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The English Trading Co.

# The Kootenay Mail.

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Tam o'Shanters, 50c. and 75c.
Lined Kid Gloves, fur cuffs.... 1 25
Unlined do., 75c. and $1.00.
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The English Trading Co.

Vol. 1.—No. 49. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., MARCH 16, 1895. $2.00 a Year.

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W. F. CRAGE, SECRETARY.

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The Kootenay Mail

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## CAN WE HAVE PEACE?

Ever since General Grant called out to the warring political factions at Washington who stood ready to cut each other's throats, the famous words "Let us have Peace," they have been just as appropriate for utterance on similar occasions as they were then.

The writer of this article was a resident of Revelstoke five and one-half years ago. At that time he began the publication of the "Kootenay Star," the first newspaper printed in West Kootenay, and ran it for a year and eight months. During all that time, he believes, he never had an enemy caused by anything that was printed in the paper. It was his invariable purpose never to write anything that would hurt the feelings of another; but to say that which was good and friendly; to omit all references to unpleasant matters; to heal up old sores and grievances rather than to probe them deeper: and this was done not as a matter of policy, but as one of preference and principle. And during his nearly two years of editing the Inland Sentinel, the same line of conduct was pursued. He never found it in his heart or thoughts to write a disagreeable thing about man, woman or child, but always to say the good and friendly word. And in editing the KOOTENAY MAIL at this time, it is his firm intention to pursue the same line of independent friendliness to all parties and interests.

Our firm belief in the great future of Revelstoke has never faltered, and it is well expressed in the following paragraph copied into the Kootenay Star in August, 1890, from the Vancouver World:

"Of all places in the interior likely to attain any importance, Revelstoke unquestionably looms up head and shoulders over all other localities as a point where an important centre is certain to arise. Situated as it is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and on the banks of the Columbia river, which is navigable for some distance above the town in the direction of Big Bend—whose mines for over a quarter of a century have continued to yield the precious metals in considerable quantities—and southward through the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, towards the boundary, becoming at once the entry or outlet for the resources of the famous Kootenay country, which is acknowledged to be one of the richest mineral districts in the world, and the Columbia river is conceded to be one of the most important natural highways on the continent. The trade of this district is tributary to Revelstoke, which is destined to become a great railway centre as well as a shipping point."

In the former years while editing the Star, it was our constant endeavor to lessen the disposition to rivalry then springing up between the upper and lower sections of the town, so far as they were prompted by acrimonious feeling, because it was then and is now our firm belief that should Revelstoke be the large, populous, prosperous city which its location entitles it to be, it will cover the entire stretch of land suitable for residences and surrounding grounds, business houses and manufacturing sites, between the Big Eddy and the Illecillewaet. Why not then act together in a common and harmonious purpose, to make Revelstoke what its location on the C.P.R., at the practical head of navigation on the Columbia and surroundings of mineral wealth in all directions, entitle it to become, rather than the insignificant town to which internal and implacable dissension will certainly degrade it.

JAMES W. VAIL.

## Big Bend News Budget.

John L. Neilson got in from Big Bend yesterday with the mail. He had a fine trip. Charlie Norleins has begun sluicing. The clean-up of the last week on the Consolation was about $300. Andy Parks had been working about a week at Smith Creek, and had got down 20 feet in the shaft.

Harry Hawes, foreman on the claim next below Norleins on Gold Stream, is doing a large amount of work on a big flume, about 600 feet long, which he expects to have ready before high water.

The Little Falls claim, Frank Hilton, manager, has begun a new shaft on the lower end. They found so much water in the old shaft, that they were obliged to make the change. The pump which had been in the old shaft six years at least, was nearly as good as new when taken out. A flume 440 feet long is ready to run the wheel.

## What Shall be Done for Big Bend?

Almost within the recollection of the youngest inhabitant of Revelstoke, there were not more than three or four persons in the Big Bend country at this time of year, and some of those who had remained there through the winter were now coming out for provisions, and to rest for a few weeks, before starting another season's work. Mails did not go up more than once during the winter; now they go up monthly, a regular government service. Johnny Neilson, who performs this service by dog train, receives a monthly stipend from about 50 miners, who mostly live in the Bend, in addition to payments from the government.

The strong contrast between that former period and the present time has been seen every week this winter by the arrival and departure of parties to and from Big Bend, and this week the movement of men up the river has been particularly marked.

On Monday morning, a party of five composed of Thomas Hennessy, Daniel Mc Donald, Robert Caley, John Caley and George Johnson left with their sleds, snowshoes and mining outfits for French Creek; and on Tuesday morning Angus Beaton, Frank Vandall, Pete Levesque and Charles Bostrom started for the same destination; Murdoch McRae for Downie Creek, where his brother-in-law, Tom Bain, has a ranch; George Terryberry and Bob Clifford went out at the same time to the Carnes Creek placer grounds.

It is becoming an important question, in view of the increased progress and prosperity of the Big Bend mines, how the means of reaching the district shall be improved. When it is considered that the mines on Gold Stream are about 75 miles from Revelstoke, and that even in summer it must be reached over a trail by pack train or on foot; and that in winter snowshoe, dog train or sleds drawn by hand have to be employed, it is seen that there are inducements sufficient to prompt men to overcome extraordinary difficulties and to endure great hardships.

We have not space to pursue this subject this week but shall take an early opportunity to discuss some measure of relief.

## A Bridge Needed Across Gold Stream.

The Gold Stream ferry at the mouth of McCulloch creek has been kept up for the last six years by George Laforme without government aid. He built the scow originally, and once rebuilt it, but it now needs renewing again, and a new outfit of ropes provided. Now that there are other pack trains than his own using the trail, and a large increase of people in the district, requiring for their use the transportation of supplies and mining material and the conveniences for crossing Gold Stream, he does not feel that he can continue the maintenance of a public ferry. It is not only the expense of furnishing the ferry, but a man has to be kept within hearing to answer the call of those wanting to use it. The attention of the Government has been called to this matter, and it is hoped that a bridge will soon be built across Gold Stream.

## The Inspection of Fruit Pests.

The Provincial Board of Horticulture has had a member of its board among us this week in the person of Thomas G. Earl, who represents the fifth district, comprising Cariboo, Lillooet, Yale and East and West Kootenay. The quarantine regulations published in the *Gazette*, March 7, require the appointment of a local fruit inspector at Golden, and Mr. Earl went up the line on Monday to attend to this duty. He selected Mr. F. C. Lang as the local fruit inspector at that place.

It is quite necessary for all persons dealing in any manner with nursery stock for sale or distribution, to have a clear certificate that they are free from fruit pests, otherwise they are liable to a fine of $50 for each offence.

Mr. Earl stopped off at Revelstoke Wednesday evening, spending a day to look into the nursery trade and perhaps find out if anyone here was engaged in it who had failed to comply with the law and regulations of the Horticultural Board.

It seems strange that so large and important a district as West Kootenay, which is open to the importation of fruit trees over two steamer routes and one railway line, should have no local fruit inspector to guard it from fruit pests. Any one importing fruit trees at Trail or Nelson, will have to send them for inspection either to Golden or Vernon, paying freights there and back, about 300 miles, to get a clean certificate. Local fruit inspecting officers are appointed for Osoyoos and Kettle River, and yet neither of these places has any communication across the boundary except by wagon road.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Timber Berth No. 137," to be opened on the 29th day of April, 1895, will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, the 29th day of April next, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 137, comprising Sections 2, 10 and 11, in Township 22, Range 7; Sections 11 and 14, Township 21, Range 11; and Section 7, Township 22, Range 11, all West of the 6th Meridian, in the said Province, and containing an area of 6 square miles, more or less.

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

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

JOHN R. HALL,
SECRETARY.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 23rd February, 1895.

General Blacksmith.
JAS. McMAHON,
REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Repairs to Wagons, &c.
Shoeing a Specialty.

## Government Seed for Flood Sufferers.

The seed grain which is being supplied by the Government to the sufferers of the flooded districts is not confined to Fraser valley judging from the advertisement published by the Provincial Secretary in the *Colonist*. An application or requisition must be made and a limited quantity of seed will be furnished at the lowest cash market prices and a note taken for the value, due January 1st, 1896, at 5 per cent. interest. A letter to the Provincial Secretary will bring the requisition forms for the application.

The flood sufferers who were driven out of Galena Bay and Hall's Landing, on the Columbia, who are now located at Notch Hill, and those who had to move from their ranches at Dewdney and are now settled at Downie Creek, are of course entitled to the benefits of this seed distribution, although the advertisement giving these particulars does not appear in the interior papers.

