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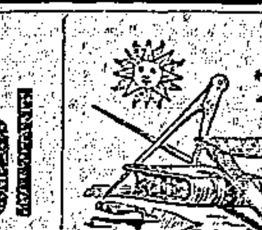

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The regular meeting are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne's Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
W. F. CRAGE, SECRETARY.

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NEWS FROM THE SLOCAN.

Some Good Locations Being Made on Springer Creek.

THE SLOCAN, July 9.—Springer creek, at the foot of Slocan Lake, is one of the best localities in sight at present, and several good gold strikes have already been made along this stream, the assays in some instances being extraordinarily high, and samples taken from the surface on the I.X.L. mine, just discovered, were brought in yesterday and run $105 in gold and 774 ozs. silver. New Denver is quite excited over these new discoveries, and the opinion is freely expressed that the Slocan Lake will prove another Trail Creek in productiveness.

The Slocan Star has begun shipping ore again. Mann Bros. have six teams at work hauling the ore to Three Forks.

They are working about 900 men on the Kaslo & Slocan railway, which they expect to have in running order by September 15.

Supt. Marpole, of C.P.R., has been visiting the Slocan district.

Mann Bros. begun hauling ore from the Alamo mine this week. It is reported a large force of men will be put to work on this property.

Two new hotels are being built at Sandon. She promises to be a lively camp this winter with concentrator and terminus of two railways.

Capt. Fitzstubbs spent a few days in camp last week and visited several of the mines.

Mr. Tomlinson, of the Last Chance, is in camp and will make his headquarters at the mine.

A large ledge of zinc was discovered in the McReigan basin last week.

Mr. Beneoffskey, of Vancouver, has taken charge of the dining room of Hotel Brunswick and will conduct it as a first-class house.

The Celebrated Albert Canyon.

[BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Albert Canyon, a station on the C. P.R. 22 miles east of Revelstoke, is only noted at present as a place where the train stops five minutes to give the passengers a chance to see the wild chasm, nearly 300 feet deep, both sides being solid rock, which appears to have been opened by some convulsion of nature for the sole purpose of allowing the Illecillewaet river to boil and surge onward in its turbulent course. The C.P.R. has a station here, plenty of side-track for storing the cars of trains that have to be divided, because the next 24 miles to the summit has a rise of 1500 feet and in places an extremely steep grade. It has also an engine house, where is kept a pusher to help heavy trains over the summit.

E. McDonald's bridge gang is at work putting in new outside timbers on the railway trestle, nearly one-half mile in length. It has to be made particularly strong, as it is built on a curve, and it is likely that McDonald has a job that will last all summer.

A good hotel is kept here by J. H. Skogstrom, who has a farm of 147 acres, 25 being cleared, and nearly all of this is under cultivation. He has about 11 acres in meadow, timothy, clover, wheat and oats, the balance is vegetables of all kinds. The land is a rich black soil, and the crops are all flourishing. Any one who likes the flavor of vegetables fresh from the soil, should take a meal at Skogstrom's.

There is a warm spring of moderate temperature a few hundred yards from the hotel towards the mountain, which is reached by a trail. It is believed to have medicinal qualities conducive to health, and is much frequented by local bathers.

The North Fork of the Illecillewaet river puts in here, and is even larger than the main river that takes its rise at Glacier. In 1880, what was designed as a wagon road was built for eight miles up the North Fork, and three long bridges were thrown across the rapid stream—96, 120 and 133 feet—all thoroughly constructed as far as the appropriation would allow. The object of the road was to reach the famous Jumbo mine owned by Corbin, Kennedy & Co., and other mines which would be better accommodated by an outlet at Albert Canyon than at Illecillewaet, which would be the case on all ores produced from claims on the northerly slope of the divide after crossing the summit from the Maple Leaf and Lanark mines. It was one of the special projects of this firm to establish a concentrator on the North Fork.

A few days ago a large cariboo came to Moose Creek near the tank and tried to cross, but the water was rushing too strong, and he turned back into the bush before the boys could get their guns. Two hunters were in here this spring and got six bear. A little later in the season, speckled trout are caught in the Illecillewaet, making fine sport for fishermen.

Assessment work is quite generally done on the best claims in the Illecillewaet district, and with the advent of John Grant and his party, who are reported as bonding the Maple Leaf, and others who are working their way gradually into the district, there is no doubt that both Albert Canyon and Illecillewaet will become active and prosperous mining camps.

Albert Canyon, July 8, 1895.

THE SMELTING BONUS.

On Friday the House of Commons went into Committee of the whole on Mr. Foster's resolution for the payment of the sum, not to exceed $150,000, in five years to encourage silver-lead smelting in Canada, the payment for each ton of ore smelted not to exceed 50 cents. The minister explained that it was not proposed to expend more than $30,000 each year as a bonus unless there was a balance remaining over from the previous year. The value of the product was $50 to $60 per ton. The silver-lead deposits in British Columbia are very extensive and were being worked to some extent, but the ore was sent to the United States to be smelted. This retarded the development of the industry, especially as only certain class of ores would bear the expense of transportation. It was provided in the Act that a smelter must begin operations before July 1st, next. Hon. Mr. Laurier said that in view of the depressed state of the silver market and the condition of the Dominion finances this hardly seemed to be the most suitable time to make an offer of this kind, but as the amount was small and it was an experiment which might be the means of developing the principal industry in British Columbia he would not offer any opposition. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Prospecting in New Fields.

Messrs. Frisby and Reighly, who had great success trapping on Jordan Creek last winter and spring, started out on Tuesday provided for a trip of several weeks prospecting in Jordan Pass, and after passing the mountain which is perpetually capped with snow and glacier, called Mount Jordan, about twenty miles distant, they will turn westward and cross the ranges in the direction of Seymour Pass.

Messrs. Blackmore and Jackson, who spent the last trapping season on Canoe river, will start the first of the coming week, and going westward about thirty miles, in Eagle Pass, they will ascend the North Fork of the Eagle river, on a prospecting excursion, and at the same time perhaps to look for good trapping grounds for next winter.

Frank Egan has been out for about 30 days in the valley between Mounts Cartier and Mackenzie, prospecting the ground as soon as it is cleared of snow. He has found float which appeared to come from the direction of Mt. Cartier, but no quartz veins so far. He killed two fine black bears, June 30, and thus provided his camp with meat. He came in Wednesday for supplies, and returned the same day, going down the river about six miles to Abrahamson's meadows, and from there ascending the mountain.

The early prospectors among the old timers in British Columbia believe in what they term the gold-belt, crossing the province in an almost direct line from Wild Horse Creek in East Kootenay, through Big Bend, Horse Fly, Cariboo and on to the Skeena river on the upper coast. All the best gold-finds thus far found in the province, with the exception of Trail Creek, which was for a long time neglected on account of the belief of the old-timers in this gold-belt, have been discovered along this line. About 200 miles north of Kamloops, where the gold-belt crosses the North Thompson, and its extension north-westerly, there are traditions of gold-placers found by prospectors, who could not stay long enough to prove the value of the ground, because of the short season, scarcity of provisions, and distance from the base of supply. They believe in it and are looking forward to the time when they can return with conditions more favorable, and pick up the gold they were formerly compelled to abandon.

The Board of Trade.

The preliminary meeting of local business men for the formation of a board of trade was held in the school house last Saturday afternoon. The attendance was large; those present being unanimous as to the desirability of such an institution. After thoroughly canvassing the subject, Mr. C. E. Shaw was elected secretary and immediately set to work to obtain the necessary incorporation from the department of state at Ottawa.

Completion of Lardeau Wagon Road.

Govt. Agent Graham returned from the Lardeau on Thursday. He went down on Monday to settle up the work on the wagon road, and during his short stay disbursed something like $6,000. This work was started a year ago and will be completed next Wednesday. It is 13 miles long and extends from Lardeau to Trout Lake City and will afford the much needed facilities to aid the development of that district. Mr. Graham reports that the work has been done in the most satisfactory manner and that the men engaged on the work are interested in the locality and have immediately turned their attention to its advancement.

A PALATIAL BOAT

Is What the "Nakusp" Will Be When She is Finished.

NAKUSP, July 12.—The construction of the C. & K. Nav. Co.'s new boat, Nakusp, has been slightly retarded by an unforseen accident. It appears that the contract for windows, doors, &c., was had by the Brunette mills at New Westminster, and was almost completed when the recent fire destroyed the whole work. Capt. Troup started west to-day to make new arrangements for this portion of construction.

This boat is to be almost palatial in her appointments. The cabin will be 17 feet in height. There will be two tiers of staterooms and a balcony. The "hog post" feature, which is somewhat of an eyesore in large river craft, will be eliminated and its place supplied by steel staunchions. This will add not a little to the appearance and economy of the cabin's interior.

The Captain gladdened several hearts here yesterday by disbursing about $3,000 of the "needful."

NEWS NOTES.

The town of Cornwall, Ont., had a $30,000 fire last Sunday when its suburb of Lorneville was reduced to ashes.

The war indemnity to be paid by China to Japan under the provisions of the Shimonseki treaty amounts to 288,800,000 Mexican silver dollars.

The entire eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains from the Nebraska and Iowa line to Texas was swept by storms. Forty-three lives were lost so far as known. The loss in property is placed at a million.

Judge Clark, of Waco, Tex., has submitted an opinion as to the legality of the proposed Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest. He concludes: "There is now no law upon the statute books of Texas preventing pugilistic encounters."

Reports obtained by Molson's bank on the condition and prospects of Manitoba crops are exceedingly gratifying. The acreage is much larger than last year, when it was larger than the year before, and the outlook at this date has rarely, if ever, been so good.

