The Kootenay Mail.

Vol. 1.—No. 32. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., NOVEMBER 17, 1894. $2.00 a Year.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY NOV 19 1894 VICTORIA, B. C.

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 It is in your power to give us very material help by sending in scraps of mining news which would otherwise remain unpublished.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.

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Another Big Railway Scheme.

The Canada *Gazette* contains notice of application to Parliament for the incorporation of a company to build a railway from Quebec to Port Simpson on the Pacific coast, with power to make connections with Montreal, and a deep-water harbor on Hudson Bay, and to work a vessel transportation service in connection with the same, and to operate telegraph lines along the railway.

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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.

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.

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.

AROUND KASLO.

The Kaslo correspondent of the *Spokesman-Review* says: If anyone who was a transient or resident in Kaslo during its boom days of less than two years ago thinks the place is dead or deserted because they have turned their backs upon it, they are laboring under a mistake. The fire of last February and the floods of May and June did much to contract the size of the rapidly built town and some ugly scars are yet in sight to mar the natural beauty of a favored site for a little city on the wave dashed shores of old Kootenay Lake.

This fall a number of new buildings are being erected in the burned district. Fletcher & Fletcher have rebuilt the Grand Central Hotel, T. A. Garland, the drygoods man, has built a handsome two storey frame; the Byers Hardware Co. occupy a fine building on the opposite side of the street from the old store. The agency of the Bank of Montreal, Chisholm's grocery and other business houses occupy new sites on upper Front street and a new business block is approaching completion on the lot below where the Coeur d'Alene Hotel stood in ante-fire times. John Keen's two storey building, at the corner of Third and Front streets, is occupied as the district Government recording office, telegraph office and residence. H. Geigerich has rebuilt his warehouse and will erect a much larger store than the temporary quarters he has been occupying since the fire.

Quite a strike of dry silver ore has been recently made on Blue Ridge creek. Three assays gave 1,800 ozs. It has long been claimed that the dry ore belt to the north of Watson carries its course well toward Kootenay Lake, and the recent find appears to bear out this theory. It is quite well demonstrated that plenty of dry ore will be at hand when a local market is established to use such a product, and that the smelting plant at Pilot Bay can secure all that is necessary to mix with the galena ores.

The ores of Jackson basin and Creek, Whitewater, Lyle, Bear, Spring, Twelve Mile, Blue Ridge creeks and the south fork of Kaslo river must necessarily gravitate to Kootenay Lake. There has been much activity in all these sections during the past season; many new finds have been made and large quantities of ore exposed.

It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 tons will be the output of the Slocan mines during the coming shipping season. At least half, and possibly two-thirds, will go out over the Nelson & Fort Shepard and Spokane & Northern. Mr. H. G. Stimmel, formerly of Spokane but now resident freight agent for Mr. D. C. Corbin, is very diligent in rustling up business for the lines he represents and no doubt will have the main bulk of this traffic.

The snow is gradually creeping down from the summits of the higher mountains towards the shores of the lake, so that by another month at the farthest the raw-hider and the mule-skinner will be busy keeping the ore moving from mine to steamboat.

Reported Sale of the Sultana Mine.

It is generally understood in mining circles that the negotiations which have been in progress for some time for the sale of Lake of the Woods mining properties to an English syndicate have resulted in the disposal of the Sultana mine for a figure considerably over $200,000. General Wilkinson is said to be at the head of the syndicate. The Sultana mine, which is only now in the development stage, has been turning out between $1,000 and $1,200 weekly from a single shaft for some time past.

Mortally Wounded While Hunting.

Nelson *Tribune:* A man named John Keppler, was mortally wounded while hunting along with Gus Adams at the lower end of Kootenay lake on Thursday afternoon. The shot entered one leg above the knee and ranged up into the body. Adams rowed the wounded man to the reclamation works, reaching there at 4 o'clock on Friday morning. He was taken aboard the steamer Nelson on Friday afternoon, and the wound was dressed by Eli Smith, the steward of the boat. At Bonner's Ferry the doctor who examined the wound said it was mortal and that death would surely result.

Better Read This.

A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; steal a ride on the blind end of a baggage car or sit near the door of a church to save the interest of his money till the conductor of the collection plate comes round; stop his watch nights to save the wear or tear; leave his 'i' or 't' without a dot or cross to save the ink; or pasture geese on his grandmother's grave, but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to a fellow who will withhold the payment of his newspaper subscription.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Edmonton *Times* has suspended publication.

The first number of the South Edmonton *News* will shortly make its appearance.

The by-law granting Hull Bros., of Calgary, a bonus of $5,000 for the tannery business was passed by a large majority.

In London, Eng., last week, Justice Romer handed down a decision in the MacArthur-Forrest cyanide of gold extraction process litigation against the owners of the patent. The process is also patented and in use in America.

Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Premier, left London for Paris last Saturday on important business. He said that on his return he might be able to make public what had been done in regard to Dominion affairs.

A company has been formed to resuscitate the *Calgary Herald* and publish daily and weekly editions. The officers of the new company are Harry Symons, president; Hon. J. H. Lougheed, vice, and John A. Reed, editor and manager.

Father Schrofelle, a well known Omaha priest, became violently insane at the Millard House, in that city, last Friday. He had a revolver and declared he was the Emperor of Germany and would kill anyone who approached him, unless of equal rank.

A man reached Kalispell from Tobacco Plains, B.C., 90 miles north, bringing news of a murder. The bearer of the message was a Polander, who could not speak English. He had an envelope upon the back of which was written: "Tell the sheriff to come at once; man murdered here." No further particulars were received.

Would this be Allowed in the States?

The Victoria correspondent of the Winnipeg *Commercial*, speaking of the halibut fishery, says: "The New England Company have shipped 20,000 lbs. to the United States markets and the American Company 30,000 lbs. The New England Co. have dismissed all their Canadian connections and are running the business entirely on Canadian capital and with United States employes. The first cargo of the New England Co. was 90,000 lbs. of fish, on which, after paying all expenses, they cleared $3,000 which was immediately sent out of the country. The American halibut company have several British Columbia stockholders, but the heaviest stockholders are also in the States and are drawing the lion's share of dividends. The halibut industry as it is now carried on is very remunerative. The New England Co., at present making so much money, put up $2,000 in actual cash for running expenses. They were reimbursed by their first trip, besides which they had $1,000 to the good. Their running expenses have since been paid with the proceeds from the sale of fish in the local markets."

The Monster Canadian Cheese.