## She is Christened "Big Bend."

The new boat which Tom Horne, with the assistance of Raymond Allan, has been building this winter, called the "Big Bend," is ready for launching. The calking was going on last week and other finishing touches have been all put on. It is a splendid craft and is intended principally for the up-river or Big Bend trade. The boat is 41 feet long, 8½ feet beam and 3½ feet depth of hold. It is of very light draft, and is longer that the steamer Arrow. It will carry about ten tons, and will take seven or eight men to handle her in the currents of the river. Should the trade of the Big Bend be sufficient to pay, steamer machinery could be put into her with very little trouble.

## Death of Mrs. George Laforme.

It is very sad to be obliged to record the death of Mrs. George Laforme, which occurred on Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, after a brief illness of five days. The funeral took place on Friday at 2 o'clock, and the very large assembly of people who attended, giving the last evidence of regard they were able to manifest towards the deceased, testified to the high esteem in which she was held by the entire community. Mrs. Laforme was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stone, sister to Mrs. C. Abrahamson and Albert Stone and was a dear and much cherished member of the circle. The bereaved husband and mourning friends have the deep sympathy of all.

Rev. Mr. Procunier officiated at the burial services, and a quartette composed of Messrs. Ahlin and Barber, and Misses. Adair and Northey sung beautifully at the grave "Nearer my God to Thee."

At Peterson's Hall, Monday night, Ed. Cuff, of San Francisco, promises to stop Billy Costello, of St. Paul, in a six-round sparring bout; while G. Beadly promises to perform the same service for an unknown, of Revelstoke, in a four-round bout. Exhibitions of club swinging and bag punching will also be given.

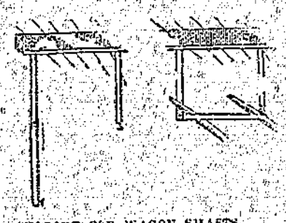
The Revelstoke Amateur Dramatic Society have two farces in rehearsal which they will produce about a month hence to aid the building fund of the Church of England. The success attending their former efforts has encouraged the Society to attempt something more ambitious on this occasion. The mounting will be an improvement on anything produced here before.

Thomas G. Earl, one of the most successful fruit-growers in the province, whose orchards are at Lytton, was in town Thursday. He is making an effort to get the C. P. R. to give a low rate of freight on fruit and vegetables from the orchards and gardens farther west into this section of B. C., and to furnish a special car to be run on special days, to accommodate the demand. This will be a great benefit to consumers, until such time as they are able to supply themselves, which of course cannot be long, as the Columbia valley has as rich a soil as can be found anywhere, and does not need to be irrigated.

# THE FARM.

## A Useful Device for the Stable.

The accompanying sketches show how ne thills of a sleigh or wagon may be eleted out of the way in a moment's time when the horse is removed from them. Two



SUPPORT FOR WAGON SHAFTS.

strips of wood are hinged together by a bolt, the end of one being nailed, to a beam above. The lower end of the other piece has a stout screw eye, which meets a hook in another strip of wood nailed to the same beam when the hinged strip is raised to support the thills. The perpendicular pieces may be straps of leather, if desired.

## Three Kinds of Farmers.

Farmers might be divided into the scientific, the pleasure and the drudgery farmer. The scientific farmer unless he has plenty of money and help is apt to overrun. He pushes science a little beyond its limits in too short a time, thinking work but a cipher and pleasure out of the question.

The pleasure farmer is generally en route from the city, thinking farming is but fun. He has made a mistake. He knows nothing of the science and work the farm must have to gain success.

The drudgery farmer toils from early morn until late night, invariably growling. He, too, has made a mistake. Let two-thirds of drudgery step out and supplement with science and pleasure, then instead of dissatisfaction farming will become a pleasure.

A successful farmer must be a reader of the daily, local and weekly agricultural papers; he must attend meetings such as the grange, farmer's club and institute, and he must keep posted on whichever branch he is working. He must love the great and wonderful works of nature. He should plan his work ahead, not forgetting to plan for emergencies. He should use science in so much that formerly what he had grown on two acres might be grown on one. He should study the wants of his land and by supplying chemicals make the worn out ready for use again. He should study the habits and wants of each of his animals, weeding out such as he receives little or nothing from. He should be a man of improvement, not letting roadside and pasture or even wall side look like forests.

Finally, he should keep an exact account of income and expenditure and in order to ascertain the wear and tear of improvements, etc., an inventory once a year would be a great help.

## Planting Windbreaks.

Few people comparatively realize the great value of windbreaks afforded by trees. Any one can be made to see this fact by passing along any country road, for you will notice here and there places with no protection of this kind whatever. Many bleak homes and farm yards might be made cheerful and comfortable if the owner would plant trees in groups and hedges, along the north, west and east exposures. Soft maples planted thickly and in belts or groups are excellent as windbreaks, making a wonderfully rapid growth.

Of course evergreens are the favorite trees for hedges and groups, and they are excellent in this regard, yet if a quick growth is desired they will not do as well for high top protection as maples or some other rapid growing trees. If a hedge is desired in a short time, it would be advisable to plant rapid growing shade trees thickly and border them with evergreens; if this is properly done an excellent protection is afforded. We have seen such hedges and know what valuable service they render.

While tall trees are sometimes detrimental to the growth of some fruits by reason of shade and root growth, yet it is a question whether they do not do more good than damage. The very often cast a beneficiting shade in time of a hot dry wind, and are useful in warding off frosts which might otherwise work great damage to the fruit buds or blossoms. All these things must be taken into consideration. Seasons are fickle and differ greatly.

There are many ways of planting hedges, groups and thickets and it is a very interesting and useful thing to study about. For those who have not given this matter any thought we would suggest that you look your place over. See how you can benefit it by protection. It will pay you to do so in more ways than one. Just try it and see.

# BISMARCK HAD THE LAST SAY.

**Deciding Whether the Duke of Argyll's Son Should Wed His Choice.**

Apropos of the marriage of the third son of the Duke of Argyll, it is related that when his affections became attached to an untitled woman he felt bound to ask the old gentleman's consent. The duke answered that personally he had no objection to the match, but in view of the fact that his eldest son had espoused a daughter of the Queen, he thought it right to inquire her Majesty's pleasure on the subject before expressing his formal approval. Her Majesty, thus appealed to, observed that since the death of the Prince Consort she had been in the habit of consulting the Duke of Saxe-Coburg on all family affairs. The matter was therefore referred to Duke Ernest, who replied that since the unification of Germany he had made it a rule to ask for the Emperor's opinion on all important questions. The case now came before the Kaiser, who decided that, as a constitutional sovereign, he was bound to ascertain the views of his prime minister. Happily for the now anxious pair of lovers, the "Iron Chancellor," who was then in office, had no wish to consult anybody and decided that the marriage might take place.

Beginning his life very poor, the Duke of Argyll will probably end it very rich. His uncle had left the estates terribly "dipped," and then there were jointures to still further deplete it. In fact, at one time he contemplated selling Roseneath, his beautiful historic seat in Dumbartonshire; but his slender means led to saving habits, which grew steadily upon him, and he has all his life lived so quietly and unostentatiously that he has gradually cleared away debts and now enjoys a splendid income, a large portion of which he saves. His eldest son's wife, the princess, receives $30,000 a year from Parliament, besides having a marriage portion in cash of $150,000. The next son became a partner in Coutt's banking-house. The third married a Manchester lady of fortune, and bought an interest in a stockbroking-house which does a great deal of business for the Rothschilds. A fourth entered Parliament and the fifth the navy. One daughter was married to the eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, with over a million a year. The duke himself has for many years been in receipt of large public pay.

# SHALL WE DINE ON AIR?

## AND THE BREAD WE SHALL EAT WILL BE MADE FROM SAWDUST.

**Possibilities for Our Epicures—Nutritive Vapors with Savory Mouthfuls and Other Features of Gaseous Bills of Fare—Dishes of Other Countries.**

Two new inventions have recently come to the front in Europe which perhaps may revolutionize the modern science of eating. They certainly open up great possibilities.

Timid people who shudder at the ills which may lurk in lobsters, mushrooms, candy and in restaurant cooking, will be glad to learn that a Scotch physician, Dr. MacLewan, has invented a process which will enable them to live upon nutritive air, and thus defy adulterated foods and their concomitants, indigestion and dyspepsia.

Dr. MacLewan asserts that he has discovered a method of reducing sustenance to its simplest expression, a nutritive vapor, which he extracts from solid foods by means of an ingenious apparatus of which he is inventor. Thanks to this, a repast may soon become nothing more than a series of savory inhalations. This frugal regimen is designed for the present to aid worn out stomachs only, and the doctor does not claim it would satisfy a hearty eater, but he will not deny the possibility in the near future of a dozen bons vivants lounging about in easy chairs and dining sumptuously upon nutritive gases.

THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGE

which this discovery seems to offer is the suppression of kitchens and cooks. A great nutritive vapor company will probably be organized to distribute elaborate meals about cities by means of pipes similar to those which now conduct water and gas. All that will then be necessary will be to take the tube between one's teeth, turn the key, and leisurely inhale one's dinner. It is to be hoped that the meters of this company of the future will be more above suspicion than those of the gas companies of the present. Perhaps future suicides, instead of turning on the illuminating gas, will find it more agreeable to be wafted across the Styx by the continued outpour of some gaseous menu, many times repeated.

"Wooden bread," the second of these new dietetic inventions, seems unreasonable and not to be thought of, but in Berlin there is a factory which produces at present about 2,000 pounds of it per day. It is made by allowing sawdust to ferment, after which it undergoes numerous chemical manipulations. It is then mixed with one-third of its bulk of rye flour and baked like ordinary bread. Just now only horses are nourished by this product, and the street-car companies of Berlin, who are the largest consumers, are enchanted with its effects. The horses, though, have not yet expressed their opinion, nevertheless they seem to thrive on it.

The manufacturers declare that this wooden bread would make an equally satisfactory food for man, whose stomach, it is claimed, is quite as capable of digesting it as is the stomach of the horse. Such Berlin scientists as have been approached in the matter say it is quite as digestible as the bread in ordinary use.

FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT

there seems nothing improbable in this. Horses can assimilate wood even without its being submitted to chemical preparation. It has often happened that horses have been shut up in a mine by a cave-in, and have been deprived of all provender for days, even weeks. Nevertheless they have been found alive—emaciated, mere skeletons, phantoms of horses, it is true, but alive. They had been able to sustain themselves, after a fashion, by gnawing the wooden supports of the galleries.

It is not impossible that chemistry may succeed in rendering digestible and nourishing for man this cellulose of wood that horses are capable of assimilating in its natural state. It is well known that wood can be converted into sugar, not like that obtained from the cane or the beet root but sugar, nevertheless, which may be used to sweeten coffee, for the lack of something better.

With wooden bread, butter extracted from petroleum and chemical cutlets and steaks, that dire date may be put off more, perhaps, which the merciless mathematicians have lately fixed for the extinction of the human race, showing that in three centuries the world will no longer be able to nourish its teeming millions, and they will then have to face the alternative of methodical extermination or eating one another.

These new discoveries are no stranger, moreover, than many dishes in vogue in other countries than ours. Snark fins are considered delicacies in China, sea worms in Samoa, ostrich eggs, elephants' feet and the marrow of the leg bone of the giraffe in South Africa. The Mandingoes luxuriate on crocodiles' eggs, fried locusts and alligator and hippopotamus steaks. The great delicacy of the Barris, a tribe of the Upper Nile, is ox blood mixed with flour. Once whale steak with green peas was an English favorite, and extract of whale is said to be as nourishing as extract of beef, and one cetacean will furnish 500 pounds of extract.

## Loved to See Her Happy.

Little Boy—I love to see you happy.

Fond Mother—My own little angel!

Little Boy—Yes'm. I wish you'd let me go skating oftener, because you always look so happy when I come back alive.

## What He Had.

Mrs. Highstyle—Have you any bleached oysters?

Dealer—No, ma'am, but we have some bleached maple sirup, with all the maple taken out of it.

# HOW THE JAPS FIGHT.

## FREDERIC VILLIERS WRITES ABOUT THE EASTERN WAR.

**He Relates Many Quaint Facts and Colors the Mental Black and White Picture of the Uniforms—Bugles Used as Filters.**

Sombre, silent and swift is the army of Japan—one of the most formidable engines of war which the world knows. It is not easy to exaggerate the splendid qualities of the soldiers of the Land of the Rising Sun.

They are strong, brave and obedient. They march with a celerity that European troops cannot excel. They are mouse-like in peace, polite, suave, tip-toeing, smiling, caressing to their friends; in war they move like a charging tiger. The advance army corps is a flying column.

I am strongly pro-Japanese. I am sorry Port Arthur occurred to dim the lustre of the great humane campaigns. There is some extenuation for that. The decapitated and mutilated Japanese hung to the trees—but don't let us talk about that. The subject is worn threadbare by the newspapers. The Japs killed the Chinamen for three or four days after taking Port Arthur. I saw it; I know it; I have told it, and that is all there is of that. The Jap is a bit of a savage. Look at his wide and high cheek bones, souvenirs of his cruel Tartar ancestry. The Japanese are cruel. Scratch the lacquer of their newly-acquired Western civilization and you have a Tartar in verity. Many of their sports involve the torture of animals. They witness suffering and death with little emotion. They apply their stoic philosophy to themselves and they meet wounds and the most agonizing death with calmness.

What is the Japanese army? How is it organized? It is contructed on the German model with modifications. There is a term of compulsory duty for every young man. That is the regular army. At the end of his term as a regular, the man passes into the reserve, from which he may be called into service for war. Thereafter he remains for the rest of his life in a sort of sub-reserve, to be summoned only in times of national peril.

MORE SOLDIERS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

As yet, but little more than half of the regular army has been put into the field, and those left at home are boiling with impatience to be at the front. The patriotism and warlike spirit of the Japanese is not excelled by the people of any Western land, and is in striking contrast to the mercenary and cowardly character of the Chinese. The army is divided into corps in divisions known as garrisons. Of these, two have been already drawn upon—the Satsuma and Sendai garrisons. The former is from the south and the latter from islands of the group north of Nippon, the main island on which are Tokio and Yokohama. The Sendai men are dare-devils, equal to any desperate performance. They distinguished themselves during the revolution of a few years ago, and have just won fresh laurels at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The uniform of the Japanese is strictly European. They wear a fatigue blouse, about the waist of which is strapped the bayonet and cartridge belt. The bayonet hangs at the left and the cartridge pouch at the back, just as with our troops. Some of the engineers carry their cartridges on their breast, after the Cossack fashion. I think this system will be universally adopted, as it facilitates speed in loading. The trousers are straight, reaching to the foot and bound about the ankle and calf with a canvas legging. The color of both coat and trousers is dark bottle green, almost black, like the uniform of Italian soldiers. The cap is like the Prussian cuirassier's fatigue cap which Bismarck so often wears. It has a wide flange at the top.

WEAR SANDALS ON THE MARCH.

The shoes are the common leather brogans, but on the march the soldiers usually substitute the toe-thong sandal to which they have been accustomed. There is no show and gold braid in the Japanese army. All are dressed alike, except that the Imperial guard has the distinction of a red band about the cap instead of the yellow band that marks the line. The officers wear the red band and the lower grades can only be told from the privates by a sword and one or more small strips of color on their sleeves. The general officers are marked by small stars on their sleeves. Sailors dress exactly like men of the British navy—small visorless caps and wide blue trousers. There are few flags and no field music. Each division has a flag—a red sun in a white field. There is no such thing as a drum or a fife in the whole Japanese army. There are a few bugles, but just what their military use may be I have not been able to determine. On the march and in action orders are conveyed by wig-wagging or word of mouth. The bugle's best use is as a filter for dirty ditch water when there is nothing else to drink. Only once did I hear the sound of a bugle, and that was in the town of Port Arthur after the capture. About 3 o'clock one morning I heard a great blare of trumpets, but just what it meant I have never learned, and rather fancy that it was a part of the jollification.

The peculiar organization of the commissariat is the great agent of speed in the movement of troops. Each regiment is followed by a horde of coolies, almost one for each soldier. These carry the rations, which are chiefly of rice and dried fish. If a forced march is required the troopers throw off their knapsacks and blankets and rush ahead, leaving the coolies to follow. There is not much danger of falling into the hands of the Chinese. That would be a disaster. If you stay close to a Japanese soldier no Chinamen will come near you. The Chinese are a nation of poltroons, and the war has scarcely been seen. It has been a comic, the Chinese leading it. I think the Japs will start for Pekin before Winter breaks up and the floods come.

BROAD JAPANESE JOURNALISTS.

I have just read the newspaper accounts of the death of General Otero, at Wei-Hai-Wei; also of a correspondent. I do not think that the correspondent referred to was either a European or an American. There are native reporters with the armies, and they are remarkable fellows. They are chiefly descendants of the Samri or Soshi class, whose forefathers were armed retainers under the feudal system of the old Daimios. They cling to the exercise of the long two-handled sword employed in the old times, and their commission as correspondent is but a means to take them to the battlefield. They sail in, fight with the regiment to which they are attached, and always seek close quarters where they can swing their formidable claymore, lopping off heads at a stroke.