The deal by which the Vanderbilt interests get control of the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railroad, has been put through. According to the provisions of the deal the Canadian Pacific will operate the line from Toronto to Buffalo as soon as it is completed. The Canadian Pacific will have the privilege of running direct to the Grand Central station over the New York Central tracks and will put on solid trains from Toronto to New York via Hamilton.

The big tramp steamship Strathnevis, under charter for a short time to the Northern Pacific steamship line, arrived at Victoria on Sunday with the largest cargo of freight ever brought across the Pacific. She is an immense carrier, being designed entirely for that work, and with tea and general merchandise stuffed in every available corner her cargo totalled 6,500 tons measurement. The cargo of the Strathnevis consists largely of tea, and some idea of the extent of her cargo may be obtained when it is stated that for New York alone she has enough to fill 350 carloads. Three hundred and fifty cars will make ten good-sized trains. That shipment is to be discharged at Tacoma, and will be given special service over the Northern Pacific to New York.

Elections in England To-day.

The Queen, on Monday last, signed the proclamation dissolving the imperial parliament, and ordered issue of writs for the general elections. The bulk of the provincial elections will be held on Monday.

BIG BEND NUGGETS.

Wm. Long has sold his 10th interest in the Last Chance, to Fournier.

Geo. C. Marsh, the Downie Creek rancher, made a trip to town this week and started on the return to-day.

George Laforme succeeded in wading his train in to-day. He says the trail is decidedly damp.

Ed. Sullivan's quarter interest in the North Star placer mine on McCullouch Creek, will be sold at the mine on August 15th.

E. McBean came in on Thursday from Carne's Creek, where he has been prospecting, and brought down some samples of rock for assaying.

John Boyd arrived down from Downie Creek on Thursday and left for Carne's Creek on Saturday to do development work for the Revelstoke Mining Co. Thos. Bain goes up to join him on Monday.

John Caley and Burt. Lane arrived down from Camp Creek yesterday, where they have been putting in a shaft. They report heavy travelling as the trail in many places is under water.

Mr. H. W. Nestelle, of the Bellingham Bay Hydraulic Mining Co., arrived from Fairhaven, Wash., Thursday morning and left very early this morning for French Creek. He will put in a flume, about 2000 feet long, as quick as men and money can do it, and has already let a portion of the work.

On the River.

The steamer Lytton brought up on Sunday two car loads of ore, from the Ruth mine in the Slocan district, which was shipped to the Tacoma smelter.

The steamer Kootenai came up the river on Monday for two carloads of explosives which are to be divided between Kaslo and Trail Creek.

A NOBLE SACRIFICE.

CHAPTER VIII.

For a few minutes after Rachel's departure Mr. Inglefield limped about the room in deep thought. This was indeed as he had expressed it, a new phase in his life. To be gently, yet firmly, thwarted, to have to listen to opinions opposed to his own, had not occurred to him since his marriage. He had been ever absolute master in his domestic affairs as well as in his business affairs. His experience of his wife in her short married life was one of entire submission on her part to his slightest word. She had never crossed him by word or look, had never refused to obey him. He did not pause to consider that, having truly loved her during that brief time, this might have been because he was fairly indulgent to her, and because he gave her many evidences of his affection. It may be that this happy state of affairs would not have been continued, and that it was fortunate for her that she lived only long enough to bask in the sunshine of his favor. He did not pause to consider that, even if to be kind to the poor were not natural to his daughter, he had by neglect driven her into occupation and companionship foreign to his own thoughts and ways. The dominant feeling in his mind was that Rachel had set herself in opposition to him.

There occurred to him at this juncture the remembrance of the letter Aunt Carrie had written to him when she was on her death-bed, and that there was something in it to which he had not at the time paid careful attention, concerning Rachel's disposition.

"I wonder if I can find that letter," he muttered; "I think I did not destroy it."

He searched among his private correspondence and lighted upon the letter. He sat down and read it carefully through, and certain sentences in it produced, in his present mood, a strong impression. In speaking of Rachel Aunt Carrie had said:

A nature like hers—trustful, dependent for strength upon the strength of others, craving and drawing nourishment, as if indeed it were a necessity of her being, from visible evidence of affection—is difficult to deal with.

"Difficult to deal with!" he muttered. "But Rachel is a child, or, if not a child, at least a young woman who has been brought up in easy circumstances, without anything around her to develop strange and unnatural qualities."

He continued his reading of the letter:

"Not that she does not possess a certain strength of character. The opportunities for the development of this strength, which in the course of life may serve her in good stead, have happily not occurred, but I have been fondly and earnestly attentive to her ways and moods, and I know that behind her gentle, sweet and quiet manners there is a force of will for which few would give her credit. This peculiar and hidden quality would never be exercised, and would never show itself, unless under circumstances in which, let me say, as a probable case, her affections were engaged, and in which, having two courses before her, she would unhesitatingly choose that which she believed would be the right one, even at the risk of great suffering to herself. You, also, my dear Richard, possess this force of character, and doubtless have transmitted it as an inheritance to your daughter."

He finished the letter and laid it aside.

"A certain force of character," he muttered, "which I have doubtless transmitted as an inheritance to my daughter! Well, if that really be the case, and Rachel is obstinate and self-willed, it will be a battle between us. Behind her gentle, sweet and quiet manners there is a force of will for which few would give her credit. Upon my word, there seems something like it in Rachel's disinclination to meet my views! She must meet them; she shall meet them! She shall obey me and do as I wish. That my own flesh and blood should turn against me—it is monstrous! For whom am I working? For her. Who will inherit the money I have made? Why, she. I had no other thought. Now that my attention is, from what has occurred, seriously directed to her, I resolve, that she shall marry—and marry well. No poor man; no beggar! She shall marry one as rich as I am myself, as rich as she will be. If Rachel thinks that I shall let drop what has occurred to-day between us, she will find herself mistaken. It is I who am master of my house and family. It will be a wholesome lesson to her when she learns the folly of placing herself in direct opposition to me."

There was no thought in his mind of reproaching himself; there was no thought that he was in any way to blame for his neglect of his daughter, for his lack of affection and common feeling toward her. He had worked himself into a mood in which it was impossible for him to see that he could be in the slightest way to blame.

A little while afterward he was in his office, talking to his manager upon business matters. He glanced toward the desk which Henry Wyatt occupied. The stool was empty. "Where is Wyatt?" he inquired.

"He asked for leave of absence," replied the manager, "and as he has been rather hard worked lately, and there was nothing of importance for him to attend to, I told him he might go for the day."

"Hard worked!" exclaimed Mr. Inglefield, "Is he unwell."

"No, sir," said the manager. "He wished to attend the funeral of a friend of his, a poor lad in the east, to whom he was much attached."

The coincidence immediately struck Mr. Inglefield.

"Do you know the name of the lad?"

"I think it was Joseph—a bright boy, of whom Wyatt had spoken in terms of great admiration."

It was on Mr. Inglefield's lips to ask whether the manager was aware that his daughter had gone to the funeral, and whether there was any acquaintance between her and his clerk, Henry Wyatt, but he checked himself. He was not the kind of man to expose his private affairs to a stranger.

* * * * *

It was a day pregnant with both joy and sadness to Rachel and Henry. Joseph had made himself loved in the neighborhood in which he had lived, and a great many persons attended the funeral in token of their sorrow at his death. There were some also who attended because they knew that Henry Wyatt and his father and the young lady who walked like a minister-ling angel among them, intended to follow the remains of the poor lad to the grave. This desire for vicarious distinction is natural and not blamable, especially when it is allied with sincere feeling. The prayers for the dead were said, and Rachel and Henry stood side by side, looking into the grave of their departed friend. She moved a step forward, and as she bent over and scattered some flowers upon the coffin, her hand, for support, rested in Henry's. There it remained, and presently, hand in hand, they wandered a little apart, a secret of joy stirring within them even in the midst of their sorrow.

"On such an occasion as this," said Henry, "I have always felt the true solemnity of life and the littleness of its surroundings. Sometimes at night, when I have looked up at the stars, I have thought what pygmies we are, and how we fret ourselves unnecessarily because we are not rich enough to purchase pleasures and luxuries which others enjoy. As if it mattered, so long as one does one's duty! Do you know that at times I have even looked upon the loss of fortune as a blessing? I think it opens one's eyes to what is sweetest and worthiest. To do one's duty—to be kind and helpful to others—it is in that way life can be sanctified. How I honor you for the good you have done! How proud it makes me to hear people speak of you!"

She raised her eyes to his.

"It makes me proud, too, to hear people speak of you."

"No merit is mine," said Henry. "I was forced among them; you came of your own prompting, you sought them out; from the sweetness of your own nature you held forth the helping hand."

"It was you who showed me the way," she murmured. "Among all your friends there is not one who honors you more deeply than I."

Her voice was tremulous, but she did not cast down her eyes; she kept them upon his face, and if ever true love found expression it found expression in her.

"I do not think," he said, presently, "that in any place than this, or under any other circumstances, I should have the courage to speak; but at least we are equal here; and if, in saying that I love you with a man's full heart and devotion, the words pain you, forget them and forgive me."

"There is no forgiveness needed," she said, softly and sweetly; "your words will live ever within me as a most cherished remembrance."

He clasped her hand more firmly, and she returned the clasp timidly and trustfully; and there, in that solemn place and at that solemn time, they plighted their hearts. Thus, upon Joseph's humble grave, Heaven was already shining.

CHAPTER IX.

Sorrow quickly trod upon the heels of joy. On the same day that the lovers plighted their troth they decided in their calmer moments that it was in honor and duty necessary that Rachel's father should be informed of their engagement. It was with a sinking heart that Henry acquiesced in this arrangement; indeed, it was he who had proposed it; but after a while he was unworldly enough to feed upon the hope that Mr. Inglefield would consult only his daughter's happiness, and would not take into account the disparity of their circumstances.

