The Kootenay Mail.

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ANCIENT BONES IN HAWAII.

A TRIP TO THE PUNA CAVE.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HILO, Hawaii, Dec. 2nd, 1894.

About two months ago a friend of mine asked me out to his coffee plantation at Puna, a distance of 24 miles from Hilo. Having resided in the Brazils for some years, I take a great interest in coffee. I gladly accepted the invitation, and said I would be there on the following Tuesday. On Monday evening about five o'clock I started on foot, reaching the 8-mile post at 7·30, where I intended to locate for the night at the "hale," or cottage, of a Kanaka, who received me very cordially, and spread before me a goodly supply of poi (raw fish), eggs and biscuits. The former I declined and dined off the eggs and biscuits, after which he introduced me to his wife and sisters, who, during the evening, sang some very sweet Hawaiian airs. In the morning, after partaking of a hasty breakfast, I was off on my way, having a 14 mile tramp before me over an ancient lava flow, the scenery and surroundings of which is tame and uninteresting—not a sign of life of any description, and no shelter from the tropical showers that frequently overtook me and drenched me to the skin. But at last, after a seven hours dreary tramp, I saw the hale of a Kanaka, who informed me that the plantation I was in quest of lay a mile or so off on my right, and after losing the trail more than once, I at last stood on the verandah of my friend's house, hungry and footsore, vowing that had I known what I did then Puna would never have seen me. But they welcomed me and made me very comfortable, so that I soon forgot my hard journey.

During my stay we visited a cave in the vicinity of the plantation formed of a blister, or air bubble, in the lava. The place being subject to earthquake, the lava in places had caved in, thus forming an entrance. Into one of these we descended with lamps, and as soon as our eyes became accustomed to the darkness the view that met our gaze was grand to a degree. A long subterranean passage extended for miles, from 30 to 40 feet broad, and in places 10 feet high, the roof hanging with lichens and mosses in endless variety, while around the sides were galleries formed by the lava, and in other places beautifully shaped arches. But a nasty, damp, cold atmosphere seemed to prevail, making one long to be in the sunshine again. As one of us was climbing over a high fallen boulder we discovered a skull in a good state of preservation, and on further investigation we came across some dozens of skeletons, the cave being a Hawaiian burying place. The ancient inhabitants always secreted their dead in caves, and from the appearance of a good many they must have been there for a great number of years. Most of them were arranged round the galleries I have mentioned; others seemed to have been shaken from their resting place by earth shocks, as we discovered bones broken and huge boulders of lava on top of them. In most cases the skeletons measured over six feet long, thus proving that the ancient Hawaiians were a very fine race. On making a closer examination of the skulls hardly a single tooth could we find in anyway decayed; of course, many were missing, but all that we discovered were as sound as a tooth could be.

After explorations lasting over two hours and discovering a vast quantity of human bones, we emerged into the glorious sunshine once more, leaving behind us the awe-inspiring influence which ancient bones and mouldy tombs always exercise over the living. If those bones could speak, what a history might here be unfolded! But, like the sphinx, they hold their secrets in close-lipped silence, allowing the nineteenth century visitor full scope for the exercise of his imagination. When these bones walked the earth the Hawaiians were most likely ferocious cannibals, and this cave may have been one of their feasting places.

Many a time during my stay did I pass over the cave, but did not care to penetrate any farther into its depths. Everywhere the sacred ohelo berry grows; a few ferns and tall scraggy trees complete the landscape for miles and miles, and nothing else seems to flourish. After a stay of ten days I was pleased to bid adieu to my friends and returned to Hilo, with its pleasant surroundings, but after all I am not sorry I went to Puna. PENGRADON.

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.

THE WORLD'S PEACE GUARANTEED

By European Rulers For Two Years. Capital Seeking Investment.

Letters have just been received from one of the largest banking houses in Holland by a gentleman in New York, in which the bankers state that they are prepared to negotiate for first-class railroad securities, manufacturing establishments or gold mines in America. The gentleman who received these letters has just returned from Europe, and gives a reason for this return of confidence in monetary circles over there. He says: Money is abundant abroad, and there has been a remarkable gain in confidence because of the fact, while well-known there, does not seem to be known here. It is that after the present Czar of Russia took the oath of office he made a personal pledge to the Rothschilds that there should be no war in Europe for at least two years. The Rothschilds have a similar pledge from the other rulers, and are confidently investing their money as a result of it. Sooner or later this money will turn into Amercian investments. My own experience does not confirm the statement that Europe is afraid of our currency system.

Down from Golden Cariboo.

J. Hepburn arrived at Vancouver from Cariboo last Thursday and has gone east. During the past six weeks he took out a few hundred dollars from Keithley point and adjoining ground with a rocker, the surface gravel being washed away by the high water of last summer. Mr. Hepburn had with him $208 worth of nuggets varying in value from $1 to $20 each. He was also arranging to put in a bridge across the North Fork for the Victoria Consolidated Mining Co., in which Messrs. Mann, Holt, McKenzie and other eastern capitalists are interested. They will develop their claims on an extensive scale next summer.—*World.*

Winnipeg Merchants After Kootenay's Trade.

In pleasing contrast to the apathy displayed by the Coast cities in regard to the growing trade of Kootenay, we notice the activity being displayed by some Winnipeg merchants to obtain a share of the trade of this district, as well as that of Cariboo—our old standby gold producer. Winnipeg houses have been gradually extending their business operations in British Columbia until they now reach into nearly every section in the interior. West Kootenay's trade is a growing one and must eventually overshadow the trade of every other district in the province. This trade is surely worth striving after, but the merchants of our own coast cities do not appear to think so.

Visit of General Booth.

Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, who has reached the Pacific coast by way of the States, is expected to arrive in Victoria next Monday. The City Council will present him with an address of welcome. The Salvation Army propose having two meetings in connection with the visit. The afternoon meeting will be devoted to hearing the general's account of the army's progress throughout the world, and probably some speeches from several well-known citizens. This reception is in great contrast to the treatment accorded the army during the first few years of its existence, when its members were jeered and laughed at on the streets as crazy people.

Going to Retaliate.

The American fish companies at Victoria are somewhat agitated, as it is currently rumored that the deep sea regulations are to be so changed that none but British subjects can embark in the fishing business in British Columbia.

Mr. Louis Redon, of the Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C., died almost suddenly on Monday. Deceased was an old-timer and one of the pioneers of the mining country.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Odds and Ends from the Legislative Assembly.

THE MINING BUREAU.

Last week, while the Mining Bureau Bill was being discussed in committee, Mr. Cotton said he strongly opposed the proposal to expend a large sum of money for a building for the bureau in Victoria. If they really desired to aid the mining industry by such an institution they should secure a really able superintendent to collect information and furnish reliable and practical reports. For the use of miners and prospectors Victoria was about the worst location that could be found. He ridiculed the idea of the Minister of Mines that prospectors would flock to Victoria to hear the lectures and that this would provide quite a source of revenue.

Messrs. Williams, McPherson, Davie, Eberts and Bryden followed by striking out the sentence authorizing the Government to acquire land in Victoria for a site, it being held that they had ample already.

OPPOSITION CONSTITUENCIES NOT IN IT.

When the House went into Committee of Supply last Friday, Mr. Hume objected to the vote of $8,000 for the South Riding of West Kootenay. It was like throwing the money away as it would not do anything towards the works needed. He asked the Government if they intended to carry out the promises made by the Attorney-General.

Hon. Mr. Turner did not know of any promises.

Mr. McPherson repeated what he said the other day—the districts represented by Opposition members were not fairly treated.

Mr. Kellie contended that South West Kootenay had been well-treated in the matter of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway and other public works.

Mr. McPherson pointed out that when Mr. Kellie was first elected he was opposed to the Government, and his district was not fairly treated until he became a Government supporter.

Mr. Graham said roads and bridges had been promised in all parts of his district and some had been started, but work was stopped immediately after the election of an Opposition member.

THE BOVINE AND THE "NEDDY."

Mr. Kitchen said he had been unable to see any results from the $16,000 mentioned in the supplementary estimates as having been expended in the New Westminster district since the floods. He would like to know where the $16,000 had been wasted. There were many culverts that had not been replaced and many of the roads were covered with *debris* left by the floods. He refused to take his seat until the Government told him how the $16,000 was expended.

A peculiar sound was heard from the end of the Government benches, which led Mr. Kitchen to remark that he did not know there was a cow in the House.

Dr. Walkem: I did not know there was a jackass in the House.

After Dr. Walkem had gone outside, to "see a man," probably, the Government promised to give a list of the work done with the $16,000, and Mr. Kitchen allowed the item to pass.

A CASE OF CHEAPNESS.

Mr. Williams asked who had the contract for the Ashcroft bridge.

Hon. Mr. Martin: The San Francisco Bridge Company.

Mr. Williams thought there were local companies that could do the work. He had seen several bridges built by that company, and they did not amount to much.

