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Lardeau Mining Review

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VOL. 2 TROUT LAKE CITY, B.C., July 26, 1906 No. 89.

LIBRARY LEG. ASSEMBLY AUG 7 - 1906 VICTORIA, B.C.

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Notice is hereby given that within two months from the first publication hereof in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

No 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of South Fork of Lardeau creek, and about ½ a mile above Five Mile mill, marked O. W. Abrahamson's N E corner post, thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located June 26th, 1906.

O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 2 Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of South Fork of Lardeau creek and about 100 yards from 8 mile bridge marked O. W. Abrahamson's north east corner post, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, to the point of commencement.

Located June 26th, 1906.

O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated at Gerrard, West Kootenay District, and commencing at a post marked Leslie Hill's southwest corner, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south to Lardo river about 20 chains, thence along Lardo river about 20 chains to point of commencement and containing about 40 acres more or less.

Dated 16th May, 1906.

LESLIE HILL.

Notice is hereby given that within two months from the first publication hereof in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Lardeau river, about one mile from Gerrard, marked C. L. Copp's north west corner post, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located July 16th, 1906.

C. L. COPP, Locator

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in Galena Bay, Upper Arrow Lake, W. Kootenay district. Commencing at a post marked T. Watson's N E corner post, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south twenty chains, thence east forty chains to point of commencement and containing eighty acres more or less.

FRANK L. PADDON.

July 18th, 1906.

Dry Firwood.

W. McINTYRE has 16 cords of the best dry Cordwood for sale (18 and 19 inch). Price $3.50 cord. Wood is on Ferguson wagon road. Apply Andy Daney.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days from the first publication hereof in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

No 1. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Hatley creek emptying into the Lardo river, about two miles from its mouth, marked C. L. Copp's southeast corner post," thence 80 chains west, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

Located June 11th, 1906.

C. L. COPP locator.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Haley creek, about 4½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. COPP's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, 80 chains to the point of commencement.,

Located June 9th, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Haley creek, marked C. L. COPP'S north east corner post," thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains back to the point of commencement.

Located June 9, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator

No. 4 Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Haley creek, about 6½ miles from its mouth marked C. L. COPP'S north-east corner post," thence thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence east 80 chains, thence 80 chains back to the point of commencement.

Located June 9, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Haley creek, about 7½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. COPP'S north east corner post, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located June 9, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days from the first publication hereof in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

No 1. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 2½ miles from its mouth, emptying in the Lardo river, marked C. L. COPP'S south-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence 80 chains north thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

No 2. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 3½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. COPP'S south west corner post, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west 80 chains, thence 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located June 20, 1906

C. L. COPP, locator.

No 3. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 3½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. COPP'S north east corner post, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 4½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. Copp's south-west corner post, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence west 80 chains, thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located June 20th, 1906.

C. L. Copp, locator.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 5½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. Copp's southwest corner post, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. Copp, locator.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days from the first publication hereof in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of the Lardo river, about half a mile from the river and 1½ miles from Gerrard, marked C. L. Copp's northeast corner post, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located June 21st, 1906

L. C. Copp, locator.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate in W. Kootenay District: Commencing at an initial post planted at the foot of the mountain on the north side of Lardeau river, about one half mile west of the bridge across said river at Poplar and marked "Rhoda Hodge's north west corner post," thence south 20 chains, thence east 100 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 100 chains to the point of commencement, containing 200 acres more or less.

Dated 28th June, 1906

July 5-06. RHODA HODGE.

E. A. Haggen.
Revelstoke, B. C.

Stock, Share and Financial Broker

Real Estate, Insurance and General Commission Agent

TIMBER AND MINES

Sole Representative for Non-Tariff Insurance Business in Trout Lake, Ferguson, Beaton and Camborne.

Correspondence on insurance matters will have prompt attention.

BONANZA!

A Marvellously Rich Strike At Rapid Creeek by Jack Chism.

Calumet and Hecla

Is the Group on Which the Lucky Prospector Has Great Wealth.

A marvellously rich strike was made at Rapid creek a few days ago by the "only" Jack Chism.

These claims were staked during the Poplar boom three years ago by Jack and Slim Hendricks, and some good gold leads uncovered Hendricks, however, got into financial difficulties, and his interest was sold out to John Simpson, of the Trout Lake Hotel. Later on Chism sold part of his interest to Captain Fitzsimmons and Billy Mullin.

A considerable amount of stripping was done and a shaft sunk 50 feet on the lead demonstrating that the property was of good value.

The latest strike, however, eclipses anything yet found in the country, with the exception of the Lucky Jack, and it is equally as good as that. The quartz is honeycombed with the precious metal. Gold, Gold, Gold! it is sticking out all over.

A representative of the REVIEW is on the trail now going to inspect it, and full particulars will be given next week.

S. Shannon has resumed work on the Black Warrior, which he has under lease.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Timber Limits, Woodberry Creek," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 11th day of August, 1906, from any person desiring to obtain special timber licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on the North Fork of Woodberry creek, in the Ainsworth Mining Division of West Kootenay District:—

Lot 1.—Commencing at a stake planted on the North Fork of Woodberry creek, about five mile from Kootenay Lake; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Lot 2.—Commencing at a stake planted on the North Fork of Woodberry creek, about six miles from Kootenay Lake; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Lot 3.—Commencing at a stake planted on the North Fork of Woodberry creek, about seven miles from Kootenay Lake; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Lot 4.—Commencing at a stake planted on the North Fork of Woodberry creek, about eight miles from Kootenay Lake; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

The person offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to special licenses covering the limits, renewable for twenty-one successive years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable at par in Victoria to the undersigned, for the amount, $100.00, of the first year's fees for such special licences, and the amount of the bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $5.00 for cost of advertising said limits.

NEIL F. MACKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., July 19th 1906.

BROADVIEW IS BONDED

Local Men Unload to Investors from Pittsburg and Indiana. $200,000 to be spent in Development. Work to be Started by September 1st.

A deal which will have a far-reaching effect in the opening up the Trout Lake district was consummated on Wednesday last.

J. E. Bottorff, of Ellwood, Ind., and Newton W. Emmens, M.E., of Pittsburg, Pa., bonded the Broadview group on the Great Northern hill from the local syndicate who purchased the property last October. The price is not given, but it is known to be one which pays the vendors a fair profit.

In an interview with the purchasers they stated that not less than $200,000 would be spent in developing the property before any profits would be thought of. Their plan of operations will be to drive in on the 300 foot level on the foot wall of the lead and make connections with the shaft. This will necessitate the sinking of the shaft about 200 additional feet and about 400 feet of drifting.

When this work is accomplished the lead will be crosscut from wall to wall. Provided this development proves out satisfactory, a tunnel will then be driven from the North Fork slope to tap the lead at a depth of about 1,500 feet, which will thoroughly drain the workings and give a down grade for all mining purposes.

