of the grape-arbor, hastened to the fence that bounded Lawyer Reed's lawn, and whistled shrilly.

The Colonel was setting up the chessmen as his old friend joined him in the library. "They've gone to the minister's!" he gasped. "Don't that beat all the rapid transit you ever heard of?"

The newly wedded pair paused on the familiar threshold, and started in utter bewilderment at the two erstwhile bitter enemies placidly playing chess. "Father," called Billie, "you here?"

"Howdy do, Billy," remarked the Colonel, rising affably. "Been getting married? Your father just came over to congratulate you, Lila —" The Colonel's voice turned husky all at once, and he opened wide his arms. "Come here, girlie," he cried (it's all right), and in a second his daughter's head was resting on his shoulder and her arms were about his neck.

## BRIGAND'S STRANGE DEATH.

### Pushed Over a Precipice by a Woman.

Recently a young peasant woman of Montenegro was returning to her home at Cettinje from a town in which she had just sold some poultry, when suddenly she met a young man who told her that there was a much shorter way to her home, and that he would show it to her if she was willing. Though he was a stranger to her, the woman saw no reason to distrust him and gladly accepted his offer.

He preceded her up the mountain path and in about ten minutes they came to the edge of a precipice. Thereupon the man suddenly seized her, and pointing a dagger at her throat, demanded her money and her clothes. She was obliged to obey him and then was preparing to run away when he stopped her saying:

"No, no," he said with a laugh, "you've got to jump down from this precipice."

Falling on her knees, she implored him to spare her life, but he paid no heed to her and finally threatened that if she did not jump of her own accord he would throw her over.

"All right," she said, "but at any rate allow me to cover my eyes with a handkerchief. You will find one in the pocket of my dress. Please hand it to me."

The brigand stooped to get the handkerchief, and the woman, summoning all her courage, pushed him over the precipice. As he fell he grasped a rock near the edge and thus succeeded in supporting himself. But it was not for long, for the woman kicked his hand away from the rock and down he fell to the doom he deserved so well.

Returning to Cettinje, the woman told the story that evening to Prince Charles and soldiers were sent to the scene, who found at the foot of the precipice not only the body of the brigand, but also two corpses, which were evidently the remains of two of his victims.

## CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

### Butter and Cheese Exports From the United States.

The exports of cheese from the United States during the year ending June 30th last were less than for any year in the last 30 years. The total was 27,203,184 pounds, valued at a little over two and three quarter million dollars, as against 39,813,000 pounds valued at a little over four million dollars for the previous year. In fact, imports of cheese are now, so far as values are concerned, almost equal to the exports, the imports last year being valued at two and one half million dollars. The United States exports of butter are also declining. For the year ending June, they totalled a little over sixteen million pounds, valued at $2,885,000, as compared with twenty-three and one-quarter million pounds for the previous year, valued at a little over four million dollars. Twenty-two years ago United States exports amounted to thirty-nine and one-quarter million pounds, valued at $6,690,000. This is a condition which Canadian farmers should keep constantly in mind. The increasing requirements of the United States for home consumption will in the near future overtake the supply and there will be no considerable export. This means that Canada will have an opportunity of supplying that part of the world's market which the United States has heretofore supplied. There are, however, others who are ready to step in and the business will be done by those who can do it best. This is Canada's opportunity.

## THE CART WAS TOO HEAVY.

At a garrison ball a newly-arrived ensign, wishing for a partner, was offered an introduction to a young lady of somewhat large proportions. He declined, saying he would just as soon drag a cart about the room.

The lady, who chanced to be the colonel's daughter, heard the remark, and secretly resolved to have her revenge when an opportunity offered.

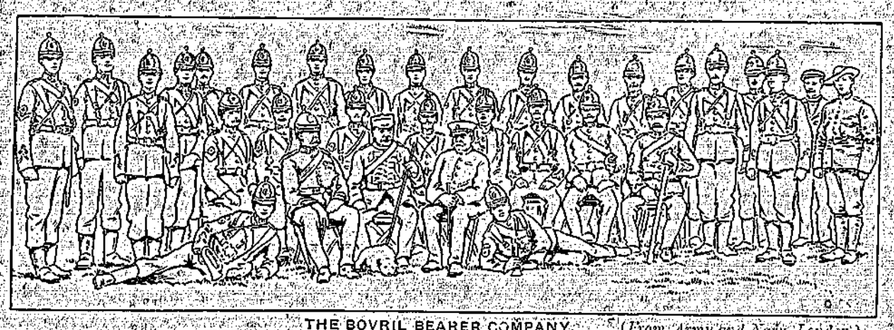
Later in the evening, the young officer discovered the fact of her being the daughter of his chief, and thought it well to retract his former refusal.

On being presented, and soliciting the favor of the next waltz, she coolly bowed, and said:

"I thank you, but I am much too heavy a cart for any donkey to draw!"

There is more pleasure in giving than in receiving. This applies to medicine, kicks, and advice.

