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The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 30. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., NOVEMBER 3, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

To Miners and Prospectors.

It is our desire to have the MAIL known far and wide as a reliable A 1 mining paper. To this end we ask the help of all prospectors and mining men who have the interest of the North Riding of West Kootenay at heart. It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished. Every item, no matter how trivial it may appear to you, will be acceptable. If you have no pen, write with a pencil; if no paper, just tick it down on a piece of birch bark. If you are out of stamps send it all the same, we'll attend to that. Never mind grammatical compositions, flowing language, or elegant handwriting, just send us the facts; we'll do the rest. We ask only one thing: Do not exaggerate.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F.& A.M.

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

C. H. TEMPLE, Secretary.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings are held in Oddfellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

W. J. LEE, N.G. J. I. WOODROW, Sec.

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Notice of Application for Certificate of Improvements.

SILVER CUP MINERAL CLAIM.

TAKE NOTICE that I, CHARLES HOLTEN, Agent for the above claim, free miner's certificate No. 40708, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant for the above claim.

And further take notice, that adverse claims must be sent to the Mining Recorder and action commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1894.

All placer claims in this District legally held may be laid over from the 15th October, 1894, to the 1st June, 1895.

N. FITZSTUBBS,
Gold Commissioner.

Dated at Nelson, B.C.,
4th October, 1894.

NOTICE.

A SITTING of the County Court will be held at the Court House, Revelstoke, on Friday, November 23rd, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

By order.

J. KIRKUP,
Registrar County Court.

Revelstoke, B.C., Oct. 20th, 1894.

TABLE

Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery for the year 1894.

FALL ASSIZES.

*Nelson	Monday	10th September
*Donald	Monday	17th September
Clinton	Thursday	20th September
Richfield	Monday	24th September
Kamloops	Monday	1st October
Vernon	Monday	8th October
Lytton	Friday	12th October
New Westminster	Tuesday	6th November
Vancouver	Monday	12th November
Victoria	Tuesday	20th November
Nanaimo	Tuesday	27th November

*Special Assizes adjourned from the Spring by Mr. Justice Walkem and now fixed for these dates.

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Front Street, Revelstoke.

I am now offering 6 shaving tickets for $1.00. Haircut for 25c. And a bath for 25c.

W. A. JOWETT,

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NELSON, B. C.

Lardeau & Slocan Prospects Wanted.

JOHN SHAW,

BRICKLAYER.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

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TORONTO	Oct. 27
VANCOUVER	Nov. 3
OREGON	Nov. 10
BEAVER LINE.	
LAKE HURON	Oct. 24
LAKE ONTARIO	Oct. 31
LAKE NEPIGON	Nov. 7

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I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,

or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

The Rush to Coolgardie Goldfields.

Phenomenal Yield of some Claims.

The steamer Alameda, which arrived at San Francisco last Friday, brought only three steerage passengers from Australia. This was owing to the fact that everybody was on the rush to the goldfields of Western Australia at Coolgardie. While the steamer was in Sydney harbor over a thousand miners arrived from the New Zealand goldfields, *en route* for the new eldorado. Some of the finds are phenomenal, and in one instance four cuts of rock yielded 555 oz. of gold. The Londonderry claim, one of the best discoveries, was sold to an English syndicate, just before the steamer sailed, for £150,000. An old-timer stated that the new goldfields were every bit as rich as they were reported to be, and they would rival the days of '49. The scarcity of water was the great drawback.

The following is an extract from a private letter just received in Revelstoke from a resident of Perth, the metropolis of Western Australia:

"Traffic is very heavy now, and has been for a long time past, over the Yilfarn Railway—the road to the goldfields. Hundreds of passengers are making their way to the fields, and as there is no natural provision there for their maintenance, tons and tons of goods have to be sent up from the towns and villages for their support; hence the traffic. I went up to the head of the line (Southern Cross) on Monday and came back again on Thursday. It is a very rough place, and I wouldn't care to reside there. The goldfields are exciting great attention from the outside world just now, and the influx of population is very great in consequence. Developments would be speedy if we had a plentiful supply of water, but unfortunately we have not; on the contrary, it is very scarce; and I fear that unless we have a downpour shortly a large number of those now on the fields will have to return whence they came. They cannot possibly remain there and live. Some of the finds reported lately are simply phenomenal. One of the latest, "The Wealth of Nations," paid a dividend a few days ago of £1,000 a share, and it has been discovered only about a month. I wish I held a share in it."

U. S. POSTAL CHANGES.

Canada Mails to be Treated as Domestic.

The U. S. Postmaster-General has amended the postal regulations in regard to mails intended for Canada. Articles of mail matter for Canada are classified and admitted to the mails at the same rate of postage and in all respects according to the domestic regulations of the United States and certain mails from Canada will be received and delivered as domestic mails. Prepayment of postage is in all cases obligatory. "Commercial papers" and "samples of merchandise" are exchanged by mail between the United States and Canada at the postage rate and under the conditions applicable to similar articles in the mails exchanged between the United States and countries of the universal postal union generally. Sealed packages, other than letters in the usual and ordinary form, are not allowed to be dispatched to Canada, even if postage is prepaid thereon in full at letter rate. Should any article be tendered for mailing at a post office in the United States, obviously with the intent to evade the higher postage rate applicable to it in Canada, it must be refused unless payment be made of such higher rate. Postmasters on the Canadian border and all offices near Canada are especially enjoined to carefully observe this provision.

Careless Parents—Poisoned Children.

The two children of James Lenehan died at Yonkers, N.Y., on Sunday, as a result of eating rough on rats. They were a boy and a girl. The boy was two years old and the girl was four. While playing about the house they came across a box containing the poison. They opened the box, and the girl, getting a spoon, fed a quantity of poison to the smaller child and ate some of it herself. They were discovered before they finished their fatal meal and medical aid was sought, but they had taken too much of the poison to render it of avail.

Reported Sale of Mines.

Reports have been current in Winnipeg that a syndicate of English capitalists had acquired the Sultana and Ophir mines, two of the best gold-producing properties in the Lake of the Woods district. While no confirmation of the sale can be elicited several interested parties acknowledge that negotiations have been in progress for some time.

Another of the Hall Bros. Dead.

Thomas Hall, aged 35, was found dead one morning last week in a cattle guard on the Spokane & Northern Ry., one mile north of Colville. He evidently slipped on the wet scantling and the fall broke his neck. Deceased was one of the discoverers of the famous Hall mines on Toad Mountain and was reputed to be worth $75,000.

THE LISTOWEL MURDER.

The man Chattell, who was arrested for the horrible murder and mutilation of Jessie Keith near Listowel, Ont., has confessed. He told how he had met the girl on the railway track; that she resisted and was too strong for him, and, after a struggle, he hit her on the head with a stone, rendering her insensible. The man then continued: "I then half-carried, half-supported her across the field to the bush, where I cut her throat and inflicted other wounds."

"What did you do with the parts of the body you removed?"

"I buried them in a field, near where the valise was found. I can't describe the place exactly, but if a bloodhound was put on the scent it would find them. After I found I could not accomplish my purpose I became maddened and do not know what followed."

"Why did you strip the body?"

"I don't know."