Writing of the cheese exhibition at the recent dairy show at Islington, London, the *Live Stock Journal* remarks: The great cheese, which was one of the wonders of the World's Fair at Chicago last year, was made from one week's milk of more than 22,000 cows, and weighed ten tons. This cheese ultimately found its way, as most great things seem to do, to this country, and in the hands of Mr. Jubal Webb, of Kensington, its fame has been greatly extended. The great wrought-iron vat and the massive lorry by whose means it was moved about were in the dairy show, to be seen of everybody, and also a considerable remnant of the great cheese itself, being placed on exhibition by Mr. Jubal Webb. It is now more than two years since the cheese was made, and it has kept good in an extraordinary manner considering that it passed through those months of tropical heat in the Chicago Fair, and ran the gauntlet of Arctic cold in a Canadian winter. The cheese is sharp to the tongue, but it is sound and of good quality, while in its youth the flavor must have been of a high order of merit.

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40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

In response to the sincere desire expressed by many of your readers, Diogenes has returned to his scribbling, like a dog to his bone. It has been a great surprise and gratification to me to know that my poor efforts have received such widespread approval, not only amongst the more sensible of your readers, but also in the columns of several of your contemporaries. I am afraid that some friends and supporters of the *Mail* have rated my writings a little too high, and that my later productions will, in consequence, appear flat and stale. Be this as it may, I am greatly encouraged by such signs of approval as has reached me in my lowly retreat, and henceforth I do not think I shall be scared by "the vaporings of our old women," as your correspondent last week puts it. "Constant Reader" will accept my thanks.

* * *

So there's a man layin' for me! "One who noes" does not say what this party is laying. A man may lay bricks, or lay down the law, but it takes a hen to lay eggs, and I do not at present require any other kind of laying done for me. In the words of the immortal Shakspere, I can only say to "One who noes," "Lay on, Macduff!"

* * *

The complaint known as land hunger appears to have attacked some of our citizens pretty badly. The land north of the railway track, which was surveyed and staked out in five-acre blocks two or three years ago, is being "taken up" by some enterprising parties, prominent and otherwise, who desire to have the "first pick." Houses, cottages and chicken ranches have been erected with the idea that when the land is put up at auction no one will bid against those in possession, this being a recognized custom in this part of the country. But I have it on the most reliable authority that, in case the Dominion Government wins, this land will not be sold by auction, but will be offered first to the people of Revelstoke at a certain price. Speculators will not be able to get hold of it before our people have had the refusal of it.

* * *

Premier Davie, who returned from Ottawa last week, says he is confident the Dominion Government will recognize the validity of the patents issued by the Provincial Government to all lands within the railway belt. Revelstoke townsite is in the railway belt, and Farwell obtained a patent for it from the Provincial Government. Therefore, if the Premier is confident that Provincial titles to *all* lands in the railway belt will be recognized by the Dominion Government, what's the matter with our going to work on the basis that Farwell wins? If this be so, some of us had better be setting our house in order preparatory to the threatened notice to quit.

* * *

How it will go with the squatters I have mentioned above I do not pretend to know. Farwell would probably resurvey the land and plat it for townsite lots. Those having the longest purses would get the most land, and if speculators from the coast offered more than local buyers, of course the speculators would have it—and hold it for a rise, as speculators always do. Thus the land would remain for years, perhaps, as it is now, covered with bush and fallen timber. I am a philosopher, not a prophet, and my prognostications may be wrong. I hope they are. I do not wish to put a damper on enterprise, whatever shape it takes; not even on local land grabbing.

* * *

What has become of the Douglas street committee and the balance-sheet that was promised us so long ago? It is now about a year since the citizens' money was expended, and unless someone stirs up the gentleman who had the handling of that money, there is every likelihood that another year will be allowed to elapse before the financial statement is published. To say the least, this is very poor management, and the committee should see to it that there is no further delay. I have been asked, on more than one occasion, what became of the tools purchased by the committee when the work was commenced. Until very recently I did not know that any tools had been purchased. I understood that each workman provided his own, and what other equipment was needed was borrowed from the Government Agent. But, of course, if any of the money was spent in purchasing tools it will be made clear in the forthcoming statement, as well as the ultimate fate of such tools.

* * *

In one of your editorials the other day you bewail the shortness of ready money in this town, and give as a

(Continued on page 3.)

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Six Tenders Opened at Ottawa, but the Figures are not Made Public.

The proposals for the making, laying and maintenance of the Pacific cable were opened at Ottawa, last Friday, by Hon. Mckenzie Bowell, assisted by Mr. Sanford Fleming, and Mr. W. H. Mercer, of the Colonial Office, England. The definite proposals were six in number, as follow:

1. Francis A. Bower, of 3 King's Arms Yard, London.

2. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, of 38 Old Broad street, London.

3. Messrs. Siemens Bros., 12 Queen Anne's Gate, London.

4. The Fowler-Waring Cable Company, of 32 Victoria street, London.

5. W. T. Henley, Telegraph Works Company, of 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon street, London.

6. The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Company, of 100 Cannon street, London.

These are the chief cable manufacturing and construction companies of the world, and their proposals indicate a thorough examination of the great project. Their offers are of the most satisfactory character. They apply to each of the eight routes proposed and in every case are below the estimates made by Mr. Sanford Fleming, and already made public. Mr. Bowell did not think it advisable to make the figures public at present. One very noticeable feature of the tenders is that none of them make any difference in the routes by way of Neckar Island as compared with that of Fanning Island, so that the consent of the Hawaiian and United States Governments is not of so much importance as it was thought it might be.

Wintry Weather Outside of British Columbia.

Very severe weather has been experienced nearly all over the Dominion east of the Rocky Mountains.

At Halifax and St. John there have been severe snowstorms. In the latter city the storm disorganized street car, electric light and other wires, and the poles fell under the weight of ice.

Four of the crew of the Annie M. Pride were drowned by the vessel going ashore in the gale at Bear Cove, near Halifax.

Trains arriving at Montreal from both east and west have brought six inches of snow on the car roofs.

Two days of a cold snap at Winnipeg proved sufficient to cover the Red River with ice and open the skating season. Near Ogilvie's mill a number of boys were skating. The ice was by no means safe, but no casualties are reported.

At Calgary two boys broke through the ice while skating, and one was drowned.

Rain and snowstorms have been raging in Northern Ohio, on Lake Michigan and all over Wisconsin, greatly impeding traffic. Several wrecks are reported on the lakes.

Fell Down the Shaft.

At Lethbridge, Alberta, last Friday, a miner named Ralston was killed in No. 1 shaft. The day shift was leaving work and eight men were ascending in the cage, when by some means Ralston was crushed between the cage and the wall of the shaft, and fell to the bottom, about 80 feet. In falling he grasped the sleeve of a lad named Webster, who was prevented from being dragged over by another occupant of the cage. The noise of a falling pail and the thud of the body striking the bottom warned those who were waiting there that something had happened, and the signal was at once given to stop the engine. Ralston was picked up dead. He came from Nebraska, where he leaves a wife and child.

