FOR MEN—
Finest Cashmere Socks..... 0 60
Extra heavy wool do. 0 50
Best quality Shetland wool Underwear, per suit..... 4 25
Finest nat. wool " 4 00
Braces, per pair, 30c. and 40c.
—:o:—
The English Trading Co.

The Kootenay Mail.

FOR LADIES—
Heavy wool Under-skirts..... 1 00
Extra h'vy Cashmere Stockings 0 75
Heavy nat. wool Undervests... 0 75
Tam o'Shanters, 50c. and 75c.
Lined Kid Gloves, fur cuffs... 1 25
Unlined do., 75c. and $1.00.
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Vol. 1.—No. 43. REVELSTOKE, WEST KOOTENAY, B.C., FEBRUARY 2, 1895. $2.00 a Year.

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Write for Circular giving Latest Market Prices. Fair selection; immediate returns. Make us a Trial Shipment.

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A LIMITED NUMBER OF
LOTS ARE NOW FOR SALE
At Reasonable Prices.
Lots can be Bought upon Exceptionally Liberal Building Conditions.
For further information, terms, maps, etc., apply to
T. L. HAIG,
Agent for C.P.R. lands at Revelstoke.

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REAL ESTATE AND MINING BROKER.
COLLECTIONS MADE (EXCEPT RENTS)
RATES 5 PER CENT.
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A. H. HOLDICH,
OF SWANSEA AND WIGAN,
Analytical Chemist and Assayer,
Accurate assays made of all kinds of minerals, water, milk, etc.

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.
W. F. CRAGE, SECRETARY.

REVELSTOKE LODGE, I. O. O. F.
Regular meetings are held in Oddfellows' Hall every Thursday night at eight o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.
W. J. LEE, N.G. J. I. WOODROW, SEC.

GUY BARBER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.
—:o:—
Repairing Neatly & Promptly Executed.
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REVELSTOKE, B.C.

FURNITURE,
Doors, Sashes & Blinds.
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R. HOWSON,
REVELSTOKE.
COFFINS CARRIED IN STOCK.
AGENT FOR SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

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REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Repairs to Wagons, &c.
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THE REVELSTOKE PHARMACY.
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NEW STOCK OF
STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS.
The New TOILET SOAP,
SIX TABLETS FOR 25c.
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Wait for the notice regarding the new Circulating Library at
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A. McNEIL,
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,
Front Street, Revelstoke.
—:o:—
Haircut, 25c.; Bath, 50c.; Six Shaving Tickets for $1.00.

L. A. FRETZ,
BUILDER.
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Will figure on all kinds of Buildings; all kinds of House, Store and Office Furniture repaired or made to order; all kinds of Shopwork in my line neatly and promptly executed by skilled and experienced hand.

GO TO THE WOOD BUTCHER
FOR YOUR
Norwegian Snowshoes,
Toboggans & Sleighs.
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FINE UPHOLSTERING WORK.
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In First-class Style.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE
TO AND FROM
All Eastern Points.
Through First Class Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleeping Cars to St. Paul, Montreal and Toronto without change.
REVELSTOKE TIME TABLE.
Atlantic Express arrives 9:15 daily.
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For full information as to rates, time, etc., apply to
I. T. Brewster,
Agent, Revelstoke.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver, B.C.

R. S. WILSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Revelstoke Station.
First-class Material kept in stock and First-class Workmen employed.

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.

REVELSTOKE DIVISION, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act" are now due for the year 1895. All of the above-named taxes, collectible within the Revelstoke Division of the District of West Kootenay, are now payable at my office.

Assessed Taxes are collectible at the following rates, viz:—

If paid on or before June 30th, 1895—

One-half of one per cent. on real property.

Two per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

One-third of one per cent. on personal property.

One-half of one per cent. on income.

If paid after June 30th, 1895—

Two-thirds of one per cent. on real property.

Two and one-half per cent. on the assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent. on personal property.

Three-fourths of one per cent. on income.

Provincial revenue tax, $3 for every male person over 18 years.

JOS. D. GRAHAM,
Acting Assessor and Collector.
Revelstoke, January 15th, 1895.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

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

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

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

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
—o—
ROYAL MAIL LINES.
—o—
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.
Apply to nearest steamship or railway agent, to
I. T. BREWSTER, Agent, Revelstoke,
or to ROBERT KERR, Gen. Passenger Agent Winnipeg.

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

Annie Rooney's Dog.

Annie had a little dog, his hair was white as snow,
He ran away one summer's day where dogs should never go.
Then Annie sat her down and wept, the tears streamed from her eyes,
She never found that little dog. She didn't advertise.

Now Annie had a brother Tim, who kept a country store,
He sat him down and smoked his pipe and watched the open door,
And as the people passed along they did not stop to buy,
Tim still sat down and smoked his pipe and blinked his sleepy eye.

And so the sheriff closed him out, but still he lingered near,
And Annie came to drop with him a sympathetic tear.
"How is it sister dear," said he, "the other merchants here,
"Sell all their goods and pay their bills and thrive from year to year?"
Remembering well her own bad luck, the little maid replies:
"The other merchants get there, Tim, because they advertise."—Ex.

A Wonderful Invention.

A most interesting experiment took place simultaneously in London and Paris recently. It was the long-expected test of Gray's telautograph over the telephone line, 312½ miles long, connecting those two cities. It was agreed by all present that the test was entirely successful, and that it was a wonderful spectacle to watch the instantaneous reproduction of the movements of a pen in the hands of a man writing 312½ miles away. Twenty-three miles is submarine cable and 5½ miles consists of buried conductors in Paris, while all the English line is overhead. Some delay at the outset was caused by a broken wire at the Paris end, but after this was remedied the telautograph representatives wrote back and forth for an hour and a half without any trouble. The actual counted speed of transmission was 18 words in 36 seconds at one time, and 22 words in 40 seconds in another, the average number of letters in a word being five. The writing was perfectly legible, but somewhat ragged at very high speed. Current was supplied, at the London end, by a battery of bichromate cells, two rows in parallel, the voltage being 57, while at Paris there were storage batteries and a Calland cell, the latter being arranged four rows in parallel, the potential being 63 volts. The invention is a wonderful stride in the science of transmitting over long or short distances.

Four New Millionaires in Canada.

J. D. Luttrell, of Spokane, Wash., has received the welcome news that he is one of the four heirs to an estate in Ireland valued at $8,000,000. The information reached him through a letter from his brother, Alex. Luttrell, of Kincardine, Ont., and was accompanied by indisputable proof that he was a millionaire in reality. The estate, which consists of $5,000,000 in cash and $3,000,000 in real estate, was left by J. Luttrell, of Ireland, who died some years ago, a widower without children. His will left the entire estate to his brother, David Luttrell, who came to Canada half a century ago. Several years were spent in tracing David Luttrell's whereabouts, and when he was finally located in Queen's county, Ont., it was found that he was also dead. He left a widow with three children, the two sons above mentioned and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Dunlap, of Goderich, Ont., all of whom are alive. The four are the only heirs to the vast estate. J. D. Luttrell is employed as a cigarmaker, and plays in the Spokane Auditorium orchestra.

How a Great Story was Written.

The history of any great and successful undertaking is always interesting, therefore at the risk of being accused of violating personal confidence we tell our readers of the origin of a famous story of the civil war. The *Chicago Ledger* wanted a story which, besides being a love story of merit, should vividly describe the thrilling events of the battle of Gettysburg and the siege of Richmond. One author after another failed in the work, and at last St. George Rathburne was approached on the subject. He demanded a fabulous price for the work, but it was paid, and the story was written to order. It is printed under the pen name of "Hugh Allen," and is declared by critics, who have been shown the advance sheets, to be the best story of the war ever written. The first instalment of it appeared in No. 3, Vol. xxiii of the *Ledger*, but, in order to reach all classes of the people, the publishers will mail the opening chapters of the story free of charge to all who send in their names at once. Address the *Chicago Ledger*, Chicago, Illinois.