## The Empress of Russia.

The youngest surviving child of the much lamented Princess Alice of England, she lost her mother when only six years old. From the date of that sad event the motherless children of the Hessian family became the special charge of their grandmother, her Majesty, our Queen, who has always shown a very particular interest in their welfare, so that their education has been as much English as German.

Until the death of their grand-uncle, the old Grand Duke of Hesse, the household of their father was maintained on the most modest scale, with no greater luxury than could be obtained in England with an income of some £3,000 a year. Visits to England were included among the special pleasures in the lives of the young Princesses—with the general result that the new Empress has even stronger associations with England than with Germany, and with the incidental result that English is her common language with the Czar, her husband.

Finally, as regards the German origin of the Empress, it should be noted that the Hessian Grand Ducal family suffered much from the results of the war of 1866, when the Hessians sided with Austria against Prussia, and that for many years all the Hessian people entertained very bitter feelings against Prussia.

## NEW USE FOR A HUSBAND.

**A Way for Bicyclists to Run Sewing Machines While Getting Exercise.**

A new contrivance for making a husband and his wheel both useful and agreeable is suggested in the Album Industriel. Let the bicycle be securely fastened to the ceiling, and raised sufficiently to allow the

wheels to turn in the air. Then connect the wheel worked by the pedals with the wheel of your wife's sewing machine by means of a strap, and when she says "Go!" start off at a breakneck pace and ring the bell furiously, until she shouts "Whoa!" In this way a husband can make himself of the greatest use to his wife, and at the same time keep his muscles in splendid condition.

## A Hard-Hearted Captain.

Dickens, who so often studied with delighted interest the applications of English law to particular cases, would have found a subject worthy of his grimmest humor in the fact, that when the master of a fishing smack, cruising near where the Elbe went down, saw floating in the water a dead body, which was doubtless that of a victim of the great disaster, he made no effort to rescue it from the waves and carry it ashore for identification and burial. Instead, he sailed past and away from the doleful bit of flotsam as quickly as circumstances would permit, not, as one might suppose because he was a particularly hard-hearted and cold-blooded mariner, but because, "recently, after landing a body, he had been forced to pay the funeral expenses." Curious as that experience had been, and delightfully illustrative as it was of "crowners-quest" wisdom, the captain had no inclination to repeat it. One lesson had been enough to teach him the great principle that common sense cannot be allowed to interfere with consistency in the enforcement of a Parliamentary Act, and what in comparision with that, is the continued agonized uncertainty of some German wife or mother?

## Modern Fire-Eaters.

The fire-eating feats of two young men, giving performances at the Olympia, in Paris are attracting much attention. They emit from their mouths and from their fingers ends long, brilliant streaks of flame. When they shake hands as they enter a crackling noise is heard and long flames shoot from their hands, which they vigorously shake for several seconds. One of them projects a flame from his mouth, holding out half a minute. No odor is perceptible while the performance lasts. It is probable that the combustion is due to very volatile essences, but the fire-eaters won't say what it is and guard their secrets carefully. To heighten the weird effect the hall is darkened just before their appearance, and they are dressed in red Mephisto costumes, symbolic of the "fiery devils."

## The Worms Turn.

Stranger—I understand that there has just been a lynching here?

Native—Yep. Some time ago one of our citizens received a calathumpian serenade on his weddin' night. All the toughs n town was there, and the noise could a' been heard five miles. Finally he fired into 'em with a shot-gun.

Have you lynched him for that?

Naw. We've just been lynchin' the jury w'at found him guilty.

## At the Breakfast Table.

Landlady—Well, I must do something to keep the wolf from the door.

Boarder—I don't know that it is altogether necessary. Let him come in and tackle one of your breakfasts, and I don't think he'll ever trouble you again.

## A Great Problem.

Joe Ribbonclerk—I am engaged on a great problem.

Mattie Magenta—What is it?

Joe R.—How long ought a young man on $7 a week take a girl sleigh riding at $5 an hour?

## The English Language.

Caller (inquiring of hotel clerk at 9 a. m.)—Is Mr. Jones up?

Clerk—Yes sir.

Caller—Is he down?

Clerk—Yes sir.

Caller—Ah, thanks. I'll step into the breakfast room and see him.

# ABOUT THE HOUSE.

## A Chair Cushion.

Not a new way, but a very good and simple one. When it is desired to give the cushion height, square corners may be secured by turning in the corners, after the cushion is filled, and sewing together the two vertical edges thus formed; the amount turned in decides the heighth or thickness of the cushion. This is much simpler, than the sewing of a strip between the top and bottom of the cushion. In covering, the same plan may be pursued, except that the material for the top should be cut large enough to cover the sides and front, turning over the lower edge where it may be faced with anything convenient. If preferred, the cushion proper may be made in the way described, and the cover made with a strip of the same or a contrasting material sewed between top and bottom to form the sides.

## Floor Finish.

Perhaps you have decided to discard an old carpet and use rugs on the floor according to the healthy fashion now so much favored. If the boards are tolerably well matched the cracks can be filled before it is stained. Make some thin boiled paste; thicken it with newspapers pulled into bits, and harden it with two teaspoonfuls of alum to the quart. Fill the cracks with the help of a case knife. Now stain the floor with that already prepared, found at any shop where paints are sold. Avoid the black walnut stain, which is so dark as to show dust. Light cherry stain is preferable, though some like the oak. They are both easily mixed at home by taking a gallon of boiled oil, two-thirds of a cupful of "dryer," a little more than that of turpentine, and tinting with burnt sienna or raw umber. The former gives the cherry, the latter the oak.

## A Good Recipe.

A clever woman who, while the mother of six bright youngsters, is still fresh and fair, although obliged to do a great deal of planning to make things in her household come out even, was asked recently what she did to keep herself looking so young. "Ten hours' sleep, funny papers, good novels, and the society of bright people, is my medicine" she said in reply. "Then I eat no highly-seasoned dishes, very little meat, plenty of vegetables, fruit and coffee. I use water copiously, outside and in, and I am a happy woman. My sense of the ridiculous is my only tonic." Its sounds simple enough, certainly.

## To Tell a Fresh Fish.

Fish that are not fresh generate a poison in the system that may lead to serious sickness and skin diseases. In purchasing fish it is a good plan to see that the flesh is firm. If an indention made by the finger remains in the article it should never be used. It is also a good plan to see that the eyes are plump and gills red. These latter tests are not, however, infallible, for the reason that when fish get old the dealers cut their heads off, and some of them paint the gills so dexterously that the purchaser might easily be deceived.

## Ironing a Sheet.

Try folding sheets so that they may be ironed with but little trouble. First double them crosswise so that the right sides shall be together, turn back the hems so that they will be even with the fold first made, then double lengthwise of the seam; iron each outside where the hem is; press out the edges and the inner part will be pressed enough—in most cases entirely smooth.

## Useful Recipes.

Fisherman's Soup.—Any sort of fish may be used, the smallest fresh fish resulting from the day's angling of a small boy, or one or more kinds of salt water fish. Cover three pounds of fish with a quart of water, adding a tomato, a leek, a small carrot and one onion, with parsley and the usual soup herbs; cook to a pulp and press through a sieve, rejecting skin and bones to facilitate the process. Return to the soup kettle, and add a quart of hot water and a pint of hot milk, season to taste, add a tablespoonful of butter rolled in flour and when it comes to a boil pour into the soup tureen over dice of fried or toasted bread. For a change you may put in the tureen a half cupful each of dice of boiled turnip and celery.

Potato Chowder.—Cut one-half pound of salt pork into thin slices, fry slowly for a few minutes, then add four or five onions sliced, cook slowly till a light brown. Place a layer of sliced potatoes in a stew kettle then a layer of pork and onions, and dredge well with pepper, flour and a little salt. Repeat the layers until pork and onions are used, then add perhaps three pints of water, let come slowly to a boiling point and simmer forty minutes. A cup of sweet cream and some rolled crackers may be added just before serving.

Parsnip Fritters.—To half a dozen boiled, mashed parsnips, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, two beaten eggs, and a little pepper and salt. Form into little cakes and brown in butter.

Corn "Slappers."—One quart of creamy sour milk, a scant teaspoonful of saleratus, one beaten egg, pinch of salt, and one tablespoonful of wheat flour. Then make with cornmeal the thinnest batter you can manage to turn on the griddle, which should be very clean and well greased. Drop in small cakes.

## Two Sorts of Pride.

Little Miss Mugg (proudly)—Pop has bought this house, and paid for it, too.

Little Miss Freckles (loftily)—We wouldn't want to be known as the owners of such a miserable house as that.

Little Miss Mugg (angrily)—You live in a worse one.

Little Miss Freckles (triumphantly)—We only rent it.