May Lose His Head.

The *Zukunft*, a German newspaper, has created a sensation by drawing a parallel between the Kaiser and Charles I. of England, and predicts that the German ruler will meet a fate similar to that of the English king if he persists in his King Charles methods of claiming that the people must blindly concede in his policy for which he holds himself responsible to God alone. The paper expresses hope that Chancellor Von Hohenlohe may be able to dispel the Kaiser's illusion that a modern people can be treated as a plaything.

Telephonic communication has just been established between Vancouver and Seattle.

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

The Kootenay Mail

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1894.

CLAIM JUMPING.

CLAIM JUMPING is not very prevalent in West Kootenay, but now and again a man with no more conscience than a housefly attempts to make a legal steal of some developed mining property in connection with which he has discovered some flaw in the title. Of the two or three cases which have occurred in Kootenay not one has been successful; on the contrary, in every case the jumper has not only been defeated in court, but has received such a roasting at the hands of the judge and such contempt from his fellow men that he has been glad to quit the country. The man Granger who made such a sneaking attempt to get possession of the Bobbie Burns mine after the owners had spent $15,000 in developing it has met with his just reward, and the contumely which he will receive at the hands of mining men, wherever he is known, will probably drive him to other fields. This is as it should be. We want no claim jumpers here. Judge Crease shows his contempt for the species when he says: "They are the parasites which always hang about rich mining camps."

BOLDLY ASKS FOR IT.

OUR friend, the Nelson *Tribune*, is nothing if not original. Its originality was never better exemplified than in its last issue. After poking a little fun at Mr. J. A. Mara, M.P., its turns around and makes an ingenious bid for Government pap by the flimsy old method of "Codlin's your friend, not Short." It says:

John Andrew poses as a Protectionist, and hopes to secure a return to Parliament by the men who believe that the protection system is the best one for Canada. As the *Tribune* is the only straight-out Protection newspaper in the province, Mr. Mara will, no doubt, define his views through its columns, and not through the columns of Free Trade papers like the Kamloops *Sentinel* and the Nelson *Miner*.

"John Andrew" not only *poses* as a Protectionist, but he *is* a Protectionist as long as the United States remain so highly protected, conscientiously believing that to open our markets free to our neighbors while theirs is closed to us would ruin most Canadian industries and drive our population to the other side. Evidently the *Tribune* has no faith in Mr. Mara's sincerity, since it states that he only *poses* as a Protectionist. To our esteemed contemporary this may appear to be quite the proper thing, but to more modest journals and, we believe, to most newspaper readers it seems to be nothing more nor less than a "hold-up," a bold attempt to force Mr. Mara into what may, later on, become an untenable position. But we believe that gentleman has too much discernment to be caught with the chaff so bunglingly strewn in front of the snare. Such sentiments published in any other paper would be thought in exceeding bad taste, and even in the *Tribune*, which appears to have thrown discretion to the winds, it is a trifle too glaring. But times are hard, and the pap so stingily doled out to this province by the Ottawa authorities is worth reaching for. As the *Tribune* announces itself the *only* champion of Protection in the province, other newspapers not in love with Free Trade will please get on the fence.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Monday the members present, having been sworn in by the clerk, took their seats, and at 3 p.m. the Lieutenant-Governor attended in state.

On motion of Mr. Eberts, seconded by Mr. Cotton, Mr. D. W. Higgins was elected speaker, and was conducted to the chair by the proposer and seconder.

The Lieutenant-Governor's speech was then read, after which prayer was offered by Bishop Perrin.

The Premier brought in the first bill of the session, being a workmen's wages bill. It was read a first time and came up for second reading on Thursday. It has 24 clauses and a schedule for the carrying out of the security proposed to be given, in brief to the effect that all wages to workmen shall be paid not less frequently than weekly, and that such wages when due shall be a first charge upon moneys due to any contractor or other employer.

NOTICE.

ALL the ladies interested in the Presbyterian Church are requested to meet at the house of Mrs. W. Reid on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 20th inst., to discuss important church matters.

Jumping the Bobbie Burns Claim.

Mr. Justice Crease has just delivered his decision in the case of Granger *vs.* Fotheringham and others. His Lordship's opening remarks were: "This case, which was tried before me without a jury at Vancouver on the 26th and 27th of July last, is one of considerable importance to the mining community. It discloses the attempt to wrest the possession of a claim from a set of men who have done a great deal of mining work, and expended large sums of money on it in labor and machinery, by one who has done no work and expended nothing upon it."

It appears the Bobbie Burns claim was recorded, under the Mining Act of 1891, by Archie McMurdo, in what is now called the McMurdo basin, about 50 miles from Golden. Granger, the plaintiff, was employed in the office of the mining recorder (Mr. Cummins) at Donald and Golden, and in May, 1893, while copying mining records for Cummins at Golden, Granger discovered two trifling irregularities in Fotheringham's title to the Bobbie Burns, and he (Granger) at once went up and staked out a claim, covering identically the same ground as the Bobbie Burns. Fotheringham and partners had spent about $15,000 in developing the latter claim, and had given the surveyor employed by the mine, H. Cummins, instructions to insert the necessary notices in Nelson papers and the B. C. *Gazette*, to file the same with the recorder, and, with the certificate of improvement, get a Crown grant. Cummins had inserted the notice in the Nelson papers, but had failed to carry out the other orders. Granger found out this while working in the office and made an attempt to use his knowledge for his own benefit.

In concluding his judgment the Judge says: "While mere colorable working, or neglect of working, should be followed by forfeiture of the privileges which the holders have been proved by experience unworthy to retain, it is of the utmost public importance in a mining country requiring the safe investment of capital for its development and the steady employment of labor, that the practice of jumping claims by persons—who, not working themselves, make a business of hunting for accidental or unintentional slips in records happening to men more engaged in hard work underground than accustomed to clerical work—should be discouraged; as they always have been by this Court. They are the parasites who always hang about rich mining camps.

"Long experience in mining camps, including British Columbia itself, from Cariboo downward, shows that there is no more fertile source of insecurity of investments (and money is a sensitive plant) ill-blood, ill-feeling, not unfrequently culminating in violence and bloodshed—than the practice of what is known to miners by the term of jumping claims.

"For the reasons already given, and after a most careful consideration of all the sections of the Gold Mining Acts, evidence, and arguments on both sides, I find myself constrained to, and accordingly do, give judgment for the defendants, with the usual accompaniment of costs."

$1,500 From a Pocket.

A. L. Beaton, of the Vandall placer mine, French Creek, Big Bend, arrived down this week with his pack train, which he is taking to winter quarters at Deer Park, Lower Arrow Lake. Three men took out $1,500 worth of nuggets in three weeks from a pocket, the bottom of which has not yet been reached. Six men will be employed on this mine during the winter.