The bond calls for work to commence before 1st of September, with a specified number of men.

The local syndicate have shipped from the property about 300 tons of galena ore running around $40.00 per ton.

Locally the property is well thought of, and the two gentlemen who have secured it are to be congratulated.

Speaking of the country generally, Mr. Emmens stated that as far as he had seen there were great possibilities. Water power, timber, and everything necessary for economic mining is in abundance, and it was only a matter of time and systematic development when the district would be a heavy producer. He further stated that he would in the immediate future take up his residence in Trout Lake and devote his entire time and energies to the furthering of work on the Silver Dollar at Camborne and the Broadview here.

Editorially we believe the keynote has been struck which means prosperity to the Trout Lake Division. For years the Great Northern hill has practically lain idle. Immense bodies of ore are lying there awaiting the advent of capital to open them up, but for reasons—the principal one being the disagreement of interests—nothing could be done. The Broadview was operated by an English company in the early days, who like many others of the same kind, threw their money away in paying high priced secretaries and other tomfoolery instead of putting it into the ground, and the result was failure. This gave the property a black eye, and it remained to a few of the people of Trout Lake to take the matter up and prove that there was merit in the hill, and that the ore was there which would make a mine. This was done, and a short time after they had taken hold of it a large body of galena ore was opened up from which was shipped during three months over 300 tons, and leaving the lead stronger and of higher grade than it was when opened. They recognized the fact, however, that it required a large amount of capital to work the property economically, and considered their work as developers done, and the consummation of the present deal is highly gratifying to them all and is a matter of congratulation to everyone in the district.

It is also a matter of congratulation to have operating in this district a man of the world-wide reputation such as that held by Mr Emmens. He is acknowledged by all specialists to be pre-eminent in his calling, and the fact that he has interested himself will be a factor in inducing others to follow his example.

The new owners have secured a property second to none in the country and we predict a great and prosperous future for them.

J. H. Currie, one of the old timers, dropped in from the Okanagan valley this week to renew old acquaintances. Jim, while here, officiated as Postmaster, and had hosts of friends who were pleased to see him again.

F. L. McNab, who was sent by the Waterous Engine Co., Brantford, Ont., to act as millright at Gerrard, dropped dead while signing the register at the Grand Central Hotel, Nelson.

The Noble Five is improving steadily. On the old workings the ore is being drifted on and shows up better with every foot of work.

J. M. Brown and sister arrived from Nelson Wednesday night.

Ven. Archdeacon Beer conducted service in town last Sunday.

Labor Day Sports

In TROUT LAKE CITY

Log Rolling Horse Racing

Drilling Contest

Caledonia Sports Caledonia Sports

For further particulars see future announcements.

Mining News of The District.

Satisfactory Reports from All Our Working Mines.

Thos. Sloane, a mining expert of Spokane, examined the McMinville and Kingston groups this week in the interest of the proposed amalgamation of the two properties, and was well pleased with the result of his labor. Mr. Sloane holds the opinion that the properties mentioned have the makings of the biggest mine in the country. The ledges of quartz are immense, and if but small average value is returned, in conjunction with the large amount of ore that can be secured would prove a big thing. He has left for Spokane, where he will hand in his report, and will possibly return in a week or so to make plans for the future working of the properties and secure data for installation of drilling and milling machinery. Mr. Sloane characterizes the Camborne camp as the best mineral section he has ever seen.

Operations are about to be resumed on the Del Rey under the foremanship of Thos. Wills. An upraise will be driven a distance of 300 feet to surface for ventilation, after which the drifts will be continued on either side of the cross cut tunnel. These drifts are now in quite a distance and show a good grade of ore. Work will be conducted continuously from now on and new ground will be opened up as operations progress. Judge Averill of Indianapolis, a director of the Northern Mines, Ltd., which owns and operates the Del Rey, was here recently and after examining the property decided on the work above stated.- Camborne Miner.

A. J. Gordon is working the Imperial Limited up Gold Gulch driving to catch the ore at depth.

Jack Lauthers has a big showing of ore in the old "Ethel." He has a deal on with some Spokane parties for a sale. In the event of not going through, he and his partners will ship a car of high grade stuff.

The development of the "Cup" is going ahead steadily with a crew of from 25 to 30 men. The way in which the ore holds out at depth in this property is very encouraging not only to the owners of the Silver Cup but to all who are interested in the district.

The shaft being sunk on the Linson View by Tony Lindgren and partners is looking fine. The ore seems to be getting stronger and richer as depth is attained.

As the result of the inspection of the I. X. L. last week by Mining Engineer Hart, a crew of men have been put to work. After a thorough prospecting of the lead, a tunnel will be driven to tap it at depth. All interested seem well pleased with the proposition.

Mr. McGeorge, M. E., came in Tuesday night to examine the Lucky Boy. The development work under the supervision of T. E. Ehrehart is progressing favorably. The ore taken out in the drifting is being packed to the docks for shipment.

Jack Stauber brought in some fine ore during the week. One test made gives values in silver between 800 and 900 ounces. Jack claims to have about 18 ins. of a paystreak.

It is expected that the water in the Lardeau will be low enough by the 12th or 15th of August for the resumption of placer work. The company who have the ground leased will put on a force of 15 to 20 men at an early a date as possible.

The Canadian Consolidated has declared another quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

The Best Boy's Boot on the Market.

All our BOOTS, from the smallest Youth's to the largest Men's sizes, contain nothing but No. 1 leather and findings.

The cut represents our Boy's High Cut Box Calf Bal. It is made with bellows tongue, silver eyelets and stud hook over a foot-form last.

J. Leckie Co. Ltd.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local and General.

R. H. Battey, late secretary of the Metropolitan Company, arrived on Monday night, from Minnesota.

Jack Doyle came in from Revelstoke on his regular auditing trip for the P. Burns Co. Mrs. Doyle accompanied him.

The expected concert troupe failed to appear last Saturday night, but the crowd gathered and had a very enjoyable dance.

J. A. Griffith left Friday morning last for Greenwood to look after his interests there.

Noah Abrahamson came in from Revelstoke on Monday night to visit old friends. He also intends doing some work on his property on Gainer creek.

E. A. Haggen, M. E., of Revelstoke, has been paying the district a visit. Since his retirement from the editorial chair of the Mail-Herald he has taken up insurance and financial business in which the Review wishes him all kinds of success. Mr. Haggen is an old newspaper man, and thoroughly believes in efficacy of advertising. Look at his ad., and if you want anything, write him, and we can assure you of a square deal.

Miss Lilias McPherson, of Nelson, is visiting Mrs. Vipond.

Arthur Gowing leaves Monday morning for the old country. He is taking a fine collection of Lardeau ore which he will exhibit in the different cities and towns. Arthur is a hustler and his work will be appreciated.