However, it was not left for him or Rachel to act. Mr. Inglefield himself took the matter in hand. Upon Rachel's return from the funeral she was confronted by her father, who said, abruptly:

"So—you have been to this funeral, although you knew it was my wish that you should not attend it! I perceive that I must speak to you seriously. In what I am about to say, and the questions I am about to ask, I will have no evasions; I will have plain and truthful answers."

"I have never been anything but truthful to you, father," said Rachel.

"I am unable to form an opinion upon that at present," said Mr. Inglefield. "An untruth may be acted as well as spoken."

"I have never acted an untruth," said Rachel, firmly. "Papa, why do you speak so unkindly to me? Why do not love me?"

"Love you! Who has put the idea into your head that I do not love you? I have for you the proper feelings of a father for his child, and I trust you have the proper feelings of a child for her father; but I shall soon discover for myself whether that is so or not. When my eyes are opened to what has been hidden from me I am not slow to act. I will have no rebellion in my home. Your mother obeyed me; your aunt obeyed me, and you shall obey me. I give you fair warning, Rachel; and I regret that the necessity has arrived for my doing so. However, that necessity is not of my creating. I see tears in your eyes. If you cannot listen to me calmly, I will wait until you have recovered yourself."

Rachel turned her head aside and wiped away her tears; and, presently, having schooled herself into strength, she said:

"Perhaps it will be best to speak now, papa."

"Much the best. While you have been absent, I have looked up a letter written to me by your Aunt Carrie, and I have read in it what I did not pay sufficient attention to—that you have a knack of insisting upon your own way; and that, when you have made up your mind to a thing, you will adhere to it, whether it be right or wrong."

"I shall always do what I think is right, papa," said Rachel; "never anything wrong, I hope."

"I hope not. You have been to this funeral, I repeat. Answer me."

"Yes, papa, I have been."

"Did you meet any persons whom I know? I will have the truth, Rachel."

"Mr. Henry Wyatt was there, papa."

He slapped his hand upon the table.

"I suspected as much. Have you known him long?"

"I have known him for some time, papa?"

"What are the relations between you? Surely not friendly ones!"

"Certainly friendly ones, papa."

He noticed the rising color in her face, and he played with a book which lay on the table, and then thrust it roughly from him.

"There is something more in your mind."

"Yes, papa, I was going to speak to you about it to-night. Papa, Mr. Wyatt and I"—

"Stop!" he cried. "It will perhaps be advisable for you to leave unsaid what is in your mind, and to listen to certain views of mine which bear upon your future."

"Yes, papa, I will listen."

"You are now a woman. I recognize the fact, and that you cannot always remain with me at home."

These words bore so closely upon the new ties she had formed on that day that Rachel's heart beat fast; but she did not know whether to hope or to fear.

"A father's hold upon his children," continued Mr. Inglefield, "lasts only for a certain number of years. When they become men and women their thoughts turn, naturally perhaps, toward a new sphere of life; and if it happens that they choose for themselves, it is well for them, if their choice meets with their parents' approval. Do you understand me, Rachel?"

"Only partially, papa."

"I will make myself quite clear to you. It is time that you should marry. You are what is commonly called a good catch in the market; that is to say, you will be a good catch if you act according to my wishes—not otherwise. Whoever may be the lucky man, he will have no reason to grumble, for I can give him a fortune with you. Of course he must be in your own rank of life; and I promise you that, in your own interests, I will be wary of adventurers. As I am rich, he must be rich, whether he be a merchant or not matters little, so long as he occupies a position. Do you understand me now?"

"Yes, papa," said Rachel, in a low tone.

"And you agree?"

"No, papa, I cannot agree in all that you have said."

"What part of it displeases you?" he asked, sternly.

"I shall never marry, papa, unless I love."

"Love!" he sneered. "Girls' talk, learned from cheap romances. Love comes after marriage, not before. When girls' heads are turned by such weak, sentimental nonsense, they are unfitted for the duties of life, and they generally suffer for their folly—and serve them right! It is well for you that you have a wiser head than your own to direct you, and if you are wise—I will not say if you are dutiful and affectionate, because that seems some, what too much to hope for—you will be guided by me in this matter. There is time enough before us. I will, for your sake, depart from my usual habits. You shall enter into society; if I find it necessary, I will take a house in a fashionable quarter. Wedded as I am to my business, and deriving my chief pleasure from it, you will acknowledge that this will be no small sacrifice for me to make; and if you have any proper feeling in you, you will appreciate it. Yes, you shall go into society; and I have no doubt, when it becomes known that you are an heiress, you will meet with plenty of suitors. You will be able to pick and choose, and I shall see you a happy married woman."

Rachel felt that it would be an act of evasion and hypocrisy to delay the confession which was upon her lips; but she had to nerve herself for it; and while she was whispering to herself, "Courage, Rachel, courage; for Henry's sake as well as for your own," Mr. Inglefield kept his eyes fixed upon her face, and noted the color come and go, and the rising and falling of her bosom. Presently she spoke, in a tone of sweetness, modesty and decision.

"Papa, I have made my choice."

He started to his feet.

"You have made your choice! Without consulting me, your father, your natural protector?"

He paused in anger, and Rachel's appealing looks did not tend to pacify him; but he did not allow his anger to overcome him. There was a curious likeness in his and Rachel's methods; he inwardly schooled himself as she had done, and when he spoke again it was calmly and coldly.

"Perhaps you will favor me with the name of the man you have chosen."

"It is Mr. Henry Wyatt, papa."

She was about to proceed, when he sternly stopped her.

"Enough—not another word. Mr. Henry Wyatt! A beggar! A man working for a pitiful twenty shillings a week. Do not speak! I will not listen to you. Listen to me, and heed well what I say. On such an important subject as this my words shall be law." I know an adventurer when I come across him; you do not. With my consent you will never marry this man, this schemer. I insist that all communication between you shall be instantly severed, and forever. I will have no secret correspondence, no secret meetings and assignations. You and he shall never come together again. You have schemed, you have planned, you have plotted, behind my back. I will give you the credit of believing that it is he, and not you, who has played the active part in this wretched affair; that it is he who has led you on; but whether it is so or not matters little, after the confession of effrontery you have made. I will have no half measures; what is done shall be final and complete. I will not have you ever think of this man. I shall demand that you cast him from your heart, and that you shall satisfy me truthfully upon this point, or"—

But he checked himself here, and did not give expression to the stern resolve to which he mentally pledged himself.

"Go now to your room and think the matter over. I will not see you again to-night. Come to me to-morrow when I send for you, and be prepared to say frankly to me, 'Father, I will obey you implicitly, in spirit and in the letter.' Be wise, Rachel, if you have any regard for the future."

She rose. Her face was white, and there were tears in her eyes.

"Father!"

He strove to arrest her words by exclaiming:

"I have warned you, Rachel, and I will not listen to you."

"You must listen to me, father," she said. "It is very little I have to say at this moment, but it must be spoken. You have accused Mr. Wyatt of tricking to win me; he has not done so. He has been manly and honorable and upright; and had he not seen that I loved him, I doubt whether he would ever have had the courage to ask me to be his wife. If either of us is to blame it is I, not he."

"An unmaidenly confession," said Mr. Inglefield. "Go from my sight immediately!"

She left the room slowly, with head cast down, but when she closed the door upon her father her strength gave way, and it was with difficulty that she reached her apartment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LOW LAKE LEVELS.

What Will be the Effect on the Lakes When the Great Chicago Canal is Opened.

The low water which has for some time been the rule in Lake Ontario, is a phenomenon which may well make people wonder what will be the case when the great Chicago drainage canal is in full working order. Chicago never does things by halves, and when that great city had to find an outlet for its sewage it resolved to cut through the watershed and divert a part of Lake Michigan into the Gulf of Mexico. Chicago has tried hard to keep the lake from which it draws its water supply free from pollution. But spite of all its efforts the filthladen current of the Chicago river would, when swollen with rain, invade the lake, carrying the germs of typhoid out toward the cribs whence the water supply of the city is obtained. To obviate this and similar dangers the sanitary district of Chicago was formed in 1889. This "district" is

A PUBLIC CORPORATION,

managed by elective trustees, having the right to levy a tax and to issue bonds. The district comprises most of the city of Chicago, in addition to 40 square miles of Cook county, outside of the city limits. Having to choose between pumping the city's sewage out to the sand flats of Indiana and sending it by a deep water canal to the lower waters of the Illinois river, the trustees finally chose the latter method of disposal. Either was costly, the drainage channel being estimated, for construction and right-of-way, at not less than $25,000,000, but the pumping plan would have cost more. In September, 1892, the digging out of a channel big enough to hold a river of large proportions was begun. The work is now more than half done, and what the result will be when the great outlet sewer is open for business has already begun to excite some uneasiness. The channel is to be about 28 miles long, from Chicago to Lockport, and it will connect with the old Illinois and Michigan canal basin a little farther on at Joliet. With a depth of 26 feet, and a bottom width varying from 110 to 202 feet, the channel will carry off from Lake Michigan a volume of water which is computed at 300,000 cubic feet per minute. When its narrower section, only eight miles of the whole, is widened out to the full limit, and the gigantic ditch assumes, as it is intended to do, the character of

A SHIP CANAL,

the discharge of water will be at the rate of 600,000 cubic feet per minute, which in the House of Commons was said the other day to amount to five per cent. of the water passing through the Niagara river. Although this is said by some to be calculated to reduce the levels of our lakes, it is satisfactory to find that this opinion is not held by all scientific men. Some of the Chicago engineers are of opinion that it will lower the lake levels and that of the Niagara river four inches. On the other hand several engineers have come forward to maintain the thesis that it will not lower them at all. They adduce evidence to show that a paradox exists with regard to the lowering of the level of a body of water by discharge from it. This being the case, it would seem that nothing can be done at present but investigate the truth of these affirmations. Meanwhile, nobody seems to know exactly how it is that the level of Lake Ontario is so low. That at any rate, is not affected by the Chicago drainage canal.

