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The English Trading Co.

The Kootenay Mail.

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The English Trading Co.

Vol. 1.—No. 50.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., MARCH 23, 1895.

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o'clock. Visiting brethren
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The Kootenay Mail

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
One Year..... \$2.00
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... 0.50

ADVERTISING RATES.
One Inch, per month..... 1.50
Two Inches, per month..... 2.00
Six Inches, per month..... 3.00
Special contracts for large advertisements.
All bills for advertising due the 1st of each
month.
The Mail is printed every Saturday morning
by the Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co.
(Limited).

Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
former editor of THE KOOTENAY MAIL,
Mr. W. W. Southern, has now no connection
with this Company, and that he is not authorized
to act on its behalf in any way whatsoever.
T. LIVINGSTONE HAIG,
Managing Director.
Revelstoke, B.C., March 21st, 1895.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.
All money due to the Company must be paid
either to the Treasurer or Secretary, and a
receipt must be taken for the same.
A. H. HOLDICH, Secretary.

The price of silver has risen this
week from 60 to 63½ which price it
reached on Thursday at New York.
This is the highest for many months,
and is probably caused in anticipation
of a demand expected to follow the
close of the war between Japan and
China. Japan, according to the latest
news, is to receive \$250,000,000 in
gold, payments to be extended over
a long period, and unless Japan sells
her gold and substitutes silver, we do
not see that it can cause any permanent
increase in the value of the white
metal. The rise must, therefore, be
very largely speculative and will likely
soon settle back to a price which will
be controlled by ordinary supply and
demand.

The idea that some people seem
willing to express and others to believe,
that there is a party in Revelstoke that
is the special champion of the work-
ingman, and an opposing party that
wants the workingman put down, is
nothing but rot and humbug. The peo-
ple of this place are all in favor of
good wages for laboring men, the mer-
chants and hotel keepers, particularly,
otherwise merchants could not sell
goods and get pay for them nor collect
old accounts, and hotel men would be
just as badly in the lurch. The men
who are riding that "humbug" hobby
will not deserve sympathy if they get
a bad fall. We would not refer to this
matter, were it not that some outside
people may be misled into believing
the foolish story.

BEST MARKET FOR SILVER.

The San Francisco agents of China
and Japan bankers, says a late des-
patch, are checking the flow of silver
from Colorado, Utah and Nevada to
the Orient by way of New York, and
are shipping bullion to Hongkong and
Yokohama from San Francisco. These
shipments are increasing monthly. A
local smelting concern separates the sil-
ver and gold in the bullion, after which
the silver is reshipped abroad in solid
bars. The cost of shipping \$1000 in
fine silver from Denver to Hongkong
via New York and London is \$19.06,
and by way of San Francisco is \$14.
The Bank of California and the French
bank have, in a large measure, changed
the flow of the immense silver out-
put, which is regarded as a pronounced
commercial triumph for San Francisco.
China, Japan, India and other Oriental
countries have been for years the largest
consumers of silver in the world,
having received through San Francisco
and London during the last six years
\$342,000,000.

The above paragraph relating to the
market for silver in China, Japan, and
the Indies, from a San Francisco des-
patch, deserves to be studied by the
silver producers of this province. The
precious mineral is certainly here in
untold abundance; and the means of
transportation by the Biopress line of
steamers from Vancouver is shorter
and better than by way of San Fran-
cisco. All that is wanting then is the
smelting of the ores, the refining of
the resulting bullion, and the enter-
prise to find a market for the product.
There are smelters in the province
at the present time. One at Pilot Bay
is now turning out bullion, and two
carloads have been already shipped to
an American refinery. A smelter at
Golden is waiting for a supply of ore;
and the smelting works and smelter of
the Kootenay Smelting Syndicate at
Revelstoke can be very soon put in or-
der to receive ore. The quantity of
ore is so great, and the varieties and
qualities so numerous, that smelting
capacity can be increased almost with-
out limit and not exceed the ore sup-
ply.

We have informed that a refinery can
be profitably established whenever a
smelter has a daily output of 25 tons
of bullion. Any 50-ton smelter which
runs on West Kootenay ores, contain-
ing 50 to 60 per cent. of lead, will pro-
duce at least 25 tons of bullion daily.
Of 2114 tons recently shipped to
Ottawa from Slocan, from which re-
turns have been received, the bullion
product was in the proportion of 30
tons to each 50 tons of ore. When
the extraordinary output of the West

Kootenay mines is considered, the ex-
treme necessity of smelting and refin-
ing works is plain. The high cost of
freighting ore long distances to Ameri-
can smelters would be saved. This is
\$21 to Omaha, and in addition is the
U. S. tariff of \$15 per ton on the lead
contained in the ore.

It is not therefore enough that B. C.
ores should be smelted on this side of
the boundary, the bullion should be re-
fined here, and when the market is
found for the silver and lead outside of
the States, the mine owners will be
benefitted about \$35 to the ton of ore.
The market for silver in China and
other countries at the west, belongs as
much to ours as to any country if we
show the enterprise that will enable us
to get it. And as for our lead, we
believe that China is the proper and
even the natural place for its consump-
tion, and will be just as soon as the
monopolies and trade restrictions with
which that country is shackled by Eu-
rope, can be broken. It would not
have been a cause of mourning to us,
if the war (aside from its brutality)
between China and Japan had gone on
until all the tramlines on trade and
commerce which bind the Oriental peo-
ples, had been entirely broken.

NEW KOOTENAY RAILWAYS.

Three new railways in West Kootenay,
if not four, are likely to make good
progress towards completion this
year, even if they do not get into full
operation. The Arrow Lake branch
of the C. P. R. will without a doubt
be extended from Wigwam to the Up-
per lake. Connecting there with the
Nakusp & Slocan Railway to the Slo-
can mines, a regular shipment of ore
can be made all winter without inter-
ruption. To avoid the risk of delay
by ice on the lake, the new steamer to
be built by the C. & K. N. Co. must
be provided with an ice-breaker, pow-
erful enough to keep the channel open
in all weathers.

The C. P. R. and Navigation co. will
be compelled to do this in order to hold
the business which it is expected will
be completed for by the Kaslo & Slocan
Railway, reported to be under contract
for completion by the 1st of Sept.
This line with its outlet on Kootenay
Lake will not only be a direct competi-
ng route for many of the mines' new
shipping via Nakusp, but will give
transportation to many new mines so
far not within the reach of railway or
steamer. The prospect therefore in
the Slocan is for an exceedingly active
and even rushing summer, both as to
railway building and mining develop-
ment.