Large parties are going out daily to pick raspberries on the Beaton wagon road. The berries are in abundance.

E. E. Chipman, Gold Commissioner, came up from Kaslo Wednesday. Now is the time boys, get after him for your trail appropriation. He is in good humor and has $12,000 to blow in.

Road Superintendant McPherson is doing some good work on the Ferguson road.

The Pendray inquiry up to date has not disclosed anything but straight business methods.

PIANOS.—The famous Gourlay is the one to buy. It is not a cheap piano when you buy, but you find you have practised economy when you have tested and tried it. When you want an instrument see the local agent, Murray. He can fit you out with any style and at any price and terms. J. C. Murray, local agent.

ABOVE THE FORD

By Nora Bryant

Copyright, 1906, by K. A. Whitehead

Ludlow sat on the river bank, with the dog's head on his knee. He was very tired and very much exasperated. He had left the survey camp immediately on receiving Gretchen's letter, telling of her arrival at the De la Rio ranch and had thought to cover the hundred miles between camp and ranch easily, but Indian river had risen inexplicably and Kywak refused to swim the ford, so now, within five miles of the ranch, it looked as if he would miss seeing Gretchen after all, for she did not expect him and her visit was but a three days' affair.

Therefore Ludlow sat behind a huge rock, which sheltered him somewhat from the raw wind, and while getting his breath alternately patted the head of the panting dog and shook his fist at the distant figure of a horse calmly grazing on buffalo grass.

"Hang it!" repeated Ludlow. "Hang it! I thought Kywak had got over her foolishness about fording. Was I

LUDLOW GAVE A GREAT SPRING AND CAUGHT THE DOG'S COLLAR.

asleep or crazy that I let her jerk the bridle from my hand when I led her down to drink?"

The dog looked up sympathetically. The ninety-five miles of racing after Kywak had been nothing to his long boarhound legs, but this wild herding of a single clever Indian pony for three hours had been a little strenuous. He had done his best for his master, but when he was not allowed to catch flank or throat in powerful jaws how was he to hold a horse? Bismarck was a boarhound, not a collie.

Ludlow glowered at the cheerless heaps of rocks that guarded either bank of the river.

"It is cold enough," he said, "for the river to be frozen. Just my luck to have it twice as deep as usual! Well, Bismarck, old boy, I see nothing for it but for you and me to leave Kywak to her cussedness and swim the river. And I'll be a fine sight to Gretchen after two years! Oh, well, who knows whether she'll care or not?"

Ludlow rose and began to tramp up the river. "It is a bad idea to move away from the ford," he thought, "but I'll go up a way and see if the river isn't narrower. It's too deep now to strike quicksand."

He picked his way carefully over the rocks. Indian river was always cold and always swift, but doubly so today, after the early winter rains. The day was bleak, with a half promise of snow in the air. The plains on the far side of the river were as dim and hopeless as the sky. As he paused at a point where there seemed promise of a shelving bank on either side Ludlow shivered and half turned back toward the impish Kywak.

"What's the use?" he murmured. "Gretchen half refused me once. She will probably wholly refuse me this time."

He stood in silence with one hand on Bismarck's head. Then he straightened himself with a jerk.

"No, old chap!" he exclaimed. "We'll see her again or drown in the attempt. Now, then, I've no way to get my clothes across except to swim in them. I'm not up to the Swiss Family Robinson stunt of carrying them across on my head. I'll leave my overcoat with Kywak. Come on, old faithful!"

He removed his shoes and tied them about his neck by the laces and walked down the bank into the rushing water, then stood still, with the water swirling about his knees. The current was much swifter than he had imagined it would be. However, the river was narrow at this point, so he took a resolute step forward and plunged in above his depth.

After the first shock the cold was not so bad. But the current! The downward swirling movement of the water was almost as powerful as quicksand. The pointed rock Ludlow had chosen for a swimming mark was a dozen rods upstream before he had swam as many strokes. Bismarck was swimming beside him, puffing and blowing like an infant thrashing machine. For a moment Ludlow thought of catching the dog's collar, but decided that they both might go down, though Bismarck could have pulled him across easily in quiet water.

The bitter cold of the water began to strike in, but Ludlow swam on with quick, strong strokes. Gradually it seemed to him that he was fighting a losing game. The swimming mark was hidden behind a curve in the river, while Bismarck had pulled quickly away from him and was now only a short distance from the shore.

Finally, after what seemed hours of swimming, he found himself a rod from the shore, where Bismarck barked at him excitedly. But, to his chagrin, though he dropped his feet several times, he could not touch bottom even at three feet from the bank. And the bank! Up and down the river, as far as he could see, it rose sheer and blank as a tiny canyon, with not a blade of grass nor a crevice for hand or foot hold. How Bismarck had made the leap he could not fathom.

He turned on his back, hoping that the current would hold him against the wall while he felt for a hand hold. But his fingers only slipped over the rough sandstone, while the river carried him rapidly downstream, and Bismarck followed, barking and whining. The weight of his clothes and the cold were by this time rendering him almost helpless.

Ludlow turned on his face and again let his feet drop. To his joy, they found a resting place, and he stood with his shoulders out of water. He rested, panting and fighting off the numbing cold, then again passed his hands up and down the face of the rock for a grip. The surface was hopelessly smooth. The top of the bank was too far above the highest reach of his hands, even with jumping, to grasp. He tried cautiously to walk along the bank, but found that his foothold was a mere outcrop of rock not more than a foot in diameter.

He dropped his bruised, bleeding hands in despair. Bismarck pushed his great head over the edge and whined piteously, with an eager light in his brown eyes that seemed to say: "Can't you understand? Can't you?"

Ludlow gave a great spring and caught the dog's collar with his right hand. Instantly Bismarck braced his mighty shoulders and pulled back. Inch by inch the man was pulled from the water until he grasped the top of the bank. As he let the dog's collar go Bismarck, frantic with excitement, caught the shoulder of Ludlow's coat in his teeth and, with little growls and whimperings as Ludlow scrambled and pushed, pulled him fairly on to the bank.

There Ludlow lay panting, too weak to pat the dog, who licked his hands and face, wild with joy.

Late that evening the group around the fireplace in the living room of the De la Rio ranch heard a weak rapping at the door, followed by the quick, deep bark of a dog. As Jack opened the door Ludlow staggered in, white faced, hatless, his frozen garments crackling as he moved.

The sudden warmth and light dazed him, and he leaned weakly against the wall, the great dog crouching beside him. The group around the fireplace was speechless with amazement at the familiar figure of Ludlow in his strange plight.

Then Gretchen, who had gone white as her dainty gown, uttered a little pitying cry and, giving no heed to spectators, ran across the room.

"Fritz Ludlow!" she cried. "Fritz, what is it? What is the matter?" She threw her arms protectingly around his shivering body.