Will Probably Suspend Pelagic Sealing.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who made an investigation of the whole sealing question during a visit to the Pribyloff Islands last summer, has about completed his report, which, it is understood, will show that the greatest menace to the life of the seal is pelagic sealing. It is believed at Washington that on the basis of this report steps are about to be taken to secure Great Britain's consent to a modification of the Paris award, having for its object the total suspension for a specified number of years of pelagic sealing within the Behring sea.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.]

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

Cruelty to Animals.

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue there appears an apology for a letter signed "Crib." It is really worthy of some attention, because it is seldom one comes in contact with an individual who has the cheek to inflict such a string of crass ignorance on a modest and unassuming public.

Were the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to establish a branch here, surely "Crib" would be the first to come within the bounds of its jurisdiction. I am myself the owner of the dog train which conveyed the mail to the Big Bend, and I consider myself perfectly well qualified to judge of the amount my dogs can comfortably carry.

The round trip is about 170 miles and we made it in 10 days, which is proof positive that my team was not overloaded, and if Mr. "Crib" will take the trouble to inspect them he will find that they are in perfect condition. I will not take any particular point in this letter for the subject of my remarks, for the very simple reason that it is altogether without point and totally uncalled for. There is, however, one sentence I should like an explanation of, and that is:—"To remonstrate with the driver was useless." The person who conceals his lamentable lack of common sense behind the *nom-de-plume* of "Crib" certainly did not attempt to "remonstrate with the driver," and it is just as well for him that he did not, or he might have been confined to his cognomen for some time to come.—Yours truly,

JOHN NEILSON.

Revelstoke, Jan. 24, 1895.

A Rancher's Grievances.

SIR,—I would like to draw attention to the fact that while there are hundreds of acres of excellent ranching land on the opposite side of the river from Revelstoke, it is of no earthly use for farming purposes on account of the absence of a foot-bridge across the river. I took up land there ten years ago, and have stayed by it ever since, hoping some day to see a proper means of access to it. When the C.P.R. Co. built the present bridge there was a passage-way left underneath for foot and vehicular traffic, but two years afterwards it was removed, and ever since then I have been compelled to cross on the trestle-work, which is dangerous at the best of times, but especially so on dark wintry nights when the cross-pieces are covered with snow and ice. About two months ago, owing to loose ties on this trestle, I fell through to the ground—a distance of 35 feet—and was seriously hurt. I have not been able to do any work since. It is a great hardship on a poor man like myself, and I should think it was in the power of the Government to order the C.P.R. to provide a safer means of crossing than at present in use. Every time I come to town I do so at risk of life and limb, to say nothing of the uncomfortableness of meeting or being overtaken by a train on a trestle bridge three-quarters of a mile long. The rich land, which is now covered with raspberry bushes and rotting cedar logs, should be dotted with prosperous farms, and no doubt would be if it were made accessible from the town.—Yours truly, JOSEPH DOLAN.

Revelstoke, Jan 25th, 1895.

Mr. Picard's Scheme.

SIR,—In your last issue Mr. Picard replies to my letter. Now I shall begin with Mr. Picard by saying that I have forgotten more about hydraulic engineering than he has ever learned yet. He might learn a little experience if some person would risk $500 on his scheme. By the tone of Mr. Picard's letter it would seem that he has already changed his mind with regard to getting water from the river, and now seeks to repudiate that idea. He has probably seen that his original scheme would be like his perpetual motion scheme—a complete failure. My plan to supply the town with water is Nature's own. As for my credit, I will challenge Mr. Picard to balance his books and let us compare. Perhaps he is right about the flood fever. I lost considerably by the flood, and would not care to see the town deluged, even with Mr. Picard's impossible pumping apparatus. Please forgive me, Mr. Editor, for thus wasting your valuable space.—Yours truly, MACARONI.

Revelstoke, Jan. 29th, 1895.

Mr. Tapping's Proposal.

SIR,—Mr. Tapping must think the down town people chumps that he should commence his letter in your last issue by telling us what to do to get water. Why, all the preliminaries were arranged in a business-like manner long before Mr. Tapping reached the town. Mr. Tapping says, "get the C.P.R. to put in a culvert," but it is a certainty that the C.P.R. will not put in a culvert for the down town people. They would have to do it themselves. As to the cost of the undertaking, Mr. Tapping advocates a 6in. by 6in pipe and a ridiculously small bulkhead at one end only. A 5ft. 4in. by 5ft. 4in. 13ft. high would not supply Ballegard's team with water, let alone putting out a fire. The cost of lumber, according to Mr. Tapping's plans, would amount to at least $700. What would be left for nails, drainage, bossing and labor? Think it over a little bit longer, Mr. Tapping.—Yours truly,

TILBURY No. 80.

Revelstoke, Jan. 29, 1895.

Escaped From New Westminster.

SIR,—I am very much surprised to learn, from the articles and letters which have appeared in the MAIL, that anyone should think of sending away for supplies, as the town contains within itself all the necessaries of life and more, too. If one is hungry, should he Need ham or bread, what's the matter with Lunching at the Chinese store? If one is thirsty have we not Wells, besides a big Pool and two Marshes, to say nothing of an (H)olditch? For vegetables there are plenty of Swedes, and an Orange is not lacking for dessert. To obtain milk we have Edwards' crumpled Horne Cow an the Field up the Glenn. Should we require summer clothing have we not Cotton? On Sundays we can go to the Kirk up at the Town's end, which could have been built of Stone and Granat, and listen to a Long discourse on Noah, David the Harper, and other ancient characters, or their descendants—Abraham's son, John's son and Peter's son. While we cannot boast of a circus we have a capital Arena. We have all sorts and conditions of men, from the Noble to the Cadman, and cannot lack relatives while we have a Kin(s)man left. We have a Barber, several Smiths, and to keep our books more than one Clark. If we wish to build houses of stone there is no need to Pack stone on horses, as we have a Carr and Steeds to draw it. With several Cours(i)ers, we should have a race track. For rivers on which we Wood row or float our Hulls, we have the Columbia and several Frasers. If we are Burke(d) in our desire to "go West" what is to prevent our going North, ey? We have some natural curiosities, such as a Living stone and a Scott who is English. Of colors we have quite a selection in Brown, Dunn and Green. Only when the end comes do we need to be carried to the station to find "that Bourne whence no traveller ever returns," and where the last services can be held in the Temple on the hill.—Yours truly,

THE LOCAL LUNATIC.

Revelstoke, Jan. 29th, 1895.

Tenders for two fire engines for the City of Toronto have been opened and referred to a committee of experts for report.

Richard Ardagh, chief of the Toronto fire department, died from the effects of injuries received at the Globe fire on January 6th, when he was compelled to jump forty feet to escape cremation.

The chief of the Winnipeg fire department estimates the losses by fire in that city during 1894 at $200,000 a large portion of which was the result of one night's fires. The showing is a very good one.

There were 3,062 cases and 1,020 deaths from small-pox in Chicago last year, and of the number only 127 had been vaccinated. This is good evidence of the virtue of vaccination, says the *Northwestern Farmer*.

The provincial board of health is advised by several State boards of health on the other side of the line that consumption is considered to be a dangerous, communicable disease most destructive to life. The number of persons dying annually from this cause in the State of Michigan is stated to be 3,000.

Awarded
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.

The Kootenay Mail

SUBSCRIPTION.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	0 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

One Inch, per month	1 50
Two Inches, per month	2 00
Six " "	6 00

Special contract rate for large advertisements.

R. W. NORTHEY,
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

COMING ACTIVITY IN BIG BEND.