Chattell, who was taken to Stratford goal after the coroner's jury found him guilty of murder, was very sullen and refused to talk. His admission in court that he killed the Keith girl will not hasten the trial, which will not take place till spring.

While Chattell was being taken back to Stratford, after the magistrate's court, a determined effort was made by a mob to capture and lynch him. Stones were thrown and the constables were compelled to draw their revolvers.

The popular theory at Stratford is that Chattell is "Jack the Ripper." His photograph has been sent to the London authorities for identification by one of the women who came through the Ripper's hands alive.

Chattell is a native of St. Hyacinthe, Que., and has relatives there who are very respectable people. He is 60 years of age and his victim was 14.

Diphtheria Epidemic in Illinois.

Diphtheria is raging in Illinois, opposite Caseyville, Ky., and coffins can hardly be furnished fast enough to bury the dead. Forty deaths have occurred within the week. The plague is now crossed the Ohio River and is epidemic at Caseyville and Midfordtown, having been brought thither by families from Illinois, fleeing from its ravages. A number of dangerous cases are developing there and all the schools have been closed. Among the few recoveries noted the victims have been left blind or paralyzed.

Impending.

There's one unpleasant thought
Keeps passing to and fro—
The time is near at hand
When we'll have to shovel snow.

GENERAL NEWS.

Winnipeg has an epidemic of typhoid fever. Most of the deaths have been those of young men.

Premier Davie left Toronto Wednesday night for home. He is hopeful that the land question will be favorably settled, but refused to say anything definite.

The Governor-General was conveyed from Vancouver to the capital by the flagship H.M.S. Royal Arthur, which arrived at the former port last Monday afternoon for that purpose.

Alonzo P. Eddy and his wife and two children were driving across the Erie tracks at Jameston, N. Y., near Watt's Flats, when they were struck by the Chicago limited and all four were killed.

James Baldwin, charged with an outrage on a four-year-old child near Alexandria Bay, Brockville, Ont., was captured last Saturday near Sharleston Lake. He consented to return to the authorities.

People on the coast will reap the benefit of a passenger rate war between the Canadian Pacific and the American transcontinental lines. It makes no difference to us, however. We are beyond all reach of competitive prices.

On Monday last the shareholders of the Beaver line steamship company held a meeting to consider what was to be done, as their steamships are not paying owing to the depression. It was decided to wind up the affairs of the company.

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

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

I see the trustees of the Methodist church are having a brick chimney put in in place of the dangerous stove pipe. I suppose it is only the cost which prevents every house owner in town following this example. In our cedar-built dwellings the danger of the stove-pipe is greatly mitigated by the use of brick chimneys. The soot gathers on the iron pipes and zinc chimneys, and is readily ignited by sparks. It does not take more than two minutes for the metal to get red hot, and of course the danger of fire becomes imminent. With a good bricklayer in town it would be advisable for all those who can afford it to have brick chimneys inserted as soon as possible, winter being the time for red-hot stovepipes and conflagrations.

* * *

I see our worthy assayer has added another to his already long list of professions and accomplishments—that of auctioneer. He comported himself bravely in the face of the large crowd that assembled at the cattle sale on Monday at Miss Swift's ranch. Although only two animals were sold it is said the auctioneer established quite a name for himself in that line of business, and another "long-felt want" has thus been filled. An auctioneer's ad. would look well in the *Mail*.

* * *

Two poor, forlorn little calves, homeless and ownerless, who had been wandering about the back lanes and cabbage gardens of the lower town for a considerable portion of their brief existence, essaying to get a morsel off the numerous tin cans and old shoes planted there, cast upon the wide world at a time when they most needed the fostering care of some motherly hand, have at last found a peaceful haven under the sheltering barnroof of Billy Flemming. They were "gathered in" for unconsciously dining off a pansy bed and reposing on a bed of blooming chrysanthemums. Father and mother they never knew, but it was generally believed that they had an owner. He was vainly sought. The reputed owner repudiated them! In their distress and misery he knew them not; neither did he visit them during their captivity. But forth from the obscurity and murkiness behind which he had hidden himself he dispatched an envoy to treat for their release. But the envoy's mission failed; he would not "put up" dimes enough to pay for the pansies eaten and the chrysanthemums put to sleep; and so the poor innocents were left to their fate. And such a fate! On Monday last they were knocked down under the hammer—to the highest bidder! They fetched $8.50, out of which had to be taken auctioneer's fees, advertising, keep for twelve days, and damages—for pansies and chrysanthemums are scarce at this time of the year. Meanwhile the one-time owner is shaking hands with himself at his luck in being relieved of an encumbrance without any trouble on his part. I must confess that very few would have thought of such a successful plan.

* * *

I don't know how the law stands with regard to boys carrying firearms, but I think it so dangerous a practice and so conducive to the abrupt termination of some young life that I would like to ask the chief constable if he cannot scrape up law enough to deprive such urchins of their weapons before somebody has been shot. It looks very dangerous to see a schoolboy flourishing a loaded revolver amongst his companions. A certain lad about 12 or 13 years of age is the possessor of a revolver, and appears to have no lack of cartridges to fill it with. A boy of that age may understand all about firearms, but it can hardly be expected that he would have wisdom enough to forbear pointing the weapon against a bigger opponent, or, in a fit of passion at a quarrelsome companion, and before he realizes what he is doing the trigger may be touched and the bullet sped on its fatal errand. Then there is the probability of carelessness to be taken into account. If there is a law against carrying loaded weapons it should be enforced in this case. After somebody's child has been shot it will matter very little to the bereaved parents whether the revolver be taken away or whether the lad makes a target of somebody else's child. The following is from a San Francisco paper:

"Eugene Menesini, a boy 10 years old who had been for some time employed in the butcher shop at the northeast corner of Stockton street and Broadway, created a great sensation on Monday morning by attempting to kill the proprietor and one of the clerks, and by ending his own life. Menesini's bullets, excepting the one which killed him, went wide of the mark, but this appears to be because his aim was poor and not because there was any lack of malice. The boy had been discharged, and he tried his best to square matters by attempting to murder those who had offended him."

(Continued on page 3.)

MINERS LOSE THEIR CLAIMS.

Were on the Colville Reservation Instead of in British Columbia.

The recent survey of the international boundary line north of Spokane by the British Columbia authorities, discloses the fact that 12 mining claims owned by Chris Knulton and others, are situated on the Indian reservation in the United States. The claims were located in good faith and recorded in British Columbia under the belief that they were over the line. Work amounting to about $1,000 has been done on the properties, including the Sunset, which was showing up exceptionally promising. As soon as the miners ascertained that they were on the reservation they quit work and abandoned the camp. Whether the Government will afford them protection is extremely doubtful, but it is understood that they will remain in the vicinity of the line until the reservation is opened, with the view of taking possession and defending the properties by force in the event of interference by jumpers.—*Spokesman-Review.*

Another Ocean Record.

The steamship Lucania, which arrived at New York last Friday from Queenstown, covered the journey in 5 days, 7 hours and 23 minutes, beating all previous records by 25 minutes. The Lucania still holds the easterly record made on her voyage finished Sept. 14, in 5 days, 8 hours and 38 minutes, which was her exact time also for the westerly record.