# Patriotic Action of a Well Known Business Concern.



THE BOVRIL BEARER COMPANY. *(From Army and Navy, London.)*

London, Dec 22.—Acting on the authority recently given by the War Office to form bearer companies for field hospital work as independent units attached to each Volunteer Brigade Bovril Limited, the well-known makers of army rations, and concentrated foods, have just formed a company of their own employes for service with the Fourth or City of London Brigade of Volunteers. The company was inaugurated by Major-General Sir Arthur Turner, C.B., R.A., who complimented the men in the best terms on their smart and soldierly appearance, and spoke of the enthusiasm, patriotism and promptitude with which they had responded to their country's call for better equipment in this most important branch of the service. The new company has just been inspected by Colonel W. L. Gubbins, M.B., the principal medical officer for the metropolitan District, accompanied by Captain Douglas, V.C., R.A.M.C., at its headquarters in Holborn Town Hall. The full strength of the Bovril Bearer Company was on parade under command of Surgeon-Captain A. C. Tunstall and was put through company and stretcher drill by Surgeon-Major R. E. Wilson. The men were also examined very closely by Colonel Gubbins upon first aid, and the various modes in the treatment of the injured. At the close of the review Colonel Gubbins, remarking that he was not given to flattery, praised the new company for its equipment, drill and general knowledge of [illegible] work. He concluded by stating that he expected to be able to report the organization [illegible] efficient [illegible] Corps [illegible]


THE MYSTERIOUS VISITOR IS NOW INVADING MANY HOMES.

It Strikes Young and Old Who Are Physically Weak and Predisposed to Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound

Fortifies the Body, Cleanses the Blood and Gives Strength to Resist All Attacks.

That mysterious visitor "Grip" is now invading many homes and striking down the young and old who are weak or predisposed to disease. It is now well known that the disease spreads rapidly to the various members of the households into which it has been introduced. It accords with the theory of infection, also, that the disease has usually attacked the persons liable to infection. Dr. Richard Sisely, in his book on "Epidemic Influenza," says the disease is almost entirely propagated by infection.

In past winter seasons it has been fully and happily demonstrated that Paine's Celery Compound is a tower of safety when Grip is prevalent. When this scientific and health-giving medicine is used, it strengthens the nervous centres of all the vital organs; it purifies the blood, regulates digestion, gives a healthy tone to the whole system, enabling young and old to feel secure from the ravages of disease. Weak, nervous, dyspeptic and ailing people will find in Paine's Celery compound a true protector and shield from the dangers of grip. A trial of one bottle will banish all existing doubts.


# A GIRL OF GRIT.

BY MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.

*Copyright, 1900, by R. F. Fenno & Co.*

(CONTINUED.)

The day had so far advanced that the business of life was well begun. I saw the blinds drawn up in two of the houses, the front doors opened, the women-helps busy shaking the mats and washing down the stoops. Presently some of the young folks ran out into the gardens, and I could see the gay gatherings round the breakfast tables on which on the early morning air the smell of hot coffee and English breakfast bacon, with the temptation of Tantalus for a starving man, who had been out all night. All this while the third house remained closed, hermetically sealed. It was closed up tight, shuttered, not a sign of life in it. When I reached my lodgings in Norfolk street I was pretty well washed out. But I turned in for an hour and at 10 a. m. woke much refreshed. As I dressed with care I pondered deeply over this business and the course that I should adopt. My first and most urgent duty was to secure the release of Mr. Wood, always supposing that my gentleman was the person actually carried off in the cab. At present I had no certainty of this, only a bit more than strong suspicion. Yet if I could ascertain that he had not returned home I should be justified in taking surmise for fact.

First I went to Clarges street. The man there remembered me, but looked strangely when I inquired for Captain Wood.

"You have not heard the news, then?" he said.

"What in thunder is there to hear, more than I have to tell you?" I asked, nettled at thinking some one was before me.

"Why, that the captain has met with an accident. He slipped up somehow last night or early this morning and hurt himself badly."

"Who told you that story? Do you believe it?"

"I believe the captain's own handwriting."

"What did he say exactly?" I was quite taken aback, as you may suppose, but did not want to show it too much.

"Here, read it for yourself. It's not all his own, of course, and you will understand why. But that's his name at the bottom there sure enough."

It was written on good gray note paper in a fair running hand, and it said:

Savory, I've come to grief driving home. Horse slipped upon the curb, and I was thrown out of the cab. Some kind people picked me up and are taking good care of me. But I shan't be able to move hand or foot for some days. Send me by bearer portmanteau of things—shirts, dressing gown, ditoes, checkbook, letters, papers and the rest. Yours, W. A. Wood.

17A Laburnum Street, Harrow Road.

"And you sent them? How?"

"By the cab that brought the letter."

"Why didn't you go with them yourself?"

"I thought of it certainly, and I wish I had."

"You may well wish that. And now, if you will be guided by me, you'll go and find out 17A Laburnum street right away, if there's any such place at all."

"Oh, but there is. It's in the directory."

"Is that so? Well, if you come across Mr. Wood there I'll run you for next president of the United States. You've got just the face for a postage stamp."

"What in the name of conscience d'ye mean? What's 'appened to him, then?"

"It's my opinion that Captain Wood has fallen among thieves, brigands, worse—ruffians, who'll hold him to ransom for blackmail, rob, murder him, God knows what, unless some of us can circumvent their blackguard maneuvers. And I am going to try. I don't believe in cab accidents and Laburnum streets. You may, so you'd better go and judge for yourself."