The wisdom of the legislature in
withholding from the Red Mountain
Railway Co. an extension of its char-
ter, as prayed for, will result in the im-
mediate construction of the road, and
perhaps a second line from the Colum-
bia at Trail to the mines will be built
by the C. P. R. It is entirely safe to
say that had the extension been grant-
ed, not even one road would have been
built this year. The mine owners of Trail
Creek can but be gratified that instead
of no road at all, as might have been
the case if the charter had been ex-
tended, they will now have one at
least if not two railways entering their
camp before the end of 1895.

CONSIDER A FEW THINGS.

It is very unfortunate in a small
community like Revelstoke, that there
should be so much prejudice existing,
that there seems really no way for peo-
ple to get along in peace, and work har-
moniously for the common prosperity of
the town. How different it is in other
towns in West Kootenay. As describ-
ed by one who has lived in them and
observed them intelligently, Kaslo
always stands a solid and unwavering
unit in favor of any movement that
tends to benefit the town. Nelson is
equally so, although on a slightly dif-
ferent basis. Internal dissensions may
rage, but when anything arises threat-
ening her from the outside, when a rival
town tries to gain an advantage
over her, the entire population are
welded together like a rock in her de-
fence.

These are examples that might be
imitated by the people of Revelstoke.
Men are called liars on slight provoca-
tion even in print. May there not have
been misunderstandings of what was
said, that would explain the apparent
inconsistencies in statement? Men are
accused of being enemies of the work-
ingman, when it would seem to be im-
possible that any merchant, hotel keep-
er, or any other business man, who
must rely on money earned by work-
ingmen for his own prosperity, to say
that wages ought to be reduced. Is it
not then reasonable to believe that
men did not say what they are accused
of saying, because, had they said it,
they would have seriously damaged
themselves?

There is a maxim in law which says
that no man should be condemned un-
til he is proved to be guilty.

Japan undertakes to search British
and German merchantmen at Taku.

THERE WILL BE A SESSION FIRST. A Remedial Order Granted Regarding the School Question.

An Ottawa despatch of the 21st an-
nounces that the government has, at
last, determined to have a session prior
to the general elections. The House
is to meet on April 18th.
At the same cabinet meeting the
signature of the Governor-General-in-
Council was obtained to the remedial
order regarding the Manitoba school
case which was passed the day before.
The order was forwarded to the Lieut-
enant-Governor of Manitoba yester-
day.

Experimental Farm Seed Distribution.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Ex-
perimental Farms, Ottawa, Ont., sends
out a circular in which he explains that
during eight years past the govern-
ment seed distribution has been con-
tinued to farmers in all parts of the
Dominion, the object being to improve
their character and quality of the agri-
cultural products of the country. They
are forwarded by mail in 3-lb. bags, one
sample only to each applicant. The
Director says: "The distribution now
in progress consists of some of the
most promising sorts of oats, barley,
spring wheat, peas, field corn and
potatoes. Already more than 7,000
applications have been filed. All
farmers desiring to participate in this
distribution should send in their ap-
plications early, and state which of the
above named samples they would prefer,
and their wishes will be met as far
as practicable, until the available stock
is exhausted. The grain can be sent
early, but the potatoes will not be dis-
tributed until the danger of being
injured in transit by frost is over.
Letters addressed to the Central Ex-
perimental Farm may be sent free of
postage."

The Kootenay Rapids Improvement.

The work of improving Kootenay
rapids, for the benefit of steamer na-
vigation, which has been going forward
under the direction of Mr. F. C.
Gamble, Dominion engineer, for some
time, has now been practically finished.
It consisted of about 1,000 feet of crib-
work with riprap on the outside to pre-
vent from the west of high water. The
work done this winter was in connect-
ing previous cribs by new work and in
extensions, and has been going on
nearly four months. The cribs are lo-
cated on the edge of deep water to pre-
vent steamers from drifting on the bar
at places where the rapids are strong.
If any further improvement is project-
ed, it will doubtless be a deepening of
the channel where rocks or the hard
clay of the river bed need blasting out
for the advantage of navigation in low
water.

What a Silver Dollar is Worth.

Mr. O. M. Allen, Supt. of the Butte
and Boston Mining Co., gives the fol-
lowing explanation of the silver dollar:
"When silver is worth 60 cents an
ounce the silver dollar is worth 40-40
cents. The calculation to prove this is
made as follows: One troy ounce
contains 480 grains, one grain would
therefore be worth 1/480 part of 60
cents, which is .125 of a cent. One
dollar contains 4124 grains, of which
9-10 is silver, therefore, in one dollar
there are 3712 grains of silver, or 774
grains of pure silver, which multiplied by .125
cents gives 96.75 cents as the intrinsic
value of a silver dollar when silver is
worth 60 cents an ounce."

KIRKUP GOES TO ROSSLAND.

The report that J. Kirkup had been
transferred from Yale to Rossland has
been confirmed.

Mr. O. D. Hear arrived last evening
from Trout Lake City and the Lardau
gold placers. He reports the miners
pushing work and making good stakes
of the precious dust.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair

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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.

General Blacksmith.

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REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Repairs to Wagons, &c.

Shoeing a Specialty.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Hotel and contents,
located at south end of Arrow Lake rail-
way, called
THE WIGWAM HOUSE, FOR \$600.
It is well located and is a good stand for trade.
Apply to Mr. O'Brien, proprietor on the
premises, JOSEPH WALKER.

ABOARD A CONVICT SHIP.

INCIDENTS OF A SEA VOYAGE WITH 250 CRIMINALS.

An interesting experience—A convict fledged for insubordination—Forty-eight lashes without a flinch—Amusements of the prisoners—The soldiers on board.

"I know something of life on a convict ship," said a retired officer of an East India merchantman. "I was on the Warwick, a merchantman, just back from a voyage to Calcutta, when the Government chartered her to carry convicts and troops from England to Gibraltar. It was a most interesting experience. We were to take convicts from three different prisons. About midnight on Dec. 22, 1860, we left the East India docks, London, and dropped down the river to Gravesend, where the next afternoon we took on 100 men of the Seventy-first Highlanders who were to act as guard for the convicts. Next tide we towed to Sheerness, near the North Foreland, where we came to an anchor and waited for the first installment of convicts sent from Chatham. They were brought alongside on a small steamer. I shall never forget how they looked to me—I was a youngster then—in their yellow and black stripes, and with the short, flat, brown arrow, which is the English Government mark, stamped on the clothing. Having got them aboard, we made sail for Portsmouth, our next receiving station, where we got about a hundred more. From there we sailed to Portland, and took the balance of 250 from the prison there.