A NEW I.O.G.T. LODGE.

Good Templary in this town received a new impulse last Saturday night, when the Rev. A. E. Green, Grand Chief Templar of British Columbia, organized a new lodge, *viz.* "Columbia Lodge," No. 34. The title is the same as that of the former lodge, but it is a brand new charter. The ceremony took place in the Oddfellows' Hall, and there were 24 members enrolled, the following being the first officers of the new lodge: Bro. R. Howson, C.T.; Sist. T. Lewis, V.C.; Bro. A. Wilson, sec.; Sist. Chase, assist. sec.; Bro. P. Lewis, financial sec.; Sist. R. Howson, treas.; Bro. P. Bowen, G.; Bro. G. Terryberry, M.; Bro. McKay, P.C.T.; Bro. Charles Lindmark was recommended to the Grand Lodge as lodge deputy. The lodge will meet every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows' Hall.

FOOTBALL.

A football match between the upper and lower towns was played on the grounds of of the Kootenay Rangers club last Saturday afternoon, when the superior skill of the upper town boys proved too much for their opponents, they winning the game by two goals to *nil*. The victors, although much the lighter team, showed a better knowledge of the game, but their opponents gave them plenty of hard work, and it took them quite an hour to win their two goals. W. G. Paxton was referee. W. Cowan captained the lower town team, but did not play.

UPPER TOWN.—M. Schweig, goal; O. Lewis and C. Mann, full backs; R. S. Wilson and H. Smythe, half backs. Forwards—right wing, A. Cummings (sub-captain) and E. H. Lewis; left wing, F. W. Laing (captain) and F. B. Lewis; centre, M. A. Wilson.

LOWER TOWN.—W. Cowan, captain; Guy Barber, goal; P. Arena, J. Edwards, G. Field, J. Kirkup, R. Edwards, T. Downs, O. Hamilton, A. Stone, H. West.

SHIP YOUR RAW FURS,
HIDES, TALLOW, PELTS, WOOL, ETC.,
TO JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,
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MINNEAPOLIS, - - - MINN.
Goods bought right out; no commission charged.
Fair selection; immediate returns.
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There is NO DUTY on Raw Furs or any other goods we handle.
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OF SWANSEA AMD WIGAN,
Analytical Chemist and Assayer,
Accurate assays made of all kinds of minerals, water, milk, etc.

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Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.
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FLOUR — ROLLED OATS
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FRUITS and VEGETABLES of all kinds.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED.
Agent for Waterous Engine Company. Speight Wagon Company

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

HULL BROS.,
BUTCHERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PURVEYORS OF HIGH-CLASS MEATS.
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DRESSMAKERS DIFFER
About fashions in dresses, but everyone agrees that the best foundation for any costume is the
"HEALTH BRAND,"
Black tights, which allow the figure to be shewn to perfection and do away with overstockings, bloomers, and unnecessary skirts.
All ladies in Montreal wore them last fall and winter, and during the coming season nothing else will be considered, they were such a success.
Send for our illustrated catalogue, free by post, if your own dealer has not got them.
THE MONTREAL SILK MILLS CO., Montreal.

The Revelstoke Bakery
IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CAKES
AT A LOWER FIGURE THAN EVER.
MINCEMEAT, JELLIES AND PASTRIES.
Place Your Orders Early for Christmas Goods.
CATERERS FOR SUPPERS, BALLS AND PARTIES.
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First-class Table. Good Beds.
Telephone.
FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

UNION HOTEL,
REVELSTOKE STATION, B.C.
Conveniently situated between Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Best Table in the Interior.
FIRE-PROOF SAFE. . . FREE 'BUS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. RATES, $1.50 AND $2.00 PER DAY.
H. A. BROWN, Prop'r.

Stockholm House.
JOHN STONE, PROPRIETOR.
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.
IF YOU WANT
JOB PRINTING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE
AND AT HONEST PRICES
Try THE "KOOTENAY MAIL."

THE PLACE TO GET
MINERS' SUPPLIES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE
AND
General Merchandise
IS AT
H. N. COURSIER'S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

County Court next Friday. Sitting commences at 10 a.m.

Thanksgiving Day next Thursday. Turkeys thankfully accepted.

Genelle's sawmill has been removed to a splendid location 1½ miles this side of Tappen Siding.

Mr. T. L. Higginson, timber inspector, of New Westminster, has been in town this week.

Go to the Revelstoke Pharmacy and get some of those excellent soap tablets we are advertising this week. Six tablets for 25c.

The ladies connected with the Presbyterian church are requested to meet at Mrs. W. Reid's house next Tuesday afternoon.

"Lardeau Jack" has been heard from this week. He is at South Edmonton, Alberta, and is worth all the dead men in the country yet.

Look at Lewis Bros.' advertisement if you want anything in the way of Christmas and New Year's cakes, mincemeat, jellies and pastries.

Mr. J. W. Vail left on yesterday's steamer for Trail Creek, Nelson and other down river points. He expects to be absent three weeks or a month.

Mr. P. R. Peterson has disposed of his horses and wagons to Mr. H. J. Weistrupp, rancher, of Tappen Siding, who came here and fetched them away last week.

Jas. McMahon has his advertisement in this week's issue. He is a very skilful ironworker, and there is nothing in the blacksmithing line that can master him.

WANTED.—A party who can give some information regarding the river bank. It is hardly likely that any actual work will commence before spring.

Mr. R. H. Trueman, photographer, of Vancouver, has been in town several days this week. He has been busy most of the time, and says he finds no grounds for the general complaint of "hard times."

Among the passengers on the Lytton going down river yesterday were Judge Spinks, for Nelson, to hold County Court; John S. Clute, Inspector of Customs, and Wm. Gill, Inspector of Internal Revenue.

A case which did not come before the magistrates was that of Thos. Lewis against F. McCarty for damages to a boar. Mr. McCarty's boar fought Mr. Lewis's, and damaged it to the extent of $15. The affair was amicably settled between the owners.

Last evening there was considerable excitement in the town at the report that the townsite dispute had been settled and that Farwell had lost the day. The rumor was traced to a statement made by Mr. J. S. Clute, of New Westminster, that a cablegram had been received to that effect.

C. Holton (foreman), P. M. Walker, Tom Downs, L. McDonald and Dave Ferguson went down river in their own boats on Monday to commence their winter's work clearing the channel of the river at the rapids below Robson. They are employed by the Dominion Government.

The proprietors of Bourne's hall have several improvements under way which when completed will make the hall one of the best equipped theatres in the interior. Amongst others are a new drop curtain, four new scenes for the stage, while the proscenium is to be widened two feet.