A smile of great sweetness and content came to Ludlow's drawn face. "Nothing is the matter now," he said, and Bismarck pawed his knee, with a jealous whine.

The Mystery of the Heavens.

Look through a telescope at some tiny star invisible to the naked eye. The light from that star perhaps left its surface before the time of William the Conqueror. It may be—it is not quite impossible—that the tiny star has since those days actually left off shining, but still we see it in our sky because the rays which started while it yet shone are arriving moment by moment, telling us the story of what the star was like hundreds of years ago, before it parted with its brightness. Perhaps, again, we are examining through a large telescope a faint and faroff nebula—a mass of whirling gases the light of which has taken, say, 10,000 years to get there. We see what the nebula was like in prehistoric ages. It may since then have lessened in size and changed in shape. It may now wear a very different aspect, and men looking from earth 10,000 years hence will be able to see what that nebula was like in our days. All these things help us to understand what the immensity of the stellar system is, and, yet more, to imagine dimly what the measurement and extent of all creation must be if any such star systems float side by side throughout the vast domains of space.—Chambers' Journal.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing should be learned by all. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, very many of which if heard will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls all manner of names at the first words we should shut our ears and hear no more. If in a quiet voyage of life we find ourselves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sail and, making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot, restless man begins to inflame our feelings we should consider what mischief the fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly close the door. If all the petty things said of a man by heedless and ill natured idlers were brought home to him he would become a mere walking pincushion stuck full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy when among good men we should open our ears, when among bad men shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbors say about our children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress or our affairs.

Egyptian Infants.

Many Egyptian infants are never washed till they are a year old, as there is a prevalent superstition that to wash them before they attain that age would be disastrous.

The First Thimble.

Among the treasures of the Hapsburgs in the Hofburg at Vienna is a clumsy thimble engraved "A. V. W., 1684." It is said to be the parent thimble of the world, and it was fashioned of a silver coin by some ingenious Dutchman, who presented it to his ladvlove.

Not a Valid Objection.

Man at the Desk—No, sir; I don't want it. I haven't any time to talk to you either.

Caller (with prospectus of new book)—My dear sir, that won't be necessary. I'm willing to do all the talking.—Chicago Tribune.

As Amended.

"Remember," said the angry husband, "what I say goes."

"It does," rejoined his wife calmly, "provided you write it down and put a stamp on it."—Detroit Tribune.

CURTAINS AND WALL PAPER.

To Produce Good Effects They Should Harmonize In Color Tones.

It is the easiest thing in the world to get the wrong tint in one's curtains, and sometimes it is the hardest thing in the world to get just the right one. Before buying curtains the wall paper should be carefully studied. With paper that has a white background it is always safe to use white curtains, but if the background is in colored tones the greatest care should be used in selecting material of a color that will harmonize, and in buying curtains for a room that is already papered a sample of the paper should be taken along to avoid making a serious mistake. Of course, if paper and curtains are bought at the same time it is a comparatively easy matter to have a satisfactory combination of color.

Sometimes, no matter how much care may have been taken, the result will be startlingly wrong. In this case much may be done with overhangings, not of heavy stuff, of light texture and of a color that will tone in well with both of the conflicting shades, and that will do much toward harmonizing the whole appearance of the room. If the windows have inside shutters they, too, must be considered in the color scheme. If the shutters are of natural wood the material of the curtains should be less transparent than if used with white shutters. It is quite as important that the shutters and the curtains blend as it is for the wall paper and the curtains to look well together.—Boston Traveler.

CLOTHES THAT PLEASE.

The Manner In Which Men Like to See Women Dressed.

If women dress to please men they will always be gowned simply, appropriately, more quietly and consequently more becomingly than if they wear their clothes for the benefit of women. Men always like simple, neat costumes, free from flying ends, frills, ribbons and laces. Of course there are men who never notice what kind of clothes their wives and daughters wear. They only know when these look well, when the general effect is good, but are never able to particularize, but men are becoming better educated in the matter of clothes for women, and the average man of today traveling about among women is capable of discriminating and knows the value of a woman's clothing as well as its becomingness. Many wives would appear to better advantage in their clothes if they would take their husbands' advice in the selection of them instead of the advice of their dressmakers. The latter are apt to burden their customers down with costly and unbecoming furbelows regardless of taste.—Frances van Etten in Leslie's Weekly.

LAUNDRY LINES.

Soaking handkerchiefs all night in strong salt water will greatly facilitate their washing.

When washing flannels get rid of as much dust and dirt as you possibly can by shaking and brushing before plunging into water.

After blankets have been washed and hung on the line and are thoroughly dry beat with a carpet beater. The wool will become light and soft, like new.

In laundering white spreads or any large piece where difficulty is experienced in finding the large soiled spots a good plan is to fasten a piece of black silk thread to most soiled places. The spots can then be easily detected.

Ironing silk when wet gives it a smooth, glossy appearance, but should the waist get dry before it is ironed dip it in clean cold water and roll in a cloth. Do not sprinkle water over it, as that would make it look rough and blotchy when ironed.

Waldorf Egg Timbales.

Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add one tablespoonful of flour and pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, two-thirds of a cupful of milk. Add the yolks of three eggs beaten until thick and lemon colored and season with one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper and a few grains each of celery salt and cayenne. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and dry and cut and fold into the first mixture. Turn into buttered individual molds, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven until firm. Remove from the molds, pour around bechamel or tomato sauce and garnish with yolks and whites of hard boiled eggs and parsley. Let this be what is known as a marguerite garnish. Cut the whites of the eggs to represent the petals of the flower and force the yolks through a strainer to represent the center.—Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion.

Servant and Kitchen.

One way to solve the servant problem is to make our kitchens attractive. Dingy walls and ceilings, oilcloth that has outworn its usefulness, decrepit and few in number cooking utensils, wear on the nerves and spirits of a maid and tempt her to "give warning."

As a rule, a girl goes from one place to another to better herself in material as well as financial things. A cook who has had the use of devices for lightening her work, such as whipped cream churns, vegetable cutters and slicers, fruit pressers, bread mixers, and has been spending her waking hours in a bright, well furnished kitchen is not going to "take a place" where these things are lacking.

An up to date cook wants ramekins and casseroles and blue and white baking dishes and all the modern kitchen ware that makes her work satisfactory and her kitchen sightly and attractive.

Selfish.

"I see Jack Ketcham has been married to Miss Roxley."

"Yes, and I was very sorry to see it."

"Sorry? For her sake or his?"

"For mine. I wanted her."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Vanity Merely.

Ascum—She's very fond of him, isn't she?

Newitt—Well, I don't think she's as fond of him as she is fond of having people remark that he is fond of her.—Philadelphia Press.

ARTIFICIAL ICE IS CHEAP.

But Its Price Is Regulated by the Natural Supply.