Mr. Rogers said the San Francisco company had always given satisfaction and had done the work at a fair price.

Mr. Kellie said the Government should try and give the work to local men. He read a letter in which it was stated that while the San Francisco company were building the Ashcroft bridge a British Columbia company were being prevented from building a bridge at Spokane for which they had received the contract.

Hon. Mr. Martain said the tender of the San Francisco Bridge Company was $3,000 lower than the lowest of the other tenders. The next lowest tender was also an American company, the lowest local tenderer being $5,000 higher than the highest American company.

WANTED A LONG HOLIDAY.

There was a long discussion as to how long an adjournment should be taken. Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the House adjourn till Thursday next. Mr. Rithet moved in amendment to adjourn until January 3rd. The amendment was carried by 15 to 14, the Opposition voting with the premier.

With the customary good wishes of a festive time the members rushed off like a lot of boys let loose from school.

The traffic receipts of the C.P.R. for the week ending December 21st were $316,000; for the same week last year they were $326,000.

Has Not Struck Kamloops Yet.

The general depression has not had an opportunity of making itself felt in Kamloops yet, thanks to the C. P. R. repair work and the wages paid out by the Government for building the Provincial Home, which sources of creating a circulation of the "needful" have up till now kept "hard times" at bay. But these works having now been completed there is ample time for the invader to put in an appearance, and in such case adversity will be more keenly felt, following so closely on prosperity. Then Kamloops will have to fall into line in the procession and "saw wood" with the rest of us. The local correspondent of the *Colonist* writes: "Despite the hard times elsewhere, this year has been the most prosperous in the history of Kamloops since the railway construction was completed, partially due to the extra force of workmen employed in repairing the damage by floods to the C. P. R., whose supplies were taken from here, and to the building of the Provincial Home, which put a considerable amount of money in circulation. That institution has been examined by the architect and accepted as practically finished. It is a beautiful structure, on a commanding site, and a credit to the city and the province."

Scatter the Glad Tidings.

That one needs to go away from home to get home news is often exemplified, and the following glowing account from the pen of the Victoria correspondent of a Winnipeg journal is a case in point:

"Most satisfactory accounts are coming from the mining country, as high as fifty and a hundred claims a day are recorded at Kaslo. The output of ore at Three Forks will be greater than the Nakusp & Slocan road will be able to carry. On the Lardeau 25 rich companies are operating, and prospects for a splendid output from that region were never better. Single miners have been taking out as high as $50 a day in the vicinity."

Fauvel Process of Treating Gold Ores.

A new method for separating gold from its ores has recently been introduced in the mining districts of Wyoming. The crushed ore is heated to a state of incandescence and quenched in a bath of cold water. As each red-hot particle falls into the water, enough steam is instantly generated to shatter it, and any glaze or film is therefore ruptured. The particles of gold are thus broken down to a remarkably fine state and are rendered very brittle. The gold is clean and shining, and quite free from any coating of oxide. This method makes it unnecessary to crush the ore very finely, and in addition the output of the mine is greatly increased.

The Columbia Desk Calendar.

For ten years the desk calendar issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company has held a unique place among buiness helpers. Each daily leaf during that time has taught its quiet lesson of the value of better roads and outdoor exercise, and especially the benefits of bicycling. The calendar for 1895, which is just issued, is even brighter than its predecessors in appearance, as clever artists have added dainty silhouette and sketch to the usual wise and witty contributions that have heretofore given this popular calendar its charm. It can be had for five 2-cent stamps from the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., or from any Columbia bicycle agency.

W. A. JOWETT,
MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.
NELSON, B. C.
Lardeau & Slocan Prospects Wanted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
CHEAPEST route to the OLD COUNTRY.
Proposed Sailings from Montreal.

ALLAN LINE.
NUMIDIAN ..... Nov. 3
PARISIAN ..... Nov. 10
MONGOLIAN ..... Nov. 17

DOMINION LINE.
TORONTO ..... Oct. 27
VANCOUVER ..... Nov. 3
OREGON ..... Nov. 10

BEAVER LINE.
LAKE HURON ..... Oct. 24
LAKE ONTARIO ..... Oct. 31
LAKE NEPIGON ..... Nov. 7

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

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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,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.

MAY MAKE A MISTAKE.

To most people in Revelstoke Mr. Gamble's action in waiting for "balmy spring" before commencing operations on the river bank seems very foolish. The time between the disappearance of the snow and the annual rise of the river is too short to permit of any extensive operations, such as should be the case here, being carried out. Spring is proverbially fickle, and this holds just as good here as in any other part of the world. It may be a late spring, and the snow may remain until the hot weather sets in, in which case the melting of the snow on the mountains would occur simultaneously with that on the level, and the rise of the water would be overwhelmingly sudden, and the work would have to be put off till next fall. Spring may set in early, and the river would become sufficiently high to prevent any work being done on the beach, which is now high and dry. Besides, it will be impossible to haul the necessary rock and timber when the snow is softening under the genial influence of the spring sunshine. Mr. Gamble may have plans for bringing the material from a long distance by railway. If so, a considerable portion of the appropriation will be swallowed up by freight rates, while the best of material may be obtained close at hand. Never was there a more favorable time for bringing in both rock and timber than now. The snow is firm and only a few inches deep. A good road could be made to the quarry at a trifling cost, and there are plenty of teams in the town to do the hauling. If the work has to be postponed until next fall Mr. Gamble will have to thank himself for it, if, as we understand, he has been given full power in the matter. We who live here do not leave our hauling until the spring, and everyone knows that if he runs short of firewood about the time the spring thaw commences he will have to borrow from his neighbor until the snow is all gone, as none can be brought in. Mr. Gamble will do well to "get a move on" at once.

FRAGMENTS OF HISTORY.

[BY DIOGENES.]

"The goose honks high" in Revelstoke. Not that I wish to liken Society (with a big S) in this aspiring burg to a goose, but it does many silly things besides holding its head aloft. Oh, shade of MacAlister, wouldst thou wert present to show us how to do it! Our elite, on more than one occasion, have attempted to draw the line—the hard, cruel, yet invisible line—wherewith to divide the pure and unblemished from the contaminating contiguity of the blemished, the ——! Tell it not in Gath, neither in the halls of Uppertendom! Oh, ye privileged classes! Know ye not that if thy neighbor's presence is defilement, so also is thy neighbor's contribution? Why wouldst thou spurn his (or her) person and yet accept his (or her) gifts? What is the moral of all this? Listen, my good friend, and I will a tale unfold. It happened last Friday, and is the latest instance here of Society (with a big S) getting a backhander. After the date of the Fire Brigade "At Home" was fixed, most of the householders in town (more especially members of the brigade) were asked to contribute refreshments for the occasion. This was readily promised, and on Friday last (the date of the "At Home") two members of the brigade drove around to gather up the good things which had been got ready. On their arrival at a certain house on —— street, their olfactory nerves were met by savory odors and their eyes were feasted on a tempting layout of pies, ect., just from the oven. "Oh," says one, rubbing his hands delightedly, "what a delicious smell, Mr. Blank; we shall have a grand feed tonight." "I guess not," says Mr. Blank, "the smell will be about all you will get." "Oh," returns the pie collector, "how's that?" "Well," says Mr. Blank, "If my company is not acceptable at the dance to-night, I'm sure my pies won't be." "Aw—ah; didn't you get an invitation?" asks the crestfallen collector. "Naw!" Tableau! [Exit pie collectors!] [Curtain.]

But methinks I hear my gentle reader ask, "What has this got to do with the elite and Society (with a big S)? Even if Mr. B. was ostracised and his pies were not, what connection has that matter with the leaders of Society? you ask. My dear friend, you must take my word for it. I am not foolish enough to publish what I know about the inner workings of the Upper Circle. It would do no good; and the unwritten history of the past is not forgotten. I do not wish to rake it up; but the story of the pies was too good to be lost. Nevertheless, if all were ostracised according to their deserts, how many steps would there be in the social ladder?

I see there is a Chinese translation of the poster relating to to-night's entertainment by the Dramatic Society. That's all right. I hope there will be Chinamen enough present to fill up all the chinks and crevices left between the wainscoting and the audience, but it may not be out of place to express the hope that the Society will endeavor to make John comfortable when they get his money. On Dominion Day, '92, an excursion left here on the Lytton for Nakusp. There were several Chinamen on board, and having paid their fare were entitled to the same treatment as the white people. So thought the managers of the excursion, who had paid $100 for the boat and her crew for the day. At supper time one of the managers of the excursion (there were two of them) asked the Chinamen in to supper with him. They readily complied, and seated themselves at the table. Just then the captain came into the dining-saloon, and seemed aghast with astonishment. Could he believe his eyes? Chinamen seated at the supper table! Great Jehosaphat! This was too much. So, in language more warm than polite, he ordered them out, and even took one by the collar to lift him out. Meanwhile the manager of the excursion who had invited them in felt very cheap, very small and very mean. John has a good memory, and will be chary of expending his money where only his money is welcome.