STATEMENTS are being circulated that there will be a steamer on the upper river this summer, and that there will be something of a rush to Big Bend in consequence. That there will be a great influx of gold seekers goes without saying, and the number of settlers will be greatly increased as it becomes more widely known that large, level tracts of land—known as beaver meadows, and richly productive—are open to settlement. This land is to be surveyed during the summer, and the Dominion topographical survey party under Mr. Drewry will most likely be operating in the Bend this year. We are in a position to state that a syndicate has already been formed to build and operate a small steamboat to run between Revelstoke and Death Rapids. More than this we are not at liberty to say just yet. We think that it will be a paying venture from the start, and if a tramway were laid around Death Rapids, so as to connect with the open water above, another steamer to ply between that point and Canoe River would serve the richest gold region in Kootenay and render the carriage of supplies and material from Revelstoke an easy matter. This will probably be carried out by the syndicate we have mentioned, and it behooves our citizens to give every assistance to the enterprise, as the benefits which would be derived from the successful accomplishment of such an undertaking would be too great to be enumerated.

THE MINING ACTS.—COLONEL BAKER'S NEW BILLS.

THE Legislature has this week been mending up the Mineral Act of 1891. Some alterations are important. Section 9 says no person or joint stock company shall be recognized as having any right or interest in a mineral claim unless he or it holds a free miner's certificate, and on the expiration of such certificate he must take out a new one or else forfeit his rights and interests in any and every mineral claim; but this will not necessitate the abandonment of the claim, as the defaulting party's interests in the claim will be vested in the remaining co-owners who have complied with this section. It is provided that this shall not apply to placer mines for which a Crown grant has been issued. Section 23 reads: "Every Crown grant hereafter issued shall convey only the right to use the timber necessary for developing and working the claim and such of the surface as is required for the operations connected with mining the ore. All other timber and surface rights to be vested in the Crown." Section 24 is to the effect that instead of doing $100 worth of assessment work on a claim the owners may pay $100 to the mining recorder. We fail to see any benefit to the working miner in this amendment. The Government alone would benefit by getting the money, hitherto paid the miners for doing the assessment work on claims owned by parties who could not do the work themselves, and we should be very sorry to see it become law. Section 26 —"No free miner shall be entitled to hold in his own name, or in the name of any other person, more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode, except by purchase, but such free miner may hold by location a claim upon each separate vein or lode." The mine-owner or contractor on a mine is bound, under a penalty of $100, to give the mining recorder or collector a list of the men employed on the mine, and also to pay the annual fee for a free miner's certificate for every such workman, the amount to be deducted from their wages. Mines and moneys invested therein shall not be exempt from taxation, but shall bear such rate as may be imposed by any law in force in the province.

In the Placer Mining Act, Section 114 says the person making application for a lease shall deposit a plan of the ground in duplicate and the sum of $20. If the application is granted the $20 will be applied towards the payment of the first year's rent, and the balance of the first year's rent shall be paid within sixty days after the gold commissioner gives him notice of the execution of the lease. Section 116 is as follows: "Applications shall not be for greater than the following areas and distances—In dry diggings, ten acres. In bar diggings which are unworked or abandoned, half a mile in length along the high water mark. In creek diggings on abandoned or unworked creeks, half a mile in length. In bench lands adjoining unworked or abandoned rivers, for hydraulic workings, eighty acres; but in such lands the length shall in no case exceed 500 yards." There are many other changes, but these are probably the most important.

THE RIVER BANK QUESTION.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN COMMENCING THE WORK.

IT seems, from telegrams and other communications placed at our perusal, that the delay in commencing the protective work on the river bank here has been the failure to settle the land dispute, which the Dominion Government made one of the conditions to their donating the $5,000 for this work, the other condition being that the British Columbia Government should contribute an equal amount. In the Dominion estimates for the current year there is the following item:

Columbia River.—Protection of bank at Revelstoke and vicinity to prevent erosion; the local Government of British Columbia contributing an equal amount. Expenditure to be made on settlement of title . . . $5,000

Mr. Mara has done all that it is possible for a member to do, having continually kept the matter before the Departments of the Interior and Public Works, both by letter and telegram, ever since the waters fell low enough for the work to be commenced.

On December 11th Mr. Mara was informed from the Public Works Department, Ottawa, that "neither of the conditions had been complied with," and referred him to Hon. Theo. Davie for the reason, who, on December 13th replied to Mr. Mara that he "was awaiting Sir John Thompson's return for drawing up formal minute settlement." It was generally understood in Revelstoke, long before that date, that everything was settled and the money put up.

Under date of January 29th Mr. Kellie writes from Victoria that he had just seen Engineer Gamble on the matter, and had been informed that no instructions had been received from the Dominion Government. Mr. Kellie adds: "If the Dominion Government do not take prompt action to protect the property along the river bank I am satisfied that the Provincial Government will do so within a few days."

In a communication under date of January 24th, 1895, Minister of Public Works Ouimet, after reciting the fact that the grant was conditional on the settlement of the title to the land, says in part:

"It is absolutely out of my power to proceed with the performance of the work and the expenditure of the money unless such settlement be effected. The contrary would be a direct violation of the orders of Parliament. * * Otherwise, I am absolutely prepared and desirous of going on with the work."

This explains why Mr. Gamble, who is an officer of this department, has not received any instructions.

On January 31st the Minister of the Interior telegraphed:

"Revelstoke question not disposed of on account of delay in settlement of land matter. * * * It is necessary for Ouimet to satisfy Auditor-General by letter from me that title is settled. I cannot do this yet. Matter before Justice Department."

Our readers will see for themselves where the matter stands, and where the fault—if fault there be—lies. We hope to enlarge on this report next week.

WORK TO START AT ONCE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2nd, 3.30 p.m.—We have just received the following telegram from Mr. Mara:—"Am advised that Gamble has received instructions to proceed with the work."

We wish to state that there are already more than enough idle men in town to do the work, and men coming here from other places in the hope of getting a job would only meet with disappointment.

ORE SHIPMENTS VIA REVELSTOKE.

Jan. 24.—Idaho	3	cars	120,000	pounds
" 29.—Slocan Star	3	"	116,000	"
" 29.—Minnesota Silver Co.	1	"	30,000	"
" 29.—Last Chance	1	"	30,000	"
" 29.—Idaho	1	"	30,000	"
" 30.—Slocan Star	2	"	73,320	"
" 30.—Idaho	2	"	54,000	"
" 31.—Slocan Star	1	"	36,620	"
" 31.—Idaho	3	"	90,000	"
" 31.—Cumberland	1	"	30,000	"
Feb. 1.— "	2	"	60,000	"
" 1—Noble Five	2	"	60,000	"

The whole of the above was shipped to Omaha, except the consignment from the Last Chance, which went to Great Falls.

The sleigh road is in splendid condition, and there are about 120 horses in service now hauling between 70 and 75 tons a day. The small steamers are doing good work on the lake, Genelle's tug handling the C. & K. Nav. Co.'s large scow and bringing 75 tons each trip. Since the commencement of soft weather the mouth of the river has shown signs of opening up, and it is not improbable that the str. Kootenai, which we reported last week as being frozen in at Hall's Landing, will be clear again in a few days. It is within the range of possibilities that the river might open nearly to the Wigwam, in which case there would be little fear of its becoming closed again during the short period of winter remaining.

The Latest Strike.

A gang of seven men employed cutting ice for Mr. John Stone, of the Stockholm House, struck work at noon yesterday for higher wages. They were receiving $2.50 a day, but wanted $4. This was refused, and under the leadership of George Spinks the men quit work. There is no prospect of this strike reaching the proportions of the Brooklyn strike, now nearing its end, and it is expected that the matter in dispute will be amicably settled to-day and the ice-cutting proceed.

Amendments to the Mining and License Laws.

In the Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday, the Hon. Col. Baker moved the second reading of the Mining Bill. The amendments had nearly all been recommended by the Mining Committee. The present law of assessment was that $100 worth of work must be done upon a mineral claim every year. This was to ensure the proper development of the claim, but was found to be very inconvenient, and the miners would in many cases willingly pay $100 to the Government in lieu of the assessment work required. The Bill, therefore, contained a section making the matter optional. A tax of $100 might be paid to the Government, or the miner might perform $100 worth of work. Another amendment was in regard to mineral licenses. It was frequently impossible for the employees of a mining company to pay their $5 license fee at the time the collector applied for it, and the Bill made the company themselves liable for the collection of the license.