A curious phase of the ice trade is found in the fact that artificial ice can be and is produced in unlimited quantities, and yet the price is regulated by the source of natural supply, which is scarcely drawn upon. Before the introduction of artificial ice this was reasonable enough. There is, indeed, some ice cut on the lakes of Maine, on the upper Hudson and lakes like Rockland, but for several years it has not been more than 15 per cent of the whole supply. The ice trade of the tropics is a thing of the past. As late as 1890 a fleet of ships was engaged in this traffic, carrying ice all the year round to the West Indies, to Bombay, Calcutta and Singapore and even to the China seas, that has now been driven to seek other cargoes. The local ice machine has supplanted the cargo ice altogether. The frozen meat ships from this country, from Australia and the river Plate all make their own ice, and the storehouses have their artificial plants, which also supply in a large measure the local consumers. In 1890 thirty-five ships laden with ice from Maine entered at the port of Calcutta. In 1900 there was one, and since then none at all.

Rockland lake used to cut and store for summer use in a season 50,000 tons of ice. This year it stored less than 5,000 tons.

There is a demand for natural ice because, paradoxically enough, it melts faster and more evenly than the artifical product and will chill an icebox or refrigerator more rapidly and effectively. For this reason brewers and saloon keepers prefer it for the preservation of temperature of beers especially. It is more expensive at the same price than artificial ice because it is not so durable. Meanwhile the cost of artificial ice production, after the plant is established, is reduced approximately to 2 cents a hundred pounds. To this may be added the cost of distribution, which is a varying figure, but on the authority of experts ice could be sold to consumers at a fair profit not to exceed 12½ cents a hundredweight. It is not. The price in New York is 50 cents a hundredweight, with a prospect of going higher for reasons that have no basis.—New York Press.

He Heeded the Petition.

One day not long ago the young king of Spain handed the Duke de Santo Mauro, one of his ministers, a petition which his majesty said referred to the eight hour working day. The duke's dislike of petitions is well known. "It is my desire that you attend to it immediately," said the king, seeing the minister was inclined to raise difficulty about attending to an informal petition. Finding that the king was very much in earnest, the petition was unwillingly unrolled. Much to the amusement of all present the document was found to be in the young king's handwriting. It begged in piteous terms for a little more leisure from national duties and suggested that he should not be asked to work more than eight hours a day and that he might have his Sundays off.

An Umbrella Duel.

A fatal umbrella duel has just furnished a sensational case for a French court. Dr. Sury of Spa in a fit of anger insulted Dr. Delhaise of Liege while the latter was peacefully reading a paper in a cafe. Enraged by Delhaise's calmness, Dr. Sury threatened him with his umbrella. Delhaise, while attempting to rise, parried the blow with his own umbrella, whereupon Dr. Sury lunged forward, and the steel rod of his umbrella entered his opponent's head through the eye to a depth of three inches. Dr. Delhaise subsequently died. The court condemned Dr. Sury to eighteen months in prison and to pay $20,000 damages to the widow of the deceased.

Wooden Shoes In France.

Consul Miller of Reims writes about the shoes worn by the French peasants as follows: "The use of wooden shoes may explain why the exportation of boots, shoes and sole leather from the United States to France is comparatively small. There is, however, in addition to the peasant class using only wooden shoes another smaller rural class wearing cheap leather shoes. The wooden shoes are made from walnut and birch, the latter being the cheap ones and retailing at 20 to 30 cents a pair. Entirely wooden shoes are carved out of a solid piece of wood. When the sole only is used the split leather uppers are fastened on with nails."

An Irish Giant.

A curious discovery was made at Bristol, England, the other day, when workmen engaged on excavations near an ancient Roman Catholic chapel unearthed in a deep trench the coffin of Patrick O'Brien, a giant from Kinsale, Ireland, who died in Bristol 100 years ago. His height was over eight feet, and records show that his coffin was laid in a rock cavity protected by iron bars as a safeguard against disturbance by robbers. The leaden shell had perished when the trench was opened, disclosing the remains, and identity was established by the breastplate on the coffin.

The India Rubber Tiger.

On one of the Perak rubber estates run by a canny Scot they have been rather short of labor and as sapping is in full swing have been hard pressed. The other day the manager hit on a brilliant idea and had the trunks of all the trees rubbed with valerian. Now the tigers come and scratch and tap the bark in the most approved herringbone pattern, so that all the few remaining coolies have to do is to walk round once a day and collect the rubber.—Singapore Straits Times.

A Possibility.

"Great financier, ain't he?"

"Yes, indeed. Very able man. He would have succeeded in any line."

"Beyond a doubt. I think if he had tried he could even have made an honest living."—Detroit Free Press.

Very Likely.

"What do you consider the best foundation," asked the ambitious youth, "on which to build a successful business?"

"Rocks," promptly replied the multimillionaire.—Denver News.

GUINEA FOWL.

Served as Game In Hotels, and Few Can Tell the Difference.

"When game goes out of season by reason of the game laws the guinea fowl man gets his innings," said an experienced farmer discussing new openings in his trade.

"In habits and instincts the guinea resembles the wild birds much more than it does the ordinary domesticated fowl," he added, "while its flesh is dark meat very solid and plump and of a flavor closely resembling that of a quail. For that reason it is the best substitute for game fowl yet discovered and that at a fourth of the price asked for the more expensive luxury. At this time of year the old guineas are in market and find ready demand because of the absence of wild meats, while just before the opening of the game fowl season in the fall the young (spring) guineas will come in to sell either in propria persona or as quail.

"Much that is sold by poultrymen as guinea by the simple metamorphosis of the oven becomes game. I could name at random a half dozen large hotels in which young guineas are placed regularly before patrons who ordered partridge. It is impossible to secure the latter, which yet figure on the menu, and none but an epicure can detect the difference of flavor. Some farmers sell almost exclusively to expensive hostelries, which pass the birds off respectively as quail or pheasant, according to size.

"The export trade in guineas, too, is by no means inconsiderate, as several thousand head are shipped to England from American farms every year. These are almost entirely the old fowls—that is, those which have reached full growth.

"Among the many points in favor of guinea poultrying is the fact that the young are hatched out at a time of year when artificial warmth or expensive buildings are not required. The expense of feeding the old fowls, too, is hardly one-half of that required for chickens in like quantity."—New York Press.

The Teething of the Storthing.

Some one is plying the muck rake in Norway, a country which one would hardly suspect of having already acquired the evil ways of old America. It seems the members of the storthing receive 12 kronen (about $3) a day. In case the strain of their duties proves too much for the members the state provides gratuitously certain soothing and refreshing remedies. For that tired feeling there is cognac at the public charge. This involves nice questions. Some members, victims of time and tide, which wait for no man to grow his third set of teeth, remembering that toothless they are inaudible and inefficient councilors, have acquired handmade teeth at the state's expense. The Norwegian press denounces them. "The teething of the storthing" is an exciting issue in the youthful addition to the family of nations.