"We lay in Portland Roads three or four days on account of storm and then started for Gibraltar. While lying there

an incident occurred which I can never forget; but first let me tell you something about the arrangement and discipline of the ship on this voyage. A staff surgeon of the royal navy was in charge of the ship, and every one was subordinate to him. He was absolutely an autocrat. We were a full-rigged iron sailing vessel of 1,000 tons register, and we had on board, with convicts, wardens, soldiers, crew, and families of some of the soldiers, about 425 souls. So you can see we were pretty tight. The sailors, who usually had quarters in the forecabin, had to give them up and live in part of the after between decks. A barrack was built across the ship at the mainmast, both between decks and on the main deck. The convicts lived between decks forward and were turned up for exercise every day before this barrack on the main deck. Of course, the crew were not allowed to talk to them, but they got in a word now and then as they passed in and out among them at their work. A sentry was placed in the main and fore hatches and at each side of the barrack, and as there were sixteen wardens, some of whom were on duty all the while, the convicts were as a rule kept quite orderly. They were not ironed unless they became unruly. Then bracelets were put on their wrists and on their ankles.

"But, while we lay in Portland Roads, a convict named Sturges, who was serving a twenty years' term, became intractable, and on being reproved by one of the wardens threatened the latter's life when his sentence should be served. I fancy if what followed should happen in one of your penitentiaries a howl of denunciation would go up all over the country, but—

BRITISH PRISON DISCIPLINE

is very rigorous, you know. Sturges was immediately put in irons and thrust into the solitary confinement box for twenty-four hours and sentenced to receive forty lashes at the expiration of his confinement. He was a stout burly man, did not seem to mind, remarking he had been flogged five times before and it would go hard with him if he couldn't take another dose.

"It is generally the duty of the boat-swain to take the flogging aboard ship, but the night watchman from Portland prison was sent off to punish this fellow. With the exception of the women, every one aboard was compelled to turn up to witness the flogging. All the convicts were ordered up before the barrack, and each one craned his neck to see the show and anxiously watched Sturges to see if he were game. The thief cut, with a knot in each string, was the weapon of punishment. The convict was brought up then stripped to the waist, his feet and knees lashed to two spars which were stood upright on the deck, his hands were chained, and a rope passing under the chain, traced them up high above his head, and his breast was pushed against an iron grating lashed between the spars. The staff surgeon then read the accusation and sentence and the night watchman was ordered to do his duty. I can see him now as he ran his hand among the strings of the spars and then with a quick, sharp stroke brought it down between the convict's shoulder blades. The chief warden, Donald Bain, counted the strokes, 'One—two—three,' and after each stroke the convict counted, too, and when he got to twenty-four he said coolly:

"Well, there's half of them."

"When he received the forty-eight without having once flinched or murmured the other 249 convicts set up a cheer. But the staff surgeon turned on them and thundered:

"If you do not keep silence, I'll flog every man of you."

"There was another flogging on this voyage, but it did not take so sensational a character. An old convict

STOLE A PIECE OF SALT HORSE

out of the brig. What he proposed to do with it no one could imagine. He couldn't eat it; he couldn't cook or sell it. He simply stole because he couldn't help it. He got a couple of dozen to teach him to keep his hands off things.

"Three or four days out from Portland we lost a man overboard. The first man in the rescue boat was a convict named Porter, who was also serving a twenty years' sentence. He showed his courage, that was not allowed to go out in the boat. We had Dan Gretorex, the great Scotch forger, aboard. He always declared his innocence, and indeed was believed by most people to be a victim of false swearing. He was a well educated man, and was placed in charge of the dispensary. He held himself aloof from the other convicts and

was regarded by them with great respect. I remember he wrote a poem on the loss of the sailor, and very good verses they were too.

About their food? It was of a better quality than that furnished either the soldiers or crew. They always got corn beef where the sailors got salt horse. Compressed vegetables and preserved potatoes were supplied them, also suet for their duff, where that of the sailors was mixed with slush from the coppers. Then they had plums for their duff of a Sunday, while the sailors got none in those times of need. The convicts got a gill of sherry every day at 11 where the soldiers got a pint of porter and the crew nothing. Many a convict told me he wished the voyage could last for years.

"They had their amusements, too. They were not allowed to read newspapers, but once in a while one would steal one from a warden's pocket. The warden would discover the loss, and then tip up the thief take his paper away and stick it back in his pocket. But before he had gone very far another would pick his pocket. I have seen a warden kept trotting a whole forenoon hunting up a precious old journal he had brought aboard with him. Then they often amused themselves by

HOLDING MOCK TRIALS.

They had judge, jury, and counsel for the prosecution and defence. One night some of us got permission to go down in the main hatchway and look through the bars on one of these trials. It was one of the funniest performances I ever saw. The Judge's bench was a mess table, and he wore a bunk behind him, a table. His decision was provocative of great mirth, and the speeches of the learned counsel were screamingly absurd. When the trial was finished we were allowed to hand them in a little tobacco for a treat.

"Let me tell you about the soldiers we had on board. There were some of Colin Campbell's men who were at the relief of Lucknow—battered, grizzly, scarred fellows, who could have won a battle. His decision was provocative of great mirth, and the speeches of the learned counsel were screamingly absurd. When the trial was finished we were allowed to hand them in a little tobacco for a treat.

"Then we had some of the Twenty-eighth of the line called Twenty-eighth Old Brags, from the name of their Colonel. I can tell you one or two historical facts about this regiment. In Quebec once, when a French Mayor refused to give shelter to their women and children when they first landed, some of them went to his house and cut off his ears. After that they were known as the Slashers. They were at Waterloo, too, and were fighting in open line of battle when they were charged from the rear by a regiment of horse. The rear rank faced about, and they fought back to back and were victorious. The next day they were allowed to wear the numerals '28' both in front and in the rear of their shakos, to show they were all front, a distinction over any other regiment in the army.

"On the morning we reached Gibraltar just as we were going in, a gun was fired and a checkered flag was run up the staff. This was the signal that a convict had escaped from Gibraltar. We soon learned that he had scaled the north front, passing at least twenty sentinels, and had got over into Spain a thing unheard of before in the history of the fortress. Our convicts were landed by the new mole, marched away two by two to their barracks, whence they were taken to the quarters and set to work. The Warwick lay in harbor a few days, then proceeded to Ceylon."

"HOLD YOUR KNIFE FLAT."

How to Cut Out a Newspaper Scrap When You Have no Scissors.

"Excuse me, my dear," said the nice old lady in the next seat, leaning forward as she touched the girl, "excuse me but hold your knife flat."

The girl had been trying to cut an item out of a newspaper with a pen-knife, and the blade which was not very keen-edged, had made a jagged rent here and a crooked gash that way, and had finally come to a stop in a tangle of wrinkled paper. It was at this moment that the old lady had told the girl to hold her knife flat.

"The girl colored as she felt the touch on her arm, but on glancing round and seeing the pretty gray curls and the pleasant eyes behind the gold rimmed spectacles, the blush was lost in a smile.