Dogs in Church.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me, in the interests of the church-goers of Revelstoke, to protest against the thoughtless habit which some people have of taking their dogs to church with them.

If those who possess pious dogs could arrange for a special service once a week on their behalf (I mean the dogs), I am sure it would add greatly to the comfort of all who frequent the church.

But seriously, church is no place for dogs, and, apart from the inconvenience they may cause, I think those who take them would show more discretion by leaving them at home.

It may be amusing to some, but it is certainly very annoying, not to say embarrassing, to the preacher, when, in the midst of the service, a dog gets up and commences to parade about, followed in many instances by others of the same species.

Occasionally an attempt is made to turn the offender out, but owing to the quietude and secrecy which must necessarily be employed while the operation is in progress it rarely proves successful, and more often than not the person who makes the attempt is made to look extremely ridiculous. It was quite within my expectation that the late "Diogenes" would have had something to say on this subject, but since he has overlooked it I trust you will excuse the liberty I feel I have taken in calling attention to the matter.—Yours respectfully,

HOWARD WEST.

Revelstoke, Dec. 26th, 1894.

[Mr. West is quite within his prerogative in calling attention to this matter, as the columns of this paper are free and open to all citizens who may have something to say on any topic of public interest. We have frequently wondered at the equanimity displayed by the congregation, or audience, at the presence of members of the canine family in church and even within the enclosure of the altar rails. The dogs may have followed their owners to church, or may have strayed in to see what was going on. The average Revelstoke dog is a sociable animal and is generally in evidence. There is hardly a bath, public meeting, entertainment, or gathering of any kind without somebody's dog being present.—ED.]

Don't Forget the Play To-night.

"If this should meet the eye of any one desirous of passing a pleasant evening, he can do no better than drop in at Bonson's hall to-night and have a look at "The Young Widow," which will grace the boards under the auspices of the Revelstoke Amateur Dramatic Society. Gentlemen who will be dominoes (or every female and lady who have paraphernalia for nearly all Christmas show will HAS to go) will be admitted free of charge, but all others will have to pay a small sum of admission as only such little and one who can bring a [illegible] that he is "broke" will be admitted to standing room free.

HELP WANTED!

WANTED—Active Hustler (Gentleman or LADY) to travel, representing established wholesale house. Salary $78 monthly and traveling expenses, with increase if suited. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE DOMINION,
317 Omaha Building, Chicago.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person interfering with or removing property of any kind belonging to the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate, Limited, at Revelstoke, will be prosecuted according to law.

T. LIVINGSTONE HAIG, Agent.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend within thirty days to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of West Kootenay district, at Nelson, for a license to sell liquor as retail at my hotel at Wigwam, in said district.

JOSEPH WALKER.

Revelstoke, B. C., December 5th, 1894.

PROGRESS IN 1894.

In spite of the prevailing depression and the declining price of silver, the past year has witnessed more energy in building in Revelstoke than any previous year since the C. P. R. construction days. The station has made rapid strides since 1893 died, and although the buildings appear to be scattered and placed at random over the clearing, yet each one will be found to be on some street or avenue when the town comes to be built up. The C. P. R. authorities have had their townsite surveyed and platted, and it is stated will place the lots on the market in a few days at a reasonable figure. That the station will grow there is very little doubt, but whether that growth be rapid or slow depends on the attitude of the C. P. R. Chief among the buildings and additions erected this year we can mention the following: The completion and laying out of dwelling house and gardens of Dr. McLean, adjoining the drug store, on Mackenzie Ave.; the English Trading Co., an addition to their store which exactly doubles the size of the block; C. B. Hume & Co., a two-storey warehouse in the rear of their store; Union Hotel, large two-storey barn, with carriage house; W. Fleming, large barn, addition to and double the size of old one; Robert Tapping, large root-house; R. Samson, barn, driving shed and large woodshed; J. D. Sibbald, frost-proof storehouse; Bourne Bros., cottage on Second street; Revelstoke Lumber Co., three small cottages; T. J. Graham, cottage on Second street; S. Bickerton, workshop on Mackenzie avenue; L. A. Fretz, workshop and dwelling on Second street; new Presbyterian Church on Third street, at a cost of $1500; building committee, C. T. Baylis and T. J. Graham; lot donated by Messrs. Wells and Piper; small debt still on building. Methodist Church, Third street, new hot air furnace and brick chimney; renovated and improved at a cost of about $300. A street has been opened up from Sibbald's corner to the freight sheds, which has proved of the greatest public convenience.

In the lower town great progress is discernible at the first glance. First in the line of buildings may be mentioned Mr. John Stone's new dwelling-house on Benson street. It is a very pretty design in the rustic, or Swiss chalet style, and was designed by Mr. Albert Stone. It covers a considerable portion of the 100 feet lot, and is a creditable addition to the residences of the town. Mr. S. Needham has completed a pretty gothic cottage on Douglas street. Mr. E. Picard has completed a dwelling-house for himself, while close by Mr. R. Grega has made considerable additions and improvements to his cottage. At the foot of Douglas street Mr. G. Terryberry has built a commodious dwelling house close to his blacksmith shop. Mr. George Laforme has cleared, laid out, and fenced two large lots in front of his house on Douglas street; on this land grass seeds were sown, and a very pretty lawn became apparent. On Front street Mr. W. Cowan's large bonded warehouse was completed early in the spring; new bath-houses were added to LeCastor's barber shop, and Mr. H. N. Courtier put up a 20-foot addition to his already fine store, while his warehouse on the opposite side of the street was removed to Front street lane and enlarged. On the corner of Front and Benson streets Messrs. Shaw and Vickers have erected a snug little house; the Central Hotel, a two storey annex containing eight rooms, bathroom, washroom, etc. Other houses on Front and Douglas streets have been enlarged, renovated and generally improved, the Stockholm House being greatly enlarged, in the matter of bedrooms, by the incorporation of the private residence adjoining. Two new businesses have been started within the year—Shoemaking and harness [illegible].

But probably the greatest building [illegible] in the new [illegible] north of the railway [illegible] of the land [illegible] for the [illegible] Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate, Limited, [illegible] Mr. A. C. Thompson has [illegible] cleared half an acre and built a house; J. D. Hastings, lots 32 and 33, cleared both acres and erected a dwelling; James Harper, lot 14, cleared garden, erected substantial dwelling house and outhouses, and sunk a well. Soren Ballegaard, lot 17, built small house. John Hetherington, lots 18 and 19, built residence, outhouses, and cleared considerable land; has a grant from the Government. Author Burgoyne, lot 20, residence, cleared some land. Peter Kennedy, lot 21, cleared land and built a house. H. A. Brown, lot 22, built chicken house. Mr. Hetherington does not come under the category of a squatter, neither does Mr. G. H. Allen of the brewery, whose premises and land are noticed on the new map issued by the Dominion Government. At the brewery extensive additions have been made during the year, chief among them being one for washing bottles and pasteurizing beer, 18 feet by 24 feet; a new ice house, 22 feet by 34 feet, both cellars being built of stone, a new root house and necessary outbuildings.

Considerable land has been cleared on the townsite for gardens, of which there are now a large number producing flowers and vegetables of first-class quality. This renders the town a much more desirable place of residence than formerly. The population may not have increased very greatly, but it is composed almost solely of what may be called a "permanent" population, while the floating element has decreased. The number of children has greatly increased, there being now about 100 children of school age residing in the town and immediate vicinity.

Fire, flood and drouth were felt in all their intensity in Revelstoke, but no evil effects of their visit now remain except the circumscribed space left in the rear of the houses between Front street and the river. For nearly half a mile below the bridge some 40 or 50 feet of the bank was carried away by the floods, but it is hardly probable that such damage will ever again occur at this spot, as the two Governments have appropriated $10,000 for protective works. The drouth was severe, and many gardens suffered, but the loss was not excessive, and is now entirely forgotten. The fire cleared off a great deal of useless timber and brush not only from the townsite, but also from the Government reserve north of the track, where many settlers have located during the past month or two.

Altogether considerable progress has been made in the town, one great improvement being the inauguration of street lighting, which is due to the energy of one or two business men.

The progress in mining has been very marked in the Big Bend, of which an account will appear next week. In the Lardeau mining is waiting on the completion of the wagon road to Trout Lake, which will be rushed as soon as the snow disappears.

CHRISTMAS IN REVELSTOKE.