A good fighting stock is a good working stock—so the South Africa Company have discovered in the case of the vanquished Macabele. Not being allowed to live upon plunder any longer, they have taken to peaceful industry, and are proving themselves much more useful than the comparatively feeble Mashonas, whom they used to victimize and exploit.

# FOR WIFE MURDER.

## THE CHARGE ON WHICH ARTHUR DICKS IS ARRESTED.

**A Startling Discovery—Did Oil Start the Fire?—Most of the Victim's Clothes Missing—An Interesting Fact Disclosed by the Post-mortem.**

A despatch from Toronto says:—Arthur A. Dicks, husband of the unfortunate woman who was found dead in her home on St. Helen's avenue after the fire there on Saturday morning last, has been arrested, charged with the wilful murder of his wife. Although the circumstances surrounding the fatality had a somewhat suspicious appearance, and the large amount of insurance carried by the dead woman excited some comment, the decision of the Crown to place the man under arrest came rather unexpectedly, and was doubtless accelerated by certain developments yesterday, which greatly strengthened the suspicion of the Crown that foul play had existed, and that the holocaust which devastated that lonely house last Saturday morning was deliberately planned and all too successfully carried out.

SEARCHING THE HOUSE.

Detective Verney made a thorough inspection of the house on St. Helen's avenue. What furniture had remained after the partial removal and the fire had been taken away, and the place was empty and deserted. No attempt had been made to close the house up, and the boys of the vicinity and neighbors generally had run riot, wherever it was safe to go. A few hours before the officer put in an appearance, however, the owner had had the windows and doors boarded up, so as to secure it from further outside interference, although the key was still in possession of Mr. Dicks, the late tenant.

The detective made a minute search through the house, beginning with the cellar where the furnace stood and where the fire started its terrible work of death and destruction. The furnace is set in an excavation a foot or fifteen inches deep, and the top is about two feet from the bottom of the rafters supporting the floor of the store above. From the top of the furnace the hot air pipes run in the usual way across the cellar in different directions, but none near enough to the rafters to appear dangerous. The smoke-pipe, which is the only pipe that could get red hot, is full three feet below the nearest part of the rafters, and runs parrallel to a brick wall upon which there is no woodwork of any kind.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

While examining the pipe which heated the store, entering the register in the store floor just three feet six inches from its connection with the furnace, the searcher noticed a blackened, battered object wedged between the top of the pipe and the floor and on pulling it from its hiding-place were startled to find that it was a five-gallon coal oil can. The can was frozen hard to the pipe, and required a little persuasion to release it from its surroundings, and when got out the side was seen to be pressed in where it had laid on the pipe. It was lying across the pipe, about at an angle of 45 degrees, the top pointing southeast, or towards the furnace. The solder fastening the top to the body of the can had melted and the handle and rim at the mouth were gone. The tin was seared and blackened as if the burning oil had run out and blazed over it as it escaped. There was no sign of the wooden case which usually covers these cans.

The diameter of the can is eleven inches and the space between the rafter and the pipe at the point it was found is only [illegible] inches. At the junction of the pipe with the furnace, however, there is a space of sixteen inches, and here the can could have been inserted and then

PUSHED UP THE PIPE

until it jammed in the place it was found. The only other possible manner, apparently, in which it could have got there would have been through the floor above, but all the appearances are against that theory inasmuch as considerable force must have been used to smash in the side of the can as it was when found. The extent of the indentation in the tin, and, therefore, the force used to wedge it into its cramped quarters may be gathered from the fact that the distance from the top of the pipe to the floor at that point is only eight and a quarter inches, while the diameter of the can, as has been mentioned, was eleven inches. The vessel was, of course, empty except for a small cake of ice and frozen straw, which had evidently dripped in it from the floor above and congealed.

THE UP STAIRS ROOMS.

Upstairs, the front room over the store which was occupied on the night of the fire was burned right out, and immediately behind, between it and the staircase, was the little room where the couple slept that night. It was slightly burned. All the furniture was gone, but on the floor lay two or three articles of clothing frozen to the floor. These were a coat, vest and pants, a woman's skirt, and an undergarment. The back part of the house was not burned. Half way down the stairs were found the remains of a hand lamp which had apparently been broken where it was found.

WHERE ARE THE CLOTHES?

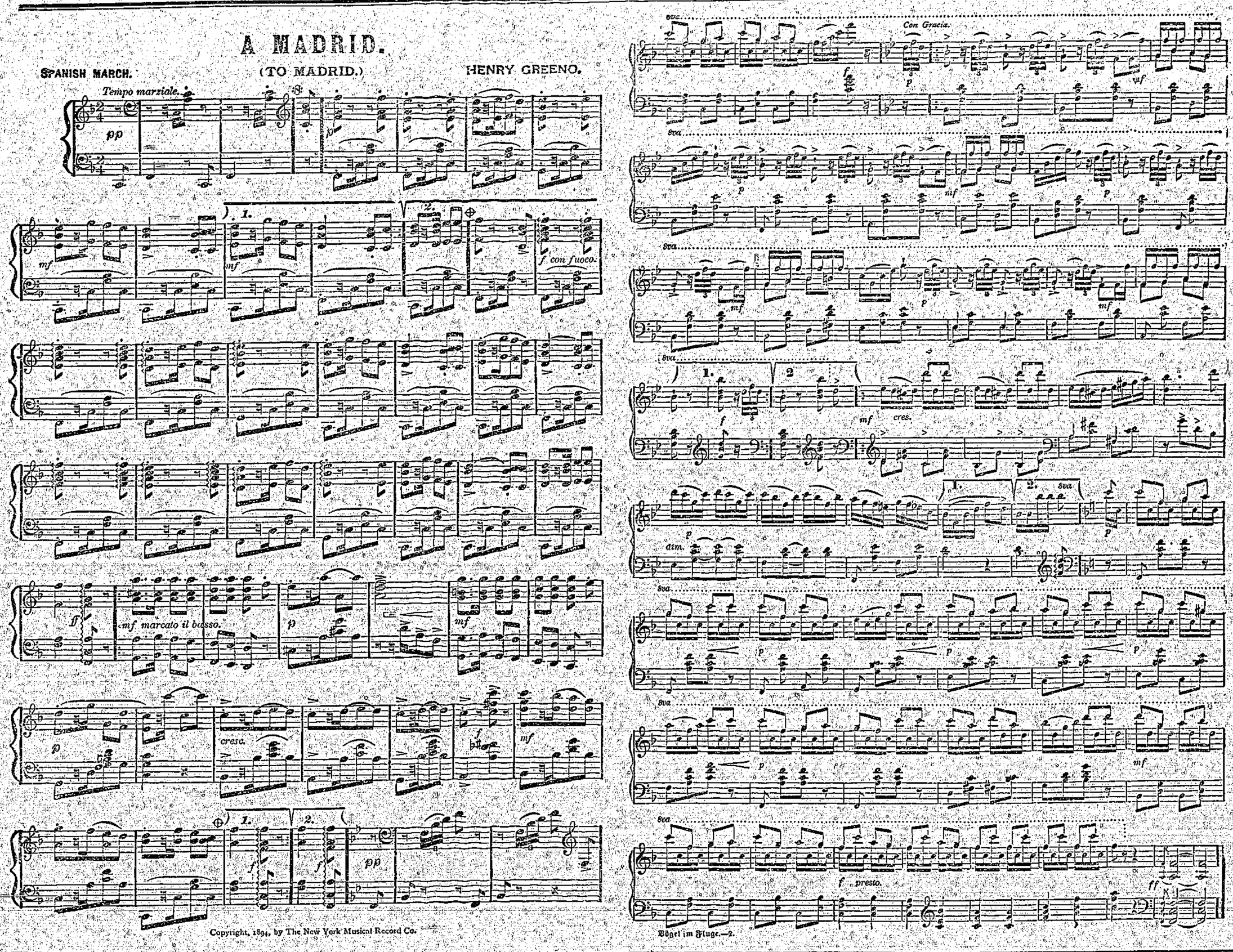
at the inquest Dicks swore his wife only had a nightdress on. Her clothes were missing, however, except the two garments mentioned, but by the body on the floor in the store was found the remains of what appeared to be a black or dark blue cloth jacket.

Another circumstance which is at present unexplained is that Dicks swore that they had supper on Friday evening about 8 o'clock, but although the fire did not occur until 4½ hours later it is understood the post-mortem disclosed the fact that the deceased's stomach was full of food very slightly digested. By this apparently slight circumstance it may be possible for medical experts to say how long after the food was eaten death overtook its victim.

Exactly what the theory of the Crown will be has not been disclosed, nor is it probable any inkling of it will be given until the case comes on for Magisterial investigation.