"I don't quite understand," she said.

"Then let me show you, my dear," said the nice old lady. "Let me have the paper and knife for a moment. Now we'll suppose that this is the piece you wish to cut out. First make a little downward jab with the point of the knife alongside the column margin. Then put in the blade so, holding the handle of the knife as flat against the paper as you can conveniently get it. You will find now that although this blade is dreadfully dull, you can cut straight down the whole length of the paragraph. Then bring the knife blade cleanly around the bottom, carry it up the side and finish along the top, and there you have the scrap easily cut out without a tear or a break. Just try your self, now."

The girl took up her cutting out work where she had left it off, and soon had the paragraph loose in her hand and with quite a true edge to it.

"It's about a friend of mine getting married," said the girl, making a little nod of the item and tucking it into her purse.

"That's all right," said the nice old lady, "we've all got to come to it some day, my dear, or all hope to, anyway. Here is your knife."

"Thank you, and thank you for showing me how to use it," said the girl.

"Don't mention it, my dear," said the nice old lady, "although, as my grandson says, 'It's a trick worth knowing.' And I may just as well tell you that no matter if your knife were as keen as a razor or dull as well, dull as this—you can always cut out a piece from a newspaper with neatness and despatch by keeping the blade flat."

English Will Soon Be Universal.

Gladstone computes that the habitual speakers of the English language have increased from 15,000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last 100 years, and that they will number 120,000,000 by the end of the year 1900. At that rate of increase, which is seven-fold each century, such speakers will include not less than 840,000,000 by the end of the year 2000.

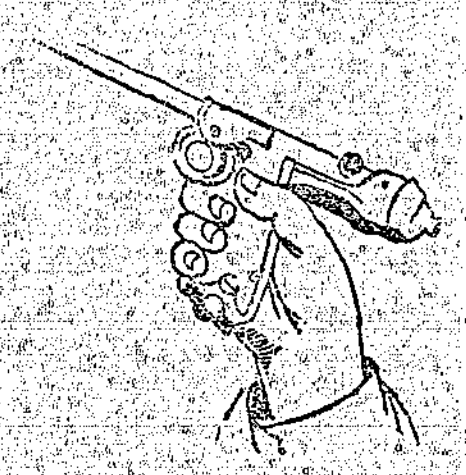
SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

THE NEWEST IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

Description of a Remarkable Revolver—Smooth Bore Guns Will Supercede the Little New Sterilizing Apparatus—Safety Pins of Novel Design—Flexible Doors for Summer.

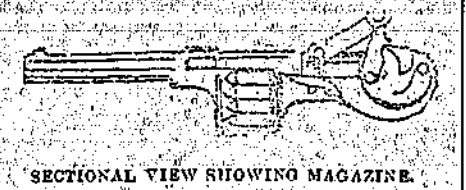
What is claimed to be a most remarkable weapon, and one which is as great an improvement over the ordinary revolver for military purposes as was the revolver over the old-time horse pistol, has been brought out by a Berlin firm. The construction of this latest development in firearm manufacture is upon entirely new lines, so far as regards small arms. The cartridges, which are eight in number, are contained within a magazine in the grip. The action of the piece is so rapid that the eye cannot follow the movements, and the whole eight shots can be fired before the first shell ejected has struck the ground.

The construction of the piece and its appearance will be clearly understood from the accompanying illustrations. The cartridges are brought to the front of the breech block, when the latter is moved to the rear in opening the breech, and closing the breech places the cartridge in its proper position in the firing chamber.



The recoil at firing drives the barrel and breech mechanism to the rear, the three friction rolls of the rear link strike against the curved butt, and are forced downward, the middle joint of toggle is raised, and the breech block recoils, taking with it the empty shell by means of the extractor, until the ejector strikes the shell from below and throws it out, and the surplus momentum of the recoiling parts is taken up by the recoil spring, against which the friction rolls impinge.

As soon as the recoil, which is so eased as to be scarcely noticeable to the hand, is spent, the springs draw the toggle link forward and downward, the breech block pushes the upper cartridge into the barrel, and the firing bolt is arrested and held cocked by the sear.



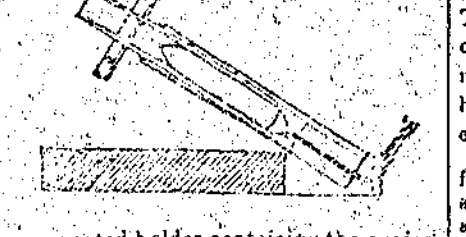
SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING MAGAZINE.

The safety pins prevent accidents when the arm is not in action; otherwise the pistol is always cocked and ready for service. The pistol weighs 23 pounds, with a 6-inch barrel, and 24.5 with a 7-inch barrel. The projectile weighs 35 grains, and is projected by the cartridge at about 1,300 feet per second.

SMOOTH BORE GUNS NOW.

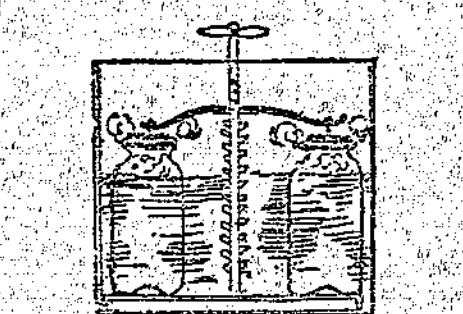
The very heavy cost of modern guns is largely due to the time and labor which are necessarily expended upon the operation of rifling them. It is almost impossible so to make the gun and the projectile that the soft driving bands of the latter shall fit the grooves and lands of the bore, and allow no gases to pass ahead. When these gases do pass ahead of the projectile they score and damage the interior of the gun; and where the new powders are used and the gases of combustion attain an enormous degree of heat, the process of deterioration especially in weapons of large calibre, is often very rapid. Swedish engineer, Mr. W. P. Unger, has devised a method whereby he hopes to save, not only the cost of rifling, but also the interior wear and tear for which rifling is responsible. He proposes to construct all guns as smooth bore, and to fit the projectile with gas checks, which shall render it practically impossible for any gases to rush past them.

In order to convey to the projectile an axial rotary motion, such as is at present conveyed to it by the action of the rifling, he has invented a mechanical arrangement, which, at the instant of firing, gives to the gun barrel an axial rotary motion. The nature of this device is shown in the accompanying illustration. It consists of a rotary mounted holder containing the projectile, and a spindle provided with a bearing in the rear wall of the casing, by means of which the rotary movement to the projectile is exactly the same as is produced by the constant or increasing twist of an ordinary rifled gun; and he is of the opinion that the adoption of his system, while giving equal or even improved accuracy of fire, will reduce the cost of heavy guns by one-half and add fully 100 per cent. to their endurance.