The Christmas of 1894 will pass quietly into history with nothing worthy of remark to distinguish it from its predecessors. The weather was fine, the snow firm, and outdoor exercise was the leading feature, sleigh riding and snowshoeing being most prevalent. Despite the hard times, the hotels did a rushing business, and the "Tom and Jerry" dispensed at some of the bars seemed to have a generous influence on the partakers. But there were no drunks to be seen, and Officer Graham was enabled to enjoy the holiday without once being called to the unpleasant task of placing one of his fellow-subjects in durance vile. Some of the stores were closed; while others were closed in name, but not in fact, and the public were not debarred from spending their money in any manner pleasing to themselves. At the hotels substantial Christmas dinners were spread, that at the Stockholm House being exceptionally good, while at the Central there was an excellent menu, to which a large number sat down. After dinner the proprietors brought out a liberal supply of liquors and cigars and then a capital toast list was gone through. Mr. F. T. Kegler was chairman. The toast of "The Queen" was responded to by Mr. Wm. Carrington, who made an eloquent speech and surprised his listeners. Mr. W. Barbour responded for the ladies; Mr. Fred Fraser replied to the toast "The Member for North Kootenay," and Mr. Kellie could not have been in better hands. "The Mining Industry," Mr. A. H. Holdich; "The Dominion Government," Mr. E. G. Cotton; "The Press," Mr. A. Abrahamson; "The Lumber Industry," Mr. R. Abbott; and "The Ladies," Mr. P. C. Cotton. Songs were contributed by Messrs. S. Hammond and F. Fraser, and altogether a most enjoyable time was spent.

ORE SHIPMENTS VIA REVELSTOKE.

The shipments of Slocan ore through Revelstoke this week has been greater than during any other week since the output began, no less than 17 carloads having been brought up by steamer on the 24th and 26th inst. The following have been forwarded by the C. P. R. agent here to the Omaha & Grant Smelting Company, Omaha, Nebraska:

Dec. 21.	Slocan Star	3	cars	60,000 pounds
" 21.	Mountain Chief	2	"	60,000 "
" 21.	Noble Five	1	"	30,000 "
" 26.	Slocan Star	3	"	110,000 "
" 26.	Idaho	3	"	90,000 "
" 26.	Reco	2	"	51,000 "
" 26.	Noble Five	2	"	60,000 "

One car of 30,000 pounds from the Last Chance arrived on the 26th, and will be forwarded to the United Smelting & Refining Co., Smelter, Montana. This car will be forwarded *via* Lethbridge.

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. J. WOODROW, SEC.

BELOW ZERO!

Is where we have placed the price on our new stock of Xmas Novelties, comprising

TOYS in great variety,

Dressing Cases	Albums	Card Receivers
Photo Frames	Work Boxes	Shaving Sets
Elegant Fans	Cigar Cases	Magic Lanterns
Silk Handkerchiefs	Fancy Suspenders	Ties, etc., etc., etc.

DOLLS of every description.

Call and see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. B. HUME & Co.

REVELSTOKE STATION.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-class Table. Good Beds. Telephone.

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

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.

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

LEWIS BROS., THE STATION.

T. L. HAIG,

NOTARY PUBLIC - - REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Mining and Real Estate Broker and General Commission Agent.

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Representative of the Kootenay Smelting & Trading Syndicate.

AGENT FOR TROUT LAKE CITY, EVANSPORT, KASLO & NAKUSP

John D. Sibbald,

SUCCESSOR TO

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

REVELSTOKE BRANCH.

DEALER IN

FLOUR, FEED, FRUIT, VEGETABLES

AND

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Agent for Waterous Engine Company. - - - - Speight Wagon Company

LOCAL ITEMS.

A happy New Year to all our readers.

Mr. D. Robinson returned on Sunday from Toronto.

Mr. J. W. Vail left on Monday to spend Christmas in Kamloops.

There are some tinhorn gamblers in town. Look out!

The proposed dance in Bourne's hall on Christmas night did not eventuate.

Mr. T. A. Lewis of Donald spent a few days this week at his father's residence here.

Jack Frost has determined to put a stop to clearing off the sidewalks with a wooden shovel.

Mr. J. Mesley, of Hall's Landing, spent Christmas with his brother in town.

Miss Maud Hatherley, of Salmon Arm, is visiting at the residence of Mr. C. Lindmark.

Good skating has been enjoyed during the week on the west side of the river. No casualties—as yet.

A number of ladies have taken advantage of the cut in Hats, Dress Goods and Laces at Coursier's.

Mrs. E. Bourne has returned to town. The family has taken up residence in Mr. Picard's house.

Dr. McLean had a valuable dog run over and killed on the track near the station last Monday.

Miss Lyda Edwards returned on Sunday from Vancouver, where she has been attending school.

Mr. John Holstrum, from near Hall's Landing, has been spending the Christmas week in town.

Revelstoke is a well-lighted town.

Hugh Smythe, of the C.P.R. roundhouse, left on Christmas Eve to spend his holidays at the coast.

Ladies' Hats, Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces at almost half price at Coursier's.

Christmas past! and no drunks came before the beak! There was also a vacuum in the stone jug. Moral!

Selkirk Snowshoe & Toboggan Club has moved into new and commodious quarters in the Smelter House block.

The thermometer showed 6 degrees below zero Thursday night, being the coldest night experienced this winter.

T. J. Graham, who came home for the holidays, left for his work on the C. P. R. near Ducks, on Wednesday night.

We are pleased to note that some people do just as they advertise. H. N. Coursier's advertised cut in Ladies' Goods is genuine.

Fred Huson, who lost his hand in a railway accident some two months ago, is now learning telegraphy in the C.P.R. office at Salmon Arm.

The officers and members of the Fire Brigade desire to return thanks to those ladies who so kindly contributed refreshments at their "At Home" last Friday night.

There will be a children's service in the Methodist church at 7:30 to-morrow evening, when special anthems will be rendered by the elder girls of the Sunday school.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian Church will have a social gathering on New Year's Eve. It will be in the form of a "necktie social." An admission fee of 10c. will be made.

The Gun Club had a shooting match for geese and turkeys at the station range on Christmas Eve. The winners were William McCulloch, Guy Barber, and H. A. Brown.

The usual monthly meeting of the Fire Brigade will be held in the Fire Hall next Friday evening at eight o'clock, when the attendance of all the members is requested.

Mr. S. H. Green, of Green Bros., Kaslo, formerly of Illecillewaet and Revelstoke, was married at Spokane last Saturday to Miss Flora Goodwin, of that city.

The report has been circulated this week to the effect that the C. P. R. will place their lots on the market next week for sure. The price will not be as high as was said to be asked at first.

A party of young men on snowshoes visited Farmer John Hetherington on Christmas morning to wish him the compliments of the season. They were cordially received by Mr. Hetherington and treated to refreshments.

The Toboggan Club has decided to celebrate New Year's day by a grand toboggan ride, free to all; and for that purpose members of the club have been working at the slide since yesterday.

A Winnipeg paper states that on board an excursion train from that city to Ontario there were no less than 108 babies in the tourist and colonist cars, which the railway company had to carry free.

On Tuesday evening a Christmas tree entertainment was given in the Presbyterian church. No admission charge was made, as the programme was very short. The principal item was the distribution of the presents to the children of the Sunday school.

We understand that the postal authorities have granted permission for the sending of written New Year's greetings, etc., at printed matter rates. This means that cards or other presents, sent at such rates, may bear written messages usual to this season.

Andy Parks left for Big Bend last week, and will put in the winter there. He had with him young Bert Lane, lately employed in Sibbald's store, who is ambitious to become a gold hunter. They travelled on snowshoes and each dragged a sled loaded with supplies.

A. L. Beaton, of the Gold Hill claim, French Creek, came down on Sunday last and will not go back to the Bend till the cold weather is over. He brought a few hundred dollars worth of dust with him, leaving a large amount at the mine. His partner, Frank Vandall, will be down shortly.

Mr. George C. Marsh, late station agent at Three Forks, who spent the Christmas holidays here, returned to the former place on Thursday, where he will commence business as a real estate and mining broker. Mr. Marsh was at one time the most successful real estate man in the Northwest, and attained to some prominence while residing at Calgary.

J. W. Moxley, of Notch Hill, who left Hall's Landing on account of the high water covering his pre-emption there last July, was in town this week. Mr. Moxley said the settlers had expected to get a large contract to supply cordwood to the C.P.R., but it went to a Chinese company in New Westminster.

Members of Kootenay Lodge, Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons, will hold a soiree on Thursday, January 3rd. The lodge is noted for its first-class receptions, and there is no doubt that next Thursday night will add to its prestige.

The British Columbia members of the Dominion Parliament, Premier Davie, Speaker Higgins, and the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the province have received invitations to be present at the state funeral of Sir John Thompson at Halifax, a special train conveying them from Ottawa and back.

It is stated that there is a little hitch in commencing operations on the Illecillewaet river bridge. It appears that the settlers and ranchers on the other side of the river cannot agree amongst themselves as to the best location for the bridge. It is the general opinion that the present site is the best.

Nelson *Tribune*, Dec. 22: "The uncertainty of the mail service compels persons between Kaslo, Three Forks and New Denver to send the bulk of their mail by mule team, passengers on the coach, or footmen, as by this means it is much more liable to get to its destination. It interferes somewhat with with postal revenue, however, as such letters are generally unstamped."