We beg leave to call the attention of fur buyers and trappers to the advertisement of Messrs. Jas. McMillan & Co. of Minneapolis, who will buy furs of every description at the highest prices. As considerable trapping is carried on in this neighborhood during the winter it may be of interest to many of our readers to know the best place to sell their pelts.

T. W. Bain arrived down from Big Bend this week after a boatload of supplies—probably the last to be taken up this season. Mr. Bain is living on Downie creek, where Mr. John Boyd has a house large enough to contain all the population there—Mr. Boyd and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh and Mr. Bain.

There will be no service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening, owing to the dedicatory services in the Methodist church. Sunday school as usual at 2:30.

R. Tapping issued a summons against T. Righton, as the owner of a ferocious dog. The dog bit Mr. Tapping in the calf of the leg, and he had to be attended to by the doctor. The case was settled by Mr. Righton paying the doctor's bill.

In the Methodist church on Sunday evening Rev. A. E. Green, of Richmond, B.C., lectured on "Indian Missions in the northern part of British Columbia." There was a large congregation and great interest was manifested to the close, Mr. Green being a forcible and pleasing speaker.

On Friday evening last the Grand Chief Templar of British Columbia, Rev. A. E. Green, addressed a large meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall on the subject of temperance. The speaker handled his subject in an able manner and clearly showed the benefits of temperance, not only to the individual, but to the community at large.

The weather has continued so mild that pansies, stocks and mignonette were still in bloom up to Wednesday last, when a large bouquet of pansies was gathered in a Revelstoke garden. But "the beautiful" began to fall last evening, and to-day the sleighs are out. It is a curious fact that the snow which comes to stay always puts in an appearance here on or about the 17th of November.

Dedicatory services in the Methodist church will be held to-morrow at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the Rev. J. F. Betts, of Kamloops. On Monday evening there will be a free tea from 6 to 8, provided by the ladies of the congregation. After which an entertaining programme will be presented. A collection will be taken up to help defray the expenses incurred in refitting and renovating the church.

George Terryberry, Jim Smith and another man left by boat on Monday for Carnes Creek, to work the placer claims belonging to the Carnes Creek Mining Co. If the winter is not too severe, work will be prosecuted right along till the next high water. The gravel was panning out gold in small quantities when the men came down two or three weeks ago, but they have several feet to sink before reaching bedrock.

REVELSTOKE MINING OFFICE.

The mining business done at the Revelstoke office this season shows that ten mineral and 13 placer claims were located; ten leases were issued in Big Bend and two in the Lardeau. The revenue from miners' certificates was $1,100; other mining receipts amounted to $1,250.

In Big Bend several thousand dollars have been spent in development work during the summer. Between 70 and 80 men have been engaged, but there were four or five weeks of enforced idleness—in some cases more than three months—on account of the disastrous floods and washouts, which destroyed many thousand dollars worth of mine buildings, flumes, dams, etc. It is estimated that the output would have been nearly double had the season been favorable. Competent authorities predict that next season's output will be the greatest in the recent history of the country.

The gold output from Big Bend this season amounts to about $15,000, apportioned as follows:

French Creek	$12,150.00
Columbia River	1,900.00
McCulloch Creek	500.00
Carnes Creek	500.00
Smith Creek	50.00
Total	$15,000.00

BIRTH.

ABRAHAMSON.—November 11th, at the Central Hotel, Revelstoke, the wife of Charles Abrahamson, of a son.

THINGS SAID AND DONE ABOUT TOWN.

[BY DIOGENES.]

(Continued from page 1.)

reason for it the fact that many people send east for nearly all they require, and, of course, send their money with their order. This is quite true; but there is another side even to this question. I will not waste your space by discussing the high prices which prevail here. We are all acquainted with that fact. Many articles are sold here at three times the price they fetch in Toronto. Now most of us live on one another and cannot kick. But the majority of those who send east for their goods are not dependent on the town for a living. It matters very little to them whether the stores are doing a large business or none at all. Their salaries would reach them regularly every month were the town *non est*. While I have condemned people in business in the town for sending away for goods that can be bought here (they themselves having goods of another kind to sell, at tip-top prices), I do not think the C.P.R. employes are to be very greatly blamed for laying out their money to the best advantage to themselves. They are not interested in building up the town, and I have been studying the matter from their point of view.

* * *

There is another factor which must not be overlooked in casting around for the causes of the tightness of money in this town, and that is the competition of the C. P. R. travelling store, which sells a lot of goods along the line between Donald and Kamloops, to the serious detriment of the storekeepers in those and intermediate towns. It is hardly fair play on the part of such a great corporation as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which has received so much from the country in money and lands, to compete with the tradesmen in these little mountain towns as dealers in groceries and dry goods. No doubt many dimes and nickels which should go into the tills of legitimate traders in the towns situated within those two hundred odd miles, are gathered in to help swell the dividends of the greatest railway in the world, whose rails stretch across a whole continent, with one end washed by the spray of the wild Atlantic and the other laved in the playful ripples of the Pacific, and yet this great company is not above turning an honest penny by peddling needles, pins, buttons and tapes.

* * *

Another great cause of the monetary stringency is dishonesty. I can find no other name for it. We have people here who have never a cent wherewith to pay a debt, but let them hear of a first-class bargain for cash payment—be it a house or lot, or a chance to place a loan at, say, 30 per cent. interest on the best security—and presto! they can put up the money at once. Go to these people to collect, and they will tell you they have not got a cent! No, not for you; and if you never bother them again they will only be too pleased to let the matter drop. This is what I call dishonesty, and many of your readers can bear me out when I say there is a great deal of it in Revelstoke to-day—this growing rich on other people's money. I daresay this will raise a storm in some quarters and I shall not be surprised if somebody puts the cap on. I hope it will fit *this* time. It is the truth, however, and the truth sometimes hurts. I know of a case where a party could not pay a $2 debt, but could go and lose $5 at billiards the same evening.

AN OBSTRUCTION CASE.

At Revelstoke courthouse yesterday, before F. Fraser, J.P., P. R. Peterson brought a charge of obstructing a road against Messrs. John and Charles Abrahamson, of the Central Hotel. Defendants have a stable on their lot on Hanson street, and last fall built a shed or lean-to against the stable on the street. This road has been used by Peterson to get to his lots, and he complained that the erection prevented his doing so. He also complained that, on account of Messrs. Abrahamson's building the shed, a Chinaman named Hong had put up a shack, closet and pig pen in the street a few yards further on and on the opposite side, so that a wagon would have to pick its way amongst the stumps. Peterson also claims that he built the road from Abrahamson's stable to his lots—a distance of several hundred yards.