PURE MILK.

Besides containing the germs of fermentation milk frequently serves as the medium for the transmission of such specific diseases as typhoid fever and tuberculosis. The researchers of recent years have shown that it is practically easy to destroy the various pathogenic germs by judicious heat, but the germ of fermentation, which is the cause of such a high degree of putridity in infants, are not so readily got rid of. Various



processes have been suggested for the sterilizing of milk, from ordinary boiling water to superheating in an atmosphere of vapor. Heating in air tight bottles prevents the loss of water from the milk, but there remains the danger of explosion.

There has recently been introduced in Germany a sterilizing apparatus, in which the bottles holding the milk or other fluid are subjected to a water bath, while the coverings of the flask are so arranged as to allow for the expansion of the heated air and steam arising from the milk. An illustration of the arrangement is here shown. By means of the central standard, it is possible to arrange the spring covers at any desired height or to exert any degree of pressure. The apparatus may be employed for sterilizing jars of fruit or any liquid.

SAFETY PINS OF NOVEL DESIGN.

Here is a safety pin that at all times covers the sharp projecting point, and absolutely prevents the pin from leaving its protective hood. The novelty of the



arrangement consists in the pivoting of the disc-like guard upon the hood or shield, so that it may be rotated to cover the opening in the hood and prevent the pin from leaving its protective covering, no matter in what position it may be placed.

FLEXIBLE DOORS FOR SUMMER.

A novel design of flexible door is here shown. The parallel strips or leaves may be of any number, and are provided in concave and convex edges on their opposite sides, which accurately fit each other and form the articulated joint. Pintles are in-



serted in the convex edges, while hooks, which fit in the concave surfaces, are in connection with the pintles to form the hinge. The door is especially useful for all light woods, and especially for employment in warm weather, permitting almost any desired opening into the room.

CHARLES FREDERIC WORTH.

Death of the Famous Man Dressmaker—He was English born, but made fame and fortune in Paris.

A despatch from Paris says:—(Worth, the famous "man dressmaker," is dead. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

Charles Frederic Worth was born in Bourne, Lincolnshire, England, in 1825. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a printer, his parents being desirous that he should learn that trade, but he evinced a strong hostility to handling type, and abandoned the printing office after he had served about seven months. He then went to London, and through the assistance of a friend secured a position in a draper's shop, which position he left to enter the employment of Swan and Edgar, drapers, where he became a favorite. He first conceived the idea of designing fashions through conversation with the buyers of Swan and Edgar, and frequently made suggestions which the heads of departments were not slow to see in a favorable light. The more he talked with the buyers, the more he resolved to go to Paris, and so began the study of French. When about 21 years he went to Paris, and shortly after his arrival in that city secured a position with Gagelin and Company, and in a few years was placed at the head of a department. In his new capacity he inaugurated many new departures. While in the employ of Gagelin and Company he received models for displays at the London and Paris Expositions. Later he established the firm of Worth and Bonger, and in 1870 founded the famous house of Worth. His fame as a dressmaker abounded, and among the many admirers of his skill was the ex-Empress Eugenie, for whom he made a great many elegant dresses. It has been said that while Paris rules the world in fashion, the man who ruled Paris, "M. Worth," was a Lincolnshire lad, so that really it was an Englishman who was the arbiter of the world's fashion.

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

Terms Asked for Confederation with the Dominion.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—The delegates who are going to Canada in order to confer with the Dominion Government on the question of confederation left here by the steamer Grand Lake on Tuesday evening.

The terms to be submitted by the Newfoundland delegates are \$700,000 for the administration of the Local Government and civil service departments, \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements, steam and mail service, railroads, etc., and Newfoundland to have power by a plebiscite to accept or refuse confederation.

Messrs. Whiteley, Hoid, and Emerson had in ended starting on the steamer for Canada on Monday to arrange the terms of confederation. But both Sir William Whiteley and Mr. Bond are ill with grippe, and the former is confined to his bed. In consequence the delegates will not sail for Canada for a couple of weeks.

Accidental Joke on Victor!

Bishop William Lloyd Carpenter, of Kippon, England, is the court proacher. When asked how he managed to address so exalted a personage as the sovereign and yet maintain his composure, he replied that he knew there would be present the Queen, the prince, the household, the servants, down to the scullery maid. "And," said the bishop, "I preach to the scullery maid and the Queen understands me."

THE HOME.

The Sitting-Room.

The family sitting-room should be the coziest, sunniest, prettiest room in the whole house, for it is here much of the home life is spent and where the en fire family, oftentimes meet. Environment has such a marked effect on people that we can readily see why their surroundings should be as pleasant as possible—refined, elevating, and happy.

In choosing the sitting-room give first choice to a well-lighted location, and second, to a large, airy room. There must be a place for mother's tall work-basket and low rocker, for father's big easy chair, for the commodious couch, for the centre table with its magazines and papers, the handy bookrack, and besides these, places for all the young people and their amusements; so that the room must needs be large.

Having chosen the room, the furnishings must next be considered. The walls may be tinted, but a pretty paper harmonizing with the general tone of carpet and furniture is much better. As to the floor, a hardwood floor with numerous rugs is to be preferred, but are not always practicable in the country. Let the carpet be a body Brussels if the purse is long enough, and with neutral colors predominating. Nothing is more barbarous than a conspicuous carpet. A pretty rag carpet is better than a cheap grain, which will hold the dust.

The windows should be covered with opaque shades, and then with full-length dotted Swiss or other washcurtains. Such curtains may also be used if desired.

Abundance of light is a necessity both by day and night. A large, hanging lamp, in the centre of the room over the centre table is a good idea, but it will not furnish sufficient light for a number of people differently employed at the same time. A big lamp on another table is often used, or a smaller one on the work table.

If there be a bay window in the room it will be just lovely fixed in this way, and it will give one of the boys a chance to exhibit his skill in carpentry. Get pine boards about a foot and a half wide and saw them to fit the sides of the window; miter the corners nicely and make the seat extend all the way around the window. Brace them well so that they may be firm and serviceable. Now let the daughter make cushions covered with creosote to just fit, and thus get a valance around it reaching to the floor. This makes a comfortable nook.

Plenty of cushions in the chairs, and on the couch make them inviting. These may be made of creosote or denim, and stuffed with excelsior if feathers are not to be had. Any furniture store keeps excelsior, and enough may be purchased for a few cents to stuff half a dozen cushions.

Let there be books in the room, not necessarily a large and expensive collection. Better paper covers than none at all. Books that the children read every day, picking them up at odd moments. They should be selected with care, for every book has an influence, and if it be of the wrong kind, will take much longer to eradicate than it did to instill.