A Joke on Senator Dolliver.

Senator Dolliver, whose eloquence has won for him a fame as wide as the nation, tells a good story on himself in an incident which occurred while he was making a campaign tour of his state. It having been announced that he was to speak at a certain county seat, a prisoner in the county jail who had known Dolliver in other days wrote a note to the sheriff and told him how much he desired to hear the speech. He mentioned the acquaintance with Dolliver and asked permission to go up to the town square, pledging himself to return as soon as Dolliver had finished. "The sheriff was a Democrat," Dolliver says when he tells the story, "and as soon as he received the note he turned it over and wrote on the back of the paper: 'Permission granted. Rest of the sentence remitted.'"—Leslie's Weekly.

Select Your Chairs Carefully.

It was demonstrated at a "psychometric" lecture given at an "occult salong," at the Westminster palace hotel the other night that an apparently innocent thing like a chair can vanquish the stanchest teetotaler. The case of one such man was recorded, who suddenly became a terrific drunkard for no apparent reason. Then a psychometric expert was called in, discovered that there was something uncanny about the chair in which the fallen man habitually sat and eventually found that he had bought it at a sale and that it had been the property of a publican who died of drink. The chair was burned accordingly, and the man became a teetotaler again.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Speed Spies In England.

In vain is the net spread in the sight of some motorists. A policeman disguised as a rustic was the trap that failed to deceive an automobilist in England recently. His car slowed down to a crawl and approached the policeman. "A fast car, eh, constable? What do you make her speed?" asked the motorist. "You'll be had up for loitering if you go on like that," replied the disappointed official in puzzled disgust.

Chauffeurs' Novel Contest.

The Paris Chauffeurs' league has arranged for a novel competition to test the value of different kinds of motor car springs. A vessel containing milk will be carried by each car, and the race will be run over rough roads in a given time. The chauffeur who arrives at the end of the course with the most milk in the car's receptacle will win a silver medal.

Not at a Loss.

"I suppose old Cashman has more money than he knows what to do with."

"Yes, but his wife and daughters are ready to supply the needed information."—Houston Post.

Tommy's Wish.

Father—Ah, Tommy, you don't know when you're well off. I wish I were a boy again.

Tommy (who has recently been chastised)—So do I—littler than me too.—London Scraps.

Rather Noisy.

Her—And you say she was loudly dressed?

Him—Well, not exactly that, perhaps, but her silk skirts made a lot of noise.—Chicago News.

THE SUNLIGHT WAY

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

Hard rubbing and boiling are things of the past in homes where Sunlight Soap is used as directed.

Sunlight Soap will not injure even the daintiest fabric or the hands, and the clothes will be perfectly white, woolens soft and fluffy.

The reason for this is because Sunlight Soap is absolutely pure, contains no injurious chemicals—indeed, nothing but the active, cleansing, dirt-removing properties of soap that is nothing but soap.

Equally good with hard or soft water.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED by the dealer from whom you buy Sunlight Soap if you find any cause for complaint.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

POWERS TO MAKE WAR ON ANARCHISTS

Britain is Expected to Refuse Them an Asylum

London.—The odious crime at Madrid has raised again the practical problem of how society shall protect itself against its most venomous enemies. Europe has long complained that the spread of anarchism and its virtual immunity is due to the free asylum offered to even its most vicious members by Great Britain. It has even been said that Great Britain has purchased immunity for the Royal family and the other authorities by making a tacit bargain with the most despicable criminals that infest the earth.

Since the retirement of Chief Melville, of Scotland Yard, the Anarchists have laughed at the attempted espionage of the London police, and, for that matter, they have no serious reason to fear it. The denial of the Scotland Yard officials that the Madrid plot was concocted in London cannot be accepted. The evidence that it was fully known here days before the royal wedding is overwhelming.

The Telegraph quotes an expert, who has watched the progress of Anarchism in Great Britain and Europe for years, as saying that London is not the only centre of Anarchism in Great Britain. There are anarchist clubs all over the country. Every large centre of population contains them. Hull is one of their chief homes. Nearly all the incendiaries reaching Great Britain from the Continent enter by way of Hull. Leeds is another centre, while in Glasgow, not only Anarchism but Nihilism has a firm foothold. Nearly all the desperadoes are foreigners, and doubtless they will continue to frequent the country until laws are made conferring on the British police the same powers of expulsion enjoyed by the police of other countries.

Must Make Some Move.

The question now pressing for solution is what the future policy of the British authorities toward avowed conspirators against human life who make their headquarters in this country will be. There are many signs that public sentiment, and official sentiment as well, has undergone a great change in the last few years. By many, however, it is argued that the venomous crew can be suppressed only by means of laws so drastic as to violate the principles of personal liberty which Britons hold so dear. It is further pointed out that the expulsion of Anarchists from Britain, or their imprisonment, say, as lunatics, would incite most determined reprisals by many unknown members of the infernal fraternity. The personal danger to King Edward would become for the time being greater than that of any other sovereign.

Continental Protest Insistent.

The Continental complaint is now becoming so insistent and its reasonableness is so obvious, that the Government will probably soon be compelled to assent at least to a general consultation as to how best to deal with the problem by international measures. There are no less than ten avowedly Anarchist clubs in London, and the membership of one amounts to 1000.

Mr. Schwartz had just taken possession of the little book shop which he had purchased with the idea that there would be an ideal occupation for him, permitting him to sit around and smoke his long pipe all the time. His first patron—or would-be patron—on the first morning of his advent as a book dealer was a young woman who wanted to get a book dealing with arctic romance.

"Good morning" she said, "have you got 'Frozen Dog Tales'?"

"Vat! Lady, diss is not a Chinese restaurant."

"But you don't understand me. I mean——"

"I never heard of frozen dog tails, yet. Mappe dey are someding dose Fillingpeeno beeles eats. But nod here lady, nod here. Diss is a book store."

"Well, probably you do not quite understand me. I wanted to get some book that had stories of the north in it. Perhaps you have 'Pardners'?"

"No, ma'am. Dare iss nobody in dis store but myself. Schmidt vanted to take half, but I wouldn't let him in on it, unt——"

But the young woman was hurrying out.—Cleveland Leader.

Just a Sample.

Gauss—How does your dog like your new neighbor?

Matchett—It's a little too early to say. Rover has had only one small piece.—Smart Set.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Japanese home office return shows that 6,245 men and 3,904 women committed suicide in Japan during the past year.

The C.N.R. has opened a city express office at Prince Albert.

Rider Haggard Gloomy.

Rider Haggard has republished in cheap form his admirable volumes on "Rural England," and in a new preface shows that much of his old optimism as to the regeneration of English agricultural conditions is leaving him.