Peterson, who was the first witness, being sworn, said: In 1889 I built a wagon road to my lots at the end of Hanson street. When defendants built a shed over the road I asked them to take it down. They told me to go round. I did not go round. I turned back and put my team in the stable. I then made complaint to Mr. Coursier, J.P., and he said nothing could be done in the matter as the town was not incorporated. I afterwards made the road over another man's lot. Mr. Coursier said he would see what could be done, but nothing had been done since. When Mr. Davie was in town I spoke to him about building on the streets, and he said, "Lay your complaint at the courthouse." He also said he would see Mr. Graham on the matter. This was five months ago. I called Samuel Needham to see the obstruction, as I did not know much about the law. The obstruction has never been removed.

Cross-examined by Charles Abrahamson: The road was blocked so that I could not drive over it. I did not make the road where the obstruction is, but I made the portion from your stable to my property. I don't know how wide the street is at that point. I think it is 60 feet. A team would require about 14 feet. I don't think I obstructed the road about the same time you built the shed.

By the Magistrate: Have driven over the road since 1893. It kept me from work two or three days while they were building the shed. It still obstructs a loaded wagon.

By C. Abrahamson: Cannot say how many times a year I use the road. I intend building on my property and have lumber waiting, but cannot get it there while the road is blocked with sheds, closets, pig-pens, etc.

John Abrahamson, sworn, said: We built the street from Front street to our stable, without government or any other aid. Before adding the lean-to to the stable we cleared the road outside so as to allow teams to pass. The street at that point has never, to my knowledge, been obstructed. The lean-to was put up in 1893. Peterson never complained to me about the street being obstructed, and I have never heard complaints from anyone else.

Cross-examined by complainant: I do not remember your complaining to me about the shed.

By the Magistrate: The street is quite passable, in my opinion, and the lean-to does not interfere with traffic in the least. Peterson complained to me about a building going up on the street, but not about the shed being an obstruction.

Charles Abrahamson, sworn, stated: We built a lean-to at our stable last fall, after Peterson's own example. He had a shed on another street. I made a road outside the lean-to, so that Peterson might connect with his road, as he called it. The street did not then extend much further than our stable. I made the road outside the shed for Peterson's sole convenience. It was made before the shed was built.

By the Magistrate: Peterson was in a temper when I was building the shed and he said he could not pass with his team. I told him he could pass outside on the new road, but he said he wanted to pass on the old one. He then turned back. Nobody else ever complained. Peterson could have passed if he wished.

Samuel Needham, sworn, said: Peterson came to my place last fall and asked me to look at the road and what I thought about it. I said, "Yes, you could get across, but you would have to go over my lot." He then turned back with his team. I went down to Mr. Coursier's some time after, and he said he would see about it. He has never been there once or twice to see about the obstructions. The logs, etc. were afterwards cleared away, so that a team could pass.

By C. Abrahamson: He could not drive around because there was a lot of truck that had been left there from the building. An ordinary team could drive over the road now.

By J. Abrahamson: Peterson could get on the road again by going a considerable distance around. I did not have any logs on the street near the shed.

Samuel Needham, jun., was working for Peterson last fall. Was in the wagon with him on the day referred to. The road was blocked, and there was no room for a team to pass. There was a lot of old lumber with nails sticking out. Peterson told him to take notice of the stuff which blocked the road. They went to Coursier's, and witness stayed in the wagon outside. Was employed to go with Peterson to get hay. Did not fetch the hay that day on account of the obstruction. Peterson asked C. Abrahamson to move the lumber, and he replied that there was plenty of room for his team to pass.

By C. Abrahamson: Peterson could not get to his gardens without going over our lot, which had just been ploughed.

By the Magistrate: This occurred in the afternoon. Had been working for complainant that summer. Got a dollar a day. On that afternoon Peterson gave me 50c. We went out next day and got the hay. Should have noticed the obstruction if my attention had not been drawn to it.

H. N. Coursier, sworn, said: Mr. Peterson came to me at the time Abrahamson Bros. were putting up the shed. He told me the street was being obstructed and asked what could be done. I said as the town was not incorporated and I a justice of the peace, I could not give him any decided answer. We then went down together and I told Mr. Abrahamson that a complaint had been laid against him. He pointed to a road that had been made around the shed, and from what I could see I did not think there was any obstruction whatever. They had taken the trouble to clean out all the logs.

Cross-examined by complainant: I have driven a team. A horse is liable to get hurt when driven over old lumber with nails in it. I saw some lumber there, but no nails in. There was a truck underneath the shed. I saw a pile of lumber there, but the street was passable. A man could drive over a million feet of it if it was properly laid.

By C. Abrahamson: There was a pile of lumber, but it was close to the shed, and not in the new road.

E. L. Kinman was employed in building the shed, and, with R. Howson, was on the roof when Peterson drove up. Witness got off and drew some scantling out of the way. Complainant said, "How's this, you're building on the road?" Witness pointed to Mr. Abrahamson and said, "That's the man." Some words ensued, and witness heard Peterson say, "I'm going on the old road," to which C. Abrahamson replied, "You can do as you like. Peterson then drove off. There was about ten feet of clear road.

This was all the evidence, and the magistrate ordered Hong, the Chinaman, to remove his shack and closet within six months. Abrahamson Bros. were also ordered to remove the shed within the same period, each party to pay their own costs. Peterson gave notice of appeal.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

This old-time drama was played to a packed house in Bourne's Hall on Thursday night by McPhee's company, who are on their way to the coast. The audience was the largest that has been seen in Revelstoke for some years. While not what may be called a first-class company, it can be said with truth that they came up to expectations. Uncle Tom was very well portrayed; little Eva was excellently rendered by a pretty child; Topsy was as lively and skittish as any little nigger could be, and the personation was above the average. George Harris spoke too fast; he did better as St. Clair, but as Legree he was quite at home; his acting as the fiendish slave driver was about the best in the cast. Marks, the lawyer, was decidedly the hit of the whole piece, while Miss Ophelia might have been greatly improved upon. Nearly the whole audience paid their ten cents and stopped for the "concert." It was a tolerably clever affair, the juggling, ball rolling, step dancing and comic singing being very good, considering all things. As the company issued no programmes we are unable to give the names of the artistes. It is reported that they will return here shortly and produce the good old play of "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

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.

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NUMIDIAN	Nov. 3
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LAKE HURON	Oct. 24
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Cabin $45, $50, $60, $70, $80 and upwards.

Intermediate $30; Steerage $20.

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.

Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, or

L. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

NEVER INDORSE AGAIN.

Dr. Depew Gives Some Excellent Reasons Why.

Chauncey M. Depew has been associated all m. life, from the very day he left Yale college, with rich men. He was one of Commodore Vanderbilt's "boys," and has been the intimate of the Commodore's sons. The Garrets, the Scotts, the Morgans and all the kings of the railroad and banking world for twenty years and more have been among Mr. Depew's friends.