But he was not going to find him in Laburnum street. I was pretty sure of that, but it was right to look there on the off chance that this story was true. For myself I was more than ever persuaded of foul play, and I considered I was bound to lay the whole matter before the London police.

I was not very well received at Scotland Yard. They told me to get proper credentials, a certificate from the American consul. I was terribly rolled, but not to waste time I took a cab straight to Great St. Helen's, where, of course, I was perfectly well known. One of the senior clerks came to me directly.

"What can we do for you, Mr. Snuyzer? Want an introduction to the metropolitan police? Why, certainly. Reckon it's no use asking what you're after? Big case?"

He was a friend and had often given me information in a small way. I thought perhaps he might help me now, for I'd heard from you they were mostly Americans working this conspiracy, and it was likely enough they'd know at the consulate whether any big "toughs" and "bunko men" were in London just then.

"It's something to do with the Mr. Faught millions," I said. "You've heard, no doubt, of that young Englishman's luck?"

"Why, yes. He was here this very morning, only an hour ago. It was then about 11 o'clock. Captain William Arctus Wood they called him. Is he your client?"

It hit me like a blow, this news, for I saw at once what it meant. Captain

*"The woman called him a dreadful dog and tried to stop him."*

Wood could not be lying injured in a street off the Harrow road and waiting about Great St. Helen's. I wanted no more proof of foul play.

"We are acting for Captain Wood. Case of attempted fraud. They've soon found he's fair game. But what brought him here, if I may ask?"

"Some question of legal powers. Granting attorney to representatives in New York, assigning certain properties by deed to trustees. Legal business. The law, you know, requires the signature to be given in the presence of the United States consul."

"You saw Captain Wood, did you, yourself?"

"Why, certainly. A man worth millions. He interested us all. Took it quietly enough, though. Rather ordinary sort of sportsman. Tall enough, but no show about him. For so rich a man he went very plainly dressed—only a Derby hat and a business suit."

"Handsome, young man, eh? Tall, fair, holds himself well?" I suggested.

"Why, no. Rather mean, I should say. Fair, yes; thickset, coarse looking, but I had no talk with him. He and his friends were in the inner room with the consul himself."

"His friends?" I hazarded.

"I suppose so, but he might have found better. There was that Lawford, Jimmy they call him. I don't know much about him. No good anyway. And there was Colonel McQuay, who ran the Cyclostoma swindle out west, and a little black faced Spanish chap who looked hungry enough to eat him, clothes and all. If you're a friend of Captain Wood's, Snuyzer, I'd warn him against being too thick with that crowd."

"Warn him!" I said to myself as I walked away from the consulate. "If he'd listened to me, he would have never got into this fix."

Much as I had been surprised by the promptitude with which these unscrupulous foes had got him into their toils I was now amazed with the breadth, the boldness of their scheme. It was as clear to me as if I had seen it all in print. To seize, sequestrate, securely hold their prisoner, with heaven knows what added ill usage—it might be make away with him utterly—while his double, some cleverly set up second self, their puppet or confederate, personated him, acted for him, making ducks and drakes of his fortune, acquiring every red cent that was movable and within reach, without fear of interference or retribution, provided only they kept fast hold of their prey.

How far was it in my power to meet and frustrate these felonious but astutely planned measures? At least I had one or two threads, one or two clews, in my hand.

I believed that I could exactly locate the present place of Captain Wood's detention [illegible] outbuildings in which he was imprisoned. To get him out must be my next job. If he were, as certainly might be the chief, the worst, certainly might be prevented. But whether he were immediately released or not it was of little less importance to follow up his persecutors to ascertain what they were doing and work to counteract and defeat them.

Three of them, at least, I had heard of, thanks to my friend at the consulate, two by name and clear identity. The third should be discovered through the other two.

My next moves were clearly and imperatively marked out for me.

As I passed along the Strand I called in at Norfolk street. No sign from Joseph, so all was presumably without change in the Strathallan road. Next to Clarges street.

Time was getting on. Close on 3 p. m., and nothing done as yet for Mr. Wood's behalf. I was impatient, eager to act for him, and yet I knew I must proceed regularly. The man Savery had returned, and I knew by his face that he had drawn blank in Laburnum street. Of course, no Mr. Wood was there. I did not require to be told that. Savery was also satisfied now, a good deal on the evidence of the collie dog which he had taken with him.

"Master Willie was nowhere on the premises, Roy will answer for that. I told him to go look, although the woman of the place—it was a sort of second rate lodging house—called him a dreadful dog and tried to stop him. Roy's teeth helped him to march right through the house."

"Fine fellow! We'll take him with us to look for Mr. Wood. Eh, Roy?"

He was like a Christian, that dog, for he made friends at once, wagged his tail and put his nose in my hand. When Savory added on some gibberish with "ullooloolooo, go search, Roy," he first howled and yelped, then ran up and down the hall entry like a mad thing.

"Where are we going, sir?" asked Savory, growing respectful as he recognized my authority.

"To Scotland Yard straight. They wouldn't listen to me this morning. Now, perhaps— What have you got there?"