Recent voyages by the two Cunard steamships, Campania and Lucania, plying between New York and Liverpool, establish their records as the fastest vessels of their class now afloat. The mean speed of the Campania has been 21·5 knots per hour and the Lucania 21·65 knots. The Lucania has made 555 miles in 24 hours, being the highest known speed for that period, and equivalent to 22½ knots per hour. The round voyage of 5,598 miles has been made by the Campania in 10 days, 20 hours and 14 minutes. These are remarkable performances, and shows how thoroughly strong and excellent the vessels must be in hulls and machinery. These ships are the greatest speeders and the greatest coal consumers of any of the Atlantic fleet.

Sir John Thompson left Ottawa on Monday for England, accompanied by Senator Stanford.

[L.S.] E. DEWDNEY.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia at Our City of Victoria—GREETING.

A PROCLAMATION.

THEODORE DAVIE, *Attorney-General.* } WHEREAS, We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our people of Our Province of British Columbia, and to have their advice in Our Legislature:

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to hereby convoke, and by these presents enjoin you, and each of you, that on Monday, the Twelfth day of the month of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at our City of Victoria, FOR THE DISPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, by the Common Council of Our said Province may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable EDGAR DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria, in Our said Province, this Twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety four, and in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

By Command,

JAMES BAKER,
Provincial Secretary.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free.

CHARLES CLUTHE,
194 King St. W., Toronto.

The Kootenay Mail

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Quack and cure-all advertisements not wanted.

The MAIL is printed every Saturday Morning for the Revelstoke Printing & Publishing Co. Limited, by

R. W. NORTHEY, Manager & Editor.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1894.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC VOTE.

OUR member is now in the capital, where he will, on the 12th inst., take his seat in the Legislative Assembly and do his share in the work of passing or rejecting such measures as will come up for discussion. There is very little doubt in the minds of most people that the question of guaranteeing the bonds of the British Pacific Railway will be discussed, the Government having, it is stated on reliable authority, pledged itself to bring the matter forward at the next session. This pledge was not given by any Government candidate on the Mainland, and whether such was *really* the case on the Island we are not in a position to say. Whether it was or not is quite immaterial. We have to do with the North Riding of West Kootenay. Now, public opinion in this district may have changed since the election, and then, again, it may not, and it was well known at that time that the great majority of voters here were opposed to the Government guaranteeing any bonds of the British Pacific Railway. While Mr. Kellie made no promise nor gave any pledge on this matter, it is the general opinion of his constituents that he will oppose the Government in any attempt to pass such a measure. If Mr. Kellie has any doubts on the matter he will be wise to consult his constituents before voting one way or the other. He is not pledged to support the Government through thick and thin, and he must be cognizant of the fact that his district as a whole was, and probably is, opposed to the scheme—not the building of the railway, but the guaranteeing of its bonds by the Government.

GENERAL HARDUPNESS.

THE scarcity of ready money in this town is most distressing. Business men who have to pay a bill carrying interest at the bank may spend days in collecting, or trying to collect enough to meet it, only to be able to send a portion of the money, and, at a high rate of interest, get a renewal for the remainder. This is a costly way of doing business; but as nobody seems to have any cash it is the only way in which business can be carried on. A man going out on a collecting round feels sick before he starts, as he knows pretty well what the result will be. Money ought not to be so scarce here. There is plenty of it in the country. What is the cause of it all? Just what we have stated before. High prices for everything drive people to send away for all they possibly can; and, as is well known, cash must be sent with the order, or the goods will not arrive. Sending away all their cash compels them to adopt the credit system for what little they buy at home. What are we going to do about it?

New Buildings and Extensions.

Mr. John Stone's new residence on the corner of Benson and Douglas sts. is now completed and the family moved in this week. It is a very pretty building in the Swiss chalet style of architecture, half villa half cottage, and was designed by Mr. Albert Stone, the builders being Messrs. Longhead and McGray. The only blemish noticeable in the exterior effect is the apparent lowness of the roof, but the rooms are lofty and the house much warmer than it would be if it were a storey higher. The Benson street front faces south, and a verandah runs the whole length. A manificent view of Toboggan hill, the snow-clad peaks of the twin buttes and the Columbia valley is to obtained from the large double front windows. The entrance hall is papered, with a wainscoting of dark varnished cedar three feet high. On the right hand side of the hall are a commodious parlor with finely-papered walls and a handsome ceiling of very light varnished cedar, and a bedroom of similar size and finish; on the left of the hall is the dining-room and another bedroom. To reach the ample kitchen from the hall one must pass through the dining-room, but it has a door at [illegible] as well as front and back windows. All the rooms have high wainscoting, and the kitchen is cedar-panelled from floor to ceiling. The floors are of white pine, and the doors of light pine, varnished, the front door having stained glass lights. The whole of the painting and varnishing has been excellently done by R. H. Ramsey, who should keep his name before the public. There is a bedroom and garrets upstairs, a bathroom and pantry adjoining the kitchen, and clothes closets in each bedroom; in fact, no convenience is absent. The material used is of the very best, Mr. Stone rejecting all lumber with knots or flaws. The brick chimneys were built by J. Shaw, and are very neat samples of bricklaying. There is a large double cellar, ice-house, woodshed and other necessary outbuildings. The whole is to be enclosed with a handsome fence. Mr. Stone's house is a credit to the town.

Mr. H. N. Coursier, besides lengthening his warehouse on Benson street, has just completed a 25-foot extension of his store on Front street. This addition gives the store a noble appearance, and makes it one of the largest in the interior. The walls and ceiling are finished in varnished cedar, and new flooring has been laid throughout. The enlargement was rendered necessary by increased business.

Another evidence that business is on the upward trend is the fine new erection being added to the Central Hotel by the proprietors, Messrs. Abrahamson Bros. The annex is two storey, and contains eight rooms, including sleeping apartments, bath-room, washroom, etc., and when completed will make this hostelry one of the best appointed hotels in the district.

West Kootenay's Great Future.

Two Railway Extensions Badly Needed.

The splendid showing of Kootenay's richness, as evidenced by the numerous shipments of ore now passing through Revelstoke for various smelters in the United States, gives every resident in the district renewed faith in the grand future of this section of British Columbia. The output has *only* just commenced, and there will be over 10,000 tons brought out this winter.

The three years that have elapsed since the first discovery of ore in the Slocan have been spent in development and preparatory work, and it must be known that a great majority of the mines are yet in the embryo stage of their existence; but they have the ore, enough of it being in sight to give the owners confidence not only to lay out their last dollar, but to borrow money, so as to be able to open up their property.

But what has made Slocan mines so expensive to develop has been the utter absence of roads for bringing in the proper machinery and the expense of packing supplies, etc., over long stretches of hastily-built trails. Several mines have had ore sacked for a long time, awaiting the arrival of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway to within a reasonable distance; and now that that road has reached Three Forks some heavy shipments are being made from such splendid properties as the Slocan Star, Mountain Chief, Idaho, Alpha and others. But there are many rich mines between Three Forks and Kaslo which can only be served by the N. & S. Ry. being extended right on to Kootenay Lake.