Mr. Semlin said that the Bill had only been placed on members' desks that afternoon and they were accordingly unfamiliar with its provisions. The amendment, referred to by the mover, to vary the assessment so as to include a direct tax of $100 was an important change. The Bill likewise proposed to tax simple mine laborers. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

With respect to the License Bill, Hon. Col. Baker said in up country localities on the boundry line between British Columbia and Alberta, peddlers were in the habit of coming into the Province by train and peddling their wares without a license. Owing to this practice resident store-keepers were placed at a disadvantage and the Bill made the present Act applicable east of Cascade range as well as west of it.

Mr. Semlin contended that a Bill of this character should have been brought down by message.

The Speaker, however, ruled that the Bill merely required to be reported to the House from Committee of the Whole.

The Bill was referred to such Committee with Mr. Booth in the chair, reported to the House, the report adopted, the Bill read a first and second time, again committed with Mr. Booth in the chair, and afterwards read a third time.

Norwegians For Kootenay.

A London cable states that three Norwegian delegates of high repute are being sent to the Kootenay district of British Columbia to inspect the country with a view to sending out a large Norwegian immigration.

Knocks Out the C.P.R. Already.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the recent fall in the Canadian Pacific shares is due to the selling of large blocks of stock because of the negotiation for the issue of twenty millions of stock with which a new line is to be built parallel to part of the Canadian Pacific road. This means the British Pacific Railway.

C.P.R. Annual Returns.

The December, 1894, C.P.R. net profits were $580,896. For the 12 months ending December 31, 1894, the profits were $6,423,309, as compared with $7,741,416—the net profits for 1893. The decrease in profits for 1894 amounting to $318,107.

Great Decrease in Emigration.

There has been an astounding drop in emigration to Canada during the past year. The total number of emigrants which went out to Canada in 1894 was only 23,731, against 50,381 in 1893. This is much the worst record of any emigrant receiving country. Emigration to the United States, however, during the same period declined twenty-five per cent. as compared with 1893. To Australia emigration has been about stationary.

Private and Sergeant.

A peculiar instance of the incongruities pertaining to military law in the American militia is reported from Brooklyn. John Daniels, the millionaire drygoods merchant of Broadway and Eighth street, is a private in the New York Seventh Regiment, a battalion of which is now on duty at the car depots at Gates and Myrtle avenues, Brooklyn, and one of his clerks is a sergeant in the same battalion. Last week Private Daniels had some difficulty with the sergeant of the guard, who, by a strange irony of fate, happened to be his clerk. Daniels attempted to leave the depot for some purpose or other and was halted by the guard. The sergeant ordered him to return to the depot. Mr. Daniels refused to do so, and was reported for insubordination by the sergeant. Militiamen in both cities discuss the incident, wondering what will be the result after the strike is over.

The new Cunard freight steamer Sylvania, 10,000 tons, was launched last Friday on the Clyde. It was built for the Boston service, which it will enter in April. The Cunard steamer Cyreutha, a similar vessel for the same service, will be ready in June.

English railway express trains last year did not cause the death of a single passenger; the record has no precedent, but is said to be merely the natural result of the extraordinary precautions taken with the equipment and running arrangements of these fast trains suggested by long experience.

ELOPED ON A STEER.

Two West Virginia Lovers Evade an Obdurate Parent.

Last Thursday morning a young couple appeared in the city. They were Miss Carrie Coats, a pretty, peachy-cheeked country damsel of 17, and Sandy Johnson, a tall, stalwart, goodlooking countryman of 22 years. They had traveled all night from the bride's home on Ground Hog Creek in order to elude the obdurate father of the girl. The girl was riding on the back of a dignified spotted steer, and Sandy was walking by her side. The unusual sight soon drew a crowd of people, and, as everybody loves a lover, half a dozen hurried off after a magistrate or a preacher. Unluckily for the lovers no official could be found who would marry them, on account of the girl's age. When the couple heard of this they both broke down and cried, the girl sobbing as if nearly heartbroken.

The tears of the pretty young girl brought about a determination on the part of the spectators to see them through in some way, and one suggested that they take the train, then nearly due, for Niagara Falls, N. Y., where they would find no difficulty in getting married. This proposition changed the tears of the bride into smiles of joy and Sandy's less apparent grief into open-mouthed delight for a moment, until he thought of the expense. Someone in the crowd, however, anticipated the young man and proposed the crowd pay all expenses, and in less time than it takes to write it pocket-books were out and enough money was contributed to carry the couple through, with a souvenir left over for the bride.

The spotted steer was stalled in front of a pile of oats and corn to ruminate in peace and plenty until the return of the couple, and the procession headed for the platform. Neither of the couple had ever seen a train before, and when it pulled in they got on the platform between the engine and the baggage car. Their sponsors soon remedied this mistake and had them conducted into a ladies' car, where the conductor was expressly charged to see them safely through. The last seen of Carrie and Sandy as the train was whirling out of sight they were folded in each other's arms, laughing and straining their eyes as they looked out of the window.

Future of Polite Society.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a late paper, thinks that polite society, in the exclusive sense, is hardly destined to sustain itself. His reason is that wealth is superseding birth as its basis. In this respect, however, his inference is doubtful, while the facts are true. He says that "some communities, like Boston, New York and Philadelphia, make a brave attempt to maintain a respect for old families; but this is an inheritance from colonial days and visibly wanes." He might have gone farther and have said that in only one of these three cities—Philadelphia—has the "smart set" any particular connection with old families, or gives itself any concern about them. The utmost that it does is to draw a feeble line at the recognized occupations of fathers, while the occupation or social position of the grandfather is pretty thoroughly ignored. Given a fortune, with a reasonable amount of tact, and one generation, or at most two, can accomplish the rest. There is a lingering rumor that at Newport a rich dealer in patent medicines was for years successfully kept from buying land on the fashionable avenue; but if so, the exclusion was in itself an absurdity, like those attempted distinctions between wholesale and retail trade. Surely it is absurd to assume it as plebian to sell tape by the piece, and not plebeian to sell it by the thousand pieces; to call it discreditable when a fortune is made by a medicine, and not when it is made by hotel-keeping or laying water pipes or carrying on the express business. All these vocations, and a thousand others equally modest and respectable, have contributed to the gliding of our jeunese dorce and no one need be ashamed of any one of them, except when it tempts him to sneer at some other.

Stole the Monument.

According to the Natal Times, the monument sent out by Queen Victoria to Zululand as a token of her sympathy with the bereaved mother of the late Prince Louis Napoleon has been stolen. A reward of £50 has been offered. The monument took the form of a memorial cross of plain marble, and was erected on the exact spot upon which the Prince fell when surprised and attacked by a party of Zulus who had been lying in ambush. The memorial bore the following inscription: "This cross is erected by Queen Victoria in affectionate remembrance of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where her while assisting in a reconnaissance with the British troops, on the 1st of June, 1879, was attacked by a party of Zulus, and fell with face to the foe." It was surrounded by a dwarf wall of rough stones, which also enclosed the graves of the two troopers who were killed at the same time as the Prince. Shrubs and violets (the Napoleonic emblem) were planted about the place, which thus became a kind of miniature cemetery. It is interesting to recall that after the erection of the cross the Zulu chief Geboolo and the chief men of his tribe to which the party who attacked the Prince belonged, assembled at the place, and, standing with their right hand uplifted, solemnly declared that the memorial and the graves should never be desecrated. The stealing of the cross is, therefore, all the more remarkable, especially as the Zulus entertain a deeply-felt superstition regarding the spirits of the dead.

Very Slight Disgrace.

"See here," said the lawyer, "isn't it a fact that you were once sentenced to a term in jail for stealing hogs?"

"I guess it is," sullenly assented the witness, "but, by geo. I broke out the same night I was put in."

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.

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W. COWAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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First-class Table. Good Beds. Telephone.

BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

CASH Rules the World!

To contribute your mite in ruling it

BUY FOR CASH.

Save 5 per cent. on your Flour and Feed.
" 10 " " General Groceries.
" 15 " " Clothing.
" 25 " " Tinware.
On all purchases over ONE DOLLAR.

GO TO
John D. Sibbald's
AND DO THIS.

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.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fifty-eight persons met death by the explosions at Butte, Mont.

The man who buys $40 a month saves on general groceries, by paying cash, $48 a year.

Mr. W. R. Reid is back from the Wigwam, where he has been assisting the blacksmith for a few weeks.

Rev. E. Smith will conduct service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening at 7.30. Sunday-school at 2.30.

The Bellingham Bay Hydraulic Mining Co. advertise their certificate of registration in this issue of the MAIL.

Wah Chong, Chinese storekeeper, has just purchased the corner house and lot at the north end of Front street.

The well-known firm of Russell, McDonald & Co., of Vancouver and Victoria, has assigned to Thos. T. Hull, of Victoria.

John Hector, a Revelstokian who has been residing in Nakusp for more than a year past, returned here this week to reside permanently.

Services at the Methodist church to-morrow at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. C. A. Procunier pastor.—Sunday school at 2.30.

Fifty tons of ore from the Reco mine, Slocan, recently smelted at Quadra, contained 15,000 ozs. of silver—1000 ozs. per ton.

Rev. Mr. Calvert, of Salmon Arm, who has been here in connection with the revival services and temperance work, returned home last week.

A hoax was attempted at the station a few days ago by which a citizen was advised to hoist his flag at half mast "because the Queen was dead," but it didn't work.

In an editorial last week we stated that Mr. Tapping would put in a water system for $500. This was an error. Mr. Tapping has not mentioned his price.

Edward Adair went down to his ranch at Hall's Landing on Thursday to get out timber for fencing, as all his fences were washed away during the June floods.

Marshall, McRae & Co., printers and stationers, of Vancouver, have assigned to J. W. McFarland, of that city. The failure was caused by lowering prices to meet competition.

D. G. Dunlop, of Kennedy & Dunlas, merchant tailors, Toronto, spent Monday in town and went on west the same evening. He says trade is not booming in Kootenay now.

A party of about twenty young people "surprised" Mr. and Mrs. Coursier on Thursday night. A plesant time was spent and it was after midnight when the party broke up.

The Y.P.S.C.E., in connection with the Presbyterian church, will hold their meeting on Monday evening next at 7:30. Subject—"Advanced Endeavor." All are welcome.

W. R. Hull, of Calgary, arrived here on No. 1 last evening on his annual visit of inspection to Hull Bros.' various branch establishments. He will leave this evening for Kamloops and the coast.

The "professional prize poultry breeder" mentioned last week writes to say that he has received a new incubator, which hatches chickens and feeds them right away. The machine can be seen in operation at his place.

Dave Hall, of Hall's Landing, came up on Sunday and left again for home on Tuesday evening. He says the traffic over the sleigh road, on which there are twenty teams hauling ore, makes things quite lively down there.

J. T. Wilkinson, "the *World* man on the wing," alighted here for a day's look around on Monday, and wended his way eastward on Tuesday morning's express. His flight will be long and far, being a trip to Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. H. J. Woodside, who visited West Kootenay the summer before last, securing a number of photographs and a lot of interesting information, has an article on "Trapping in the Northwest" in the February number of *Outing*.

Last week Messrs. Mesley and Olsen, of Hall's Landing, discovered the tracks of a large bear at Galena Bay, at the head of Arrow Lake, and following them up, they came across a huge black fellow, which they succeeded in dispatching. Bear's meat is something of a luxury to the Hall's Landers.

J. W. Thomson, of Thomson's Landing, who is spending the winter in Revelstoke, has been appointed postmaster at Thomson's Landing, which place has recently been made a post office town. This will ensure better handling of the Lardeau mails than has hitherto prevailed.

A concert was held in the Methodist church on Wednesday evening but was thinly attended, presumably because of the counter attractions elsewhere. A very good programme was presented, and among the performers were Misses Lee, Valentine (3), Adair, Northey, Edwards and Mrs. Coursier, and Messrs. Procunier, Barber, Cummings and Sykes. Mrs. Haig and Mr. Ahlin accompanied.

The monthly meeting of the Fire Brigade was held in the Firehall last night, Chief W. M. Brown presiding, and there was a large attendance of members. Two new hooks have been purchased during the past month, and two new ladders ordered. As the Government appropriation cannot be received before July 1st, it was decided to solicit public subscriptions to meet the deficit.

Miss Edith Fraser's birthday was celebrated on Thursday last, Jan. 29th, by a very pleasant gathering of young people at her father's residence. There were about twenty-five present, and most of them presented the young lady with an appropriate souvenir of her ninth birthday. The guests were entertained in a royal manner, and all kinds of amusements were indulged in during the evening.

Billy McCulloch had a narrow escape from drowning on Wednesday. He went down the river, in company with Al Hanson, to see if any beaver were to be got, and while walking along he went through a hole in the ice. Hanson ran forward to help him out, but McCulloch warned him back, and succeeded in climbing out alone. He then cut a long rod with a crook at the end and crawled to the hole to fish up his rifle, which lay under seven feet of water. After a long spell of fishing he brought it to surface hooked by the trigger guard.

Thos. Lewis, jun., who works in the C.P.R. shops at Donald, met with an unfortunate accident about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night. An engine was standing in the roundhouse ready to go out, and Lewis went in front to see that the blocks had been removed. He slipped in the darkness, as his torch had gone out. His head came in contact with the oil box of the engine and his left hand lay across the rails. He had partially withdrawn his hand when the wheels of the engine came down on it, crushing two of the fingers and forcing the nails to some distance, where they were afterwards picked up. He came home to his father's house at Revelstoke on Wednesday, where Dr. McLean is attending him. It is not known whether amputation will be necessary.

Skating on the Columbia.

Never before in the history of this town has there been such good skating as has been enjoyed here during the past three weeks. Last winter there was a lot of snow, and tobogganing became fashionable. This year the snowfall has been very light, and no attempt has been made to get the toboggans ready, or clear out the slide. The river has monopolized the attention of the majority of our population, and every day has witnessed a lively assemblage of skaters, a large percentage being of the fair sex. The wonder was, where all the skates came from. It was thought that hardly a score of skates could be raked up in the whole town, but the number actually in use soon dispelled that illusion, and those who had none patiently waited till someone got tired and then borrowed. But the stock had run out, and one of our enterprising merchants wired to Calgary for a supply, which arrived promptly, to the great joy of many who had managed to learn on borrowed skates. Probably no better rink is to be found west of Winnipeg, and it will be kept clear as long as the thermometer stays below freezing point. Plenty of willing hands were out last night sweeping off the snow as it fell, and this evening a large gathering may be looked for—if the rink can be cleared in time.

Monthly Mail to Trout Lake.

Postmaster Wells has received a communication from Inspector Fletcher, intimating that the Post Office Department has decided to grant $10 a month to promote a mail service between here and Trout Lake, for January, February and March. This offer is made on the understanding that the residents there will also contribute to the same end, thus making it worth a man's while to undertake the work. Mr. Wells will be pleased to furnish any further information required.

A Correction.

Mr. Tapping writes as follows: "Dear Sir,—In an article in the MAIL last week you say I have offered to put in the water works for $500. My price I have not made public as yet. It is time to give the price when it is asked for."

DIED.

FOWLER.—January 1st, at the residence of his brother, S. E. Fowler, Denver, Col.,—James N. Fowler, of Illecillewaet, B.C. The remains were taken to Ottawa, Ont., and interred in the family plot at Beechwood, on Sunday, Jan. 6th.

[The deceased came to British Columbia in 1884, and spent the last ten years prospecting and mining in Kootenay. He was generous to a fault and had many sterling qualities, and was universally liked by all who knew him.]