"It's a letter, sir, brought by hand half an hour ago for Mr. Wood, marked, 'Very immediate.' D'ye see? But—you wouldn't surely?"

This was in alarmed protest as I was about to break the seal.

"Wouldn't I, though? Why, it's a question of life and death with Captain Wood. Anything and everything that is likely to help us must be made use of. I stand on that, and here goes."

But just as I was about to open the letter we were interrupted by the arrival of a tall, military looking gentleman, with a fierce face and a very hectoring, overbearing manner. We were standing in the hallway, the man Savory and I, for although he knew what my business was he did not trust me enough to let me go up stairs. The front door was just ajar, be inside and I still on the stoop, when this high-falutin, masterful sort of gentleman came up and said to both of us:

"Is this where Captain Wood lives? Look sharp. I want to know."

There was a shortness in his tone and manner which, being a free born American, I could not stomach at all. He might have been a slave driver talking to black Africans, and I looked at him in a way to warn him not to raise my dander.

"Come, speak out. Which is the man of the house? Is Captain Wood in? I must see him at once. I am Sir Charles Collingham."

At this Savory bowed low. They are a mean, lickspittle lot, these Britishers, when there's any talk of titles or big toads in their puddles.

"Yes, yes, Sir Charles; quite so. I know you now. But Captain Wood is not in."

"Where shall I find him? I must see him at once. It is a matter of duty. Where is he?"

"That's just what we want to know," I put in. "It puzzles us entirely. He has got into some mess somewhere, and we can't tell for certain what has happened to him or where to find him."

"And who the devil are you, pray?" asked my gentleman insolently. "And what in heaven's name have you to do with Captain Wood? You are an American, I perceive."

"Waal, that's so, and what difference does that make? Ain't I good enough to know Captain Wood or for you to talk to?" He had pretty well raised my dander this time.

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

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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
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Finest stock of candies and fruit in town.
Front Street, Revelstoke

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BUTCHER.
Retail Dealer in
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, Etc.
Fish and Game in Season.
All orders promptly filled.
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Shoemakers' Tools and Findings, Saddlery Hardware, Hides and Oils.
Two thousand Deerskins Wanted.
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Exporter of Furs.

A PRIZE
$5.00 Reward is Offered
by the KOOTENAY MAIL to the paid up subscriber who first names
The Most Effective Advertisement
appearing in our columns during the month of January, 1903.
That advertisement will be considered the winner which receives the largest number of votes.
The contest will close on February 10th.
Competitors will please clip out the attached ballot paper, fill in, and address to the KOOTENAY MAIL OFFICE, Revelstoke, marking on the top left corner of the envelope, "Advertisement contest," so that it may not be opened till the date of closing the competition.
The result will be announced in our issue of February 13th.
COUPON:
I hereby vote for the advertisement of .....
appearing in the KOOTENAY MAIL of January, 1903, as in my opinion the most effective advertisement in your columns.
Name .....
Address .....

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PARLOR MATCHES
"KING EDWARD" 1000s.
"HEADLIGHT," 500s.
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"VICTORIA."
"LITTLE COMET."
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
Are the best that can be bought.
Don't experiment with other and inferior brands.
USE EDDY'S

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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,
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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.

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COMAPLIX
Is Now Open for Business - The Best House in Town.
Well Furnished - Good Table.
Best Brands of WINES, SPIRITS and CIGARS kept in Stock.
W. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
ably furnished with the choicest the market affords. Best Wines, Liquors, & Cigars.
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One Block from C P R Depot and Steamboat Wharves
Re furnished and Re-modeled
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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 free 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" or 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 10h. and 15k.
Leave Comaplix and Thomson's Landing for Arrowhead twice daily at 7.15k. and 12.45k.
Making close connections with all C. P. R. trains and boats.
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Cheapest Route to the Old Country.

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| Pretorian | Dec. 20 |
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| DOMINION LINE—From Boston. | |
| Merion | Dec. 10 |
| DOMINION LINE—From Portland. | |
| Colonian | Dec. 20 |
| Californian | Jan. 3 |
| BEAVER LINE—From St. John. | |
| Lake Megantic | Dec. 11 |
| Lake Champlain | Dec. 19 |
| Monteroy | Dec. 26 |
| Lake Ontario | Jan. 2 |
| AMERICAN LINE—From New York. | |
| Kensington | Dec. 9 |
| Philadelphia | Dec. 10 |
| St. Paul | Dec. 17 |
| New York | Dec. 24 |
| Philadelphia | Dec. 31 |
| RED STAR LINE—From New York. | |
| Finland | Dec. 6 |
| Vaderland | Dec. 13 |
| Kroonland | Dec. 20 |
| Zeeland | Dec. 27 |
| WHITE STAR LINE—From New York. | |
| Teutonic | Dec. 10 |
| Cymric | Dec. 12 |
| Oceanic | Dec. 17 |
| Majestic | Dec. 21 |
| Celtic | Dec. 26 |
| Germanic | Dec. 31 |
| CUNARD LINE—From New York. | |
| Umbria | Dec. 13 |
| Lucania | Dec. 25 |
| Etruria | Dec. 27 |
| CUNARD LINE—From Boston. | |
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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
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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?
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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.
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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 3-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.
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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.