There has been no advance in the present state of agriculture since the publication of the work four years ago, and "at times," he confesses, "he has been tempted to abandon the crusade (in favor of progress) in despair." Still he believes his seed is germinating, and he puts much faith in Lord Carrington, the new minister of Agriculture.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND

Baby's Own Tablets is not for babies only. It is a medicine for children of all ages. It is gently laxative and comforting. It cures indigestion, all forms of stomach troubles, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea and makes teething painless. There's a smile in every dose. Mrs. Henry Mater, London, Ont., says:—"Having used Baby's Own Tablets I can say with sincerity that I know nothing as good for simple fevers, stomach and bowel troubles. My baby has thrived splendidly since I began giving her the Tablets." You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Samuel Taylor of Montreal, a music teacher, while teaching his dog to swim by throwing him into the river, fell in himself and was drowned.

William Kent declares San Francisco more orderly after the recent disaster than was Chicago after its fire.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.
All the people use it.
HARLIN FULTON
Pleasant Bay, B. C.

A great man will make great opportunities, even out of the commonest and meanest situations.

Mrs. Mary Raynor, a resident of Hamilton for seventy years, has just died. She was born in London, England, and came to Hamilton with her parents when a child.

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

Gold seekers are pouring into Silver Springs, Nevada, on the report of some remarkable strikes having been made there.

Elevators to Ascend Alps.

Persons not hardy enough to risk the rigors of Alpine climbing are now enabled to mount to the summit of the Hammet-Schwand Mountain, 2,000 feet above sea level, by means of the longest lift in the world, and elevator 600 feet high. The elevator is located not far from Lucerne, where there is a grotto in which the elevator shaft is hidden. The elevator is operated by electricity. The cage is 12 feet square and only seven passengers are carried each trip. The ascent is made in 3 minutes.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, and always restores color to gray hair. A splendid dressing also. Sold for over sixty years.

"My hair came out so badly I nearly lost it all. I had heard so much about Ayer's Hair Vigor I thought I would give it a trial. I did so and it completely stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly."—MARY E. FIELD, Northfield, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

MOUNTED POLICE AND THEIR WURK

An Incomparable Body of Men Who Preserve Law and Order Throughout the West.

An impending change in the control of the Royal North-West Mounted Police brings this incomparable body of men prominently before the public. The force has hitherto been under the control of the Federal authorities but as most of the territory where they hold sway has been erected into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the police, like other improvements will "go with the land," says the Toronto Mail and Empire. In future they will be answerable to the attorneys-general of the new provinces, save a small body which will continue to do duty in the Yukon and other unorganized districts. It is possible that a detachment may be sent to British Columbia, where there is a general feeling that better protection is needed, and the net result may be an increase in the force, rather than the dimunition which was predicted.

A New Type Evolved.

The Royal North-West Mounted Police came into existence in 1873, after the Dominion government had purchased the Hudson Bay Territory it was necessary that settlers in the great northwestern wilderness should have some measure of protection, and the frontier life of thirty years ago at once gave to the little force a character which still clings to it. Neither a soldier nor a detective was needed, but a type of protector that had never been evolved before. The large and migratory Indian and half breed population, the long and unprotected American frontier over which Western outlaws were continually passing, the smuggling, the scant and widely scattered white population, and the absence of courts, were a few of the factors that had to be considered. To deal with all the problems presented over a territory comprising presented over a territory comprising more than a million square miles a band of mounted men was formed, numbering at the beginning 190, and increased from time to time until the present strength of 650 has been reached.

The Day's Work.

Barracks were established here and there at wide intervals apart, with headquarters at Regina. From the beginning the "station duty" branch of the service was small. Almost every man was a traveller, a mounted scout patrolling a wide stretch of country, calling at the shack of every settler, receiving a report from him if anything was amiss and questioning wayfarers on the prairie. By this means the policeman learned to know the business and character of almost everyone in the country. The settlers regarded them as their best friends, and aided them in their difficult work. The police, too, went out of the path of duty to lend a hand to the settlers in days when farm labor was practically unknown west of the Great Lakes. They have helped at barnraisings, at logging bees and harvests. They have nursed the sick and buried the dead. They have found the lost stock and helped plow the firebreak, have acted as commercial travellers and letter-carriers, for all we know may have arranged marriages, as they settled quarrels. In short, the Mounted Police entered into the lives of the people of the west, and have been at once their guardians and their best friends.

Getting the West in Hand.

It did not take them long to make themselves respected by the Indians. For one of them to ride into a sullen camp of braves, make a prisoner of a copper-colored desperado, and ride a hundred miles to camp with him was not unusual. The smuggling of liquor to the savages they put down with an iron hand. Cattle stealing ceased; the "bad men" from across the border no longer made Canada their rendezvous. As their work helped to change the character of the west, newer and not less important duties occupied the Mounted police. They were fire rangers, and had to be always on the lookout to prevent prairie fires, or to warn settlers, if they were too late to check the spread of the flames. In the last report issued a case is reported of a policeman having saved the lives of a settler and his family in a prairie fire. In the same report is an account of a criminal being run down and identifid because he was incautious enough to leave a finger print or two in a house he had robbed. No more striking example of the all-round qualifications of a successful Western policeman could be given than is afforded by these two instances. If it is added that they have been entrusted with the enforcement of the game laws and the Election act, a fair idea of the scope of their work is obtained.

Many boxes containing swords studded with jewels, Satsuma vases and other Japanese works of art, the presents of the Mikado to Prince Arthur of Connaught have arrived in England.

RAISING OATS.

Points Relative to the General Culture of This Crop.

A writer in the Massachusetts Plowman, who has considerable experience in the growing of oats as a farm crop, calls attention to the following points relative to the general culture of the crop. These points were gained through actual experience and experiments carried on by this authority and may be of value to the reader:

Late varieties are as heavy yielders as early oats, if sown at the same time. It is advisable to sow early and late varieties of the same color.

Seed of any variety should be run once or twice through a good fanning mill in order to eliminate small, inferior kernels and to clean out the trash. Test the vitality of the seed by placing one hundred kernels in a germinator or plant them in a plate of moist sand, covering with another smaller plate, and maintaining the surrounding temperature at about 75 degrees. A fifty-cent thermometer will indicate the temperature.

Sow seed thick or thin, according to its vitality and the condition of the seedbed, 2½ bushels per acre being considered about the proper amount of the common varieties for corn-belt latitudes. Seed infested with smut should be treated for five minutes in water heated to 138 degrees. Next year's crop will be smut free. Treated seed should be sown by hand the same day treated, although an endgate seeder may be used with a fair degree of success.

The notably early varieties are Early Champion, Fourth of July and Red Rust Proof. The best late varieties are Black Tartarian and Improved Clydesdale. The two largest yielders are Lincoln and Twentieth Century; two lightest yielders. Red Rust Proof and Welcome. Best drouth resisters, Black Tartarian, a purely bred, fine medium late oat.