Calgary as a Smelting Centre.

The idea of making Calgary a great smelting centre, which is being advocated by the *Tribune* of that city, is a feasible one, and if the mining towns of Revelstoke and Golden do not intend to work the smelters already erected within their confines, there certainly can be no objection to Calgary taking the matter up and carrying it to successful accomplishment. Although the Alberta town can never hope to compete with Revelstoke as a smelting town, should the latter place really mean business, it cannot be gainsaid that it has advantages equal to those of Omaha, Great Falls, Everett or Tacoma. The distance from the Kootenay mines is very much less than to either of those places, and yet ore is nearly every day passing over the C.P.R. in large quantities to one or other of those smelters. As the Revelstoke Smelting Co. seems to have retired from the smelting business, it would be well for Kootenay miners if the C.P.R. would quote such a low price for coal and ores to Calgary as to make the building of a smelter there not only a scheme to be advocated, but an actual fact. The *Tribune* says:

"As soon as the Arrow Lake line is completed, as it will be this summer, the facilities of transportation from the Slocan country to the C.P.R. will be complete, and with the proper coal and other necessary materials for smelting at our very doors, a smelter here ought to be able to compete with those at Omaha, Great Falls, Everett and Tacoma for this trade, which would also doubtless lead to a large extension of business relations with the Kootenay districts in other branches of commerce. The smelting industry has this also in its favor, that it is not likely to be swamped in its struggling infancy by the competition of eastern manufacturers, which in these days of increased facilities of communication and vast combinations of capital renders the establishment of local industries more and more increasingly difficult every decade."

Begg's History of the Northwest.

The second volume of Alex. Begg's "History of the Northwest," published by Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, is now out. This volume deals with the history of the country from the Riel insurrection to the period of the boom, and is a valuable book of reference. The full work, when complete, will form a most invaluable addition to Canadian historical publications.

Waiting for the British Pacific Ry. Boom

The Victoria correspondent of the Winnipeg *Commercial*, who is generally well posted as to affairs at the capital, writes: "Merchants in Victoria talk of little else in trade than the prospective British Pacific Railway, which they say will surely be built, and which will give a tremendous impetus to the trade of the province and Victoria in particular. Business is fair at the capital, in fact it seldom varies, as the wealth of the province has been centred there since federation, and there is more money per pocket than in any city in the province, with the exception perhaps of Nanaimo, which has a decided boom at present, owing to the large increase in the coal trade since the change in tariff."

There are in the United States at present 6,000,000 farms. About one-half the population of the republic, or over 30,000,000 people, live on them, and these farm dwellers furnish more than 74 per cent. of the total value of the exports of the country.

Let no man be discouraged because he is maligned and misrepresented. Let him remember that men do not fling stones at a dead cat. No one passes resolutions against a graveyard. It is he who has force and power who is envied by little souls.

No. 141.

Certificate of the Registration of a Foreign Company.

"COMPANIES' ACT," PART IV.

Bellingham Bay Hydraulic Mining Co. (Foreign).

Registered the 11th day of January, 1895.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the BELLINGHAM BAY HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY (FOREIGN), under the "Companies Act, Part IV., Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The Head Office of the said Company is situated at the City of Fairhaven, Whatcom County, Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the said Company is established are: To conduct a general mining business in the State of Washington and in the Province of British Columbia; to buy, sell, lease and own mining claims and mines in the State of Washington and in the Province of British Columbia; to buy, sell, lease and own all machinery necessary and proper for operating and working said mining property; to buy, sell and own all necessary supplies and equipment necessary and proper to conduct a general mining business; to buy, sell, own and operate waggons, teams and all necessary means for transporting its supplies and equipment to and from said mining property wherever the same may be situate; to buy, sell, own and operate an electric plant for the purpose of lighting or operating the machinery of said mines; to erect buildings, and to carry on a general merchandising business in connection with said mines; to own and conduct a boarding-house in connection with the said mines; to mortgage its property and raise money thereon for the purposes of facilitating the operation of said property; to borrow money for the same purpose and to do any and all things requisite, necessary and proper for conducting a general mining business, and to facilitate the general objects and purposes of said Company.

The Capital Stock of the said Company is thirty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of fifty dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this eleventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

HALCYON SPRINGS HOTEL,
ARROW LAKE.

IS now open, at these celebrated hot springs, for the accommodation of guests. Rates $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Baths 25c. each, or five for $1. Special rates to families or by the month can be arranged.

DAWSON, CRADDOCK & CO.

Inland Construction & Development Company, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 524-526 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.
25th January, 1895.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE, that all accounts outstanding against the Inland Construction and Development Company, Limited, must be rendered to me in full detail at the head office of the Company, in Vancouver as above, on or before the 15th day of February, 1895, or in default the Company will not be liable for payment of same.

W. CURTIS SAMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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Gents' Furnishings,
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Specialty : : SHIRTS and SHOES.

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YOU SHOULD
Advertise in "The Kootenay Mail."

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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.

TOOTH FILLING.

A Great Economical Improvement About to Be Made.

One of the most important improvements in modern dental practice is on the point of being accomplished. It will consist in the substitution of porcelain for gold in the filling of teeth, especially in places where repairs are likely to show. For this purpose a piece of thin platinum foil is introduced into the "cavity," and so manipulated as to take the exact form of the hole, as if it were intended as a lining. Then it is carefully withdrawn, so as not to disturb its shape. Thus is obtained a mould, from which a porcelain cast may be made to fill the cavity exactly. This is secured in place by cement. The trouble is that no cement as yet invented is proof against the dissolving power of the fluids in the mouth.

By the use of an electric light in connection with the little mirror introduced into the mouth, the teeth and alveolar processes are brilliantly illuminated and rendered translucent. Thus anything wrong about the teeth may be quickly discovered. Perhaps the dead tooth may be hidden in the jaw, never having been erupted, and may have been the obscure cause of trouble for years. The light reveals it at once.—Providence Journal.

Seed Thoughts.

Obedience to God's command is your highest duty. There is nothing that makes life so glorious as "Thy will be done" wrought into daily life.—Anthony Comstock.

The solemn and blessed truth is that God calls every man to be a minister, assigning each his own parish in the great diocese of Christ's one church.—Dr. Boardman.

The life you live now is all the more worth living because it opens into a life that will never end, and the last letter of the word "time" is the first letter of the word "eternity."—T. De Witt Talmage.

Do you tell me that there are many good men who are not Christians? That's true. But they manifestly borrow from the religion which they refuse to embrace the very morality of which they boast.—Carlos Martyn.

Don't be wheelbarrow Christians, that go only when pushed. Don't be Christians like the Arctic rivers—frozen at the mouth.—J. T. Beckley, D.D.

Carpet Made With 59,000,000 Stitches.

Those who have recently raised the question of the import of prison-made goods from abroad will, perhaps, read with surprise that the queen will shortly be the possessor of one of the most remarkable articles ever made in a prison. The superintendent of Agra jail some months back received an order to weave a carpet of special design for her Majesty. This is now complete. On it twenty eight of the deftest convicts of the establishment have been engaged, and the texture measures seventy-seven feet by forty feet, and is estimated to contain no fewer than 59,000,000 stitches. The pattern, known as the Poona, is rarely met with. It has dark ground, upon which the device and border are executed in delicate shades of vegetable-dyed blues, yellows, browns and greens. The carpet, which is of great value, will be used in her Majesty's Indian room at Osborne. The Agra jail convicts are also making a carpet for the German emperor.—Manchester Examiner.

The Soul and the Beard.

In Russia it was the common belief up to the time of Peter the Great that beardless men were also soulless and that a man who purposely admitted of having his beard marred could never enter heaven. The great Peter above referred to ordered his heathens to "shave up" so as to appear more civilized, and when they refused to comply with his edict he fined the wealthy and middle classes 100 rubles for each beard that was permitted to grow and each peasant and laborer a copeck for the same privilege. Finally the priests were appealed to and they informed their parishioners that unless they submitted to having their beards shaved they need not expect that St. Nicholas, the gatekeeper of heaven, would be able to distinguish them from the bearded Turks. That had the desired effect.—St. Louis Republic.