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REVELSTOKE


### MARRIED.

ANDERSON-ERICKSON.—At Revelstoke, on Jan. 28th, at the Methodist Parsonage, by the Rev. C. Ladner, John Anderson to Miss Lydia Erickson, both of Albert Canyon.

RAYNHAM-WILLIAMS.—On Jan. 29th, at the Rectory, by Rev. C. A. Procunier, M. A., rector, St. Peter's church, Revelstoke, Leonard Raynham, of Camborne, B.C., to Marie Williams, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

LOWE-VEDDER.—On Jany. 29th, at Central Hotel, Revelstoke, by Rev. C. Ladner, Henry Lowe to Alice May Vedder, both of Sicamo City.

### BORN.

SIRIANO.—At Revelstoke, on January 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Siriano, a daughter.

KERNAGHAN.—At Revelstoke, on Jan. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kernaghan, a son.

BOURNE.—At Revelstoke, on January 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bourne, a son.

SUTHERLAND.—At Revelstoke, on Jan. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sutherland, a daughter.

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Miner hopes to see Camborne a city within a year.

E. Puffer came in from the east Saturday with $150 worth of furs.

The school trustees invite tenders for making cupboards and tables.

This province received $153,528 from the Dominion government last year.

Col. Lynch, M. P., will have his death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The cost of the Dominion telegraph line between Golden and Windermere was $2,586.70.

$13,614.80 was spent on the new Dominion government building at Kamloops last year.

The annual meeting of the board of trade for election of officers for ensuing year will be held Thursday at 8 p.m.

The Bureau of Provincial Information has issued an excellent bulletin on the great interior of British Columbia, including R.H. Lee's report on Cariboo river.

George Estes, president and founder of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes, has been very sick at Portland, suffering from cancer of the stomach.

M. Murphy, who lost his house and infant son by fire in Kaslo refused an $800 purse, which the people of that town subscribed to assist him in building another house.

A Womens' Protective Association has been formed in Winnipeg, including all classes of female labor. It will investigate wages, hours and conditions and will make an 8-hour day a prominent feature.

Duncan McRae, of the C.P.R. bridge gang was brought to the hospital Tuesday suffering from injury to his ankle sustained by slipping off a snowbank under a train at Ducks. He was also cut on the head.

In the appeal case Turner v. Cowan et al from decision of Chief Justice in favor of defendants the judgment was sustained. S. S. Taylor and G. S. McCarter acted for plaintiffs, and E. P. Davis and J. M. Scott for defendants.

At a meeting of school trustees on Thursday H. Cook was appointed janitor and it was resolved to send a circular to other boards urging that free school-books printed at government printing office be supplied to schools of province.

Supt. Downie, who has has been on a visit to Trout Lake and Ferguson, says he was surprised at the amount of work in progress in the district and the very large quantity of supplies of all kinds that had been taken in by the railway in the latter part of the year.

Tenders are called for the purchase of the building formerly used as a kindergarten, and situated on the school grounds. The proceeds will be devoted to a fund for the purchase of a musical instrument for the school. Tenders close on Feb. 10th and should be addressed to Mrs. H. N. Coursier.

On Saturday night a mad Chinaman attacked two of his countrymen with an axe at Chawilliam and fractured the skull of one in two places. Chief Bain, Constable Shaw and Dr. Cross went to the scene, bringing the madman to gaol and the injured man to the hospital, but he is not expected to recover.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

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

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

Travellers visiting Revelstoke will find the best accomadation 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.

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

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

An easy way to earn $5 is to decide on the most effective advertisement appearing in the KOOTENAY MAIL. For particulars and coupon see our advertising columns.

## Social and Personal

Two interesting weddings are on the tapis.

J. B. Cressman is laid up with rheumatism.

Chief Bain was laid up for several days this week.

Mrs. W. Elson, of Kamloops, is on a visit to Mrs. Temple.

Mrs. Geo. B. Batho, of Ferguson, is visiting friends at Olds.

Mr. Caley left for the coast this week to undergo an operation.

Mrs. Hopgood, of Kamloops, is on a visit to Mrs. R. M. Hume.

J. Russell is seriously ill at M. Hyatt's camp near Canoe river.

R. F. Perry of Goldfields, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

The friends of Noah Abrahamson are glad to see him about again.

N. D. Jakes, teller of the Imperial Bank, left Thursday for Toronto.

Dr. Brett has had to return to Chicago to consult specialists regarding his health.

Fred Robinson is about again after having been confined to his house for some weeks.

Col. Steele may succeed Baden-Powell as head of the South African Constabulary.

Mrs. Risteen has undergone a severe operation at the Jubilee hospital, Victoria, and is doing well.

A. E. Phipps, manager Imperial Bank, returned on Monday from a business trip to Nelson.

At the Epworth League on Monday night Miss Scott, of Kamloops, read an excellent paper on self surrender.

Mrs. H. A. Brown entertained a party of ladies at afternoon tea at her rooms at the Union Hotel on Friday.

The Ladies Aid of St. Andrew's Church intend to give a necktie sociable in the church on Monday evening Feb. 16th.

On Thursday the marriage took place of L. Barnham, of Camborne, to Miss Williams, who hails from South Africa, Rev. C. A. Procunier performing the ceremony.