Keep games on hand for the young people. There are many to be obtained, and they afford many evenings of amusement in the winter. Parchesi, chess, checkers, dominoes, authors, fortune-telling cards, and playing cards are a few of the most common games. Then there are innumerable puzzles, many to be found in the newspapers.

If there are musical instruments in the house, and it is not practicable to have another room where the children may practice, let them also be in the sitting-room. And don't forget that other sweet musician, a bird. The cheery little songster brightens many a tired one by their music.

Whatever else there is or is not, there should be a tall work-basket and stand for mother. She is always stitching away on trousers that will get holes in them and stockings that simply refuse to cover the active feet. If she has nothing but a round basket to keep her sewing articles in, a stand can be made by taking three broom sticks and cutting them to the required height. Then cross them and nail firmly together. Glid them with gold paint or paint white. Then fasten the basket to the top by pretty ribbon, making bows over each leg of the stand. Tie a big bow where they are nailed together, and a tasteful stand is the result. It is so much easier to work with than the low one.

Flowers are always bright in a sitting-room, and the care of them serves to shorten the dull, cheerless winter. The bay window or another window may be utilized for them. Two or three flowering plants in pretty pots to use on the dining table should always be kept. A hanging plant in a bracket on each side of the window is very pretty when the vines have grown to be a foot or eighteen inches long. Also a large hanging basket in the centre of the window. The housewife, with a little ingenuity, will manage to construct some kind of plant shelves on castors, so they can be easily moved. The kind of flowers cultivated will depend upon what is available.

If there is no greenhouse in the vicinity, those who have flowers in their homes are always willing to give slips to friends.

Many tasteful decorative articles may be added to the room as there is time found to make them or money to buy them. The little things which add so much to a room are innumerable. Try to have some pictures on the walls, even though inexpensive, as they add much to the attractiveness.

Recipes.

Lemon or Vanilla Cookies.—Two cups sugar, one cup cottolene, three-fourths cup sweet milk, two eggs, five cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt, which must be sifted into the flour. Mix all together and add lemon or vanilla flavoring to taste. Roll very thin and bake quickly.

Saratoga Chips.—Peel and slice with potato cutter six large potatoes, place in cold water for one hour and a half, then thoroughly dry with a clean towel. Drop each slice separately in a kettle of boiling cottolene. Fry until crisp and brown, drain, and sprinkle with salt while hot. It is best to use a frying basket.

Lady Cake.—Three-fourths of a cup of cottolene, three cups pastry flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, two teaspoonfuls rose flavoring (or one of almond if preferred). One-half cup of milk, the whites of six eggs, one cup sugar. Beat the cottolene and sugar to a cream, add the flavoring, milk, the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and then the flour, into which the baking powder and a little salt must be

sifted. Bake in a moderate oven about forty minutes.

Buckwheat Cakes.—The best buckwheat cakes, it is said, are made with the addition of corn meal flour and oatmeal. Four to the buckwheat is this proportion: Three cups buckwheat, one and a half cups oat meal flour, or if this cannot be obtained, substitute graham flour in its place, and half a cup corn meal; to this add a small teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls molasses, and lukewarm water sufficient to form a batter; stir through the flour well two teaspoonfuls baking powder before beating; but these cakes are much better raised over night with yeast.

SPRING SMILES.

"Are you the boss here?" Mr. Meekly—"Do I look like a man who would allow his wife to get along without a cook?"

Carleton—"Did you see much champagne flowing on your trip across the ocean?" Montauk—"No; but I saw a tremendous ice flow."

Hazel—"I can't realize, old man, that you are a father?" Nuttie—"Can't you? Come around and spend the night with me."

Love laughs at locksmiths, so they say. But not at locks, that's plain. For once grim old lock shuts him in. He seldom laughs again.

Harold (scribbling)—"My dear fellow, couldn't I lend you a V. I. I guess (scribbling below)—"My boy, you must think I am a J."

"Have you named the baby yet?" "No; but my husband has sent for three sets of encyclopedias, and we may arrive at one before long."

"Is your sister succeeding well in her elocution lessons?" "Beautifully; whenever she begins to recite people get up and leave."

Miss Logan Square—"I suppose 'thistle down' is the latest thing in the world. Miss Diamond Street—"Did you ever hear young Lighthead try to talk?"

Wiggles—"Why did they call it a charity concert, do you think?" Waggles—"I don't know. Possibly because it is so often necessary to be charitable toward the performers."

Old player—"When next you try you want to forget everything but that you are on the stage. Amateur Slippup—"That was just the trouble; I did forget everything but that."

The microbe wailed on the breeze. Now makes its annual trip. And when the folks begin to sneeze, We know he's brought his grip.

Old Drywater—"My boy, in all creation you won't find any animal except man who makes a habit of smoking." Young Pull—"Yes, sir; but neither do I know any other animal that cooks his meals!"

"Van wants but little here below." Now, I'm inclined to doubt it. He gets but little; wants a pile, And has to do without it.

"Cousin Ethel, is Col. Blazer a brave soldier?" "Oh, I don't think he's afraid of powder." "No, I don't think he is, for I saw his nose against your face last night."

The teacher—"If a man's salary is \$3 per week, how much will the man have at the end of the year?" The addressee—"Anywhere between \$8,000 and \$10,000."

"It's all nonsense, dear, about wedding cake. I put an enormous piece under my pillow and dreamed of nobody." "Well!" "And the next night I ate it and dreamed of everybody."

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Yell, and the world yells too. But you'll most always find, If your rent is behind, You will have all the groaning to do.

Cholly Chummy—"I see that earrings are coming into fashion again. Have you ever been bored?" The addressee—"What a question! Haven't I often listened to your waddle?"

The man who sighs for the happy day (When a barefoot boy he ran) Is the same old boy who used to say: "I wish I was a man."

Tom—"If you had the privilege of kissing a pretty girl on the right or left cheek which would you do?" Dick—"It would be hard to make a choice, but between the two I should probably find a way out of the dilemma."

"Trimmins has a first-rate voice," said the critic at the concert, "but he always comes in behind time." "Yes," replied the man who leude money, "guests are late of habit. Trimmins' notes are always overdue."

How to Treat the Drunkard.

Giver—Now I hope you won't spend this time for whiskey.

Lame Walker—Good, kind, sir. I want you to realize your hope, and I'll tell you how you can do it: come into the saloon and set 'em up and I'll save the time for a bed.

Benefits of High Buildings.

Little Miss Freckles—Did you see move up to the top floor because you're gettin' poor?

Little Miss Muggs—Course not. Pop has got interested in astronomy, and wanted to be where he could see the moon close.

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.

Emperor William will open the approaching Stanzas Council in person, and will attend many of its meetings.

In France it is decided that the makers of bicycles are responsible for damages when an accident occurs through a structural fault in a machine.