All of these gentlemen have been tackled by the fellows who are proverbially "short." There is a class of borrowers who want to exchange checks; that is, the borrower wants the check of a sound man to use immediately, and in return gives a check dated ten or more days ahead, when he expects that his own bank account will be rich enough to meet it. There is in this fraternity a set of downright swindlers, whose checks are returned with that exasperating stamp, "No funds." As Solomon said:

"My son, if thou be surety for thy friend, if thou has stricken thy hand with a stranger, thou are snared with the words of thy mouth, thou art taken with the words of thy mouth."

Solomon evidently knew something about "hand-shakers." Dr. Depew has come to some conclusions also, and here they are:

"Never indorse accommodation notes. If you wish to help your friend, make up your mind how much you can afford to lose, and lend him that. He will consider seriously the repayment of this money, while your name on his paper will not receive a second thought. If his venture is a failure and your money is gone, you will not be greatly disappointed, and your compensation will be an approving conscience and the satisfaction of having done the best you could for one whose appreciation of your effort you value. But your indorsement he regards as a mere formality. He believes in himself and has great contempt for your fears. At each renewal of the note he will want the amount increased or an additional note, on the plea of increasing business and opportunities. When you have become frightened at the sum for which he has made you responsible, and find that you must stop or be ruined, he will say that unless you aid him further he will be forced into bankruptcy and you will be the cause. When he fails, as he inevitably will, you find that the money raised on your notes has paid enemies and strangers who insisted on his dealing with them on business principles, and that you are his largest and perhaps sole creditor. You are crippled financially for a time, and perhaps for life, by meeting the maturing obligations which you have indorsed, and your former friend, now your bitter foe, is loudly proclaiming in his own justification that you are the author of his ruin. The result of your excursion in careless lending of your name will be that you have lost both friend and fortune, and have discovered, perhaps too late, that you are a fool. I have had in greater or less degree several such experiences."

It is said on good authority that Dr. Depew lost $40,000 last year by indorsing notes. He'll never do it again, he says.—New York Sun.

Bill Nye's London Bonmot.

While in England I cracked a bonmot which will be remembered in London long after the gilded statue of Prince Albert and the memory of Mrs. Maybrick's case have moldered into oblivion. I had occasion only twice while abroad to open a case of bonmots, and one of these I found damaged, but a London humorist, Mr. Odell, was referring one evening at a dinner given to me by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the loss of his hair.

"Mr Nye," he said, "doubtless had very thin, weak hair, even in his youth, but, though I am very, very bald now, I once had beautiful long flowing hair."

"Ah sir!" I exclaimed, with ready wit, as I spread a little maple syrup on a truffle and eat it jauntily, "mine too, Mr. Odell, was long flowing, but now it is long fled."

("Flowing" and "fled" of course being used interchangeably to make the wit more pungent, but, as the reader will see, in utter defiance of the actual sense of the words. The wit of the remark is so all-fired subtle that some of the clergy were at sea for some time, and even began the service generally used at sea, when all at once the thin sparkle and delicate fizz of the joke flashed like a Damascus blade as it were through the opaque atmosphere, so that the archbishop laughed heartily and slapped me on the back like everything).—Bill Nye, in New York World.

A New Word and Its Derivation.

The next revised edition of Murray will contain the word "larrikin." Its significance is peculiar and its derivation amusing. A "larrikin" is an Australian tough boy or gamin. He is of the peculiar strain of depravity sure to be found in a land like Australia, the logical offspring of the convict outcasts and the women who follow in their train. He is said to have peculiarities not to be found in any other tough boy, and physical characteristics which would identify him wherever found by a student of the human race. For example, the shape of his head is unmistakable. He is plentiful in Australia. He is depraved, lacking alike in mental and moral health. He was, until lately, without any individual cognomen, but not long ago one of the class was in court in Melbourne, and the Irish officer who had him in charge being asked the judge what his offense was, replied: "He was a larrikin' yer 'onor," with such a rolling of the "r" that the judge misunderstood for a moment, and thought the word was a term applied to the boy. Ever since, in Melbourne, the street gamin has been spoken of as a "larrikin," and the word has passed into the vernacular of Australia.

IN ITS INFANCY.

An Idea That Will Develop as the Years Jog Along.

The superiority of refrigeration obtained by mechanical processes, as compared with that obtained by melting ice, appears in the facts that by it more intense cold may be secured, that any desired degree of cold may be maintained with perfect uniformity, that a dryer atmosphere is secured in the refrigerating box or room, that the inconvenience of frequently replenishing ice bunkers and the slop and dirt attendant upon this work are avoided, that the annoying uncertainty of ice supply and variability in its price are avoided, that space in the rooms or boxes to be cooled is economized by substitution of a coil of pipe on walls or ceiling for the bulky ice bunker, and that this refrigeration can be employed for many purposes and places where ice cannot be used at all. Added to all this is the fact, of paramount importance, that where much refrigeration is required the cost of a machine and its operation is far less than the cost of ice sufficient to do an equal amount of work.

These advantages have proved so great in practice that every brewery, packing house, cold storage warehouse or other establishment requiring a large amount of refrigeration contains its individual refrigerating plant. Where consumption amounts to ten tons or more of ice daily, the question of economy will be almost invariably decided in favor of the machine; if less than ten tons be required, the cost of a machine and its operation may exceed the cost of ice sufficient to do a similar amount of work. In many such cases the superior quality of the refrigeration obtained, its cleanliness, reliability and convenience, or the requirement of more intense cold than ice will produce, secures the adoption of the machine. Therefore, small machines are frequently found on shipboards in hotels and apartment houses and in many manufactories. But most of the ice gathered from rivers and lakes, or made in factories, is not consumed by the few who require large quantities, but by the many who, severally, require less than ten tons a day.

The effort to bring this superior refrigeration within the reach of small consumers has taken two directions—the production of small and inexpensive automatic machines, and a system of supply of the refrigerant from central stations. The first has failed hitherto, because the balance of constantly varying pressures, temperatures, strength of solution, etc., is too complex a matter for purely automatic regulation. Without constant skilled attention the machines work unsatisfactorily, while the relatively high cost of plant, fuel and cooling water, in operating on a small scale, defeats economy.—Cassier's Magazine.

Betrothed Before Birth.

During the Middle Ages it was customary for princes and princesses to become betrothed and married in childhood to insure succession or political advantages. But it was only in exceptional cases that unborn children were disposed of in the same way. Such a case, however, is on record. It occurred in 1363, when Prince Sigmund, son of the Emperor Charles IV, was born. On his baptismal day he was betrothed to Katherine, daughter of the Count of Nuremburg. On that occasion it was agreed that a daughter of Charles IV, with which he expected to be blessed within five years should be married to a son of Count Frederick, of whom it was also hoped that he should so be provided. This is the youngest bridal couple on record. The hoped-for daughter came in 1373, the last year of the allotted period, and she in time became the wife of Johann III, the son of the Count, who also justified the expectations of his parents.