Not Serious.

The sisters stood there in the twilight and gazed thoughtfully into the dimpling water.

"Then you were not serious with the Duke?"

"No, I merely priced him."

The cold night air presently impelled them to seek shelter. They were free to seek anything they wished, for they were Americans and worth a million apiece.

The Wrong Time.

Mudge—If there is anything I detest it is being asked to drink when I am not wanting to.

Yabsley—It must be annoying to you to be wakened out of a sound sleep.

Pembroke's assessment is $1,152,690, an increase of $51,690, and the population is now 4,638, an increase of 174.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

How to Keep Butter.

Most farmers do not make dairying a specialty. It is only one of the various industries from which they derive their incomes. The profits from three or four cows do not warrant the outlay for a complete equipment of modern implements. The average farmer and his wife must make the most of pantries, pans and other dairy appliances at hand. Consumers have learned that butter rapidly deteriorates if exposed to the air, hence small packages are called for. Butter is never so good as when used within one week from the time it leaves the churn. It possesses then a delicate aroma and a peculiar, indescribable flavor, which soon passes away and is never present thereafter; but butter properly made can be kept sweet and in good order for months. The surplus butter may be kept and marketed in winter, when prices are more remunerative. Get the butter in good condition as soon as possible after churning, and pack firmly in gallon or half-gallon jars. Those containing four or five pounds are preferable. When the jars are bought ask the seller, as he marks the weight of each, to number them so that a record of the amount of butter in each jar can readily be kept. Pack the jars level full, tie a round piece of strong, thick cloth over the top, and place it bottom side up into a new, large crock. Do not pack butter made at different times in the same jar, but store only those jars that can be filled at one churning. Make a strong brine, using all the salt the water will absorb, adding to each gallon a teaspoonful of saltpetre and a teacupful of granulated sugar. Scald the brine and skim it thoroughly. When cold strain through a wet, thick cloth into the crock. Add more brine from time to time to keep the jars covered two inches in depth. Tie a thick cloth over the crock to protect from dust, and over this place a wooden cover to exclude the light. Do not keep the crock on the cellar floor, even if it is a cement one, but on a platform, if possible, with slats underneath the crock to insure free circulation of air. This will prevent mold forming on the bottom of the crock. It must be sold as packed butter, but will bring a good price. October is the best month in which to pack butter for winter home use. Several smaller crocks may be used in which to store the jars rather than use the large crock. To clean jars and crocks use a bath of hot limewater, or strong hot soda water. A simple method is given by salt manufacturers for testing the purity of salt. Take as many clear glass tumblers or goblets as there are samples of salt. Put into each the same quantity of clear cold water. Drop into each tumbler a teaspoonful of salt from one of the several samples and note the immediate results. There will be a scum, sediment, or milky color, varying with the inferiority of the sample. The water showing the least change will contain the purest salt.

Swine Breeding.

No greater mistakes are made in breeding swine or indeed any other kind of live stock than those which grow out of the aimless way in which grading is done. The assertion would not be too sweeping, perhaps, which claims that nine-tenths of the breeding with the average farmer is aimless. He simply selects a sire because it takes his fancy as to form, or because it represents some new and novel breed, or because it can be got cheaply and conveniently, or for some other reason which does not take into consideration the laws of breeding.

Now, farmers, it is true that breeding may fitly be compared to a deep, deep sea, which has never yet been fathomed in all its recesses. There are many things about which the most skilled have yet to learn. But it is also true that the process of upgrading is so simple, that an observant child should almost be able to direct it.

The whole question is covered by a few rules so plain and so easily understood, that it is difficult indeed to see how any misconception can arise in regard to them. They may be summed up as follows: 1. Select dams of the form desired wherever they can be conveniently got, and without much regard to their breeding. 2. Then fix upon the pure breed which it may be desired to select males from, choose good individual sires from that breed, and continue to choose from the same. And 3, see to it that the food is adapted to the wants of the animal.

Our Orchards.

For most crops we plow and till every year and supply an abundance of plant food. More than this, in order to keep up the fertility we go further and one crop is followed by another kind, rotation being the rule in all advanced agriculture.

With orchards how different the practice! Rotation is not possible, but how we neglect them in other ways. Their roots cross and crowd in the struggle for life, and we intensify their struggle by cropping as long as the shade is partial, and when roots and branches intermingle in their respective elements, we seed to grass and mow and pasture until the prematurely old trees give up the struggle after years of worthlessness as bearers of fruit. By our system of orchard management the mineral elements become exhausted and we must supply them if we would renew their usefulness. Potash and phosphorus should be applied in the fall and nitrogen in the spring. Humus may be supplied by growing clover, covering with a light coat of barnyard manure and plowing under.

Must Expiate Their Crime.

Armenian girls who reach the age of 17 without being engaged to marry some one have to fast for three days and then live on salt fish for a fourth day without drinking any water.

Practice Makes Perfect.

Coot-night, Mrs. Prown. I haf to sank you for de most bleasant efening I hat effer schbent in my life!

Oh, don't say that, Herr Schmidt!

Ach! bot I do say, dat! I alvays say dat.

Woodstock will soon vote on a by-law for a $9,000 market shed.

EUROPE'S HERRING FISHERIES.

The Fish Still Abundant, Notwithstanding 1,000 Years of Slaughter.

No fish plays a more important part in the food supply of Europe and America than the herring, and it has been important in Europe for something like 1,000 years, and perhaps for many centuries longer. French, English, Scotch, Dutch, and Scandinavian fishermen have been pursuing the herring for many generations. The name of the fish indicates its gregarious character, for the word comes from a root signifying an army. The Welsh name for the fish comes from a Welsh root of like meaning. As a single small herring produces 10,000 eggs and a larger one many more, it is not difficult to understand why the ocean still swarms with these fish after centuries of slaughter.

The seagoing fishermen of all lands are a hardy, courageous, and interesting people, though few of them seem so picturesque to English-speaking persons as those of the French coast. It was one of these French fishermen, the father of twenty-one children, who was the grandfather of Audubon, the naturalist. The fisherman's one famous son went forth with a boy of 12 from his father's house with a few sous in his pocket to return an Admiral of France and rich enough to make himself master of a fine estate near his early home. This was the father of our own Audubon, in whom the traits of the French fishermen were continued.

The fishermen of the French Atlantic coast are simple men, pious in their way, and industrious, if not from choice, then from the necessities of an ill-paid trade. Whenever the fishermen enter or leave the little harbor of Brow they salute the church where their wives go to mass, and the church bell answers the salute. The three French ports of Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk send more than 700 vessels to the herring fisheries, or about one-tenth of the whole number of European vessels engaged in the trade. There are herring to be caught the year round on some part of the European coast, though they differ greatly in size and quality. The Yarmouth herring are perhaps best known in the United States, though small Scotch herring and kippered herring from other parts than Yarmouth are also consumed in this country. Perhaps the most famous in Europe are the little Dutch herring, from 7 to 7½ inches long, and the Scotch herring of Starnoway. Herring of half the length of the little Dutch herring are caught on the banks off Dunkirk.

The law of the fisheries of the North Sea was laid down in the treaty of The Hague, and the police of that sea are the navies of the nations along its borders. There never has been any serious conflict over the fisheries, though 150,000 men and 7,000 boats take part in the industry. The French Government puts its fisheries under the charge of the officers in command of neighboring naval stations, while a corps of scientific men under the Bureau del Agriculture study the habits of food fishes and the methods of fishing.

The Boulogne fishing vessels, called Dundees, came into harbor in good season with 600 or 700 casks of herring in pickle, as the curing is done on board. So important was a now abandoned method of curing herring that the Emperor, Charles V., travelling in Holland, visited the tomb of the inventor of that method. The herring fishermen of Boulogne leave home for the opening of their season about the middle of this month. Booted and oil-skinned, they hoist sail to the music of their own voices, their women ashore looking on. A cloud of handkerchiefs bid them farewell. When a cable's length beyond the harbor there is a silence on board the fleet and the fishermen turn to face the already embrowned dome of Notre Dame of Boulogne and to murmur a prayer to the protectress of seamen, "Sea of Mary, intercede for us poor fishermen." The women have meanwhile turned to make their traditional pilgrimage to the "Jesus-flagelle" on the cliff.

THE UNKNOWN HEROES.