Missing Links.

Two centuries have increased England's wealth forty fold.

There are about 1,500 theatres in Europe. Italy possesses most.

A sister of the late Mr. Spurgeon recently preached in London.

A certain forest plant in Japan grows to be about six feet high in three weeks.

Female bootblacks are reported to be multiplying in Paris and other French cities.

Jerusalem has 135 places where liquor is sold, the license fees going to Constantinople.

Idealists.

Idealists are persons who profess to deny the existence of material things, and claim that ideas, beliefs and facts are all that there are in the world. For example, we are never ill, we believe or believe that we are. If we had full faith that we were well, we would be so. There is something in the idea, for every one knows that the mind has much to do with the condition of the body. It is entirely possible to cure some diseases by persistently believing that they do not exist and acting accordingly. But all maladies will not yield to such treatment.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Mirror and Farmer says: We have an experiment in progress which [illegible] farmers are being [illegible] by dealers and book men, [illegible] the entire fifth on [illegible] some [illegible], raised on one farm and sired by the same bull [illegible] from the same kind of cows. The object of the experiment is to determine not only the cost of producing beef under these conditions, but the quality of the beef as well.

A Beautiful Swiss Custom.

A Swiss mother believes that her child will have no dreams unless it is crooned to sleep. And so, bending low over the cradle, little one's couch she plays, [illegible] songs of green pastures and [illegible] waters until the little one [illegible] sweet peacefully into the land of [illegible].

WHAT THE DRAMA COST

RUNNING A THEATRE IN THE EARLY YEARS OE THE CENTURY.

When Kemble Lived $4,000 a Week Was Required to Run Drury Lane—The Salary Paid to the Stars of Long Ago—A Profitable Investment.

If one were asked off handed, to express an opinion in regard to the relative cost of running a theatre during the early years of this century and to day it is safe to predict that, unless he had just looked up the matter, even an experienced manager would say at once that the amount of money spent and handled in a first-class playhouse to day would far exceed that spent a century ago. Just as many students of the playhouse find that each age has seen its playhouses meet its special requirements, and that each generation had had the same enthusiasm, the same faults to find, the same degeneration of the theatre to deplore, so it seems that, after all, the expense of running a theatre bears the same relative proportion to the community in each age. A very excellent proof of this was found the other day in a book published half a century ago, long since out of print, and never very widely circulated, on the "Life of the Duchess of St. Albans," whose first husband was Thomas Coutts, the rich banker. There a full list of the expenses of running Drury Lane in 1802, when John Philip Kemble was the manager, is published. Mr. Kemble, as leading actor of the company, drew a salary of $200 a week, with an additional $70 as stage manager. The latter was paid all the year round, the former during the theatrical season; it made an average income during his control there of $10,000 a year. Mrs Siddons received $200 a week during the season, or about $6,000 a year. Leading men like Banister, "Handsome Jack," alike devoted to Garrick and to Edmund Kean, drew a salary of $35 a week. Thomas King, the original Sir Peter Teazle, drew $80. Alexander Pope, whose first wife was the beautiful Miss Younge, and who is better known as a gourmand than an actor, received $65. Wroughton, who was for years proprietor of Sadler's Wells Theatre, had $75; Charles Kemble, $50; Byrne, the ballet master, $40; John Palmer, the original Joseph Surface, $45; Powell, the prompter, had $20, with many emoluments; the famous Grimaldi had but $20.

The Drury Lane company was quite large—it numbered forty five people besides the extras—so that the salary list footed up to the weekly amount of $2,650, fully equal to the largest salary lists of to day. The extra people received from $6.25 to $10 a week, which compares well with the price paid to day. Indeed, the above figures compare more than favorably with the salaries in England to day. English leading men in the provinces receive salaries to day ranging from $15.00 to $22.50, the figures being larger, of course, in London, and in this country the price ranges all the way from $50 to $300, with notable exceptions, usually paid to English actors, like the $750 that was paid Charles Coghlan when he came here to star under John Stetson's management and the $500 that was paid Leonard Boyne last year, when he staged "The Prodigal Daughter," and played the hero. Boyne's salary in London was $125. Leading women in England get from $20 to $40 in the provinces, more in London. English comedians get from $12 to $30 a week, soubrettes from $12.50 to $30, heavy men about the same figure as soubrettes, but heavy women receive from $20 to $40 a week. Many responsible utility people in England to day do not get over $6.25 to $10 a week, less than was paid in Kemble's time.

The total expense of running the Drury Lane Theatre in Kemble's time was $4,294 a week. It is doubtful if any theatre in this country to day costs more. It is difficult to compare the expenses to day with those of Drury Lane at the time mentioned, as so few playhouses have a stock company, but $2,000 will cover most of the salary lists to day, simply because salaries, though large, are few in number, while the expenses of a well known theatre in town, of a position ranking with Drury Lane, are, outside of the salaries, $2,000 a week. Some years ago, when the Boston Theatre had a stock company, the expenses were $600 a day, or, rather, a performance, or $4,200 a week.

It is interesting to note that the valuation of the Drury Lane property was $500,000, and that it was a profitable property. The rent was figured at only 5 per cent on the investment, instead of 10 per cent, as is done in these days. The season was only 32 weeks, so that the rental was about $1,000 a week.

Of course it is only fair to note that there was but one other licensed theatre, Covent Garden, at the time, and that, of course, rather overbalances things in making comparisons of this sort. Still, it may surprise many to find that, so far as the expenditure of big money in the theatre is concerned, we are not in advance of our great grandfathers, especially when it is considered that this does not include any money for scenery or the author's fees, which latter were pretty considerable at that time, as many original plays were produced.

The expense of lighting the theatre—candles were used—of heating it, of servants and of printing the bills of Drury Lane was $500. It would have been interesting to note the cost of lighting alone, to compare it with the cost of electricity—about $95 a week—but, unfortunately, no record of that item alone appears. Remarkable as these figures may seem to many, it must be borne in mind that they are the expenses on a very profitable investment.—Chicago Herald.

She Kept Them All.

Miss Old—Did you keep your presence of mind at your wedding? Mrs. Newed—I kept all the presents.

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 centered, 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 $30,000 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.

ALLIED TO MANY ROYALTIES.

The Hohenlohes Intermarried With All European Reigning Families.

It would be surprising indeed if the new chancellor were not free from prejudices of race, for, according to the New York Tribune, there is no family in Europe the international relationship of which is more extensive than that of Prince Hohenlohe. Queen Victoria's step sister married a Prince Hohenlohe, and it was her Britannic majesty who, on the premature death of the Princess Feodore, assumed charge of her children, one of whom, Princess Adelaide Hohenlohe, married to the late Duke of Augustenburg, is the mother of the present Empress of Germany. The Hohenlohes are, therefore, treated as cousins by the reigning family of England, as they are also by the royal house of Prussia, and there was no more popular member of the British court than the late Prince Victor Hohenlohe, who for so many years filled the office of constable of Windsor Castle, and who, after distinguishing himself in the British navy, in which he attained the rank of admiral, married into the English aristocracy and spent the major part of his life in his adopted country. Prince Hohenlohe is married to Princess Leopoldine, of Baden, while another member of the Hohenlohe family is matrimonially allied to the reigning house of Wurtemberg. Prince Constantine, as grand master of the household of the Emperor of Austria and controller of his court, may be regarded as standing at the head of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy. Prince Kraft Hohenlohe is married to the daughter of the Marquise d'Imecourt, one of the most influential and grandest members of the aristocracy, and sister of the popular cavalry general, the Marquis de Gallifet, while one of the sons of the new chancellor has sought a bride in Greece, in the person of Princess Chariclée Ypsilanti, a name than which there is none more illustrious in the annals of modern Greece.