Many people on the western, or Arrow Lake, side of the divide have an objection to the railway being extended to Kaslo, as it would, in their opinion, divert the ore traffic to the Kootenay Lake and Bonner's Ferry route. What of it? That road will be built some day. Why not now? It is not likely that the mine owners nearer Kaslo will be content to go on packing ore out to Three Forks on horses or even in wagons. Besides, there is ore enough in that strip of country to keep even more than two routes in full running. We believe that before this time next year the end of the N. & S. Ry. will not be far distant from Kootenay Lake.

Another necessity in the best interests of the district is the continuation of the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake Railway as far as Nakusp. This would give continuous rails from the main line of the C.P.R. to the heart of the mining country, and reduce the cost of transportation considerably. While this would lessen the amount of work done at this port in the shape of transhipping ores from the steamers to the cars, it would be of vast benefit to the mine owners and the district at large.

If the proposed railway from the Northeast Arm of Arrow Lake to Trout Lake becomes a reality the Lardeau miners will at last have a chance to show that their mines are as rich as those of the Slocan. A charter for building a railway between these points will be applied for at the forthcoming session of the Legislature. We do not know who the promoters are, but it is possible that the C. P. R. may be interested in the matter. We sincerely hope that it will not turn out to be a second edition of the Kaslo-Slocan scheme of two years ago. If so Lardeau will be even worse off than she is now.

Favorably Impressed with the Lardeau.

Messrs. G. D. Scott, of Vancouver, and Herbert Sellon, an English assayer, who have visited some of the claims in the Lardeau, returned here this week on their way back to Vancouver. Mr. Sellon is looking over mineral properties for English investors, who have heard of the richness of our West Kootenay silver mines, [illegible] trust to the accuracy of [illegible] reports. Mr. Sellon has been quietly making an examination of [illegible] camps, and his report will be a [illegible] able one. He says: "We were very much impressed with the samples of ore shown, the low-grade silver-lead ore looking very promising and containing such a high percentage of lead. We also saw some very fine samples of [illegible] [illegible]

Silver Prices for the Week.

Silver has been dull during the week, with scarcely any variation in prices. Last Friday the market closed at 63¾c. per oz., and on Saturday rose to 64⅛c., but on Monday dropped to 63⅞c. On Tuesday there was a drop of ⅜c., but next day it rose ⅛c., and on Thursday closed at the same figure, 63⅝c.

DEATH OF THE CZAR.

The Czar of Russia died at 2.15 on Thursday afternoon, at Livadia. Alexander III. has reigned for 14 years. He will be succeeded by his eldest son, who will be known as Czar Nicholas II.

EVERY MOTHER WISHES

Her children to be strong and healthy. All doctors agree that the

"HEALTH BRAND"

Combinations do more than anything else to insure this.

Lady Aberdeen writes to us strongly in favor of the Health Brand.

Ask your dealer to show you these goods. You will never buy any other after seeing them.

THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., Ltd., MONTREAL.

The Revelstoke Bakery.

BREAD, CAKE, PASTRY, ETC.,

Delivered Daily to any part of the City.

Wedding Cake to order. Caterers for Suppers, Balls, Parties, etc.

LEWIS BROS., THE STATION.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-class Table. Good Beds. Telephone.

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UNION HOTEL,

REVELSTOKE STATION, B.C.

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FIRE-PROOF SAFE. FREE 'BUS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. RATES, $1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY.

H. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

Stockholm House.

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The Dining Room is furnished with the best the Market affords.

THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay

ADVERTISE IN

THE KOOTENAY MAIL.

The MAIL is published in Revelstoke, which is the coming city of this rich mining district.

REVELSTOKE

IS SITUATED AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER,

AND

IS THE SUPPLY POINT

FOR THE

BIG BEND & LARDEAU MINING CAMPS.

[illegible]

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Try THE "KOOTENAY MAIL."

Revelstoke Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

ROUGH & CLEAR FINISHING LUMBER.

MOULDINGS OF ALL KINDS,

SHINGLES AND LATHS.

John D. Sibbald,

SUCCESSOR TO

THE WESTERN MILLING CO'Y. (LT'D.)

REVELSTOKE BRANCH.

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FLOUR	ROLLED OATS
SHORTS	CORN MEAL
BRAN	BACON
OATS	BUTTER
FEED WHEAT	EGGS
HAY	POTATOES

FRUITS, and VEGETABLES of all kinds.

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Analytical Chemist and Assayer,

Accurate assays made of all kinds of minerals, water, milk, etc.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

THOSE WHO USED

TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER

For the Fly Pest last year will be glad to learn that it can be Procured again this Season at

THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.

THE SEASON FOR

HIRES' ROOT BEER

Is again at hand. 25 cts. makes 5 gallons.

NEW STOCK OF PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

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THE PLACE TO GET

MINERS' SUPPLIES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE

AND

General Merchandise

IS AT

H. N. COURSIER'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

D. Ferguson, of St. David, Lardeau, is in town.

Geo. Huston, brakeman, got his hand crushed last Sunday morning while coupling cars at Griffin Lake.

STOVES! STOVES!! Heating and Cooking Stoves and fixtures at H. N. Coursier's.

Dr. H. E. Hall, dentist, of Kamloops, will be in town on professional business for a few days from Tuesday next.

Mr. T. Needham and Miss E. Clarey were married at Donald on Tuesday of last week. They went west on their wedding tour.

The usual services in the Methodist Church will be conducted to-morrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. C. A. Procunier, Ph. B.

A large party from the American side came up by boat on Monday. They are going to take up homesteads in the neighborhood of Edmonton.

Rev. P. F. Langill, B. A., of Vernon, B. C., will conduct service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 2:30.

A postoffice was established at Fire Valley this week. P. O. Inspector Fletcher installed Mr. Oliver J. Vail as postmaster on Wednesday.

Messrs. T. W. Bain and McIntosh, who are ranching near Downie Creek, Big Bend, came down Thursday for supplies and left again yesterday. They will winter up there.

Mr. E. K. Francis, photographer, of Calgary, who spent several months in Revelstoke during 1891-2, is now at Golden, and recently photographed the school children at that place, making a most successful picture.

Tom Hennessey (partner of Andrew McPherson who was drowned two weeks ago) and Frank Sanders, who took a boat load of supplies as far as Downie Creek last week, came down on Thursday. Joe Hilslip also arrived down this week.

Five men left on Wednesday to work on the Rock Island placer claim on Gold Stream, Big Bend. Their names are H. S. Howard, Jack Letendre, Gus Hedstrom, Dugald McEachren and Pete Landre. They went up in two boats, taking over 3000 lbs. of provisions and will winter there.

Besides visiting different sections of his constituency before going to attend the coming session of the Legislature, Mr. Kellie took down with him outline maps of the Big Bend country, showing from above the junction of Canoe River with the Columbia down to Revelstoke, and also of the Fish Creek district. The maps were made by Mr. G. B. Nagle, than whom no one has a better knowledge of the topography of the Kootenays.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Brigade was held in the fire hall last night with the chief, W. M. Brown, in the chair, Mr. A. H. Holdich, acting as secretary. The entertainment committee presented their report, which was adopted. The committee reported in favor of holding a ball on Wednesday, Nov. 14, in aid of the brigade fund. It was decided to enforce the fine of 50c. against absentees.