There has recently been considerable shaking up amongst C.P.R. officials in this district, the following changes having been announced: Mr. T. A. Oliver, freight agent at Revelstoke Station, has been appointed station agent at Ashcroft. The vacancy here will be filled by Mr. Morton, who has been in charge at the Wigwam. Mr. Scott will go to the Wigwam, Mr. Douglas relieves Mr. W. Fraser as agent at Roseberry, and Mr. Geo. Thomas, now agent at Robson, goes to Three Forks in place of Mr. Dansceur, who recently superseded Mr. Geo. C. Marsh.

By the Children and for the Children.

The very large audience which attended the Methodist church on Christmas Eve testified to the popularity of the annual entertainment given by the children of the Sunday school and the distribution of Christmas presents to all the little folks in town. Adults were charged 25 cents admission, and the crowd was so large that extempore seats had to be constructed by means of lumber that was lying outside. The usual conspicuous feature—the Christmas tree—was not in evidence, but its place was taken by what was a novelty to most people—a Dutch windmill, which appeared to take a good deal of wind to set in motion. The entertainment preceded the distribution of gifts and the young people acquitted themselves very creditably. It would be invidious to single out any particular one where all did so well. The programme comprised an address by Rev. C. A. Procunier; anthems by the whole school; recitations by some tiny specimens of young ladyhood; dialogues in character, by older girls and boys, who must have worked hard in practice; a musical selection by Fred Ahlin, and a song by Miss Hattie Lee, which received an encore. Santa Claus (Mr. R. S. Wilson) then appeared upon the scene, and after a few remarks from that eminent personage the windmill commenced operations. Mr. C. Lindmark, Sunday school superintendent, who was also chairman, acted as helper to old Santa in the distribution of the numerous presents which issued forth from the mill, and the two were kept very busy for the next half hour. As a great number of parents and others had adopted this method of presenting their juvenile relatives and friends with their Christmas gifts, in addition to those given by the Sunday school teachers and managers, it was no uncommon sight to see children with their arms full of toys, while all had two or three presents. Mrs. Smith presided at the organ. Miss May Adair was an efficient mistress of ceremonies. The gathering was successful in every way, everybody was pleased, the youngsters delighted, and over $40 was taken at the door.

Lived Five Months With a Broken Neck.

R. Palmer, who broke his neck diving into the water at Niagara and was subsequently taken to England, has just died there. The accident occurred five months ago.

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.

"RESCUE THE PERISHING."

WANTED.—Two young lonesome bachelors of Revelstoke, B. C., would like some good, kind, charitable lady to invite them to a New Year's dinner. Address "N QUAD," Care of MAIL office.

REVELSTOKE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1895, at 2 o'clock p.m., in the Fire Hall, Revelstoke, to elect Directors, for the ensuing year; to receive balance sheet, and to transact such other business as may be necessary.

The presence of all Shareholders is particularly requested.

A. H. HOLDICH, Secretary.

Revelstoke, Dec. 5th, 1894.

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. Illustrated Book free.

CHARLES MARTIN, 103 King St. W., Toronto.

A CO-OPERATIVE TOWN.

An English City Where Everybody Joins in Ownership.

Oldham (Lancashire), although comparatively speaking, a modern town, and peopled almost exclusively by the working classes, holds the lead in many respects, but especially in its co-operative movements. No town in the kingdom owns as many joint stock or limited companies, which in their turn have created other co-operative combinations.

Its co-operative stores consist of two societies, each with a membership of nearly 11,000. These societies were the pioneers of the "limited" movement in Oldham, and the cotton industry was the first business they began with. Such rapid strides has it made that Oldham is known far and wide as the "divi." The co-operative societies spread still further, and now, in conjunction with the societies in adjacent towns, own a large corn mill, thus sharing the profits to be made from grinding the grain.

There are in Oldham district, in the cotton trade alone, about 150 limited companies, the majority of which have been formed since 1872, with capitals varying from £10,000 to £15,000, chiefly divided into £5 shares. These companies, seeing the profits accruing from buying the raw material, at once formed the Oldham Cotton Buying Company, Limited, almost every company having shares; consequently it is to their own interest to do business with the company, and thus share in the profits. But they do not stop here. Seeing the large profit made by the insurance companies, they decided to form one of their own, and the Federative Insurance Company, Limited, sprang into existence, each company holding a number of shares, and encouraging it by transferring their insuring business to it.

It is no uncommon thing for some of the cotton companies to consist of 400, 600, and, in some cases, 700 shareholders; almost all residing in Oldham. Scarcely a family in the town but what owns shares in some cotton company or other.

The company movement does not stop with the staple trade (cotton). The butchers were not long behind, and then was formed the Oldham Hide, Skin and Fat Company, Limited, which effectually demoralized private enterprise in that direction. Even the bill posting and advertising business was invaded, the printers forming the Oldham Bill Posting Company, Limited, through it posting their own bills and advertisements. The publicans were not left out in the cold, and very soon two aerated water companies were in full swing, each publican, so long as he dealt with the company, holding so many shares. These he must relinquish when he ceases to deal with them. In fact, there is no business, not even poultry farming, which has escaped the company craze, and it is a by word that at one time you could have floated a dog kennel in Oldham.

MAKES HOUSES IN MINIATURE.

A Clever Boston Mechanic Furnishes Models for About $100 Each.

Do you contemplate building a house? If so, here is an invaluable suggestion guaranteed to save you a lot of money and regret, and preserve the architect from untold aggravation. In Boston, says the New York Press, there is a man who from plans and specifications will make a tiny model showing in detail just how the completed building will look. He charges from $50 to $90 to duplicate in miniature a three-story dwelling of ten or fifteen separate apartments. Everything is accurately reproduced, from the slope of the roof to the tread of the staircase. In this way the prospective owner, seeing his ideas practically realized, is able to make timely and just criticism. For even with a lively imagination and some knowledge of building it is impossible to get a very clear conception of proportions. Verandas that looked luxuriously broad on paper become painfully contracted when actually planked over, and it is astonishing to see how cramped and cheap, or bald and big, is the real house that one fancied free from flaws. The Bostonian's scheme is to save you any possible disappointments or blunders. On a platform five feet by four inches he sets up the little model, shingling, plastering, or painting the exterior, you propose using for the real structure. Every window is in its proper place, doors swing easily on their hinges, halls are low or lofty and rooms snug or airy, just as you propose in the plans. There is the house that you may turn it round and round, view it from a dozen standpoints, see where it meets your expectations, or wholly fails to materialize your favorite theories. It is true that $90 may seem a tidy sum to throw away on a toy, but those who have experienced some of the tribulations of house building will think it rather an inexpensive expedient in the end.

A Dangerous Metamorphosis.

HE.

'Tis but a little thing I ask;
A trifle, nothing more, I swear;
'Tis not a heavy, grewsome task
That wrinkles brow or silvers hair;
'Tis something, dear, that if you give,
You cannot fairly deem amiss;
'Tis nothing more than, as I live,
A little, simple, single kiss.

SHE.

This little thing you boldly ask;
This trifle light, to you, as air;
Perhaps to me doth fears unmask
That well may cause me to beware.
For this same simple, single kiss
Might soon develop into kisses;
And I from having been amiss,
Become, in consequence, a Mrs.

—Ernest Graham Dewey in Life.

Slices of Wit.

The man who puts his reliance on the roosters is on his way to work when the man who relies on an alarm clock is still dreaming of the angels.—Atchison Globe.

Mrs. Workaday—Oh, I do so like to see a good, strong, determined man. Mr Workaday (straightening)—So do I, my dear. Mrs. W.—John, the coal-hod is empty.—Boston Courier.

THE PLACE TO BUY

Miners' Supplies,
Groceries,
Provisions,
HARDWARE, STOVES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
IS AT
H. N. COURSIER'S.

Bourne Bros.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
Revelstoke,
New Denver
and Nakusp.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE CARLOAD
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR.

GILKER & WELLS,
POST-OFFICE STORE.
Gents' Furnishings,
Stationery,
Patent Medicines
And TOILET ARTICLES of every description.
FURS BOUGHT & SOLD.
Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

If you want to reach the People in the North Riding of West Kootenay
YOU SHOULD
Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail."

IF YOU WANT
Job Printing
You can get it done at the "Mail" Office
EQUAL IN STYLE AND AS LOW IN PRICE AS IN ANY OFFICE IN THE PROVINCE.

REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

CHARACTER IN FEET.

THEY ARE CERTAIN INDICATORS OF PERSONALTY.

At Least So Say Some Artists—How Fashion Distorts Nature—One of the Latest Fads Among the Wealthy People.

It is said by prominent artists and well known chiropodists that a truly perfect foot, from an artistic standpoint, is as rare nowadays as black birds in May. When we remember the famous beauties of olden times, whose feet were tenderly cared for and exquisitely shaped, this appears truly deplorable.