Monument to be Erected in the Cemetery on Drummond Hill—To Commemorate the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

The unknown heroes who fell in the bloody battle of Lundy's Lane on July 25th, 1814, are to have their memories perpetuated by a monument to be erected in the famous cemetery on Drummond hill, on the Canadian side, not far distant from Niagara Falls, by the Dominion Government. The monument will be built of granite from Stanstead county, Que. This stone is of a bright grey colour, even in texture, and is susceptible of a high polish. The shaft will be approached by six steps. These and the first two baser will be fine hammered work. At the top of the upper base, and at each angle, will be placed a pile of cannon balls, as will also be the case with the ornamental parts which terminate the ramps that spring from each angle of the base. The die will be octagonal in form. The four faces will be polished, the angles hammered and ornamented with bronze shields on the face of which will be inserted the name of the regiment which took part in the battle. Over the die will be a heavily moulded capital, on the front of which will be cut, in large raised letters, the words "Lundy's Lane." The shaft will be of one block weighing over five tons. On its face will be a wreath of maple and the date "1812-14" in bronze. The monument will be about 40 feet high, with an extreme width at the steps of 20 feet, and from its commanding position in the cemetery it will have an imposing appearance. In accordance with a desire of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, of which the Rev. Canon Bull, of Niagara Falls South, Ont., is president, the Ontario Government will build a vault underneath the monument for the reception of the remains of any soldiers or relics which may be found in the vicinity, as well as those which have already been discovered. This vault will be seven feet square. The entrance will be by a descent of some 12 steps. There will be a grilled iron gate and a heavy inside door of wood, so that the entrance to the vault will be amply protected. The monument is all cut and ready to erect in the yards of the makers, in Toronto, who have commenced the erection of it at once, in order that it may be ready for the anniversary on July 25th next.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The bestowal of the honor of knighthood on Henry Irving, the great actor, marks the most astonishing advance in the social recognition of histrionic art known in the history of the English stage. That this honor should have been bestowed by Victoria emphasizes the greatness of that advance. This is the first time an English actor has ever received such recognition at the hands of his sovereign. Elizabeth would have startled and scandalized her court had she ventured to recognize in such fashion, the peerless Shakespeare. And Charles II., who ennobled pimps and prostitutes without stint, would have created a social revolution had he ventured to give the meanest title to the most illustrious actor in his realm. In fact, few people realize how socially degraded and despised all members of that profession were in early English society. At first, no women were permitted to appear upon the stage at all. And when this prohibition was removed every female member of the profession was simply a social leper. They herded with the lowest classes of society, and were supposed to be as vile in character as they were in reputation. Step by step, over a stony and thorny road, the actor has ascended the social scale. At first he was treated as a beast, then as a human being, then as a gentleman, and, finally, in the person of Henry Irving, he has become almost a nobleman. And surely in this case, the tardy honor has been well bestowed. Sir Henry Irving—as we must call him in future—has done more for the dignity and elevation of the English-speaking stage than any living man. He is a great artist, and his cultivated intelligence and refined artistic sense have powerfully helped make the stage one of the liberal and learned professions.

The "unspeakable Turk" has done it once too many times. The "last ditch" is not far off. The civilized world is not a fool, nor wholly cowardly. The fiercest fanaticism, the unutterable misrule, which found its perfectly logical manifestation in the Armenian massacres, has crossed its dead line. The incident of Jeddah of May 31, when the consular representatives of the British, French and Russian governments were assaulted by Turkish troops, the British vice consul assassinated and other consular officers wounded, has punctuated the end of the sentence. Longer dalliance on the part of the European powers would be sheer stupidity.

The Sultan is frightened. He dare not longer delay giving at least verbal consent to the scheme of administrative reform proposed by the great powers of Europe. If he cannot yet see, he will presently be helped to see the inevitableness of the new methods of taxation and of local government. If the insane fanaticism of Islam breaks out again its madness is likely to be its doom. As the London News remarks, "It is not too much to say that there are many signs of a 'holy war' against all Christian communities and all Christian rights whatever in the Turkish Empire." But the great governments of Christendom, European and American, cannot remain indifferent. Any such indifference would make all these governments participants in the unspeakable crime against civilization, against humanity itself.

FREE BURIAL.

It Has Been Adopted in Many of the Swiss Cantons.

There is at least one country in the world where it costs nothing to die. In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the Government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous, including the grave and the religious service. All classes avail themselves freely of the law.

Appropriations are made for the medical inspection of the body, for advertising the funeral, for the coffin and dressing of the corpse, for the funeral procession and hearse, for opening and closing the grave and for putting up and numbering the headboard. Furthermore, the grave must be ornamented by growing plants in a modest way at the expense of the community, but the bereaved family has the privilege of adding to such decorations. A special law provides for the payment of subsidies by the cantonal Government to the communities in cases of epidemic.

In the Canton of Glarus strangers as well as citizens are buried at the expense of the State. The grave, too, must be kept in proper condition for a term of ten years. The cemetery is the property of the community, and is placed under the care of a superintendent, who arranges for and conducts funerals, keeps a register of the graves, which are numbered consecutively, and sees that they are properly marked and kept in order. The coffins are to be made of pine wood, and after a model prescribed by the authorities, who establish a uniform price for them. The graves follow each other in regular order, according to date of burial in uniform rows, and the dead are all laid side by side, without distinction as to standing in life or religious belief. Children, however, on account of the smaller size of their graves, are buried apart from the adults. In case religious services are dispensed with by request, bells are tolled in the customary fashion and the Recorder of Life Statistics reads at the grave the personal record of the defunct. Officials and employes at burials are forbidden to receive gratuities. Wherever free burial has been introduced in Switzerland the principle has been adopted that, inasmuch as death makes all men equal, there ought to be no distinction in the interments of the departed. It is assumed that all citizens, high or low, rich or poor, will avail themselves of the provisions of the enactment, and that all funerals shall be equally plain and unostentatious.

MYSTERY OF A DIAMOND RING.

Jack Bolton and George Staynor were boys together. Approaching the twenties they became inseparable, and when Jack started housekeeping with a matchless piece of femininity, George was a constant visitor at that temple of domestic bliss.

Now, Jack and George were a pair of opposites. Jack succeeded in everything; George was an uncompromising failure. It was Jack who carried off all the honors at college, Jack whose recitations and songs were received at the smoking concert with such favor.

Jack, whose little flyers in the stock market always came off as anticipated. On the contrary, George had an invariable way of having his fondest aspirations crushed. He was the Jonah in the football team and the hoodoo of his business associates. It depressed him; he became cynical and forgot how to laugh. All this changed, however, when one day Lena Goldthwaite smiled on him. He began to think fate was capricious, yet was not one-sided in its decrees, and life became very sunny, indeed for Mr. George Staynor, more especially as Lena was pretty and Lena had a rich maiden aunt whose will was drawn in her favor.

In an unlucky moment he introduced his life-long friend, Mr. Jack Bolton, and the fair but fickle Lena smiled on him no more.

When a year after she became Mrs. Bolton, poor George took to cultivating a taste for the cup that cheers with a most demoralizing effect on his person, his pocketbook and his morals.

Whether Mrs. Jack Bolton had as little twinge of conscience or not nobody knows, but it is a fact that she played the part of the Good Samaritan, and she and her husband set about to reclaim their friend from the jaws of a certain very warm place, with the result that Mr. Staynor was a frequent visitor at their house.

Now, Mr. Bolton was renowned, among other things, in the possession of a magnificent diamond ring. It was really a famous stone, worth, perhaps, fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars, and it had often been the theme of several caustic remarks by that trustee of ill-luck, Mr. Staynor.

He would hold it was a crime for some people to be clad in purple and fine linen and be bejewelled when others were starving. He even went so far as to point out that poverty was an excuse for any crime, and starvation should steal rather than go hungry, and be justified therein.

All this I learned some time after my connection with this story, and when I made the acquaintance of Mr. George Staynor, but I will put the rest of it as told me by that gentlemen.

"I had always hated the sight of that diamond ring; it had a peculiar fascination for me. I would watch the play of the light around the stone come and go; I would see its prismatic hues dance in and out until it seemed to me like a living thing, glaring at me, mocking me in my poverty and wretchedness, while its owner sat there, calm, content, happy with all that the world could give him in love, honor and wealth.

"What wonder, with the consciousness that my life was a failure; that the only woman I had cared for was the wife of that man, I felt the world was out of joint?

"All of a sudden, one evening, when I was looking at it, as usual, it flashed across my mind why not possess it? I was in great straits for money at the time, and it was easily enough; there were a thousand opportunities to take it, and who would suspect me?

"That night we were playing billiards. He had had his usual luck, I mine. I was incensed, mad, and when he left the ring lying on the marble basin, after washing his hands, I took it.

"It was mine, mine at last! I hardly waited for the store to open next day; I might easy have been taken for a thief in my anxioty, but I did not think of that. I placed it upon the counter; I saw the peculiar smile of the jeweller as he said, 'This is not a diamond; it is nothing but paste.'

"I was dumb-founded. I examined it, and sure enough the beautiful brilliancy had vanished; it was nothing but a clear piece of common crystal. I was staggered. Even in this the curse of my life clung to me. But one night in my possession and the diamond had changed to 'paste!'

"I determined to return it. Of course it was my intention to do so without being discovered, but oh, what a weary day it was! The thing burned in my pocket, and I longed to throw it away, yet a desire to see if it would regain its brilliancy overpowered me.

"At last the evening came. With a feeling of considerable nervousness and inner excitement I entered the drawing-room, only to receive another stagger, for in its usual place on the hand of Jack Bolton was the diamond ring, flashing in the brilliantly-lighted room with all its old fire.

"I felt in my pocket; there was the ring I had taken safely enough.

"Then there must be two rings, evidently, and one was genuine, the other imitation, and, with my usual luck I had taken the worthless one.

"'What's the matter with your ring?' I ventured to say, 'I never saw it look so bright.'

"'Ah? thereby hangs a tale,' said Jack. 'Some time since I was troubled by a feeling that some one was watching for an opportunity to steal my ring.'

"I looked up quickly—did he know?"

"'I tried to shake the impression off,' he continued, 'but without success, and finally I gave up wearing it. But I had had it so many years that I was really uncomfortable without it.

"'Then it occurred to me to have a duplicate made, that I might wear on occasions when there was some risk of losing it, owing to the society I might be thrown amongst in my political work.

"'One night I was going to a dinner and I wanted to wear the real stone, but a voice seemed to whisper to me to wear the other.

"'During the evening I suddenly missed my ring. I could not account for its disappearance in any way, but gone it was.

"'Of course, the value was so slight that I was not troubled on that account, but I did speculate in my mind as to how I had lost it, and, if stolen, who was the thief.