## A Glance Abroad.

The London Fire Brigade has recently adopted the "siren" whistle in use upon ships, and the effect of it at the fires is said to be indescribable. It is a weird, wild fiendish call, which terrifies every horse in the neighborhood, and even unnerves strong men.

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Vögel im Fluge.—2.

# THE GREAT ROTHSCHILDS.

## INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE GREAT BANKING HOUSE.

**No Power on Earth Equals Theirs—They Are Greater Even Than Nations, And Have Emissaries Near Every Kingly Throne—Hasty Trip From Waterloo That Netted Millions. One of the Earliest Coups.**

The recent arrangement of the representatives of Rothschilds for the protection of the credit of the United States is not the first time that they have come to the rescue of governments in financial embarrassment. They are now the most powerful bankers in the world, and the different branches of the family in the various capitals of Europe cordially support each other without being bound in an absolute partnership. They have seen their greatest competitors in England go to the wall—Overend, Gurney & Co., in the panic of 1866, and the Barings in 1890. So rapid has been the extension of their financial power that one of their enemies has written a book under the title "The Rothschilds, The Financial Rulers of Nations," in which he seeks to show that they have their emissaries in every cabinet, and have been able to manipulate the stock market for the extinction of their rivals.

One of the early achievements of a member of the house, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, was a hasty trip from the field of Waterloo to London, where he arrived before news of the battle had reached the Government or the bankers. He was on the staff of Wellington, and, as soon as the battle was over rode at break-neck speed to Ostend; traversed the stormy channel at

THE RISK OF HIS LIFE

by a liberal use of gold, and was on the Stock Exchange the next morning with an air as calm and indifferent as though battle fields played no part in his peaceful trade of financier. The public knew only of the events of two days before Waterloo, when the Prussian Field Marshal, Blucher, had been beaten by a detachment of the French army at Ligny. The gloomy air of Rothschild and the reports which were set in motion of the defeat of the allies caused a sudden tumble in the prices of securities. The secret agents of the house seized the opportunity to make enormous purchases of the English consolidated stocks, and Rothschild realized millions, when, a few hours later, the news of the Great British victory reached London.

It was not altogether by finesse, however, that the Rothschilds built up the strength of their house. The founder, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, was the son of a poor dealer in furniture and bric-a-brac at Frankfort, and was a banker there at the time of the Napoleonic invasion. The elector of Hesse placed in his custody a sum of about 15,000,000 francs in coin ($3,000,000) which was transmitted in part to the son in London, the same Nathan Mayer, whose hasty trip from Waterloo has just been described. General Marbot, in his "Memoirs of Napoleon," tells of the vain efforts of the Emperor to force the old man to surrender the money. A commission went to his establishment and minutely examined the vault and the books. Menaces and intimidation were in vain, however, in persuading Rothschild to divulge the whereabouts of the treasure, and the commission undertook to play upon his religious scruples by demanding an oath. He

REFUSED TO TAKE IT,

and there was talk of putting him under arrest. Napoleon did not quite care to venture such an act of violence, and an effort was then made to win the old man by the promise of gain. They proposed to him to leave him half the treasure if he would deliver the other half to the French officials. They promised him a receipt in full, accompanied by a certificate proving that he had yielded only to force and that he was blameless for the seizure of the entire amount. "But the probity of the Jew," says Marbot, "led him to reject his proposition, and they left him in peace." The Elector, having returned to power in 1814, the Frankfort banker returned to him exactly the deposit which had been entrusted to him. The terms of the deposit gave the Rothschilds the benefit of the interest earned by the money while in their custody, and was a large element in the foundation of their fortune.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild had been established in London as early as 1793, and married there in 1806 the daughter of a rich Jewish banker, Levi Barnet Cohen. During the war with Spain Nathan Mayer was charged, in concert with his father, with transmitting to the Duke of Wellington in Spain the funds which the English Government desired to place there. He was reported to have gained in eight years by these operations 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000), a high premium, which is explained by the risks and difficulty of transmitting specie on many occasions across France and through the lines of

THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Nathan Mayer was also employed in transmitting to the continental powers the immense subsidies which were allotted them by Great Britain. They amounted in a single year to £11,000,000 ($55,000,000). These remittances were generally made by means of exchange operations, and the Rothschilds knew so well how to balance them against loans made by the continental powers and ordinary commercial exchanges that during the entire period exchange upon the continental capitals was nearly always favorable to England. Nathan Mayer took advantage of the many fluctuations of the Stock Exchange to swell his fortune, and it is claimed that within five years he turned over his capital 2,500 times.

After the abdication of Napoleon and the general peace, Nathan Mayer had charge of the issue through the London market of large loans on account of the Kingdom of Prussia, the Russian Empire, the Empire of Austria, Hungary, the Kingdom of Naples, the Empire of Brazil and the Kingdom of Belgium. In the meantime other branches of the house were acquiring a similar position in the Continental capitals. One of the brothers, Anselm Mayer, continued the business at Frankfort. Another, Solomon, established himself at Vienna, where he quickly attained a prominent position over the other banking houses and strengthened his hold by the negotiation of public loans. A fourth brother, Carl, established himself at Naples, where for 40 years he conducted the financial operations of the Governments of the Italian peninsula. But

THE MOST IMPORTANT

establishment was that founded by James Rothschild, at Paris, after the close of the Napoleonic era. He was charged with paying to the allied powers the war indemnities due from France, and as his power grew he acquired a practical monopoly over the issue of French securities.

These five branches of the original banking house, although formerly distinct from each other, acted in concert, and one seldom undertook an important transaction without consultation with the others. The establishment at Naples was abandoned after 1860, but a son-in-law of the Rothschilds named Lambert established a bank at Brussels. The New York branch is under the direction of the Belmonts, and the original Belmont was a German Jew named Schoenberg, who, on reaching the United States gave a Norman form to his name. Prof. Claudic Jannet, of the Catholic Institute of Paris, from whose brilliant book, "Le Capital, la Speculation, et la Finance Au Dix-Neuvieme Siecle," many of these facts are derived, sums up the present attitude of the Rothschilds, and their prominence in the financial world as follows:

"The financial power of the Rothschilds has recently been combined with a political power, which, though not publicly proclaimed, is none the less effective. Nathan Mayer understood the interest which he had in keeping always informed in advance of his competitors, and even of Cabinets, regarding financial and political events which might have an influence upon his speculations. He organized a complete courier service, even to the extent of stations for

CARRIER PIGEONS.

It is thus, it is said, that he apprised Lord Aberdeen, the chief of the English Cabinet of the first news of the revolution of July. He maintained emissaries in every Cabinet. The Chevalier de Gentz, the keen, unscrupulous but always essential assistant of Metternich, was at Vienna the friend of Solomon Rothschild, and one may easily comprehend what this familiarity might be worth to him. Anselm Mayer, who succeeded his father, the old Amschel at Frankfort, had a clientele of all the reigning or expectant German Princes; the list of the loans he made them is the explanation of his omnipotence in Germany. Governments have, indeed, countenanced this situation. At the same time that the Emperor Francis II. created the five brothers Barons of the Holy Roman Empire, he named James Rothschild his Consul-General at Paris, and conferred the same function Nathan Mayer at London. The title of the last was created a Baronet.

"In consenting to take charge of a loan for King Ferdinand I. at Naples, the Rothschilds required that he choose for Minister of Finance the Chevalier Medici, who was their creature. In France, if one can believe Mr. John Reeves, the Rothschilds were all powerful under the Government of July in matters concerning foreign policy. They occupied the position of arbiters of Europe, and brought about in 1840 the fall of M. Thiers, whose quarrelsome policy threatened the existing peace. It was they who in 1871

DICTATED TO M. THIERS

the conditions of the loan for the national ransom, and they have been accused of having in 1882 compelled the unjust and disastrous bankruptcy of the Union Generale.

"Sir Lionel de Rothschild, who succeeded to the London banking house on the death of Nathan Mayer, in 1836, was elected a member of the Commons by the "City," and was the occasion in 1848 of the voting of a bill by which he was admitted to Parliament on taking the oath on the Old Testament. His son, Nathaniel, the fourth of the name, was elevated to the peerage in 1886. Sir Lionel, solidly supported by his immense capital, and taking account of the prejudices of public opinion, renounced the manipulations of the market and the profits on margins familiar to his father. He occupied himself almost exclusively with the issue of public loans. He was the accredited agent of the Russian Government at London. He placed during his career £160,000,000 ($8,000,000,000) of time loans—that is, for which he personally guaranteed the payment on a definite date except as he divided the transaction with the other branches of the family."