An Old Custom.

The ancient English custom of giving love tokens on the 29th of August died not many years ago. The custom was for enamoured maydes and gentlewomen to give to their favorite swains as tokens of love, little handkerchiefs, three or four inches square, with a button or tassel at each corner and a small one in the centre. The finest of these favors were edged with narrow gold lace or twist, and then, being folded up in four cross folds so that the middle might be seen, they were worn by the fortunate swains in their hats or on the breast. These favors were generally the handiwork of the faire mayde herself, and well she liked to work the most beautiful figures she could for her favorite suitor; but they became so much in vogue in Queen Elizabeth's time that they were sold ready-made in the shops. This, of course, destroyed the romance of the custom and hence its death.

Earnings of the House of Lords.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the house of Lords as a political institution, it pays its way. In the last financial year it earned over £[illegible] in fees on private bills and judicial proceedings. There is also an item of £[illegible] 18 shillings being fees paid on the introduction of peers. Against this sum is a charge of £[illegible] 10 shillings, fees due to garter king of arms. It is interesting to note that before the sum was paid over, income tax amounting to 18 shillings 11 pence was rigorously subtracted.—London Daily News.

Antidote for Prussic Acid Poisoning.

A Hungarian chemist, Dr. Johann Antal, already honorably known for his researches in toxicology, has reported to the Hungarian Society of physicians that he has discovered a new chemical compound, the nitrate of cobalt, which, he says, is a most efficacious antidote to poisoning by cyanide of potassium of prussic acid. He tried the antidote first on animals and afterward on forty living persons who had been accidentally poisoned with prussic acid. In not a single case did the antidote prove a failure.

PLATINUM AS MONEY.

An Interesting Experiment in Coinage Made by the Russian Government.

"Once upon a time," said Mr. C. O. Baker, jr., of New York, who is connected with the only platinum refining plant in the United States, "Russia concluded to try the experiment of using platinum as a money metal. There is really little of that article found anywhere else on the globe except in the Ural Mountains, in the Czar's dominions, and having a monopoly of the precious stuff, the idea of using it as a coin seemed plausible. But it didn't prove a glittering success, and I have never seen any coin made of platinum by that government dated later than 1844.

"Here is one of the samples of the Russian experiment," said Mr. Baker, taking from his pocket a piece about the size of a silver quarter. It bore the date 1830 and had some Russian characters on it signifying it to be of the value of six rubles, or about $4.75 in American money.

"I gave $11 for it, however," said Mr. Baker, "and its intrinsic value is worth nearly that amount. Of course, no other nation would go in with Russia and take platinum for money, seeing that no other country produced any of it to speak of, which may be a tip to some of our silver friends. Platinum is lower than it was two years ago, being worth now $10.50 an ounce, though a while back it was worth $17 an ounce. At its present price it is just about half as valuable as gold. It is the heaviest of metals, its specific gravity exceeding that of gold about 5 per cent., and so ductile that it can be drawn into a thread 1-1000 of an inch in diameter."—Washington Post.

DEADLIEST OF KNOWN POISONS.

Shophanthidin, From an African Plant, an Atom of Which Is Dangerous.

To the best of our knowledge, says the Brooklyn Eagle, the most deadly poison is that which was discovered by Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and known as shophanthidin. He separated it from the African poison plant, shophanthus hispidus, by means of ether and alcohol. As little as one-thousand-millionth part of an ounce of chrystallized shophanthidin produces a distinctly injurious effect upon the heart, and a very small quantity is fatal. Another deadly poison is cyanogen gas, the principal ingredients of hydrocyanic or prussic acid. At ordinary temperatures it is simply a gas, but can be condensed by cold and pressure into a thin, colorless liquid and becomes a solid at 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The inhalation in its gaseous state of a most minute quantity would cause instant death. One of the most deadly poisons is arseniuretted hydrogen, or arsenic, which is formed by decomposing an alloy of arsenic and zinc with sulphuric acid. It is a colorless gas, possessing a fetid odor of garlic, and acts as a most deadly poison. Adolph Ferdinand Gehlen, a chemist born about 1775 at Butow, in Pomerania, was the discoverer of it. While experimenting with it at Munich on July 15, he inhales a single bubble of the pure gas and died in eight days from the effects. The accident occurred through his smelling at the joints of his apparatus to discover a flaw. Others engaged in chemical operations have died from the effects of this poison in three days.

Meerschaum.

"A great many people are under the impression that the substance of which a meerschaum is made is washed up by the sea," said C. E. Carter, of Terre Haute. "I suppose they got that idea from the word, which signifies sea froth, but really the name originated from the fact that the clay, when dry, will float on the surface of the water, and then appears like white, foamy bubbles. This clay is taken from beds in the solid earth. In its primitive state it is white and soft, and you can cut it like cheese. It is found chiefly in Turkey and Hungary. When the bowls of these pipes are new they look very much like ivory, but in using they gradually change into a mellow brown color, on account of the oil of tobacco being absorbed by them in the process of burning."—Kanss Ciity Journal.

Memory Weakened by Tobacco.

Those annoying and unaccountable lapses of memory experienced when one is unable to recollect some well-known word or the name of some perfectly familiar friend are attributed by a French physiologist to the excessive use of tobacco. This gentleman has observed that aphasia and amnesia are at present almost unknown among the gentler sex. On the other hand he has nearly invariably found these afflictions common in men who are habitually heavy smokers, while in cases where they are only of rare occurrence he has frequently known the extraordinary lapse to have been preceded by an extra dose of the fragrant weed. It is comforting, however, to be assured by the same authority that a moderate use of pipe or cigar is in no way harmful to the memory.—Westminster Gazette.

Latest in Photography.

If only the fertile brain of the Scotchman who has recently brought out a bullet that photographs its quarry, were directed aright, the world might be startled by a really useful invention. The bullet photographer is a highly magnetized piece of steel containing a piece of sensitized paper and pierced in the front with four minute holes. When within a few yards of its victim the film is removed from the perforation, and an exact reproduction of the object impressed on the sensitized paper.

Live-Stock Notes.

Plenty of eggs are better than running a grocery bill.

A splendid pad for a galled shoulder on a horse is an old sleeve stuffed with hay. The hay does not become hard and lumpy like cotton, wool or rags, but remains springy.

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BECAUSE nearly all the mines are within a 12-mile radius of the townsite, and the routes to them all converge in Trout Lake City.

BECAUSE during last winter several of the Lardeau mines were being steadily developed in spite of the slump in silver, and large quantities of GOLD were taken out of Lardeau Creek within the limits of the townsite.

Price of Lots—Corners, $150; Insides, $100.

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