There are Hohenlohes who are married to Spanish grandees, and there are others who are wedded to patricians of Rome and Naples; while the chancellor and his brother Constantine at Vienna, are married to Princesses Sayn-Wittgenstein, a house which may be considered as far more Russian than German. It was the Russian mother of Princess Hohenlohe, by the way, who was the principal cause of the famous composer, Liszt, becoming a priest. Infatuated with Liszt, she went to the length of securing a divorce from her husband, Prince Nicholas Wittgenstein, in order to marry him. By the time she had secured her freedom, however, the heart of the fickle composer was interested in another direction to such an extent as to render it impossible for him to marry Princess Wittgenstein without provoking not only a scandal but even incurring personal danger at the hands of the relatives of his new inamorata. Sorely perplexed and disinclined, moreover, to bind himself with the inconvenient chains of matrimony, Liszt appealed in his difficulty to his friend and chief patron, Cardinal Hohenlohe. The latter, being desirous of avoiding the terrible mésalliance of a lady of his family with a man of such humble birth as the pianist, induced him to become a priest and thus to create an unsurmountable bar to any matrimonial projects on the part of the princess. Although bitterly disappointed, she remained Liszt's friend to the last, and it was at her palace at Rome that he was accustomed to reside when in the eternal city. Her salon there used to be crowded with authors, artists diplomats and church dignitaries, Cardinal Hohenlohe among the number, and while drinking her caravan tea and puffing away at her large Havana cigars, which she was accustomed to smoke, she would chatter at ease in Polish, German, Russian, French, English, Italian or Spanish. She survived Liszt for several years, and it was to her that he bequeathed the major part of his possessions.

Able to Transfer Lunacy.

A series of very wonderful experiments which have just been concluded by Dr. Luys, of Paris, whose observations and discoveries in connection with magnetism and electricity in relation to hypnotism made a profound impression upon the scientific world some time ago, has led to a remarkable result. The latest discovery, says the London Telegraph, establishes the fact that cerebral activity can be transferred to a crown of magnetized iron, in which the activity can be retained and subsequently passed, on to a second person. Incredible as this may seem, Dr. Luys has proved its possibility by the experiments just referred to. He placed the crown, which in reality is only a circular band of magnetized iron, on the head of a female patient suffering from melancholia, with a mania for self-destruction, and with such success was the experiment attended that within a fortnight the patient could be allowed to go free without danger, the crown having absorbed all her marked tendencies. About two weeks afterward he put the same crown, which meanwhile had been carefully kept free from contract with anything else, on the head of a male patient suffering from hysteria, complicated by frequent recurrent periods of lethargy. The patient was then hypnotized and immediately conducted himself after the manner of the woman who had previously worn the crown. Indeed, he practically assumed her personality and uttered exactly the same complaints as she had done. Similar phenomena have, it is reported, been observed in the case of every patient experimented upon. Another experiment showed that the crown retained the impression acquired until it was made red hot.

During the Queen's Life.

The Queen of England, in her 57 years of power, has seen every throne in the world vacated at least once, and some of them several times.—Chicago Times.

WONDERS OF THE HAND.

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT PIECES OF MECHANISM.

Prof. Henry Drummond Gives the Scientific Uses and Value of the Human Hand and the Various Movements Necessary to Its Perfect Action.

One of the most perfect pieces of mechanism in the human body is the hand. How long it has taken to develop may be dimly seen by a glance at the long array of less accurate instruments of prehension which shade away, with ever decreasing delicacy and perfectness as we descend the scale of animal life. At the bottom of that scale is the amœba. It is a speck of protoplasmic jelly, headless, footless and armless.

When it wishes to seize microscopic particles of food on which it lives, a portion of its body lengthens out, and, moving towards the object, flows over it, engulfs it, and melts back again into the body. This is its hand. At any place, at any moment, it creates a hand. Each hand is extemporized as it is needed; when not needed it is not. Pass a little higher up the scale and observe the sea-anemone. The hand is no longer extemporized as occasion requires, but lengthened portions of the body are set apart and kept permanently in shape for the purpose of seizing food.

Watch, in the next place, the hand of an African monkey. Note the great increase in usefulness due to the muscular arm upon which the hand is now extended, and the extraordinary capacity for varied motion afforded by the threefold system of jointing at shoulder, elbow and wrist. The hand itself is almost the human hand; there are palm and nail and articulated fingers. But observe how one circumstance hinders the possessor from taking full advantage of these great improvements—this hand has no thumb, or, if it has, it is but a rudiment. To estimate the importance of this apparently insignificant organ, try for a moment without using the thumb to hold a book or write a letter, or do any single piece of manual work. A thumb is not merely an additional finger, but a finger so arranged as to be opposable to the other fingers, and thus possesses a practical efficacy greater than all the fingers put together. It is this which gives the organ of power to seize, to hold, to manipulate, to do higher work; this simple mechanical device, in short, endows the hand of intelligence with all its capacity and skill. Now there are animals, like the colobi, which have no thumb at all; there are others, like the marmoset, which possess the thumb, but in which it is not opposable; and there are others, the chimpanzee, for instance, in which the hand is in all essentials identical with man's. In the human form the thumb is a little longer, and the whole member more delicate and shapely, but even for the use of her higher product, Nature has not been able to make anything much more perfect than the hand of this anthropoid ape.

Is the hand then finished? Can Nature take out no new patent in this direction? Is the fact that no novelty is introduced in the case of man a proof that the ultimate hand has appeared? By no means. And yet it is probable for other reasons that the ultimate hand has appeared; that there will never be a more perfectly handed animal than man. And why? Because the causes which up to the point have furthered the evolution of the hand have begun to cease to act. In the perfecting of the bodily organs, as of all other devices, necessity is the mother of invention.

As the hand was given more and more to do, it became more and more adapted to its work. Up to a point it responded directly to each new duty laid upon it. But only up to a point. There came a time when the necessities became too numerous and too varied for adaptation to keep pace with them. And the fatal day came, the fatal day for the hand, when he who bore it made a new discovery of tools. Henceforth what the hand used to do, and was slowly becoming adapted to do better, was to be done by external appliances. So that if anything new arose to be done, to be better done, it was not a better hand that was now made, but a better tool. Tools are external hands. Levers are the extensions of the bones of the arm. Hammers are callous substitutes for the fist. Knives do the work of nails. The vice and pincers replace the fingers. The day that cave man first split the marrow-bone of a bear, thrusting a stick into it and striking it home with a stone—that day the doom of the hand was sealed.

But has not man to make his tools, and will not that induce the development of the hand to an as yet unknown perfection? No. Because tools are not made with the hand. They are made with the brain. For a time, certainly, man had to make his tools, and for a time this work recompensed him physically, and the arm became elastic and the fingers dexterous and strong. But soon he made tools to make these tools. In place of shaping things with the hand, he invented the turning-lathe; to save his fingers he requisitioned the loom; instead of working his muscles he gave out the contract to electricity and steam. Man, therefore, from this time forward will cease to develop materially these organs of his body. If he develops them outside his body, filling the world everywhere with artificial hands, supplying the workshops with fingers more intricate and deft than organic evolution could make in a millennium, and loosing energies upon them infinitely more gigantic than his muscles could ever generate in a whole lifetime, it is enough.

Evolution after all is a slow process. Its great labor is to work up to a point where invention shall be possible, and where, by the powers of the human mind, and by the mechanical utilization of the energies of the universe, the results of ages of development may be anticipated. Further changes, therefore, within the body itself are made unnecessary. Evolution has taken a new departure. For the arrest of the hand is not the cessation of evolution, but its immense acceleration, and the reduction of its energies into higher channels.—Prof. Henry Drummond, in The Ascent of Man.

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 shipboard, 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 1368, when Prince Sigmund, son of the Emperor Charles IV., was born. On his bantismal day he was betrothed to Katherine, daughter of the Count of Nuremberg. 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 20th 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 £25,000 in fees on private bills and judicial proceedings. There is also an item of £136 13 shillings being fees paid on the introduction of peers. Against this stands a charge of £32 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.