The stray calves which were impounded last week for damaging a garden on Front street, were sold by auction on Monday last, Mr. A. H. Holdich, auctioneer. Mr. Wm. Vickers became the purchaser at $3.50 for the two. A case is being heard at the court house as we go to press, in which the reputed owner of the calves is being sued for damages over and above the $3.50. Details of the case will appear next week.

Application is to be made at the forthcoming Legislative Assembly for an Act to incorporate a company for constructing and operating a line of railway from some point on the North-east Arm to some point on Trout Lake in the Lardeau, with power to construct and operate branch lines of railway, telegraph and telephone lines; to build and operate steam or other vessels to run on the Arrow Lakes and Columbia River, and to build wharves and docks. Solicitors for the applicants are Messrs. Davis, Marshall, Macneill & Abbott, of Vancouver.

R. A. Fraser and dog arrived here from the lower country on Thursday.

Seventy-two bluejackets, time-expired men from H. M. S. Hyacinth at Esquimalt, passed here eastward Monday on their homeward journey. On Wednesday about 150 bluejackets and marines passed westward for Vancouver and Esquimalt to join H. M. S. Pheasant. They were all from Plymouth, England.

On Thursday, Magistrate Fraser listened to charges brought by Rd. Ramsey against two of his neighbors, all the parties being engaged in ranching a few miles down the river. Samuel Crowel was charged by the complainant with obstructing a roadway with fallen timber. In the opinion of the Court the charge was not proven and it was accordingly dismissed. Frank Julian was charged with trespass and the removal of some hay from Ramsey's premises. It was shown that the hay was obtained from Crowel, and this charge was also dismissed. Costs in both cases were assessed against the complainant.

KASLO NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KASLO, Oct. 30th.

A 1000-lb. sample of "Nonpareil" ore delivered here last week went 640 ozs. to the ton. The "Nonpareil" claim is in the Jackson basin, 25 miles from Kaslo.

George Hughes' old warehouse, which was destroyed by the floods, is being rebuilt for the storage of ore this winter. It is to be 80 ft. by 40 ft.

Work on the extension of the N. & F. S. Railway from Five-Mile Point to Nelson is progressing. The insertion of this link will make a route for ore avoiding the rapids on the Columbia below Robson.

The smelter at Pilot Bay is very nearly finished. G. O. Buchanan's sawmill is cutting and planing plank for ore chutes.

The Idaho, near Three Forks, belonging to G. W. Hughes, J. D. Farrell (Supt. of the G. N. Ry.) and others, is just now the biggest showing in the country, bar none. Fifteen feet of clean ore in the face of the tunnel; grade of ore 200 ozs. or better; 60 men at work at the mine; 60 more working on the road to connect with the railway. This is the mine that Mr. St. John was manager of last winter. St. John put up a little job with an ore buyer by which he got a warehouse receipt for 60 tons of ore at Three Forks, which was really not there. St. John got an advance upon the receipt, and was unable to get the ore from the mine to Three Forks. The buyer died suddenly in Spokane, supposed to have suicided. St. John skipped from Kaslo, but afterwards was arrested; sold his interest in the mine for a few thousands to make good his defalcations. J. D. Farrell was the lucky buyer.

Hang On! There'll be Money Enough By-and-By.

A friend of the editor's, and a prominent man in southern West Kootenay sends us the following encouraging legend:

"Hang on and keep out of debt, if you can, by the use of 'boiler plate' or otherwise. There'll be wealth enough come out of the district before the end of the century to create a fund upon which we can all retire."

Favorable Opinion of Revelstoke.

S. R. Reid was in town to-day on his way east to Fort Saskatchewan. Mr. Reid has been travelling three months in British Columbia and a special illustrated edition of Winnipeg *Saturday Night* will soon be issued, after which his impression of the Province will appear in pamphlet form. Mr. Reid says he is all the more firmly convinced after his travels that Revelstoke stands in line to be the greatest commercial town in the interior.

H.M.S. Cordelia, which is to relieve H.M.S. Champion on the Pacific station, is to be out of hand during the present financial year. Her refit is to cost £10,000.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

I am glad to see my hint re the library has been acted upon. There was a meeting in the courthouse last Saturday night to discuss the formation of a library and literary society. No great progress was made, but "a good beginning is half the battle," and I think something will come of it. The only trouble will be, perhaps, the location. The old library is entirely out of the question. Mr. Graham said if the new Government buildings were erected the library might be permanently domiciled in the present court house, probably rent free. But if the library is to wait for the new Government buildings the scheme may as well be put aside for another year at least. The old Presbyterian church would be too far away. Why not fit up the old post-office? It could be made as cosy as a nutshell.

* * *

I understand Mr. Robert Tapping has taken exception to a little paragraph of mine, published two weeks ago, concerning an interview between Mr. Laurier and a future member of parliament here. Now, while I am sorry Mr. Tapping has put the cap on his own head, I do not see on what grounds he does so. There are other men in town who professed to be candidates at the late election; other men who wear workman's garb sometimes; and these have just as much right to feel honored at being made prominent as Mr. Tapping has. No name, residence or occupation was mentioned, and I do not think Mr. Tapping would ever have imagined that he was the man alluded to unless some meddlers whose tongues are more fluent than their brains are level had not talked him into it. Mr. Tapping says he did not speak to Mr. Laurier that morning. The man I wrote about *did* speak to Mr. Laurier. Therefore I could not have meant Mr. Tapping. Moreover, I did not originate the story. It was told to me as a good joke, and as a good joke I wrote it. The party who narrated it was probably the very one who filled Mr. Tapping with the idea that Diogenes was writing about him. Let Mr. Tapping find out who originated the story, and he will find that it is one of those fondest of pulling the wool over his eyes. If Mr. Tapping's feelings are hurt I must say again that I am very sorry, as from what little I know of him I believe him to be a sincere, hardworking man; but no match for some of the smart Alecks who are patting him on the back. But if Mr. Tapping still thinks he is the hero of my paragraph I hope he will be satisfied with the knowledge that someone gets it every week. That's what I write for.

* * *

I see my paragraph anent the ill-feeling of the lower country against Revelstoke has brought out a reply from each of the papers published down river; and I must, in all fairness, say that in no case is that reply ill-natured or discourteous. This is a great improvement on the old days when Revelstoke and Nelson were the only towns in the district, and therefore rivals. It shows that the benign influences of time and tribulation have softened the asperities of editorial nature, or else that some other victim has become the target for the heavy artillery of vilification once brought to bear on this unoffending hamlet and its newspaper. I am glad to know the old intolerance is a thing of the past. It is better thus. Each town should feel nothing but brotherly regard for the others and each newspaper should join hands in the common cause of building up this grand district of ours. Revelstoke feels proud of the Slocan, although New Denver and Three Forks may feel that they alone have the right to boast of it; and although the famous Silver King is almost at Nelson's back door, yet we are proud to know that such a mine is in West Kootenay. Let us all, then, bury the hatchet, and from now on strive to speak and write well of each other; let our aim be the progress of the whole district, and not each section for itself and the vilification of all the rest. I have spoken, my brothers.