## British Silver.

The "Hall mark" shows where the gold or silver article upon which it is stamped was manufactured or assayed—being a leopard's head for London; a castle and lion for Edinburg; a tree and salmon, with a ring in its mouth, for Glasgow; an anchor for Birmingham; three castles for Newcastle; a dagger or three wheat sheaves for Chester; a castle with two wings for Exeter; a crown for Sheffield; five Elions and a cross for York, and the figure of Hibernia for Dublin. "Duty mark" is the head of the sovereign, showing that the duty is paid. The "standard mark" for gold is: For all England, a lion passant; for Edinburgh, a thistle; for Glasgow, a rampant lion; and for all Ireland, a crowned harp. The "standard mark" for silver is the same throughout the United Kingdom, viz: the figure of Britannia.

Aristotle was said to have remembered "the names of all animals, fish and insects."

## ANIMAL IN A GIRL'S STOMACH.

**George W. Millars' Daughter Is Relieved of the Paw.**

About three years ago a daughter of George W. Millars, of Detroit, was attacked with what physicians diagnosed as an aggravated form of stomach trouble. At that time the young lady was 18 years of age. Her malady took the form of what was classified as a "gastric lump," and she suffered a great deal of pain. She was exceedingly nervous, and was frequently seized with severe choking spells.

"From the first the girl was imbued with what we thought was a strange fancy," said Mr. Millars. "She insisted that there was something alive in her stomach, that she could feel it crawling, and that the terrible choking spells were caused by its coming up toward her throat. She also claimed that the severe spasms of pain were caused by the movement of the thing, whatever it might be, in crawling about."

The best doctors in the city attended the girl, but gave her no relief. Finally her father decided to try a female clairvoyant physician, who it was claimed, had removed lizards and other living things from human stomachs. The family physician, Dr. W. R. Baker, was in attendance when the woman went into a trance.

"I see it!" she cried. "It's a horrible thing, and it's alive. It is crawling around in the girl's stomach. It is covered with thick fur and has sharp claws. It has made a nest in the lower stomach, and that is what makes the girl gag so. We must kill it and get it out. We will never get rid of the thing until it is killed."

While still in a trance she dictated a prescription which she said would kill the beast, and on Friday the poor girl was relieved of the foot of some animal. It is covered with a thick fur, about the color of a rat, provided with sharp claws and is not unlike the foot of a kitten. It is thought the animal came through the penstock when very small and that the girl must have swallowed it while taking a drink in the dark.

## Had Been Thinking.

Little Dick—When I grow up I'm goin' to invent a new kind of furnace to heat houses.

Proud Mother—Mamma's little darling! You have been observing and thinking since you have been helping to tend the furnace, haven't you?

Little Dick—Yes, indeed. I'm goin' to invent a furnace wot rakes so hard that little boy's papas will have to tend it theirselves.

## The Effect of Kindness.

Does your husband smoke very much?

No, indeed, I find the best way to manage him is to let him have his own way.

You didn't encourage him to smoke?

Certainly. I bought him a box of cigars myself and told him to go right ahead. He smoked once after that and then gave up the habit.

## FRICTION WITH GERMANY.

**Relations Between England and Germany are Strained—Emperor William's Tall Talk—Reprimanded by the British Press.**

One cause of the friction between France and England has been removed by the signing of the agreement relative to the Sierra Leone boundary, but there are still other points to settle which may prove vastly more troublesome. Egypt must always be a bone of contention so long as the British persist in occupying the country, and that there is no immediate prospect of their evacuating is made apparent whenever this vexed question comes up for discussion. England in other respects is showing a desire to conciliate France, and were it not for the rabid utterances of a certain class of Parisian journals, which keep up

A CONTINUAL NAGGING,

the two countries would soon be on the best of terms. M. Ribot, the new Premier, has friendly inclinations toward the United Kingdom, but he has to be on his guard against false constructions, which the press referred to is quick to put upon any conduct opposed to its own particular views. Recent events, however, show that England has more to fear from Germany on colonial subjects than from France. Within the past fortnight frequent conferences have taken place between the German Ambassador and Lords Rosebery and Kimberley. The occasion for these interviews is the fact that the policies of the two countries in South Africa have come in collision. Relations between Emperor William and England have been somewhat strained of late, and the strain has not been decreased by the better understanding established between England and Russia. The railway which the President of the Transvaal has constructed between his capital and the frontier received considerable aid from German investors. At the Transvaal frontier it joins the Delagoa Bay railway. The acquisition by England of the latter railway would be a step toward controlling Delagoa Bay itself, and the Emperor has intimated in

PRETTY STRONG TERMS

that he will not allow the bay to pass into the hands of Great Britain. Tory organs are warning Emperor William that such language should only be used by one able to back up his words by deeds. This, they say boldly, the Emperor is not in a position to do and England is not likely to quake at his taking a leaf out of the anti-English policy of Prince Bismarck. The young Emperor is reported to be angry over the criticism of the British press. He recalls the fact that only a few months ago these same newspapers toadied to Germany, and had nothing but pleasant allusions to himself. But in the face of the last arrangement of Imperial friendships, which leaves Emperor William considerably exposed, he is forced to acknowledge the truth of much they say, and relieve his mind by patriotic addresses to "my army."

## LOCAL ITEMS.

H. N. Coursier is about to open up a large consignment of felt hats.

Mr. J. Elliot, barrister, started for Nelson on Monday by way of the Wigwam.

Chief Justice Davie went through on No. 2 Wednesday morning bound for Ottawa.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., is reported as crossing from Vancouver to Victoria on the steamer Charmer last Tuesday.

Johnny Carter has given three of his unique minstrel shows in different parts of the town to the great delight of all who attended.

Mr. R. E. Smith, who is performing Shannon's contract for hauling ore, is down the river looking after matters. About 25 tons of ore are now moved daily.

The Y.P.S.C.E. will hold their meeting on Monday, 18th inst. Subject—"Winning others—from what to what and how." O. Lewis will lead the meeting.

G. R. Cunningham came in from Edmonton a few days ago and reports delightful weather there. He shipped grain here last summer and will doubtless arrange for future business in the same line.

Joe O'Connor is so much better of his broken leg-bone that he gets around comfortably on crutches. He will be on hand for work again before the pack trains can move over the trail.

American Goodyear rubbers in men's, women's, misses', boys' and children's sizes at Coursier's.

Service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening at 7.30. Subject—"The new birth. What is it?" Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

A full car of way freight went south on Monday, and on Thursday two carloads of beef cattle from Calgary went down the line, one of which goes to Three Forks and the other to Nelson.

J. I. Woodrow continues in charge of the Hull butcher shop at Revelstoke for John R. Hull & Co. Wm. R. Hull & Co. take Donald and Golden, but all other places in B.C. are attached to the Kamloops headquarters.

Mrs. F. McCarty and her daughter Maggie returned Tuesday from a four weeks' visit among friends in Seattle and Tacoma. Mr. McCarty prolonged his stay by going to Victoria and Vancouver. He is expected home to-day.

The men who are on the way to Big Bend this week struck a bonanza in the weather now prevailing, as it crusts the snow in splendid shape for sledding and walking. It is bright and pleasant with about 10 to 15 degrees of frost during the night.

Horace D. Hume is taking a vacation for a couple of months while the diner Buckingham, over which he has presided for a long time most acceptably to the public, goes to Montreal to be put in order for the summer travel.

Try on a pair of those comfortable calf lined "police" boots at Coursier's.

Mrs. Dr. McLean, desirous of making a visit to her parents, started on Thursday morning for Belleville, Ont., where they reside. Mrs. McLean will return about the last of April, accompanied by her mother who will spend the summer here.

The sawmill of the Revelstoke Lumber Co. has been running some time, cutting 25,000 feet of 5x8 timber 25 feet long for the river bank improvement. It has also cut 20,000 feet for the Illecillewaet river bridge. Having finished these orders it has closed down again.

Tourist car No. 1024 will be used as a dining car between Revelstoke and Salmon Arm, while the regular diner goes to Montreal. Mr. Smith takes charge of it. Four men only are needed to take care of it, while six were employed on the diner.

Sam Crowl, now assisted by Williamson, Juhan and Bennison, has had charge of the construction of the bridge across the Illecillewaet since January and has got along well with the work. He expects to finish it in about a week. It is located on the site of the old one.

The eloquent and talented Mrs. Barrett will open a special series of Evangelistic services in connection with the Methodist Church, next Lord's Day, by two addresses, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to one and all. "Come, for all things are now ready."

The lower end of Front street, for several blocks, begins to look like one immense brush-heap or forest of brush. All vacant lots and streets are filled with them, and Mr. Smith is looking for other fields to conquer. One begins to wonder what can be done with such a mountain of brush, and there is yet more to come.