All things with which we deal preach to us. What is a farm but a mute gospel of the chaff and the wheat, weeds and plants, blight, rain, insects, sun—it is a sacred emblem from the first furrow of spring to the last stack which the snow of winter vertakes in the field.—Emerson.

Nonsense, says Haddibras, is that which is neither true nor false. These two great properties of nonsense, which are essential to it, give it such a peculiar advantage over all other writings, that it is incapable of being either answered or contradicted. In a word, there are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of school divinity.—Addison.

Mr. Henry Asquith, the Imperial Home Secretary, is suffering from influenza.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

John J. Carment—Assignment of John Shannon for the benefit of creditors.
Hewitt Bostock—To the Electors of Yale-Cariboo.

Joseph Walker—Wigwam House for Sale.

BIRTHS

ROBINSON.—At Revelstoke, March 17th, to the wife of John R. Robinson, a son.

McMILLON.—At Revelstoke, on Monday, March 20, to the wife of James McMILLON, a son.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Date of millinery opening will be advertised next week.

Tom Bain got out again yesterday after a week's confinement to the house by an attack of la grippe.

George McKay went to Kamloops last Monday evening to report to Mr. Vickers, D.L.S., as one of his party of surveyors.

Mr. H. McEntee went down the river on Wednesday, understood to be on a mission connected with Dominion politics.

Sam Hamilton made a trip this week as far down the line as Natch Hill, as the representative of Bourne Bros.

Mr. T. Livingston Haig left on Thursday evening for Kamloops on a business trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Haig.

D. A. McDonald, of Nakusp, who has been in the San Juan Islands for his health this winter, is expected home in a few days.

Messrs. Gilker & Wells, of Revelstoke and Nelson, have opened a store at Pilot Bay, with A. W. Chittenden in charge.

Capt. Gore made an effort to bring the steamer Kootenay up to the Wigwam this week but did not succeed, finding too much ice and too little water.

Service in the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening at 7:30. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2:30. Strangers cordially invited.

Fred Allen expects to start first of next week for Trout Lake with mail. In addition he will take about 100 lbs. of supplies for the men on the creek.

Mr. J. W. Haskins, who has been trapping in the mountains of the Gold Range this winter, came into his Smith Creek camp a few days ago with his catch of furs.

Do the children have the bedding off at night and cry and catch cold? H. N. Coursier has automatic bed clothes holders which save all this trouble and give peace and comfort.

Mr. W. B. Reed, who has been engineer at the sawmill of the Revelstoke Lumber Co., left on No. 1 Monday evening, and has taken up land in the neighborhood of Salmon Arm.

Whole stock well-made boots, very cheap, at H. N. Coursier's.

Mr. N. D. Moore, of the Three Forks Concentrator, came from Vancouver Thursday, and went south this morning in company with J. T. Vailhies, who came up from the Forks to meet him.

Mr. G. W. Baldwin, of Ashcroft, has been in town this week buying up the furs held by merchants for sale. He is the fur buyer for Joseph Ullmann, known in Leipzig, London and several American cities.

Charlie Nordeins and Ben Robertson came down from Gold Stream Monday evening. Nordeins went out again on Thursday morning. The weather had turned cold, and he gave up skiing until it gets warmer.

Capt. Gore has returned from the Sound and is in command of the steamer Kootenay, which got free from the ice near Hall's Landing a few days ago. She is running from Nakusp to Bancock Point with one.

The Y.P.S.C. will hold their monthly consecration meeting on Monday, 25th inst. Subject—Pure words, pure deeds, pure thoughts. All members are requested to be present. Mr. E. Smith will lead the meeting.

George Terryberry came in from Carner's Creek Monday evening. He made a misstep and slid down an icy place on the mountain, spraining his knee. It will disable him from work for awhile. He left a gang of men putting in the wing-dam.

The laboratory and chemical works of A. H. Koldich have been moved to some especially fitted up for them in the second story of the building he previously occupied. They are very convenient and more desirable than the old quarters.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock passed through Revelstoke last Monday bound for Nakusp, New Denver, Three Forks, Kaslo and all other places in southern Kootenay. He expects to return this way, but not probably until after the opening of steamer navigation on the Columbia.

Mr. Thos. Lewis, who has had charge of the blacksmithing for the C.P.R. at the station for several years, left this morning for Edmonton. Thomas, Jr. and Percy will follow in two weeks. They intend to take up ranches and settle there.

H. N. Coursier is getting in a carload of coal oil.

The party that left Kootenay rapids last week came up the river in small boats. They found several miles of ice over which they had to drag their canoes, and in the upper end of the lower lake and in the narrows. The steamer Lytton since made an effort to reach the upper lake, but was turned back by the ice.

Miss May Valentine, who has so long presided in the dining room of the U. P. R. Hotel, departed on Sunday evening for Portland, Oregon, near which city she has two sisters residing. It is rumored in reliable sources that before Miss Valentine returns a very happy event will transpire in which she will participate, and that Mr. J. Tomlinson, of Vancouver, will be the fortunate man.

Mr. Geo. G. Marsh arrived from Three Forks Monday evening on the Wigwam train. He reports that the ore storage houses at Three Forks of the Slocan Star, Iteco and Noble Five mines are full, and that mud slides on the Nakusp & Slocan railway are seriously interfering with shipments. The concentrator is fairly choked with ore, which it cannot clear away until an increased supply of water furnishes the additional power required.

Win. Lawrence, who is with Bourne Bros., has found in the garden some fresh cabbage heads, six inches in diameter, grown this winter under the snow. They are tender and crisp, exceeding those of the best summer growth.

Dan Alton, bridge foreman, sustained a painful accident on Thursday last. While assisting to load a large stack of timber on a car this man slipped, allowing the timber to slide which pinned the back and fingers of the right hand.

The Special Mining Edition of the Slocan Prospector of March 10th, gives the most accurate and comprehensive description of the Slocan Mining District that has yet been published. It is written by Randall H. Kemp, whose thorough knowledge of mining and literary ability, qualify him especially for the work. It is really indispensable to any one wanting to know about the Slocan mines, and it is the only thing of the kind in existence.

The Evangelistic services which have been conducted by Mrs. Barrett at the Methodist Church, beginning Monday evening, have increased in interest and attendance during the week. There have been thirteen professions of conversion. The services will be continued next week, and on Sunday, to-morrow, Mrs. Barrett will preach both morning and evening. The lady possesses an agreeable delivery, and preaches earnest and impressive sermons, and it is believed to be doing much good in the community.