"'That night I had a dream. I saw my ring lying on a dressing-table. The occupant of the room was asleep, but I went to his bedside and shook him until he awakened, and he sat up in bed.

"'But only for a moment, for the instant he saw my face he uttered a sharp scream, and buried himself beneath the clothes.

"His was the face of one of my warmest friends, a man I had helped many a time along the rugged road of his life. I reproached him for his unfaithfulness, and just then awoke to find it only a dream.

"'The next day, however, a messenger brought in a package containing my ring. The hand that penned my address was that of my friend. I had another experience of a very similar kind, and again I dreamed of the thief, and once more some mysterious power seemed to compel him to return it to me.

"'I was wondering as you came in whether I was to have a third experience, for to-day I have missed my ring again. Lost or stolen, I can't tell which, but I shall know in my dreams to night.'

"The conversation must have made me ghastly white, for they both remarked it.

"Certainly, mine was not a pleasant position. I became absent-minded, thinking of this singular coincidence, for I could not call it anything else. And yet, supposing he should dream of me as the thief! He was a sensitive fellow, and in my nervous state anything seemed possible. I repeat, I must have looked pretty bad, for both Mr. and Mrs. Bolton insisted I was ill, and further, that I must occupy the spare room. I was too weak to argue the point; besides, I often stayed over night with them, so I gave in to their wishes.

"As soon as I reached my room I locked the door, and, to make doubly sure of seclusion, I rolled a chest of drawers against it.

"The chimney was a large one; I pushed the wash-stand against it. Entrance by the window was impossible, so I went to bed feeling safe against any visitors, unless they were of that ghostly character defying doors and brick walls.

"But I was nervous; I felt my heart thumping with the restless monotony of a dynamo engine, and besides, my faculties all seemed abnormally acute. I started at the slightest sound, and the room seemed full of shadows, that every now and then I would fashion into shapes more or less substantial.

"At length I arose and re-lit the gas. The light reassured me, and under its more comfortable influence I dozed off.

"But I was soon awakened by having my name called. I opened my eyes and looked around. At first I could see nothing but the room with its familiar furniture. Presently, however, I made out a sort of film, a luminous shadow, as it were in the room. As I watched, with an intensity that was agonizing, I felt the perspiration pouring off me and my heart beat as though it would break with every pulsation.

"As I watched I fancied the film had grown more dense. I could no longer see through it the furniture of the room immediately behind it.

"It was horrifying. Slowly, oh, so slowly, the shadow darkened. Now it was the outline of a human form; yes, the outline was sharp and distinct. I could see the features gradually come into life. Whose face could it be? Great heavens! Not Jack Bolton's. I looked at the door. The chest of drawers was still where I had placed it, so was the other furniture.

"I turned to look at the figure, and as I did so the full light of life seemed to come into the face. His eyes—Jack's eyes—looked at me with a sad and reproachful expression in them that hurt me more than a torrent of abuse could possibly have done. It was more than I could bear. With a cry I could not surpress, I darted out of bed, and the figure vanished. I did not hesitate a moment. I put on my clothes, crept silently down the stairs and out of the house, never to see Jack Bolton and his wife again. But you wonder why I drink—you wonder I am so prematurely old. Think, realize if you can, the tortures I suffer as night comes around and I am alone."

Jack Bolton recovered his ring, but at the price of the severance of a friendship of many years' standing. Once again, in the dream state the thief was discovered. The nervous fluid in each man was so highly concentrated that the mind of each, being directed towards the other, a thought picture was created which, in Staynor's case, caused the appearance of the ethereal double of his friend, Jack Bolton.

LOADING AN OCEAN LINER.

The Immense Amount of Grain These Huge Vessels Can Carry.

To watch the loading of grain, either from an elevator or a lighter, into one of the mammoth vessels engaged in its transportation, is to witness one of the chief operations in the movements of the world's commerce. It is carried in long pipes with a funnel-shaped movable appendage at the end, which is shifted by means of a rope from one part of the hold to another according as the stream of grain fills up the spaces reserved for it. The grain flows into the vessel with the noise and velocity of a torrent, and sends a dense volume of dust and chaff upward, obscuring the depths beneath and making the men attending the stowage below look like ghosts in the rising mist.

The "trimming" of the grain in the holds is an important part of its storage. After several thousand bushels have streamed into the hold, a dozen or more men are delegated to shovel the downpouring column in between the vessel's beams, a job for which they are paid at the rate of 1c a minute. In vessels of the Cunard stripe, it takes between 12,000 and 15,000 bushels to fill a hold, and these vessels average 50,000 bushels in the total cargo. Ships carrying grain alone can take as high as 125,000 bushels, and when it is considered that from 4,000 to 7,000 bushels can be stored in an hour, every forty bushels weighing a ton, an idea can be had of the force of the torrent directed into the vessel.

Large vessels have four or five holds, and a distinction is made in storing the cargo in them. Grain, from its compact and dead weight, is reserved mostly for the center of the vessel while cured provisions are packed as far forward and as far aft as possible, for their better preservation from the heat of the ship's fires. In some vessels, like the great Cunarders, which carry passengers as well as freight, the heaviest weight is stored in the lowest hold; this is to steady the vessel and is called in the technical parlance of the stevedore, "stiffening" the ship. It takes about 1,500 tons to "stiffen" a great Cunarder, and when this is done the lower hold is fastened and battened down and work is begun on the next.

Too Harsh.

Fair Devotee—I don't see any way to raise our church debt, except to have a lottery.

Minister (shocked)—That will never have my sanction, madame, never, unless you call it by some other name.

TORONTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Information About the Toronto Schools and Pupils—Suggestive Figures—Increase of Attendance Over Last Year—Cost of the Kindergarten System.

The annual report of the Toronto Public School Board has just been issued. It shows that during 1894 the total number of pupils registered was 4,371 in the kindergarten, in the other classes 28,877, of whom 1,265 were promoted from the kindergarten.

The average daily attendance was in the kindergarten 1,809; in the other classes 21,129.

The largest number, 26,947, was registered in October, and the smallest number, 24,782 in June.

The average monthly registered number was 25,936. This shows an increase compared with last year of 1,165.

Dufferin school has the largest registered attendance, 1,121, Ryerson is second with 1,119, and Lansdowne third with 1,034.

There were 475 teachers and 98 kindergartners employed in the schools of Toronto during the past year in addition to the special teachers.

There are two music teachers and one drill instructor engaged in special teaching.

Sixty six teachers hold first-class certificates and 409 second class.

There was one new kindergarten opened in 1894 in Rosedale. This makes 37 kindergartens in all. The total number registered in the kindergartens during the year was 4,371; the average of monthly registered numbers was 2,346, and the average of monthly average numbers was 1,877.

The total amount paid to kindergartners for salaries in 1894 was $25,237.94.

The total amount paid for kindergarten supplies was $1,771.05.

The total cost of kindergartens for salaries and supplies was $27,008.99.

The cost per pupil on the basis of total enrolment was $6.18 for salaries and supplies.

The cost per pupil on the basis of average monthly number was $11.51 for salaries and supplies.

The salaries of caretakers amounted to $23,518.34.

The cost per pupil in the kindergartens on the basis of total enrolment was $6.72 for salaries and supplies, fuel and caretaking.

The cost per pupil in the kindergartens on the basis of average monthly number was $12.51 for salaries, supplies, fuel and caretaking.

Gladstone avenue kindergarten is the largest, its registered attendance being 80 and average attendance 75. Dufferin's registered attendance is 84 and average 68. Borden's 83 and 63.

The report suggests that a joint kindergarten be opened for the Boys' and Girls' Homes, both having petitioned for the same.

The question of manual training has occupied the attention of the School Board at intervals for some years. It has again been considered, and with more favour than at any previous time.

As the law stands, the Board has not authority to extend the work of manual training beyond the kindergarten, which is the best possible foundation for a more extended system of manual training. A proper system should include all pupils in attendance at the Public schools, girls as well as boys.

An extension of the system of manual training is at great length advocated in the report.

The night school session, 1893-94, opened with 32 classes, of which 27 continued to the end of the session, March 30, the others having been closed owing to small attendance. The session 1894-95 opened October 1st with 29 classes.

Bathurst street night school had an attendance of 145 and Parliament street school 138. The total registered attendance was 1,063 and the total average attendance 692. In 1880, when the night schools were established, there were 10 teachers, and the schools cost $2,096 for the six months' session. Last year there were 29 teachers employed and the expenditure was $4,989.

The registered attendance at the Victoria (Boys) Industrial School at Mimico last year was 261.

The total amount spent in the maintenance of the Victoria Industrial School during the year ending September 30th, 1894, was $32,604.59.

The principal sources of income were: Municipalities, $20,351.91; Ontario Government grant, $6,596.30.

The registered attendance at the Alexandra (Girls) Industrial School last year was 32.

The number at present in the school is 24. Nine pupils have been admitted during the year, and eight have left the institution; four of these have returned to their homes, and four have been placed in homes.

The expenditure for the year ending September 30th, 1894, was $3,972.60.

The total cost of the free text books issued in 1894 was $2,464.98.

The total cost of supplies, including work books, exercise books, bookkeeping blanks, dictation books, business forms, drawing books, writing books, slates, paper, etc., was $6,630.54.

The cost per pupil for text books on the basis of monthly attendance, omitting kindergarten pupils, was 9 1-2 cents.

The cost per pupil for supplies on the basis of total enrolment, omitting kindergarten pupils, was 23 cents.

The cost per pupil for supplies on the basis of average monthly attendance omitting kindergarten pupils, was 25 1-2 cents.