The first issue of the Rossland *Miner*, the latest journalistic venture in West Kootenay, is at hand. It resembles the late *Slocan Times* and promises well. The editor says: "The Miner will start out without making promises to its three subscribers, and it has no mission other than chronicling the mining news of Trail Creek district and recording the doings of the people of Rossland."

H. N. Coursier is offering well made boots at $1.50 to $3.50 per pair.

The following item appears in the Vancouver *World* of Tuesday, but needs confirmation, as nothing in relation to it has yet appeared in the *Gazette*. Mr. Kirkup is, however, announced as a guest at the Oriental Hotel, Victoria, on Tuesday: "Provincial Officer Kirkup and wife arrived in town to-day from Yale *en route* for Rossland, South Kootenay, where Mr. Kirkup will in future be stationed. He is as robust and pleasant as ever."

### A Card of Thanks.

The husband and family relatives of the late Mrs. George Laforme wish to express their heartfelt thanks to all those friends who so generously assisted them during their recent severe bereavement, and for their sympathy and attention during the sad occasion of the funeral. Their uniform kindness will ever be most gratefully remembered.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.]

The Editor cannot be responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

### Sullivan of Salmon Arm.

To the Editor of The Mail:—I saw a letter in your paper last week about the racket at Salmon Arm, in which our "local Sullivan" was implicated. I need hardly say that I was somewhat disgusted, to think that any one here could have ill-feeling enough to send you such an article for publication. I have been acquainted with Sullivan for some time, and have never known of him going around saying things about women and children, as your correspondent states, and as for his being a loafer and a sponge, such a statement is anything but correct. Women and children here are not so plentiful as we would wish, and our local John L. like the wood violet, wastes his sweetness on the desert air; however we have a few of the gentler sex, and appreciate them all the more on account of their rarity, and John L. doesn't have to go around like some, with two pockets full of candies, and when the one pocket is empty, tell them that he has lots more in the other pocket, in order to retain their sweet company. Sullivan's eye catches them too quick. As regards the fight, I myself was not present, but think there is too much of the "Shwate little Shamrock" in Sullivan, to shake as your correspondent says, and as for him being thrashed, it is no trick to get away with a man who is far from being well. Any how I doubt if the victor felt any better than Sullivan did when he went to bed that night. I hope your correspondent will be more guarded in the future, as regards the truth of his representations, and as for Sullivan he has many friends at Salmon Arm.

A Square Deal.

[We publish the above, which is one of two communications received on the same subject, and the first one that came to hand. Mr. Sullivan will perhaps feel sufficiently vindicated by it.—Ed.]

### That Wages Question Again.

Sir,—Allow me as personally one of the crew of "moral assassins," to reply to Mr. Coursier's charges against workingmen as a whole and the "manager of a pork and beans outfit" in particular. I am surprised that a storekeeper should have taken such pains to hurt the feelings of and antagonise those from whom he expects to get a living, and while his letter shows well for his independence as a dealer in workingmen's necessaries, it also shows that he has seen fit to take a different stand from that which he took when the rate of wages was first made public. When a man is compelled to do the right thing by force of circumstances he cannot expect to have much praise for it. Mr. Coursier never lifted his voice against the low rate of wages until he saw how strong public opinion was against it, and when at last he did make a move in the right direction it was too late—other and honester friends of the workingmen had done the work; the rate of wages had been raised. Mr. Coursier's statements are not facts. The man he refers to as "making trade for his employers by villifying friendly rivals" has been in nobody's employ for at least six months past, but is his own master. It appears as though Mr. Coursier's ideas were (using his own expression) born in pique and nurtured in malice, and as though he wished to injure Workingman and also the employers that he refers to. Workingman is well known in this town and district to be an honest, upright, industrious and law abiding citizen who has always paid 100 cents on the dollar. Mr. Coursier says Mr. Gamble's letter "speaks for itself, and is sufficient to convince," etc., but all those I have heard mention the matter seem to think that it would have been more convincing had Mr. Coursier published the letter he wrote to Mr. Gamble. In the face of Mr. Mara's statement—that Mr. Gamble had been led to believe that $1.50 a day was enough—the extracts from his letter which Mr. Coursier published last week, is not sufficient to solve the mystery. Mr. Coursier shows the true inwardness of feelings ("pique" is nothing to it) when he expresses satisfaction at the substantial increase over the rate of wages supposed to prevail. Supposed, hey? Well, let us suppose the whole thing was a supposition anyway, and when the men were employed at $1.50 a day they ought to have supposed it was $2.25—but somehow they could not. No, Mr. Coursier had all the business men in town been like you the supposition is that $1.50 would still be the rate.—Yours truly. Ed. Adair.

### Kootenay Rovers.

A meeting was held in Lewis' store on Saturday night for the purpose of re-organizing the football team and the election of officers for the ensuing year. A goodly number attended and several new members joined. Mr. H. A. Brown kindly acting as president, and Dr. McLean for vice-president; F. W. Laing being chosen captain; Alex. Cummins, sub-captain; Hugh Smythe, secretary-treasurer. Applications for membership will be received by the secretary, from whom the rules of the club can be had.

John D. Boyd and A. W. McIntosh arrived in town yesterday from Downie Creek.

Chas. Holden, P. M. Walker, Tom Jones, Dave Ferguson, Lockie McDonald and Hugh Ross broke up their camp last Monday at Kootenay rapids. Holden, Walker and McDonald arrived yesterday. The others stopped on the lakes for a short time.

The weather at Revelstoke this winter, we venture to assert, is unlike that of any other place in North America. The total snowfall has been fully ten feet, and after settling by soft weather and rain, was nearly four feet deep on the level. Not a storm, no drifting wind, not even a zephyr sufficient to disturb a descending snowflake, has occurred during the entire winter. Every flake lies just where it fell. In is most remarkable, for here the Indian pass north, the Columbia canyon north and south, the Eagle Pass at the west and the gorge of the Illecillewaet east, are some times swept by fierce winds.

## NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

Rufe Kimpton is transporting hogs from Winnipeg to supply the demand for pork at Fort Steele.

Okanagan Mission, following the lead of Vernon and Spallumacheen, will soon become a municipality.

A fine team of horses, belonging to Hyde Barker, was drowned in the Kootenay River opposite Fort Steele.

Rev. E. P. Flewelling, of Kamloops, is executor of the will of George Slack, deceased, late of Mabel Lake, Okanagan Valley.

S. I. Silverman of Butte, Montana, has bought the California, Poorman and Novelty properties of Trail Creek, and paid $20,000 for them.

An effort will be made to navigate Okanagan river the coming summer, and a steamer, called the Fairview, will soon be launched for the service.

Octave Dubois' hand got caught in the concentrator machinery at Pilot Bay last week, and was so badly mangled that it had to be amputated above the wrist.

A fine bridge is being constructed across the Kootenay at Fort Steele under the direction of H. L. Cummins, P.L.S. Six teams and 35 men are employed on the work.

There will be two steamers running between Libby, Montana, and Fort Steele this summer—the Lilly and the Annaly; and one, the Gwendoline, from Golden. Capt. Flowers expects to make the first trip of the Lilly early in April.

Spokane is congratulating itself that it is recognized as the mining centre of the Pacific Northwest. How long will it be before it will become the mining centre of the British Northwest, as far as the two Kootenays are concerned? Perhaps the C.P.R. can answer.

Capt. S. M. Wharton, returns to Spokane after a month's trip into the Trail Creek and Slocan camps, and gives glowing accounts of the richness of the principal mines, naming especially the Reco, Yakima and Slocan Star.

### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditor's Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John Shannon, of Wigwam Landing, near Revelstoke, in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, Contractor, has by deed dated and executed by the Debtor and Trustee on the 4th day of March, A.D. 1895, assigned all his real and personal property, which may be seized and sold under execution, to John James Carment, of the City of Kamloops, in the District of Yale, in the Province of British Columbia, Commission Agent, for the purpose of satisfying ratably and proportionately, and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said John Shannon. The said deed was executed by the said John Shannon, and the said Trustee, John James Carment, on the 4th day of March, 1895. All persons having claims against the said John Shannon are required to forward full particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned at Kamloops, B.C., on or before the 10th day of April, 1895, and all persons indebted to the said John Shannon are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

And notice is hereby given that after the 30th day of April, 1895, the Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have notice.

Dated at Kamloops, B.C., this 4th day of March, 1895.

(Signed) J. J. CARMENT,
Trustee.

A MEETING of the Creditors of the above Estate will be held at the office of the Trustee at the City of Kamloops B.C., on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

(Signed) J. J. CARMENT,
Trustee.

### NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

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

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

DAVIS, MARSHALL,
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