There was no question in those artloving days of what kind of shoe to buy so that one's foot would show off to the best advantage. Helen of Troy, to whose beautiful and shapely foot sonnets innumerable were written, would have been horrified at the sight of the average modern foot, and would probably have been thrown into convulsions to hear the amount spent each week at the chiropodist's.

That our women of the better class are paying more attention to the care of the feet than formerly is an indisputable fact. A prominent society woman on her return from Paris several months ago exhibited to a room full of admiring friends the sweetest, daintiest little plaster cast of a foot, which, she declared, was a counterpart of her own, made by a sculptor of world wide fame. The toes at that moment having a life size one carved in marble to be mounted on cerise velvet, and several small ones, one half the size, struck off in different shades of pale pink, blue and old rose.

It was quite a fad across the sea, so she said, to have your foot photographed as well as your hand or your face—that is, if you were lucky enough to possess one blessed with artistic curves and outlines.

The secret of this is that persons are beginning to find out what sculptors have known all along, namely, that a foot is as much indicative of personality and character as any other active member of the human form, and after being made aware of what delightful and characteristic charms a graceful, poetic foot indicates, the majority of fashionable women are supremely anxious to preserve the model by statuary or pictures.

Some excellent leading points to remember, if a woman wishes to read the lines in her own pretty foot, are that a full, well rounded heel denotes good breeding, and a straight one, of course, just the opposite. When the heel forms a kind of arch with the instep it is sure sign of blue blooded stock, and if it should extend behind to any marked degree you can make sure that great force of character goes with it.

The arched and high instep, as all students of art know, acts as an unfailing indication of a long line of ancestors, together with the refinement of temperament, innate delicacy of feeling and true gentleness of character which distinguish the bona fide lady from her commoner sister.

Nothing in the wide world will so rapidly remove all natural lines of beauty as an ill fitting shoe, and as friction is as fatal as pressure, too large a shoe does as much damage as if it were several sizes too small. Have the last used in building your footgear resemble the model as closely as possible and don't let the shoemakers persuade you that the vamp ought to come where it will undoubtedly raise ridges and furrows.

In caring for the feet, particular attention ought to be paid to paring the nails, which, according to Dr. Westerfelt, should be cut perfectly straight, if anything a little shorter in the centre than on the sides.

The desire among our aristocrats to be spoken of as the owners of prettily shaped feet has been increasing for the last few years. When a woman realizes that she can wear an "A" shoe in width or a one and a half in length she then begins to think about the contour of her foot and immediately seeks to remove all blemishes that will disfigure it any way. She visits her particular chiropodist as religiously as her dentist or manicure, and from him learns the proper method of preserving the beauty and softness of skin. Following out her foot doctor's orders minutely and being particular about the make and cut of her shoe, there is no reason why the majority of women who have time and leisure should not be blessed with as artistic pedal extremities as those of Mrs. Secretary Belknap, whom they used to say invariably attracted a group of admirers, who gathered to gaze at her lovely and daintily clad feet whenever she stepped from her carriage.

Many of our well known New York society women can boast of extremely aristocratic feet. Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond, of Fifth avenue, has a noticeably pretty foot, the artistic contour of which is enhanced by the delicate soft grays and tan suedes she wears. Mrs. Edwin Gould's foot is thoroughly characteristic of the charming disposition of its pretty owner, and Mrs. Theodore Sutro's foot is always incased in shoes that not only match each costume, but fit to perfection at every point. The lines in Mrs. Sutro's foot indicate a purely artistic and musical nature, with high intellectual endowments.

Mrs. Frank Leslie can be happy in the knowledge that she is one of the few women whose boot number only reaches to the height of "one," and whose width does not exceed that of a child. The lines in this foot, as read by an expert, denote great power, indicated by the noticeable rise of the big toe, unusual executive ability, a keen intellect, charm of manner, versatility and high breeding.

One of the first things you notice about the Marquise de Lanza is her extremely pretty foot. It is exquisite in outline, and Mme. Lanza might well take it as a subject in some of her writings.

VANITY THAT COST A MILLION.

The Folly of a Jockey Threw Away a Fortune at the Post.

A number of racing men were chatting in an uptown hotel on Broadway a few evenings since, says the New York Sun, and one of the party, who had been abroad in company with Walton, the famous plunger, when that heavy speculator made his second trip to England, told how near the American came to creating a sensation which would have made the country ring from one end to the other.

"The vanity of a jockey," said this man, "cost Walton and his friends $1,000,000 and this is how it all happened: Walton had in his stable among other horses Mr. Pickwick, Sutler and the 3 year old Hopeful, which he still owns and has in the stud somewhere near New York. We had been winning our share of the money, both on our own horses and on those of other owners and the season had opened up in the most propitious fashion. All of the American contingent took advice from 'Petie,' as we called Walton, and we had made the ring wince several times on 'settling day.' Sherwood, who trained for Walton, had a very high opinion of Hopeful, and wanted to run him in a stake race, but we begged him to hold off and pick out a selling event instead, and prepared to make a coup that would be talked about for months to come. After seeing the City and Suburban run we ran back to London, and from there took the train to Epsom, where our horses were quartered. It was our purpose to deceive everybody as to our intentions, and that morning the horses were brought out, trotted and cantered, and carefully put away, as though they had had all their work for that day. In the afternoon, when the Downs were deserted, Hopeful and Sutler were brought out in company with Richmond, a high-class horse, then trained by Sherwood but afterwards bought by Walton and brought to this country, running third in Pontiac's Suburban. The trial was a great success and showed us that Hopeful was a grand three-year old, of quality sufficiently high to win many stakes for race horses of his age. Richmond beat him about a length, and the three year old beat Sutler away off; in fact we were in high feather and considered the money we intended to place on Hopeful in the coming race as good as won.

"Racing in England is vastly different from the sport in this country, and the great public knows far less about the merits of the horses than they do in America. Horses run fewer races, are trained privately, and sometimes are not seen in public for months together. As a consequence form is much harder to follow, and those who have a bottled-up good thing and know how to guard their secret get a price that is at times astonishingly good. We were amazed to get as good as 10 to 1 against Hopeful, and the strangest part of it all was that the more we bet the more the ring seemed capable of absorbing. We told our jockey (I won't mention his name, but he was a good one in his day, and most of you know him) that we stood to win a fortune and to take no chances. From the start Hopeful was in a good position, and after making a splendid turn at Tottenham Corner we began to cheer, for our chestnut beauty was striding along in front and moving over the turf in magnificent style. A hundred yards from the finish we were exulting in our triumph, and fifty yards from the line nothing but a miracle could keep us from getting the money. Whips were flying behind us and our colt was still in hand. When I think of what happened then I grow faint and want to swear. Our jockey, with the insane desire of showing what a good thing it was, took a pull at Hopeful's head, the great, long-striding colt became tangled and was thrown off his stride. Webb was on the nearest of his competitors, and he had all but given up riding, but, like the great horseman that he is, he gathered his horse, and, by one of the grandest efforts I've ever seen, nailed Hopeful and beat him on the post. I went broke over the race, but nothing could stay Walton's luck that day, for despite his losses on the race he quit the day $36,000 to the good. What would he have won if our jockey hadn't blundered? Fully $1,000,000; and the entire story of his life might have been changed. Had he got that much money together they never could have made him surrender. I'll never forget what Webb said after the race. It was this: 'The over-weight beat you!' pointing to his upper lip, which, like all of England's jockeys, was clean shaved. Our man had a moustache."

Endurance of Indian Runners.

An Indian has been known to carry a letter from Guazapares to Chihuahua and back again in five days, the distance being nearly 800 miles. In some parts where the Tarahumaris serve the Mexicans they are used to run in the wild horses, driving them into corral; it may take them two or three days to do it, sleeping at night and living on a little pinole. They bring in the horses thoroughly exhausted, while they themselves are still fresh. They will outrun any horse if you give them time enough. They will pursue deer in the snow, or with dogs, in the rain, for days and days, until at last the animal is cornered and shot with arrows, or falls an easy prey from sheer exhaustion, its hoofs dropping off.—Scribner's.

The Address Seemed Incongruous.

Shooting and Fishing lately told the following story:

One of the fishermen, when he left home for the Rangeleys, said, he would go by way of Lower Dam; he might stop at middle Dam, or go on to Upper Dam. His daughter wished to write to him; but, not knowing where the letter would find him, addressed it thus:

"Rev.————,

"Somewhere in the Dam Region,
"Rangeley, Maine."

And he received the letter.

SHIPS PASSING AT SEA.

HOW THEY TALK TO EACH OTHER ACROSS THE WATER.

Age of Marine Signaling—How It Was Done Centuries Ago — Its Progress Through the Ages — The "Wig Wag" System—An International Code.