The cost per pupil for both text books and supplies on the basis of average monthly attendance, omitting kindergarten pupils, was 35 cents.

The cost per pupil for text books, supplies and kindergarten material on the basis of total enrolment was 34 cents.

Them That Has, Gits.

They were two women and they sat opposite. Said the fat woman in the green gown:

Did you hear about the money Mrs. Smith's uncle left her?

Why, has she had more money left her? asked the woman in the black bonnet in a discontented way. That's the third time since I've known her.

Yes, assented the green gown with a sigh, "it's just the Scripture saying—Them that has, gits.

RESERVE FORCE OF BRITAIN.

The Vast Pecuniary Resources of the Empire If She Were Driven Into War

For the information of cranky tail-twisters it may be useful to show some of the resources of that Empire upon which the sun never sets. Unreflecting people are apt to forget that Great Britain, with less than one-half its present population, and with India then a drag—and not as now a reserve—overcame Napoleon, then in his pride of place. He disposed of, and skilfully administered, the resources of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and part of Germany; but on the English side, although there was bull-dog tenacity, governmental and administrative skill were lacking.

The childish and mischievous conduct of the State of Nicaragua in outraging British subjects, and refusing reparation until forcibly compelled to do so, has given an opportunity for the minority of tail-twisting cranks across the line—who are the laughing-stock of sensible Americans—to make a public exhibition of themselves. The New York Nation, their leading literary-political journal, ridicules such men. It justly observes that "nations do not arbitrate insults." Common sense teaches that if A strikes and robs B that is no fit subject for arbitration, but one to be decided by superior force, namely,

THE ARM OF JUSTICE.

The Nation sarcastically observes that the discussions upon the affair in and out of Congress "have been worthy of the lunatic asylum."

In a recent issue attention was drawn to the fact that, including British India—but excluding all the colonies—England wields the resources of 259,000,000 of subjects, or fifteen times as many as when she faced Napoleon. Her position therefore is vastly stronger, both actually and relatively, to what it was in the early part of the century. The London Economist has recently drawn attention to a little known fact, showing the vast pecuniary resources at the immediate command of Great Britain if she was driven into war. Nowadays wars are swift in their course, and therefore those nations that have large means, immediately available, have a great advantage. The Economist explains what will be a surprise to almost all, that England has a practical reserve of £200,000,000 immediately available, which, owing to the enormous utilizable warlike resources of India, and to her vast mercantile marine, would suffice to equip and place 400,000 men in the field in any part of the world.

THIS PECUNIARY RESOURCE

arises thus: There a fixed sum of £25,000,000 anually allotted in the budget to pay the interest of the national debt, and also to reduce the amount. The interest is less than £19,000,000, so that every year there remains a balance of over £6,000,000 sterling towards diminishing the debt. During the last two years it has been reduced by £12,718,000, which is at the rate of £6,359,000 per annum. The economist explains that if a great war loan was necessary the latter sum would pay the interest upon a loan of £200,000,000 without the slightest increase of taxation. This would enable the Empire to promptly exert its full strength. The circulation of such a vast sum would make hundreds of thousands busy, and thus, by preventing discontent, would indirectly add to the national effectiveness. So far as can be seen there is now no fear of a great war, but the more the vast resources of Great Britain are realized the greater is the security for continued peace. What additionally increases its likelihood is the fact that the Liberal leader and Foreign Secretary are both masculine-minded statesmen. Patriotic men of all parties felt it as a relief when Lord Rosebery became Foreign Minister. Mr. Gladstone's retirement has increased the likelihood of permanent peace.

How to Raise Ducks.

A writer who thinks unlimited water a bad thing for young ducks, recommends the following treatment for them: "Ducks are easily hatched, and if properly managed they are easily raised much more so than chickens or turkeys. Probably the worst thing for ducklings is the first thing they usually receive, and that is unlimited range and water to swim in. The little things are in a measure, nude, and should be kept in pens with dry soil floors or stone pavements that can be washed down daily. No kind of poultry will succeed on bare boards. All the water they need is best furnished by burying an old pot in the ground and laying a round piece of board on top of the water with room for the ducks to stick their heads in and fish out the corn that is put in the water. This amuses them and does no harm, while, if allowed to go off to ponds or streams, they are very liable to fall a prey to vermin in some shape, or to get their bodies wet and chilled from remaining too long in the water. Their pens must be kept clean if they are expected to thrive.

Starting a Balky Horse.

An officer of the police detail in a large city said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go take the front foot at the fetlock, and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down, and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought."

A Protest.

Bobby had been served with a very small share of pastry, and he was doing his best to smother his resentment of the discrimination.

"I'm very much afraid," his mother said, "that this pie needs more shortening."

"Mamma," said the boy in an audible undertone, "that isn't what my piece needs."

"I n't it?"

"No'm. My piece needs lengthening."

The Spanish War Office announces that the reinforcement of ten battalions of infantry and other troops intended for the Island of Cuba will leave Spain next Monday.

UNDOING MARRIAGE TIES.

Great Increase of Divorce in France—Laws of Divorce in Egypt, Babylon, and Burmah—England Has Fewest Divorces.

The question of divorce seems to be agitating pretty nearly every civilized country in the world just now.

The French statisticians have tackled the subject, and show the extent to which divorce has grown in France. From 1884 to 1894 applications for divorces in France have exceeded 45,000, of which 40,000 have been granted. M. Naquet, in urging the passage of the divorce law in France, optimistically predicted that it would prevent many ruptures, and that married couples would remain more firmly united from the fact that their tie would not be compulsory. Unfortunately, exactly the contrary was the result. The first year after the law was passed showed 1,700 divorces; last year there was over 8,000. When separations alone were permitted they only reached 3,000. While in 1882, the proportion was only 1 in 1,000, to-day it is 25 in 1,000.

From the history of divorce it appears that the proportion of unhappy marriages increases from the day divorce is legalised in a country. It appears among people of the highest civilisation at the period of their decadence; from that time can be dated a retrograde movement in morals.

In Egypt the law authorised no divorce, except in certain cases. Infidelity was punished severely; the man received 1,000 stripes, and the

WOMAN'S NOSE WAS CUT.

In Babylon a public auction of all the girls of a marriageable age was held once a year. The untying of these knots was even more simple.

India recognises certain causes for divorce. In Burmah the women, when marrying, do not take their husband's names, but retain their own, with the addendum of "wife of So and So." This makes it convenient for them to assume their previous status in public knowledge when they come to be divorced, as they are very likely to be, for divorce is easy in that country.

If a Burmese wife and husband quarrel and determine to separate, the wife, who always does all the marketing, goes out and buys two little candles of equal length, which are made especially for their use. She brings them home. She and her husband sit down on the floor, place the candles between them, and light them simultaneously. One stands for him, the other for her. The one whose candle burns out first rises and goes out of the house for ever, with nothing but what he or she may have on. The other takes all the property. This looks fair enough on the face of it, but it often happens that the wife, on her way home with the candles, takes

A TINY SCRAPING

from the bottom of one of them. A very little will be enough. If the husband and the house are empty of pretty much every thing but children, she takes the shortened candle, and walks out free and content. But if the house is well furnished, and the husband's possessions are considerable, he gets the short candle and does the walking.

The law of Mahomet admits of divorce—though it is very little resorted to by the Mahometans—but exacts four months' reflection on the part of the husband before sending the letter of repudiation, which in this case is called tetoik boin—a temporary repudiation is called tetoik rid jee, which is used as a forewarning.

The nation which grants fewest divorces is England. A special court—the court for divorce and matrimonial cases—copes with all matrimonial difficulties. Divorce can be obtained for "criminal conversation," and is denied for personal injuries and neglect. A rupture of the marriage tie is granted only for infidelity, and this is known to the court as the "specific remedy."

Switzerland grants more divorces than any other country. Since the federal law of 1874 was passed the proportion has risen from 47 to 1,000. In Sweden since 1831, in Holland since 1851 and in Saxony since the Federal law of 1875, the proportion has doubled and even tripled. In Belgium it has multiplied sixfold.

The Deadly Electric Wire.

A despatch from Cleveland, O., says:—People passing along Ontario street Monday night were startled by the piercing shrieks of a woman, which came from the roof of a restaurant known as the "New Wright House." Looking in the direction from which the cries came, they saw a woman entangled in the telephone and electric light wires, 40 feet above the ground. Her clothing was on fire, and she was loudly calling for help. Several men ran up the stairs leading to the roof, and Thomas Bell ascended by the fire escape. Bell reached the terrified woman as soon as the other men, and together they rescued her from her perilous position. Just as they had succeeded in freeing her Bell caught hold of one of the wires with his hands. In an instant he was writhing with pain. Somebody had the presence of mind to cut the wire, but that did not save Bell. He fell head downward to the fire escape, a coil of wire being about his hips, and holding him suspended in the air. He screamed for help, and for a time it seemed that he would be burned to death, the flames playing about his body. He was finally released, and with the woman was sent to a hospital. The latter will die.

England's Oldest Colony.

Newfoundland was discovered in 1497 by John and Sebastian Cabot (or Cabotto) Italians, settled and trading in Bristol, foreigners prepared to do yeoman service for their adopted land. The Cabots went out in the ship Matthew at their own charges, and on St. John's Day (June 24) first sighted the shore, to which they gave the name of Prima Tierra Vista—"first seen land." Henry VII. gave the bold mariners his "letters patent," which authorized them to set up the Royal Standard, and secured the stingy King a share in their profits without involving him in any share of their expenditure. Selfishness and greed prevented the speedy permanent settlement of the island, and have always stood in the way of its development from a basis of sound prosperity.

How many people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made.—Holmes.

BIRTH.

FIELD.—At Clanwilliam, on Tuesday, July 9, 1895, the wife Chas. M. Field of a daughter.