The arrival of a carload of wire, the first of the week was the signal for an increase of activity along the river bank. Timbers, pierced with strong iron bolts had been already placed on the river bed, and a large force of men was at once put at work carrying the brush and distributing it across these timbers. The wire was strong, under and over the brush, other timbers will be fastened over it, and weighing down all will be the tons of rock which are being hauled from the quarry. With the energy which has been shown this week in pushing the work, it will be finished in a short time.

We have not as yet known that Capt. Edwards of the Victoria is the keeper of the best hotel in the province, east of Vancouver, it might be thought that his poultry ranch would require all his attention, but it is really carried on in the same as his garden in summer, to provide the best and freshest food of his kind for his hotel-tables. More than one hundred prize poultry birds, of various breeds, especially fitted and furnished for them, yielding about 100 fresh eggs a day ready for the call of his guests, almost before they get cool from their nests, is a rarity seldom enjoyed by hotel habitués. And then the dainty spring chickens, reared in such comfort and luxury, tender and toothsome, will grace the table later on.

Bureau of Mines Will Attract Capital.

Sir—My attention has been drawn to an article in the Montreal Star of March 5th, which in my opinion, and in that of others competent to judge, hardly does British Columbia justice. Referring to our unbounded mineral wealth, the article in question, seems to indicate that the proposed Bureau of Mines in this Province, contemplates sending out prospectors ("wreck pick and assaying apparatus") to investigate the Rockies north of the line. This is not simply the province of a Bureau of Mines, for as a matter of fact prospectors have been pretty freely over the Rockies only, but also the Slocan and other ranges, and the vast amount of mineral already discovered, both by its volume and extraordinary value, proves the Kootenay district to be probably the richest on this continent. But it is not enough to know that the mineral is there, we must have the English and other methods to exploit it. These prospectors and wreck pick (their reward will be sparse and slow), and it must be by such an establishment as the Bureau of Mines that we must look to introduce the poor mining owner to the rich capitalist. Some recent mining transactions in this neighborhood show with no uncertainty that our country is at last beginning to attract the attention it deserves, and when once a single syndicate has made a successful venture hundreds more will follow in its footsteps as surely as the dawn follows the darkness. Thanking you in anticipation and am sir, yours truly, A. H. Bostock.

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 14th 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 Vancouver, 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 14th 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 15th day of March, 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

(Signed) J. J. CARMENT, Trustee.

TO THE ELECTORS OF YALE-CARIBOO

Kamloops, 25th February, 1895.

GENTLEMEN—In response to the widely expressed desire of representative men in various parts of your District I have decided to come forward as a candidate at the forthcoming elections, in opposition to the present government.

As this is such an enormous district I am, of course, personally unknown to a large number of you; but I may state that I have large interests in and around Kamloops and Nakusp, and am very desirous, for your welfare and mine, to see this Province progress more than it has done the last few years.

I am opposed to the policy of protection which has been pursued for the last sixteen years, as being inimical to the requirements of the country and hampering the few at the expense of the many.

I join in the condemnation of the corrupt manner in which the administration of the affairs of this country has been carried on during the time that the present party has been in office.

I consider—

1. That a customs tariff, if imposed at all, should be for the purpose of raising a revenue, not for the purpose of protection.

2. That free trade relations with Great Britain and the United States would immediately benefit this country.

3. That under existing circumstances and the peculiar nature of the country, mining machinery should be allowed to come in free of duty.

4. That the natural resources of the country should be the first to be developed.

5. That in order to accomplish this end the country should be opened up, the rivers made navigable, and increased facilities for communication and transportation afforded.

6. That the mail and other contracts let by the government should be put up to public tender.

7. That the strictest economy should be observed in the administration of the public service, and all unnecessary expenditures should be stopped.

8. That all complaints in regard to the disposal of government lands and issuing of titles should be handled into and grievances redressed, and the surveys in the railway belt completed as quickly as possible.

As this district comprises so large an extent of country it will be impossible for me to visit every polling division and become acquainted with the electors; but I shall make a point of visiting as many as possible and holding meetings for the purpose of placing my views on public matters before you, and learning from you the local requirements of each district.

I have no objects of my own to serve by asking you to support me, but I have that I can give to promote the interests of this District, the Province, and the Dominion, and I shall devote it to that purpose.

For these reasons I ask your support at the approaching Dominion Elections, and trust you will see fit to give it to me.

Yours faithfully,

HEWITT BOSTOCK.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT.

New Denver will soon be entertained by a brass band. The instruments have been received.

James Westgate, committed to trial for the murder of Hugh McLaughlin at Rossland, has in the Nelson gaol awaiting trial.

The Slocan Star has delivered at Three Forks 250 feet of ore since the mine began shipping, averaging in value more than \$100 a ton.

The Three Forks concentrator will close down until the new flume is ready to bring in the increased supply of water required to run the works.

Capt. and Mrs. Truitt have returned from their trip over the west coast during the winter. The captain is getting his feet ready for the opening of navigation.

John Robinson (Black Jack) has opened a hotel at Natch Hill and gives good accommodation. This is a great public convenience, as before there was not a stopping place at that station.

A concentrator of 200 tons daily capacity is projected for the Slocan Star, and will be constructed immediately if the branch to the lower tunnel is found in the quantity and quality as expected.

Mr. W. B. Baillie, who is not a new figure in British Columbia journalism, begins the publication at Vancouver, today, of a new weekly paper called "The Kootenay." It is reported that it will be sold in the province.

The settlers who went from Revelstoke to Natch Hill last summer after the floods and located on farms, think they have made a good change. Many new home-seekers are coming in and settling in that vicinity.

The Kaslo & Slocan Railway is to be built the coming summer, the contract having been let. The Great Northern is expected to be building the extension, Kaslo, Three Forks, and New Denver, not much later than the prospect.

Joseph Gault's sawmill, located on the highway trunk about a mile east of the Lytton bridge station, was started up last week. The timber for the new saw has been cut and is being hauled to the mill.

A few teams are still hauling to Trail and Northport, but the shipping business is decreasing, the trees not being so good for the use that would be made of them, except the time when the roads will be in condition for traffic in wheels.

The steamer Spokan, of the U. & K. Nav. Co., for service on Kootenay Lake, was totally destroyed by fire at Kaslo last Monday morning. She was a fine steamer and in a few days would have been ready to start.

Police, Bow & Ganges, of St. Paul, Minn., have the contract to build the Kaslo-Slocan railway from the town of Kaslo, on Kootenay Lake, to the mouth of Slocan, on the Slocan branch of the Canadian Pacific, for a mile above Three Forks and within two miles of the great shipping wharf at Slocan Star.

A meeting was held at the Queen's Hotel, Golden, last week to discuss the public questions that are agitating that town, as follows: The holding of a County Court in Golden; the public park question; building of a new school house; new bridge; street works; the appointment of a public coronator; who will attend to public matters of this kind.

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