Marine signaling is at least 25 centuries old. Among the Greeks and Romans the polished surfaces of the shields were used as mirrors to reflect the sunlight from one toireme to another. As they used no firearms, there was no smoke to interfere, and the flashes of sunlight could be easily read. In this day it could not be done, for whole squadrons of warships are sometimes enveloped in smoke. However, smokeless powder may in a few years so alter conditions as to make some similar system possible in battle.

The use of firearms introduced a new mode of signaling only as regards signals of distress, and as a manner of saluting other nations. In actual battle the cannon are useless as signals, because each faction is firing indiscriminately, and the number of guns to be fired as signals lose their identity. Any foreign vessel of war entering a harbor of another country with which it is at peace hoists the flag of that country at the fore truck and fires a salute of 21 guns, which salute is returned with the same number of guns. A vessel in distress, if in daytime, fires a gun continuously until some answer is had from shore or some other vessel, if there is one in hearing distance.

The semaphore has been very successful for short distances. This is an oblong ball, about 2 feet in diameter, which is manipulated on a flagstaff or hoisted by a line. It is used almost exclusively on vessels acting in squadrons. If the flagship wishes to pass an order the balls are raised to certain elevations on the staff, which carry certain meanings. Suppose the order is "up anchor," hoist one ball at half mast, and let it remain until all the other vessels answer "all right," or, perhaps, one ball at the masthead and one half-mast might mean "up anchor," and so on. three, four or five balls could be manipulated in certain combinations to mean any general order in the tactics of field maneuvering. For short distances the semaphore is very successful and is also used among merchant vessels, as well as men-of-war.

The principal signal for short distances is the "wig-wag," which is used, not for general maneuver, as the semaphore, but for any and all messages that have to be explained in detail. The "wig-wag" is made by a person standing erect with a small flag in each hand, which he waves in certain combination for certain letters. For instance, if both arms were held erect over the head and brought down in a circular motion to the side, each flag would describe a semicircle and a letter "o" would be described.

Hold the left flag out horizontally from the body and describe a semicircle with the right flag; then the right flag out and circle with the left, and so on, combining motions until every letter in the alphabet is represented by a motion. In all the navies of the world the small boys taken as apprentices are trained as signal boys, not only for the "wig-wag," but all other modes.

The flag system is the most universal and satisfactory of all codes, both nationally and internationally. The difference between the "wig-wag" and the flag system is the "wig-wag" represents the letters themselves, but the large flags represent not only words, but sentences. These are recorded in a book which every vessel has, and by referring to the number in the book that the flags represent, the message is interpreted. When large flags are used they are hoisted to the masthead by an ordinary halyard, to which the flags are fastened with the units flag of the desired number at the bottom, tens next, and so on. Long triangular shaped flags (pennants, properly called), of different colors and combinations of colors make the numbers. This is easy, as only nine digits are used (the zero being excluded), and one flag over another can give any number wanted. Each nation has its own combination of numbers, so that they can signal among themselves, while others can see and not understand.

Then there is an international code by which any two nations may communicate, inasmuch as figures are the same in all nations, and though they might not understand one word in common, they can interpret the flag numbers.

Every vessel that floats, whether merchantman or man of war, has a number, which is recorded in the international list of vessels, which gives the name of the owner, master, or port or country, to which it belongs. Vessels passing at sea always exchange numbers as a salute, the same as we exchange salutations with persons on the street, whether strangers or friends. The flag of the country from which the vessel hails is hoisted astern, and if a merchantman meet a man-of-war at sea she dips her country's flag in honor to the other country, which, of course, is answered in a similar manner, and for the merchantman not to dip is an insult. Government vessels are always distinguished from other vessels by the long, narrow pennant flying from the mainmast.

There are many flag signals that everyone knows, and they are universal, even among savage tribes, as if these colors were ordained to represent certain things. They are the white flag of peace; the black flag, no mercy; red flag, danger; yellow flag, sickness. For a national flag to fly is to mean either a holiday or public prosperity, and that same flag at half-mast is to be in mourning; a furled banner trailing is a disgrace. There are other signals known internationally, as the national flag hoisted bottom side upward means distress, and for the flag to be tied in a knot means mutiny and sometimes treason.—Hartford Post.

TURNED THE JOKE.

A Ventriloquist Who Was Made to Leave the Car.

A ventriloquist had great fun the other night on the Sixth avenue elevated train, and at the same time put a train guard in danger of being attacked by a score of indignant passengers. Then he was warned that he had better leave the car.

It was a rainy night and the train was crowded with passengers going downtown. In the rear car every seat was taken when the train left the Ninety-third street station in Columbus Avenue. In one of the rear seats was a person who appeared to be enjoying a calm sleep.

Just as the train was approaching the Seventy-second street station a voice at the forward door cried out:

"Fifty-ninth street —— change cars for Ninth avenue."

The voice was clear and resonant. Everyone in the car heard it, an unusual thing on elevated trains, as everyone knows. A dozen passengers who thought they had been carried beyond their stations at Seventy-second and Sixty-sixth streets hurried toward the door, and as many more who wanted to change cars at Fifty-ninth street joined in the forward movement. Passengers for Seventy-second and Sixty-sixth streets were angry because they believed they would have to go back in the rain.

As the head of the procession reached the door the train guard poked in his head and called:

"Seventy second street."

The train halted with a jerk which threw a half dozen passengers off their feet. There was a struggle at the door between those who wanted to get off the train and those who didn't, and by the time the train moved forward there were a dozen passengers angry enough to assault the conductor.

"What in thunder do you mean by this performance?" demanded one of them, as he approached the conductor. "Why did you call out Fifty-ninth street when the train was at Seventy-second?"

"But I didn't," said the train guard.

"Yes you did," shouted the angry passengers in a chorus, and one big man put himself in a position to attack the guard.

"But I know he didn't," piped a shrill voice just under the roof of the car.

Everyone looked up in astonishment and the amazement was increased when a voice which seemed to come from beneath the car floor said, soothingly: "Calm yourselves, gentlemen; calm yourselves. I called out the station."

The passengers, recognizing the situation, retreated to their seats and began looking around. Then suspicion began to fall upon the sleepy man in the rear corner. A big man—the one who wanted to fight the train guard—went over to him and said:

"That was a fine joke, but don't you think you had better get off at the next station?"

The sleepy man left the car at Fifty-ninth street and took another train down town.—New York Herald.

BOOTS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

Trade Affected by the Increased Wear of Shoes by Americans.

The diminished use of boots is a matter of concern to the manufacturers of them and to the producers of heavy leather and heavy calf skins, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter. Twenty years ago the calf boot industry was a leading one in New England. Whole towns were studded with factories which produced calf boots exclusively. For a decade the sale has been gradually falling off, and to-day it is of hardly any importance. A few manufacturers of shoes include boots as a specialty, but the demand is too light to amount to much. When calf boots were more in vogue manufacturers consulted the partialities of the cowboys, to whom price was a secondary consideration. The legs were frequently corded with silk stitching. The star and crescent and other fanciful ornamentations were inlaid on the legs of the boots; there were high heels and the boots were striking specimens of mechanical art. The soles were inlaid with copper, zinc and brass nails. The cowboys no longer pay $15 or $20 for a pair of boots. They want substance instead of show. But they were not the only wearers of calf boots. They were extensively worn. Many men prefer them to day, though the number is growing less. The old-fashioned stogs boots were formerly sold in large quantities; they are well-nigh obsolete. There followed a demand for a lighter and more stylish article. A kip boot of lighter texture was produced, about equal in appearance to the best calf boot, but this, too, has fallen somewhat into disuse, and the sales this season are scarcely over one-half the usual amount. Where there were twenty factories producing boots exclusively there is now not one. Even the farmers are using heavy shoes instead of boots, and if it becomes a necessity to wear long legged boots they buy rubbers. Twenty years ago the entire product of Salem and Peabody was heavy boots and brogan leather. To-day there are less than half a dozen tanners making it. Brogans and plowshoes are indispensable in many sections of country, but there are comparatively few exclusive manufacturers of these now. The Creedmoor, Dom Pedro, English ties and Creole congress are supplanting them. The decline in the consumption of calf boots affects the tanners of calf skins. It is a question what is to be done with heavy skins. The tanners must necessarily buy more or less of them. They cannot select light and medium weights exclusively, and if they tan them they feel no certainty of being able to dispose of them in the finished state. There is, nevertheless, a use in this world for whatever is good for anything, and there will be some way of disposing of heavy calf skins, though for [illegible] it appears difficult to p[illegible] direction into which they will be moved.

FARMING IN ONTARIO.

A TELLING ARTICLE IN REPLY TO THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Corrects Some Errors in a Most Convincing Fashion—Interesting to American, Satisfactory to Canadian Readers.