MARRIED.

MURPHY—CONNACHER—At Revelstoke on Thursday, July 11, 1895, by Rev. Father Peytavin, E. N. Murphy, of Rossland, to Margaret Connacher, of Golden.

DURATION OF A MINING LEASE

Determined by Judge Spinks in the County Court.

At the sitting of the County Court at Nelson on Wednesday last week His Honor Judge Spinks delivered the following judgment in the Early Bird case:

"The facts of the case are undisputed and very shortly stated. The defendant located and recorded a mineral claim, he did the required assessment work, but did not record the assessment work until the anniversary of the date of the record.

"It is contended by the plaintiff that the recording of the assessment work was not done within the first year of the defendants holding of the claim and that therefore he had forfeited all rights under his record."

After quoting sections 24 and 34 of the Mineral Act His Honor continued:

"The question therefore settles itself down to this, when does the first year of a tenancy expire? This seems to have been settled by the case of Ackland vs. Lutley 9 A & E 879, in which Lord Denman says "the general understanding is that terms for years last during the whole anniversary of the day from which they are granted." This case was followed in the Ontario case of McCallum vs. Snyder, 10 C. P. 191.

"My judgment therefore is, that the first year of the free miner's tenancy, which, we have seen, is declared by the Mineral Act to be equivalent to a tenancy from year to year, does not expire until the end of the anniversary of the date of the record and therefore that the certificate of work being recorded on such anniversary was recorded in time to prevent a forfeiture."

In an elucidative comment on the above decision, the Nelson *Miner* says:

"It will be remembered that at the last session of the County Court Mr. Strobeck sought to obtain possession of the Early Bird mineral claim on the plea that the owner, Mr. J. L. Rettallack, had not recorded his assessment work within a year from the date of recording the claim. The claim was recorded on the 8th of May and the assessment was recorded on the following 8th of May. The question was, when did a yearly lease which commenced on the 8th of May in 1894 expire? The judge has now given his decision, the gist of it being that a mining lease does not expire until the anniversary of the day it was taken out also expires. For instance, a lease taken out to-day, being the 6th day of July, 1895, does not expire until the end of the 6th of July, 1896, and assessment work being recorded on this latter day saves the claim."

Personal Mention.

Capt. Troup came up on the Arrow yesterday, from Nakusp, and went west to the coast.

Miss Green, of Donald, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Loughead, and may remain several weeks.

Gus. W. Roche, representing the *Freemen's Labor Journal*, of Spokane, was in town yesterday.

His Honor Judge Spinks came up on the Lytton on Thursday. He had been holding county court at Nelson.

The steamer Marion had as passengers Wednesday morning, for Trout Lake City, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abrahamson and Albert Stone.

Mr. H. J. Bourne made a flying trip to Nakusp this week going down on the Arrow Wednesday morning, and returning Thursday evening on the Lytton.

Wm. Martin and S. A. Shatford, of Vernon, went down on the Lytton Thursday. They are bound for Rossland, where they will inspect the prospect of opening branch stores.

J. C. Campbell, furniture dealer, of Vernon, returned from Rossland last Sunday and is so favorably impressed with the town that he intends opening a store there.

Mr. J. D. Sibbald started for the Lardeau district on Wednesday, where he has mining interests. Mrs. Sibbald and Master Jack also took the opportunity to have a vacation in that romantic suburb of Revelstoke.

Edward Adair, who has been with the C.P.R. culvert gang between here and Kamloops for some weeks past, was in town to-day. He reports the crops in a good condition where water can be had. He returns to camp to-day.

Wedding Bells at the Victoria.

Hymen smiled on a very pretty wedding at the Victoria Hotel on Thursday afternoon, when Rev. Father Peytavin solemnized the nuptials of E. N. Murphy, one of Rossland's prosperous citizens, and Miss Connacher, of Golden. Mr. Jas. Edwards bestowed the bride on the happy benedict. The bride was assisted by Miss Georgie Connacher while Mr. Wm. Cowan performed a similar service for the groom. The happy couple took the Lytton the same evening for Rossland, where they will reside.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Thos. Kilpatrick, C.P.R. bridge superintendent, has commenced the erection of a new residence on First street.

Service will be held at the Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 7:30 p.m. by Mr. Guthrie Perry. Sunday School at 2.

We are requested to state that the English Church choir will meet for practice at the school house regularly on Friday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A change of current has caused considerable damage to the new bridge across the Illecillewaet. Two men have been engaged for a week past repairing the damage.

The Epworth League elected officers for the ensuing term at their meeting last Wednesday. The meeting night was changed from Wednesday to Monday evening.

Alf. Palmer, who has been employed at the Union Hotel for some time, has been confined to his bed through illness for the past week. He was removed to his home at Clanwilliam to-day.

The Oddfellow's Lodge, I.O.O.F., No. 25, had an installation of newly elected officers last week, viz: R. S. Wilson, N.G., C. Lindmark, V.G., O. Lewis, Secretary and J. I. Woodrow, Treas.

The water, owing to the continued warm weather, has risen very rapidly in the river during the past few days, and yesterday it registered within 4½ feet of the highest mark last year.

Judging from the festoon of smoke which has curtained the beauty of the hills hereabouts for the past week, there must be a conflagration of some magnitude raging in one of our many suburbs.

Services will be held in the Methodist church by Rev. J. A. Wood to-morrow morning and evening at 11 and 7.30. Sunday school at 2.30. Subjects, morning "Nathaniel;" evening "The Unknown God."

A campmeeting, in connection with the District Meeting of the Methodist church, will be held at Salmon Arm next week, commencing on Tuesday morning. The C.P.R. has granted reduced rates.

We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a basket of most delicious strawberries from Mr. Fred. Fraser, taken fresh from the vines in his own garden. Nothing to compare in quality with this home-grown fruit has been seen in our market this season.

The police have been awaiting the arrival of a tramp outfit who they were advised had burglarized a house at Vernon on Wednesday last of some $60 and sundry articles. But as yet they have not put in an appearance.

E. Toomles has given up the place of section foreman at the Glacier, and removed to Revelstoke in order to give his family, of several children, the benefit of school. He expects soon to be employed on the construction of the Arrow Lake railway.

The trap shooting, last Monday, on the grounds of the Revelstoke gun club, resulted in a win for Jas. Edwards, H. A. Brown and J. I. Woodrow, respectively. Three sweepstakes were then shot, which resulted as follows: 1st, Jas Edward's and H. A. Brown; 2nd, J. I. Woodrow and Capt. Gore; 3rd, H. A. Brown and Capt. Gore.

The anniversary of the Boyne was celebrated by the Orangemen of this district in regulation style at Salmon Arm yesterday; delegations being present from several of the surrounding towns. The excursionists from here left by the west-bound regular on Thursday evening. A large number of people participated in the festivities of the occasion.

Lew Johnson's Colored Comedy Co., was greeted with a large house on Tuesday evening. The performance, which was of average quality, evidently amused the audience, judging from the applause which greeted some of the musical numbers. The Underground Railroad is merely a thread upon which a number of specialties of the song and dance order are strung.

The demoniacal noises which, night and day, issue from the abodes of our Chinese neighbors, has stung one suffering citizen into making a threat to wreak vengeance upon their shaved pates if they do not let up on the "sam yen," "mul-kom" "gee-sin," and whatever other infernal machines they draw those discordant, earsplitting sounds from.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

A Watchman Fatally Injured Near Tappen Siding Last Night.

TAPPEN SIDING, July 13.—A fatal accident happened last night about a mile east of Tappen Siding, whereby watchman Powers lost his life. The unfortunate man who has been employed as watchman at Genelle's mill, which is located about a mile east of the Siding, had gone to Salmon Arm to participate in the Orange demonstration held there yesterday and was returning on the special from Kamloops. To save walking back from the Siding he attempted to jump from the train while it was passing the mill, with the result that he was thrown under the wheels and had both legs cut off near the trunk. The train was stopped and he was taken aboard, but expired before Kamloops was reached.

LARDEAU ECHOS.

The Lardeau country is rapidly filling up, and the prospector is very much in evidence.

The owners of the Badshot are cutting a private trail from the Gainor Creek trunk trail with a view of shipping ore.

L. Arthur, of Victoria, who owns a half interest in two claims of the Glengarry group come in this week and will start to work immediately on his assessment.

Wm. Vickers, with eight men, is now operating on Gainor Creek cutting a trunk trail along that stream. The trail will be between five and six miles in length and will be carried as far as the Black Prince group.

Mr. McKay's little daughter, Crissy, met with a painful mishap last week through drinking concentrated lye in mistake for condensed milk. Medical assistance was promptly rendered and greatly relieved the little sufferer, who has, by this time, almost recovered.

A. H. Holdich has closed out his business here, and started on the Lytton, Thursday last, for his new home. Mr. Holdich has practised his profession here, as analytical chemist and assayer, for more than two years, during which time he has established a professional reputation throughout the province for accuracy and integrity. He goes to fill the position of chief chemist and assayer for the Hall Mines Co., and will superintend the erection and operation of the smelter which that company proposes building at Nelson almost immediately. The best wishes of his many friends attend him in his new position.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the one-quarter interest of Edward Sullivan in the North Star Placer Mine, on McCulloch Creek, Big Bend, will be sold at public auction at the mine, the 15th day of August, 1895, at 1 o'clock, p.m., to pay assessment together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

Dated at McCulloch Creek July 6th, 1895.

14-5t GUS. LUND.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a sitting of the County Court will be holden at Revelstoke, B.C., on Friday, the 2nd day of August, A.D. 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOS. D. GRAHAM,
Registrar County Court.

Revelstoke, June 29th, 1895. 12-5t

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