* * *

The Tennis Club framed ten rules for the guidance of its members, but none of these rules prohibit playing on the court on a Sunday. It is not quite the thing for young people returning from Sunday-school to see members of the club, with their racquets and balls, playing tennis as if the day were one of the other six. But this was the case last Sunday afternoon, and, I am told, has also been the case on previous Sundays. Of course, the officers of the club may be entirely ignorant of the court being used on the Sabbath day, and I write to inform them of it.

* * *

It is a pity the owner of two white cows, which are continually straying around the streets of the lower town does not look after his property, and if he cannot keep them at home, at least drive them to a pasture where they will not be stoned and otherwise ill-treated. There is no law in this town, nor in any other town in the province not a municipality, making it legal to impound any animal straying in any part of the townsite, nor for entering a garden or enclosure where the fence is not constructed according to the requirements of the law, and I should say there was no legal right to punish cattle by stoning them because they are on the street. But a man who owns milch cows should have regard enough for the animals to prevent their straying where they will be made a target of by every mischievous boy that comes along, and in some instances grown men, too. It sickens me to see dumb animals stoned. A stick would not be so liable to knock an eye out.

* * *

It makes me tired. The ostentatious modesty assumed by some people is sickening. They hold up their hands with holy horror at what *they* consider the improper discussion of certain events in the public press. These goody-goody people are now wagging their tongues at the impropriety of the school teacher in publishing a few facts about the late episode at the school and the contiguity of the boys' and girls' closets. Bah! If a thing is wrong it is wrong, and should be remedied, and how can it be remedied unless it is made known? Had I not called attention to it the evil would be going on now. Evil is all the more evil for being kept hidden. Bring it forth to the light of day and it dies. As for the school teacher publishing it, that *would* be a joke. Let me inform those good people that Mr. Laing knew no more about the publication of those paragraphs than the man in the moon. Put the onus on the right shoulders. Find Diogenes, the man with a lantern, who could probably publish some other extremely unpalatable facts.

In consideration of the fact that some people have taken umbrage at certain remarks which have appeared in this column from time to time, Diogenes has decided to take a holiday. The resentment and threats of parties who have bumped against Diogenes' lantern have nothing whatever to do with this resolve. But the fact of the matter is that several inoffensive and unoffending citizens have been picked on as the author of these articles—men who have never written a line for the paper, and probably never will—and to prevent further annoyance and inconvenience to these good people, and to allow them to live out their lives without the ever-haunting fear of sudden dissolution, Diogenes has decided to extinguish his lantern, wipe his pen, close his ink bottle and retire to the shelter and obscurity of his tub.—Farewell!

[The above effusion is characteristic of our friend Diogenes. Rather than be the cause of annoyance to anyone he will cease attacking the crying evils which everywhere abound. He has always endeavored to be fair, honest and straightforward in his criticism, and we believe that his scribblings have been of some public benefit. Some day, we hope, he may be induced to re-light his lantern and dip his pen in the ink once more, as we shall find it difficult to fill our local columns during the dull period coming without the help of Diogenes.—EDITOR.]

The River Bank Appropriations.

We are indebted to Mr. Mara for the information that probably all differences between the Provincial and Dominion Governments in regard to the protection of the river bank at Revelstoke have been removed. The information is contained in a telegram from Sir John Thompson, which also states that Mr. Gamble, the Dominion engineer, has received instructions from Ottawa. It may therefore be expected that the plans of the engineers will be soon in process of execution.

Struck a Rich Pocket.

Reports received this week from the Vandall mine on French Creek, are to the effect that they have struck it rich in a "pot hole" from which over $1,000 was taken last week, and is still yielding gold. Four men are working this claim, which is owned by Frank Vandall and A. L. Beaton.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a line of railway from some point on the North-East Arm of the Upper Arrow Lake to some point on Trout Lake, in the District of West Kootenay, with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines; to build and operate steam or other vessels to run on the Arrow Lakes and Columbia River and on Trout Lake; and also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and steam or other vessels, and to build wharves and docks, 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 30th day of October, 1894.

DAVIS, MARSHALL,
MACNEILL & ABBOTT,
Solicitors for Applicants.

KOOTENAY'S NEWSPAPERS.

[BY DIOGENES.]

On Selkirk's snowy mountains,
In Lardeau's golden sand,
At Hot Springs' steamy fountains
And Slocan's silvery strand,
The wealth for æons hidden
Neath glacier, rock and soil
Now to the world is given
By the *Prospector's* toil.

In Kootenay's lonely passes,
Where foamy torrents gleam
Through hoary, moss-grown masses
Of timber, sombre green,
The footsteps of the *Miner*
Are trending to the *Ledge*.
No prospect can be finer
Than rich veins' outcropp'd edge.

In Big Bend's rugged canyons
A *Golden Era* dawns,
And seekers after Mammon
Are thick as chess-board pawns.
Yes, better *Times* are coming!
Our *Tribune* gives the hail—
"Mining will soon be humming!"
Thanks to *The Kootenay Mail*.

Northwest Elections.

From the returns at present to hand of the elections in the Northwest, which took place on Wednesday, it appears that the Government has been sustained by a slightly increased majority. Dr. Brett is returned for Banff with a majority of 75. Calgary East, Bannerman, 34 majority; Calgary West, Critchley, 24 majority; Medicine Hat, Fearon, 50 majority; Regina South, Mowatt, 69 majority; Regina North, Brown, 175 majority.

Death of Mr. Mercier.

Hon. Honore Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, died at 8.30 Tuesday morning. The end came peacefully and he passed away apparently without suffering. Since the middle of August his case has been called hopeless by medical men. He suffered from diabetes, aggravated by other complications, and his body was reduced from a once robust form to a mere skeleton. He was visited on Monday night by Mr. Laurier. The funeral took place yesterday. Many messages of sympathy were received by the family from all parts of the United States and Canada.

REVELSTOKE FIRE BRIGADE.

A GRAND BALL will be held on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. Full particulars next week.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. E. HALL, of Kamloops, will be in Revelstoke for a few days from the 6th of November, staying at the Victoria Hotel.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

FREDERICK FRASER is a Justice of the Peace for this town, and as such is supposed to be a leading light in the matter of civility and good breeding. For five months he owed me $7.50 for a pair of boots and I never dunned him for the money. Later on I owed him $3 for milk, and because I could not make it convenient to pay him at once he threatened to sue me and called me a "Club-footed bilk." I can't help my feet. I leave it to the public to judge whether this man is fit to be a magistrate.

SAMUEL BICKERTON.

Revelstoke, Nov. 1st, 1894.

WEST KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Court of Revision and Appeal, under the Assessment Act, will be held in the Court House, Revelstoke, on Wednesday, the 5th day of December, A.D. 1894, at ten o'clock a.m., by N. Fitzstubbs, Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal.

J. D. GRAHAM.
Assessor.

Revelstoke, B.C., Nov. 2nd, 1894.

SOUTH SEA LEGENDS ON FIRE.

A Whale and an Air Dragon Each Believed to Have Originated Flame.