The New York Independent recently copied a thirty-line article about "Farming in Canada" from the Springfield Republican which contained errors and did not do justice to this province. Mr. C. C. James' reply is herewith printed:

Ontario is a large province. From the mouth of the Albany river on James Bay to Pelee Island in Lake Erie the distance is about 750 miles, while from the eastern limit on the St. Lawrence to the western on the Lake of the Woods is about 1,000 miles. Its total area is 220,000 square miles; larger than the nine North Atlantic States, by one-third; larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined. But a small portion is as yet settled; in fact, eighty per cent. of the entire province is yet in the possession of the Provincial Crown Lands Department; and while the larger portion unsold is valuable principally for its timber and minerals, there are several millions of acres of the finest agricultural land as yet unoccupied. One section lies along the Rainy river, adjacent to Minnesota, the other, the Valley of Lake Temiscamingue, is to the north of Ottawa. These two districts are in the same latitude as Northern Minnesota. The former district is covered with deep, black, alluvial soil, and the latter with rich clay overlaid with humus.

The old settled portion of Ontario lies in the triangle bounded on one side by the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing, on the second by the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and on the third by Lake St. Clair, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. It is worth while opening a map to look at the configuration. With the exception of a short portage between Lake Nipissing and Trout Lake on the north, it is practically an island, washed by the waters of two large rivers and three great lakes. In addition note its shape, like a wedge pushed down into the heart of the great agricultural States, and you will begin to realize that its position and surroundings apparently fit it for a great agricultural land. Its backbone is the western branch of the Archean rocks, the material out of which rich clay is made. The alluvial deposits are most noticeable in the extreme southwest, where the soil rivals that of the richest prairie. While the northern point of Ontario is an ocean port on James Bay, the southern point is further south than Boston and Chicago. The southern limit of Ontario is below the 42d parallel; the northwest boundary line of the United States is the 49th. Practically all of the 2,114,321 inhabitants of Ontario are to the south of a straight line drawn from the Soo to Portland, Me. Within this area are 23,000,000 acres of occupied farm lands.

Grain—The writer of the article in question is in error as to wheat production in Ontario. Although wheat growing is gradually giving place to stock raising and dairying, Ontario is yet the principal wheat province of Canada, as the following statement for 1893 will show:

	Ontario.	Manitoba.
Acres	1,270,675	1,003,640
Bushels of wheat	21,731,311	15,615,023
Bushels per acre	17.10	15.56

The average yield of wheat, barley and oats for the twelve years 1882-'93 was higher than the average for any State in the Union. Oats and peas are grown in all parts of the province. The prime barley so much desired by New York State maltsters is not confined to any one part of the province. The tall southern varieties of corn ripen only in the counties along Lake Erie, but the corns of the Northern States ripen in all parts of Ontario. Corn growing, however, is not so extensive as in the North Central States. It is the principal ensilage crop, producing as high as twenty tons per acre. Wheat is raised in the Peace River Valley of the Northwest Territory, over 900 miles further north than St. Paul.

Fruit.—Peaches of the finest quality are grown in the southern counties, the two leading sections being the Niagara district and the Essex County district. Grapes grow and ripen almost everywhere, the annual production being 30,000,000 pounds. At present they are retailing in Toronto as low as two cents a pound. Plums, cherries and pears are found in various parts of the province, and apples everywhere. The number of producing apple trees on the farms of Ontario is placed at 7,000,000. In 1893, in the Liverpool market, Canadian apples were quoted at prices higher than American apples. The only apples equaling those of Ontario at Chicago were some from Nova Scotia and the Pacific Coast. Since then a large trade in apples has developed between Ontario and American markets. The exhibits at the World's Fair will give some idea of our adaptation to that industry. This province exhibited 14 varieties of raspberries, 7 of blackberries, 68 of strawberries, 23 of cherries, 18 of currants, 34 of gooseberries, 44 of peaches, 88 of pears, 82 of plums, 108 of grapes, 146 of apples, besides many other fruits, including even figs grown out-of-doors. In the competition Ontario secured 10 provincial awards, 14 district awards and 15 individual awards—39 in all—a result unequaled by any single State or foreign country.

Honey.—Closely allied with fruit is honey. This province produces annually 8,000,000 pounds of honey from its 105,000 hives. At Chicago, Ontario secured seventeen awards against twenty-eight of the entire United States.

Dairying.—Every province is now rapidly overhauling its dairy industry; but in Ontario the making of cheese has assumed very large proportions. There are 897 factories, producing in this year of drouth 90,000,000 pounds of cheese. The exports of cheese from Canada for the year ending June 30th, 1893, were 13,916,3[illegible] pounds, whereas those from the United States were only 81,350,923 pounds. The total butter production of Ontario in 1890 was 56,865,061 pounds. The number of public creameries is increasing every year. The results of the dairy competition at Chicago are doubtless fresh in the reader's mind.

Live Stock.—In the production of stock there is no other portion of equal size in North America where are to be found so many different breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. We have heavy horses in large numbers. In hackneys, Americo-Arabs and thoroughbreds, the Ontario horses took practically everything at Chicago. Here are to be found Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus, Herefords, Devons, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires. The statement that Canada is adapted for sheep only to a limited extent requires modification. Expert breeders from Britain have pronounced Ontario as the ideal home of the combing wool sheep. In nine classes, not including Merinos, Ontario alone took at Chicago 241 awards, against 192 for the whole of the United States. In large swine the United States is ahead of Canada, but the Berkshire and the Improved Yorkshire are to be found in all parts of Ontario.

Poultry.—In the seven years, 1884-'90 Canada shipped to the United States 89,500,000 dozens of eggs. After the enforcement of the McKinley Bill the exports fell to 2,664,942 dozens in 1893, while those of Great Britain increased. In 1893 there were 7,114,436 fowls of all kinds on Ontario farms, and the products were valued at $3,000,000. Ontario exhibited at Chicago, and took 487 awards against 698 taken by the United States. A large portion of the exhibit was purchased to go abroad.

What can be meant by the statement as to the "general inability of Canadians to barter products" in view of the fact that Canadian apples, cheese, bacon and hams, peas and other articles, bring the top prices in the British markets?

In Ontario there are 175,000 farmers whose farms average 130 acres, having a total value for land, buildings, stock and implements of $970,000,000. In addition there are 110,000 occupiers of lots under ten acres in extent. A country that can ripen the peach and the grape, produce cheese that, in its class, brings the highest price in Europe, develop cattle and sheep unsurpassed on the continent, must surely have fine agricultural possibilities. It can be said without hesitation that in general agriculture, including grain growing, fruit raising, dairying and stock production, there is no other portion of North America that to-day excels in Ontario. The writer of the article in question evidently has not been aware of all the facts, at least so far as Ontario is concerned.

Ferret vs. Eagle.

"I saw an eagle killed last summer in rather a strange way," said Fred J. Hancock, of Harrisburg. "One afternoon while out hunting I noticed an immense eagle flying directly overhead, bearing in its talons a burden that apparently worried it. I noticed that the bird began to show signs of weakness, but was somewhat surprised when a moment or two later the bird began descending rapidly and soon fell to the ground. Hastening to the spot, I found the eagle dying, yet firmly grasping in its powerful talons a large-sized ferret as its prey. The animal was fighting frantically for its freedom, and had killed its captor. The eagle had evidently stolen a march upon his cunning victim, but greatly mistook its game. The ferret was held in such a manner as to inflict no vital injury. Its head being entirely at liberty, it had torn and lacerated its captor in a terrible manner and at last killed it."

The Grateful Cockroach.

The following story should surely draw tears from the student of the humbler forms of natural life. The narrator vouches for its veracity, and leaves it to the gentle reader to appraise the value of the voucher.

"I found," he says, "a cockroach struggling in a bowl of water. I took half a walnut-shell for a boat, put him into it, gave him two wooden toothpicks for oars and left him. Next morning he had put a piece of white cotton thread on one of the toothpicks and set it on end as a signal of distress. He had a hair on the other toothpick, and there he sat a-fishing. The cockroach, exhausted, had fallen asleep. The sight melted me to tears. I took that cockroach out, gave him a spoonful of gruel, and left. The animal never forgot my kindness; and now my house is chock-full of his friends and relations. —The Mainlander, B. C.

A Small-Boy Pessimist.

When a little boy Sheridan Le Fanu wrote the following essay on the life of man:

"A man's life naturally divides itself into three parts—the first, when he is planning and contriving all kinds of villainy and rascality; that is the period of youth and innocence. In the second he is found putting in practice all the villainy and rascality he has contrived; that is the flower of manhood and prime of life. The third and last period is that when he is making his soul and preparing for another world: that is the period of dotage."

Railroads in France.

In 1893, 389 miles of new railroad were opened for traffic in France, making the total of the country 22,362 miles, of which 19,748 miles belong to the six great companies, 1,609 to the state, 698 to branch railroad companies, 199 are not chartered, and 138 miles are made in shops, yards, etc. Besides, there were at the end of the year 2,219 miles of local railroads, 188 miles of which were opened in 1893. There were also 1,033 miles of street railroad.