Fred. Fraser, government agent, went to Fire Valley this week in connection with improvements to bridges on the trail to the north fork of Kettle river.—He had a 19 mile snowshoe trip before him.

The committee of the Quadrille Club have altered the date of the masquerade ball from Feb. 23rd to the preceding Friday, Feb. 20th, so as not to clash with the entertainment to be given by the Coronation Choir at the opera house on the 23rd.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Temple gave a progressive euchre party. About twenty-four were present, Mrs. Procunier and Mrs. Sibbald securing the prizes, of which the first was a handsome cut glass bon-bon dish, and the second a pretty spoon.

On Wednesday Rev. C. Ladner celebrated the marriage of John Anderson, C. P. R. section foreman at Albert Canyon, with Miss Lydia Erickson. In the evening the local trackmen rolled in to give the bride and bridegroom a good send-off as they left by No. 1 for Vancouver.

Last week Mrs. Ward held an afternoon tea, at which everyone present was given a little doyley to embroider, prizes being given for the best work. Mrs. W. M. Lawrence and Mrs. J. M. Scott were the fortunate winners, one of a handsome silver shoe-horn, the other of a silver mounted darner.

Mrs. Temple gave a progressive euchre party to the young people in honor of the visit of Miss Richardson, of Kamloops. There were present: Misses Ruth and Lilian Valentine, J. and J. Orr, M. and A. Buck, Fraser, Higinbotham, Peters, Richardson. Messrs. Taylor, J. Guy Barber, J. A. Miller, R. Douglas, C. R. McDonald, C. H. Parham.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nelson city will proceed to instal a power plant.

Bonnington Falls power plant is to be extended at a cost of $600,000.

Arrangements are being made to hold a world's fair at St. Louis next year.

The timber staking excitement has spread to Fish Creek and men have been on the run there the past fortnight looking for timber.

Theodore Ludgate has at length succeeded in getting Deadman's Island and will erect the biggest saw and planing mills in the west, employing 500 men. A big flour mill will also be erected. The enterprise involves an expenditure of $1,500,000.

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## ATHLETICS.

### HOCKEY.

The Sentinel says a hockey match, to come off at Revelstoke, is being arranged between Kamloops and Field.

Sandon beat Phoenix by 4 goals to 2.

### CURLING.

Scotch curlers defeated Ayr, Guelph Union, Guelph Royal City, Brampton and Harrison, by 48 to 32.

Rev. Dr. Mulligan, of St. Andrew's church, Toronto, roasted the Scotch curlers for visiting Niagara Falls Sunday.

The handsome trophy presented by P. Burns & Co. to the Revelstoke curling club is on exhibition at the company's office. The trophy is a water pitcher of silver inscribed "Presented by P. Burns & Co. to the Revelstoke Curling Club." The firm's gift includes four oak tobacco jars, with silver mountings, to be presented to individual members of rink winning trophy

P. Burns Cup—Rae beat Brock; Brock 21, McDonell 3.

Equitable Life Cup—Graham 11, McRae 5.

Green Curlers—Coursier 12, Knapp 7.

Calgary Brewing Company Trophy—Brown 19, Phipps, 6; Brown 12, Brock 5

### FOOTBALL.

Oxford defeated All Canadian team 16 to 3.

The All-Canadian football team touring England furnished the surprise of its visit Saturday when it played a draw with the Civil Service rugby football team, London. The game was stubbornly contested, and neither side scored. Civil Service is considered one of the strongest London clubs.

A letter from Jack Purvis, who is leading forward with the All-Canadian football team in England, has reached Vancouver, says the Province. From the letter it is apparent that many of the players are having a good time in the Old Country, and are paying more attention to the sights than keeping in condition for the different matches. However they are putting up fair games and are doing their best to win. Mr. Purvis was at a rugby match in Edinburgh between two Scotch teams when a forward of one of the fifteens did not turn up on time. Mr. Purvis volunteered to make the substitute, and was just about to go on when the dilatory player turned up. It was admitted that Purvis would have been much the stronger man.

### CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. Lander will preach a memorial sermon on the late A. N. Smith Sunday evening.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church has given the church a handsome crimson carpet which was laid for the first time on Sunday, and is a great improvement to the appearance of the church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Herdman, of the Presbyter. Missions, was in the city on Thursday and held service at Arrowhead Friday.

Rev. Mr. Parr, Presbyterian missionary for the outlying district round Revelstoke, will probably have his headquarters changed from this city to Arrowhead.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany, celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m., and after morning prayer at 11 a.m.

SALVATION ARMY.

Adjutant Andrews will be here the 3rd and 4th. On Tuesday he will give the lantern service "Almost Wrecked." Admission, adults 15c, children 10.

## FIRE VALLEY

From our own Correspondent.

John B. Old and W. H. Page left by row boat on Monday morning for their trapping grounds and will be gone till April.

Mr. Miles came down to Lindsay's store the other morning for some goods and reports snow and ice plentiful at Wastkand Lake and marten fair.

## ARROWHEAD.

From our own Correspondent.

Mr. Purvis, of steamer Kootenay, left on Wednesday to visit his parents in Vancouver.