The South Sea Islanders tell a curious story of the origin of fire. If they are to be believed, says the St. Louis Republic, they came in possession of that useful element in the following manner: A great whale was once washed ashore upon one of their islands during the prevalence of a terrible hurricane. The monster became entangled in a grove of tallow trees (a species of evergreens whose branches easily ignite), and while gnashing his teeth in his impotent rage, struck off a spark which lighted the grove and consumed both trees and whale. Fires which are said to have been perpetuated since the day of the "great whale fire" may yet be seen burning in many parts of the island.

Another fire legend, believed in by the inhabitants of the islands to the north of the ones in which the "great whale fire" is preserved, is to the effect that a great air dragon (probably lightning) breathed upon a tallow tree and set its branches on fire. From the coals left from this fire they learned of its great value, and have ever since used the element for domestic purposes and in their religious ceremonies. They also have a tradition that the time will come when the dragon will return for the fire, and that no man will be able to withstand him and save the sacred spark except he be a person born with pink eyes, fair skin and white hair. For this reason the birth of an albino is always hailed as a good omen, and his or her person guarded with jealous care, so as to preserve life to its utmost limit. Marionette mentions seeing a "fire god" or "fire guard" (albino) while on his visit to the islands, who was believed to be at least 150 years old, and who had always been provided for by the tribe.

Reffinesque, who made South Sea Island myths and legend a study for years, is of the opinion that the return of the dragon for his fire is symbolic of death and the flight of the spirit.

Science and Soap Bubbles.

Why is it that the colors of a soap bubble change as the film gradually alters in thickness? Another cause of color is here involved—that of interference. If a stone be thrown into a smooth pond a circular wave is produced, gradually widening toward the edge of the pond; if a second stone be thrown into the pond a second wave will be produced, which will influence the first.

If the stones are dropped in simultaneously at the same spot the waves will just be doubled in height; and if the second stone be thrown in exactly half a wave length behind the first the motion of the wave will be destroyed.

Similarly with light; when light impinges on the soap bubble part of it, it is reflected from the exterior surface, and part enters the film and is reflected from the interior surface.

This latter portion traverses the water medium between the two surfaces twice, and is therefore kept behind the first reflected ray. The two sets of waves interfere with each other, and produce a colored light instead of a white light. Other waves, again, may destroy each other and extinguish the light.

Some of the constituent colors of the impinging white light—formed by their passage through the film—interfere so as to destroy each other, while others remain unaffected. As the film diminishes in thickness, the colors must necessarily vary.

In this way is accounted for the marvelous variety of beauty and colors in the bubble, iridiscence of oil upon water, tempered with the gaudiness of some insect's wings.—Longman's.

Oldest of All Games.

Chess players with a turn for the history of their strategic amusement will be interested to learn that all the hypotheses as to the origin of the game have suddenly been "mated" by a recent extraordinary discovery in Egypt. It was generally assumed until now that the ancient Indians had invented chess; that it was introduced from India to Persia in the sixth century, and that by the Arabs, and thus in consequence of the Crusaders it spread from east to west.

It is true that the Chinese—who invented many things in time long ago, but which had afterwards to be reinvented in Europe—assert that they can trace chess in their own country to about 200 years before our era. Now there can certainly be no doubt that in the character of the figures at present used, and in some of the words connected with the game—such as "shack" (shaw) and "matt," or mate—an Indian, Persian and Arabic influence is traceable.

But here comes news of the latest excavations on the pyramid fields of Sakkara, which have brought to light a wall painting on which a high official is represented as playing chess with a partner at the time of the government of King Teta, who belonged to the sixth dynasty. Prof. Brugsch, correcting this chronology, puts it back to still greater antiquity, namely to the year 3300 B. C. So that chess would have been known in the once mysterious land of Mizraim something like 5,200 years ago.—New York Sun.

The Wealth of the Nations.

An estimate regarded as reliable places the aggregate wealth of leading countries at the following figures: United States, $60,475,000,000; Great Britain, $43,600,000,000; France, $40,300,000,000; Germany, $31,600,000,000; Russia, $21,715,000,000; Austria, $18,065,000,000; Italy, $11,755,000,000. No other nation is credited with more than $10,000,000,000. The next in rank to Italy is Spain, with 37,965,000,000, while Greece, the last and lowest in this classification, is given but $1,055,000,000.

Tobacco and Muscular Effort.

Two eminent English physicians, Dr. Warren Lombard and Dr. Vaughan Harley, have recently made an important series of experiments regarding the influence of tobacco on muscular effort. They find that moderate smoking, in one accustomed to it, neither increases the capacity for work nor retards the approach of fatigue; though, in some cases, it may slightly diminish muscular power and hasten the time in which fatigue overcomes the system.

DANGERS OF CHICKEN-RAISING.

Narrow Escape of a Guileless Youth About to Embark in the Enterprise.

An elderly man and a young man were sitting on the veranda conversing.

"Yes," said the young man, "I am going into chicken-farming. I am convinced that there is no business in the world in which there is more money, to be made. I have figured on it, and I think I know what I can do. Why, look at the way they increase. In four or five years I"——

"My friend," said the old man, "I have had experience in the business. Be warned; do not embark in it. You know not what you do."

"What!" said the young man, "have you tried it and failed?"

"I mean to tell you that I tried it and gave it up," answered the other. "I got ten hens, intending to get rich, as you propose doing. I installed them in a coop and awaited returns. But before they had laid an egg I happened to pick up a pencil and a bit of paper and do some calculating. At a low estimate I saw that each of my hens could raise three broods the first summer.

"Allowing for one bad egg in each sitting, there would be twelve chicks to each brood. Calling half of them pullets, this would give six to each brood, or eighteen to each hen for the season, or 180 for the entire flock. Adding my original ten, I would have 190 hens at the end of the first summer. Figuring at the same ratio, I saw that I would have 3,610 at the end of the second summer.

"I was encouraged and went on to find that I would have 68,599 when the third summer closed. I sharpened my pencil, and bent over my paper with feverish interest. The fourth summer, I discovered, would leave me with 1,303,210 likely hens.

"When the autumn leaves of the fifth dying summer whould swirl about me I would have 24,760,990 cacklers. Another year of joys and sorrows—my sixth—would find me surrounded by 470,458,810 live and enterprising hens. Once again, when the seventh summer should fade into glorious autumn, I found that a matter of 8,938,717,390 distinct hens and a rooster or two would be with me in the gallinaceous flesh. The inspiring figures for the eighth year I have forgotten, as, likewise, I have those of the ninth.

"I only know I found that at the end of ten years I would have more prime hens than there was space for on the surface of the globe, counting the Arctic regions and supposing roosts across all rivers and twenty fowls in each tree. I was dumfounded.

"But I did not hesitate. I saw what I owed to the human race. I seized an axe and hurried to the coop. My boy, I loved those hens, but I loved humanity more; and I led them to the block like a Spartan, and chopped off their heads. I breathed more freely when it was all over, and the horrible vision was gone of the whole earth four feet deep in hens, and every blessed one of them cackling. Young man, do not go into the chicken business; it leads to awful things."

The young man started up. "Great Cæsar!" he exclaimed. "I won't. I did not realize what I was doing.—Harper's Magazine.

A Crow That Dreams.

Wes Hearn has a crow, and he is the gawkiest, oddest, ugliest, but withal, the smartest bird one ever saw. He has learned the accomplishments of men so well that he now dreams—actually has nightmares.