Mr. Taylor, purser steamer Rossland, returned from his trip east Saturday.

J. Taylor, of Arrowhead, returned last week.

Messrs. Trussler and Williams have a gang of men hauling logs for Mr. Taylor's mill opposite Arrowhead.

### METAL MARKET.

Copper, New York, electrolytic 12 to 12¼; London £52:15s.

Lead—New York, $4.05 to $4.10; London, £11 12s 6d to £11 14s 9d.

Silver—New York, 47¼.

## MALAKWA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mrs. A. Carlson is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. Erickson.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruhn.

We are promised a social here on the 7th inst. and expect great things.

Stephen Loftus has just shipped in a nice team of horses. They are splendid jumpers.

Quite a few settlers from here have been away visiting, and so things have been some quieter.

We are pleased to meet amongst us the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruhn, a native of Revelstoke. None are more pleased than Rolf himself to see him.

Our Sunday school is dwindling down of late as the attendance is drawn elsewhere, where the teaching is more in accordance with daily life. Works are more powerful than words.

Our school opened on the 9th inst. with full attendance, all having had a good time through the holidays. It is very gratifying to see the way in which the teacher, Miss H. T. Archibald, has got the good will of all the pupils, as they are getting to work in such earnestness.

Since the arrival of the branch of the Salvation Army here things have been rather lively, and by appearances there are quite a few ready for admission into the ranks, as, by the fearless way the battles are fought, time, place and people have no effect to cool their ardour. It seems there will be no need of barracks or drums here, as box cars and the freight sled are quite satisfactory. Regular meetings are being held morning, noon and night.

## THE MINES.

The Canadian Mining Institute will meet at Victoria in March.

Dr. Laval has devised a method of treating zinc ores by electricity.

The Standard Oil Co. is buying coal and iron in Nicola valley.

The Arlington will erect a mill operated on the electro-magnetic and cyanading processes.

The world's output of gold for 1903 will rise above the 1899 record of $307,000,000.

The Miner says that 2013 claims have been recorded in Fish Creek district.

$100,000 has been provided to resume construction work on Sullivan smelter.

Foreman Brown has discovered a large body of ore on the Mountain Lion south.

Elias Rogers, president of the Crow's Nest Coal Co. says the coal mines are 24,000,000 tons behind production.

The Fisher Maiden has closed a contract with Trail smelter for treatment of the product of the mine this year.

There is a decided improvement in both the copper and lead markets. The foreign market for copper is strong and advancing.

The tunnel on the Cromwell is in 100 feet and should cut the lead at 300 ft., giving a vertical depth of 800 ft.

As the result of experiments conducted on Rossland ores an Elmore plant will probably be established there.

The Northwest Development Co.'s stamp mill will be ready for operation in three weeks. The dyanmo for running the mill has been received.

Extraordinarily high assays are reported to have been received by Revelstoke men interested in claims recently located by Gus Lund on Ground Hog Basin.

J. W. Westfall and partners have acquired a third interest in the Fidelity group adjoining the Mountain Lion. In addition to its silver lead values the ore carries $20 a ton in gold.

The Monitor works three eight-hour shifts without any trouble. This mine is under excellent managentent and paid a 10 per cent dividend last year.

The Rossland Miner says an ore body eleven feet wide and averaging one hundred dollars has been opened up in the Josie mine.

J. Ernest has bought the Boxer and interest in the Goldfly properties. The former is near the Eclipse and the latter adjoins the Criterion on Lexington mountain.

The London and B. C. Goldfields have issued a circular stating important negotiations are in progress for improving the position of the company.

The Granby Consolidated Mining Company is out of debt and will pay a dividend this year. The cost of freight and treatment is $2.65 per ton. Two more furnaces will be built.

E. Balfour, master mechanic at the Nettie L. and Silver Cup mines wants mechanics and drill men. He installed the new compressor for the Nettie L. last August and is now at work on the Cup compressor.

The deputation which went to Ottawa in the interests of silver-lead mining reports ministers admitted the condition of the silver-lead industry was unique and that something would have to be done to grant it better protection.

The Colonist says: "The Boundary district of British Columbia produces the lowest grade ores in the province. During the year 1902 it produced over 500,000 tons of ore, and we venture to say that the total contribution of all the mines in that country to the revenue of the province, through the two per cent tax, was under $2,500, or LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF ONE CENT PER TON. Does not this fact (we believe it to be a fact, and sooner or later it will be susceptible of direct proof or disproof) completely demolish the arguments as to mining conditions in British Columbia derived from the two per cent tax?"

At the meeting of the LeRoi Company in London considerable enthusiasm was manifested when the gratifying nature of the various reports was made known. The announcement that during the last eight months of 1902 the mine earned profits of $578,000 was greeted with every manifestation of satisfaction. Anthony J. McMillan was appointed managing director. George S. Waterlow, who is chairman of the Snowshoe, was elected a director.


### 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.

### FOR SALE.

From four to five tons of first class onions of the best quality; also carrots beets and potatoes. For prices apply

THE MANAGER,
THE RANCH,
Monte Creek, B.C.

### 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.


### Revelstoke Board of Trade.

The annual general meeting of the Revelstoke Board of Trade will be held at No. 2 Fire Hall on Thursday, Feb. 5th, 1903, at 8 p.m., for election of officers and other business.