The crow, during his odd hours of willing and luxurious captivity, has dug a hole in the wall, in which he deposits dainty morsels for the future when his appetite is not satiated.

Yesterday, in his hole in the wall he carefully placed two pieces of cheese and three bits of meat, all the while casting a furtive eye to windward to see that no one learned the secret of his hiding place.

This done, he ruffled his feathers, drew his neck down into them and, standing on one foot, went fast asleep. Perhaps the immense quantity of cheese, which he had gorged himself with half an hour before gave him indigestion, for he had a nightmare right on the spot.

Suddenly he woke up and the air was rent with "Squawk! squawk! squawk!" in quick succession. He danced over in a flurry of excitement to his hole in the wall and jammed his bill in it three times. Everything was there. Nothing had been stolen. He sidled over to his perch, scratched his bill with his foot in a meditative way, as much as to say: "Well, I'll be——," and, ruffling his feathers into a muff, drew himself into them, supported the whole on one leg and was soon "away in the land of nod.—Florida Times-Union.

Transparent Bricks for Hothouses.

Experiments with glass building bricks were begun in 1891, by M. Falconnier, an architect of Lyons. These bricks are hollow, being blown like bottles, and are given forms such as cubes, hexagons, etc., that permit of ready laying. A bituminous cement, with a base of asphalt, is used with them. The bricks serve as double windows, giving protection against both cold and heat; they are good insulators of humidity and noise, and they lend themselves readily to the decoration of buildings, either by their form or color. Many applications are foreseen. The bricks are neater than marble in most markets, and especially adapted for baths, halls, hothouses, hospitals, refrigerating establishments, and buildings in which absence of windows would be an advantage. A hothouse of glass bricks is of about ordinary cost, saves fuel and resists hail.—Ashton (England) Reporter.

Suez Canal Trade.

Three thousand three hundred and forty-one ships, of 7,659,060 tons, passed through the Suez canal in 1893, yielding $58,000,000 in dues. Three thousand and eighty-two of the ships, or 92½ per cent, passed through by night. As to the nationality of the vessels, the English were 2,405; German, 272; French, 190; Dutch, 178; Austro-Hungarian, 71; Italian, 67; Norwegian, 50; Ottoman, 34; Spanish, 29; Russian, 24; Portuguese, 10; Egyptian, 5; American, 3; Belgian, 1; Brazilian, 1; Japanese, 1.

MISSING LINKS.

Asphalt is taken from a lake of pitch in the Island of Trinidad.

The best bricks in the world are made by the tribes of Central Asia.

Pneumatic tires have been found very serviceable on hospital ambulances.

In England householders have to pay a tax on each male servant in their employ.

Street bands are not permitted in Germany unless they accompany processions.

The average number of persons to a dwelling house at the last United States census was 5.45.

A recent Berkshire, Pa., funeral was graced by the presence of a mourner on a bicycle.

The Japanese now make tennis racquets.

A Spanish musician has devised a system of musical notation by which the flat and sharp system is done away with.

In China a man who killed his father was executed and along with him his schoolmaster for not having taught him better.

German civil engineers will erect a monument in Berlin to the memory of Dr. Werner von Siemens, the famous electrician and inventor.

Nearly two-thirds of all the letters carried by the postal service of the world are written, sent to and read by English speaking people.

The most easily digested meats are cold mutton, mutton chops, venison, tenderloins, sirloins, steak, lamb chops, roast beef, rabbit and chicken.

Scientific cleanliness is to be promoted in French schoolrooms by boiled drinking water, damp cloths instead of dry dusters and brooms, and an antiseptic cleaning once a week.

The Berlin Royal Library has acquired a Semitic manuscript by a Hebrew doctor of the fourteenth century which promises to throw much light on the history of medicine.

The largest death rate of any city in the world, from the use of alcohol, is recorded in Stockholm, the Swedish capital. The number of deaths from this cause is ninety in 1,000.

A jury at Wabash, Ind., acquitted a conductor charged with "knocking down." The principal witness against the accused was a "spotter," and the jury refused to believe him.

A drop of oil of vitriol is used by some persons in the water bucket these hot days. Some persons acidulate drinking water with sulphuric acid and others lime juice or oatmeal.

The ramie fiber is tough and wears well. It is said that in China, where it is used for making clothing, it lasts so well that children frequently wear the clothes which their grandparents wore when children.

It is known that trees have attained the following ages: Elm, 335 years; cypress, 350; ivy, 450; larch, 570; chestnut, 600; orange, 630; palm, 650; olive, 700; oriental plane, 720; cedar, 800; lime, 1,100; oak, 1,300; yew, 2,800.

A Kentucky calf, one day old, performed a wonderful feat of jumping from a cliff to a river below, a distance of 500 feet, without rumpling a hair. The calf was taken down the river and hauled home in a wagon, safe and sound.

The consumption of alcohol per inhabitant in the various countries of the world is: Germany, 11 quarts per inhabitant; Austria-Hungary, 6.39; Belgium, 8.86; United States, 5; France, 8.07; Italy, 1.97; Holland, 9; Russia, 6.3; Switzerland, 6; Great Britain, 5.42.

"You may buy everything I have on for $10.75," said a young man in neat outing costume. Then he summed up his apparel as follows: Hat, 75 cents; coat, $2; cotton shirt, $1.50; cotton duck trousers, $1; shoes, $3; necktie, stockings and underwear, $1.75; belt, 75 cents; total, $10.75.

The Russian newspapers recently spread the report that the ministries of agriculture and imperial lands intended to employ women in the work of their departments. The result was a mass of petitions from women, and it took a denial in one of the official papers to convince the ladies that they had disturbed themselves uselessly.

Japan laments the decrease of foreign visitors, who formerly spent so much money in the country. Since the agitation about the treaties has aroused a regular antiforeign feeling, people are afraid to go to that country lest they be molested in traveling. Their absence makes a considerable difference in the profits of curio-sellers and dealers in embroideries and all kinds of art objects.

Biddy Sitting on Five Kittens.

An attendant at the Rome State Custodial Asylum a day or two ago found a hen with singular maternal tastes. The hen had shown a great predilection to sit and was finally found on a nest in the barn. The attendant took her out of the nest and was amazed to find that she had been sitting on five wee kittens. The hen evinced so strong an affection for her queer family that it was almost impossible to keep her away from the nest. In spite of the pains taken she was back on the nest again the next day, but all except one of the kittens had been taken away. It is supposed that someone moved the kittens to their home and, after driving the mother away, adopted them as her own, and that when she was taken off the nest the old cat carried all but one of her kittens away.—Rome (N.Y.) Sentinel.

Origin of the Word Honeymoon.

It was formerly a custom among Teutonic nations to drink a liquor made from honey, and called hydromel, for a moving age (a month) after the wedding feast; hence the name "honeymoon." The Teutons knew very little about treacle, as we learn that the name Teutoni was given, 230 B.C., to a race of people who had long been settled in the country, and in the provinces which are now known respectively as Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, but which were then known respectively as Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, but which were then known collectively as the Chersonesus Cimbrica. The Teutons may even have brought the custom to England with them when they came over the Kimmerian Bosphorus about 690 B.C.

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