CHAS. E. LINDMARK,
President.

### Revelstoke School Board

TENDERS are required for the making and delivering of two cupboards and two tables according to specifications to be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders received up to noon on Friday, Feb. 6th, 1903.

H. FLOYD,
Jan. 31, 1903. Secretary.

### TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS are called up to Feb. 10th next for the purchase of the Kindergarten building situated on the northwest corner of the School House block, facing Second street. Each tender is required to be accompanied with $10.00 deposit (marked check) as a guarantee of good faith to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Highest cash or secured tender will be awarded the purchase, and deposits of rejected tenders returned. Address

MRS. H. N. COURSIER,
City


### A Well Regulated Jewelry Store

is as well worth a visit as an art gallery. The Jewelen 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**

### 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.

Incorporated 1890

VOICE PIANO ORGAN THEORY

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.

### UNION ..CIGAR FACTORY..

BRANDS

"Our Special" & "The Union."

H. A. BROWN PROP.

REVELSTOKE, - - B. C

GOOD, CLEAN DOMESTIC **COAL** AT **LEWIS BROS.**

Your patronage solicited.

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.

### 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, $1,300 each easy terms.

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

Apply to

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM,

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. Deverenx, acting as agent for Wm. B. Clark, Free Miner's Certificate No. 146798, 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.

### RANCH FOR SALE

The administrators of the estate of John D. Boyd, deceased, offer for sale by tenders the property in the Big Bend district known as Boyd's Ranch, also the chattel property thereon, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders will be received up to Feb. 1st, 1903. The administrators will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM,
Solicitors for Administrators.

Revelstoke, B. C., Nov. 27th, 1902.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Kootenay holden at Revelstoke. In the matter of the estate of John D. Boyd, late of Revelstoke, B. C., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the said John D. Boyd who died on or about the 21st day of May, A. D., 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Harvey, McCarter and Pinkham, solicitors for the administrators, on or before the 6th day of January, 1903, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly certified, and that after the said day the administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1902.

HARVEY, McCARTER and PINKHAM, solicitors for T. W. Bain, J. McKellic and Alex. McIntosh, administrators of the said estate.

### 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 NO. 1.

Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Downie Creek, below Beaver Meadows, 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 5 miles from the mouth, running 40 chains north; thence 160 east; thence 40 chains south; thence 160 chains west to point of commencement.

THOMAS MEREDITH.

Dated Jany. 30 1903.

### TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed Taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the Assessment Act, and amendments, are now due and payable for the year 1903. All taxes collectible for the Revelstoke Assessment District are due and payable at my office, situate at Court House, Revelstoke. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable to taxes.

FRED FRASER,
Assessor and Collector.
Revelstoke Assessment District.
Revelstoke Post Office.

Dated at Revelstoke, B. C., January 9th, 1902.


### WANTED

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 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 5 chains east of Halfway Creek, SE 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. McCORMACK.

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 applying to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the permission to cut and carry away timber from the lands described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west bank of the Columbia Rivers about 10 miles south of Nakusp at a post marked "O. Diolet's southwest corner," running north 160 chains, thence east 160 chains, more or less, to the bank of the river, thence following the bank of the river southwesterly to point of commencement.

O. DIOLET.

Nakusp, B. C., Dec. 12th, 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. Y. Anderson, planted 2 mls. northwest corner of A. Y. Thomson's preemption 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 lands: Commencing at a post marked "W. Robertson's N. W. corner," about 20 chains W. of the Columbia river, about 6 miles N. of Burton City; thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

W. ROBERTSON.

Nakusp, B. C., Dec. 15th, 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 special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the Big Bend district in West Kootenay: Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Columbia River about 6 miles northerly from Big Mouth Creek, and marked "John Russel's southeast corner post," thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Dated this 5th day Jan., 1903.

### 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. 328," to be opened on the 18th February next, will be received at this Department until noon on Wednesday, the 18th February, 1903, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 328, comprising the North West quarter of Section 26, the Northeast quarter of Section 27, and the East half of Section 34, Township 22, Range 1, West of the 6th Meridian, containing an area of one square mile, more or less.

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, January 9th, 1903.

### 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. 239," to be opened on the 25th February next, will be received at this Department until noon Wednesday, the 25th February, 1903 for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 239, situate in the Province of British Columbia on the Easterly side of the Beaver River, commencing at a point on said River 2 miles upstream, in direct distance, from where said River is intersected by the Upper or Southern boundary of T. B. 40, Block 1, being the upper boundary of T. B. 328, thence upstream 3 miles in direct distance with a depth of 1 mile on the Easterly side of said River, containing an area of 3 square miles, more or less.

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, January 17th, 1903.

### 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. 328," to be opened on the 25th February next, will be received at this Department until noon on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1903, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 328, situated in the Province of British Columbia, on the Easterly side of the Beaver River, commencing at the intersection of the Beaver River by the Upper or Southern boundary of T. B. 40, Block 1, thence up stream 2 miles in direct distance with a depth of 1 mile on the easterly side of said River, containing an area of 2 square miles, more or less.

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, January 17th, 1903.