The field for oats should be prepared by a lapped-disking at right angles to, and another disking parallel with the last cultivation of the corn. If the disc has sufficient weight the surface will be thoroughly chopped and the stalks cut up. Broadcasted seed should be covered at about two inches deep. An ordinary steel-frame tooth harrow may be used for covering. An implement like the Acme harrow will do more uniform work and cover the seed deeper. That every kernel should be covered is essential to a good stand. Plowing previous year corn land for oats is not warranted by the increased yield secured. Thorough discing of such land with a heavy, sharp disc renders breaking unnecessary. Plowing did not prove detrimental, as it was not deep enough to loosen the soil below the point that would be reached by a good disc harrow. Examination for smut should be made before any of the oat heads turn yellow. Plans should be very closely examined. Three counts of one hundred plants each in different parts of the field should be made.

Harvest the crop when the seed coats have uniformly turned yellow. Oats cut about half green shrink considerably, and the germinating power is weakened.

Thresh as soon as practicable, from the shock. If the work is deferred rains may injure the grain. The threshing machine should be run empty at least fifteen minutes before beginning to thresh the crop from threshed oats. This will guard against infesting the grain with smut from untreated crops.

A variety of oats may be bred up by careful and persistent selection of a small quantity of the largest kernels from each succeeding crop, sowing it on good land and under the most favorable conditions possible to provide. Earliness may be increased by the persistent selection of a number of the first heads to mature in a field year after year. Early maturity in oats is not so important as the quantity and quality of the yield. Late varieties generally produce larger yields than the very early varieties.

The fundamental principles of profitable oat growing are these: Good seed, well-prepared seedbed and well-covered seed.

Discipline of Helvetius.

Helvetius declared in his articles of war that soldiers ought to be made to fear their own officers more than they do the enemy.

Imp.

Imp once meant a child. Shakespeare, speaking of the children in the tower, calls them imps. Jeremy Taylor in one of his sermons speaks of "the beautiful imps that sang hosannas to the Saviour in the temple."

Meat.

Meat once meant any kind of food. In one old English edition of the Lord's Prayer the well known petition is rendered, "Give us this day our daily meat."

Reuben Morley of Saginaw, Mich., is believed to have been murdered on the border of Mongolia by a French adventurer.

Sir Walter Gibley advocates the establishment of a permanent remount system in Canada and other colonies as well as in the United Kingdom.

Skin Troubles of Babyhood

And How Promptly They are Overcome by The Use of

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Your family doctor will explain to you if you ask him, the mission of the pores of the skin, and will tell you of the dangers of using pore-clogging powders for the chafings and irritations to which babies are subject.

Any mother who has used Dr. Chase's Ointment for this purpose will tell you of how beautifully soft and smooth it has kept the skin, and of how quickly it cured the chafing or irritation.

Especially during the teething period children are likely to suffer from eczema, and unless it is promptly checked there is danger of it spreading to other parts of the body and becoming chronic.

There is no rival to Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for baby eczema, as it is usually called, and it can be used with positive assurance that it will not injure the most delicate skin, but on the contrary, keep it soft and smooth.

Mrs. F. Clarke, Belmont, Man., writes:—"My baby had eczema on her ear. The sore was very bad and nothing seemed to do her much good. Hearing of the remarkable cure Dr. Chase's Ointment was making we sent for some and after the third application the sore began to heal. I am glad to say that it is quite well now and we give the credit to Dr. Chase's Ointment. We cannot recommend this preparation too highly."

Mr. Wm. Castle, Eagle Hill, Alta., writes:—"About Nov. 1, 1903, I broke out with small red blotches on my arms and they afterwards spread all over my body. It was so itchy that I could not sleep at nights for scratching. I suffered untold misery and was almost driven to desperation. I tried everything at hand and my friends recommended numerous remedies all to no avail.

"When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment I had little hope of relief but the result has been wonderful. From the first this preparation gave relief from the dreadful itching and it has now brought about a cure."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a necessity in every home where its merits are known, and it is indispensable in the nursery; 60 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Turf Novelty.

An amusing novelty on the turf was introduced at a Madras fair. It took the form of a handicap for all animals bred in the country, the competitors including buffaloes, elephants, a goat, ram, emu, elk besides ponies and horses, and was popularly known as the "Noah's Ark Race." The elephants were as placid as if moving in a marriage procession, and went over the course at a quick walk. The ram and the goat, ridden by little boys, ran well, and the buffaloes went at a good gallop; but the emu would not scr, neither would the elk until the end of the race, when it took fright and darted down the course at great speed. Finally the ram was the winner, a horse coming in second and a buffalo third.

WEAK KIDNEYS.

Restored to Strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bad blood is the cause of weak kidneys. The impurities of the blood clog the kidneys so that they are unable to perform their work of separating the waste matter from the blood—the bad from good. The symptoms of diseased kidneys are numerous. The dull sunken eye, the coated tongue, the backache, weak shaky knees, sallow, swollen face all show what is wrong. This disease must not be neglected. Every day delayed in finding a cure is a day nearer "Bright's Disease"— that trouble is incurable. Do not waste time and money on a medicine which acts only on the kidneys. It may relieve, but it cannot cure you. The trouble to be permanently cured must be treated through the blood. Good blood makes healthy kidneys. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich red blood—that's why they cure when other medicines fail. Thousands owe good health—some life itself—to this medicine. Among them is Roy Davidson, who resides with his uncle, Mr. C. B. McLean, near Brockville, Ont. Mr. McLean says: "My nephew, Roy, had weak kidneys. About a year ago he took the measles and this left him in a bad state. His kidneys were so weak that they were incapable of performing their functions. He suffered from backache, weakness and restlessness. For a time he had to leave school. Our family doctor was unable to help him. In fact he told me that Roy might never get better; that the disease would probably grow worse. I then procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had already used the Pills myself with great benefit and felt confident that they would cure Roy. He began taking them and continued their use until he had taken half a dozen boxes, which fully cured him. He is now stronger and better than he ever was and neither study nor work about the farm seem to fatigue him. I believe Dr. Williams Pink Pills saved him from a life of misery."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do just one thing—but they do that thoroughly. They actually make new, rich, red blood, which feeds and strengthens every nerve and organ in the body. That is why this medicine cures such common ailments as anaemia, general weakness, headaches and backaches, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism neuralgia, and the ailments which makes the lives of so many women and young girls miserable. Don't take something else which the dealer may say is "just as good." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer send to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

The honor of being the oldest postmaster in England is claimed by Mr. William Scott, Carlton-in-Lindrick, Notts, who is 83 years of age. He was appointed in 1859, and at that time was also the village schoolmaster. For 27 years he held both positions, but resigned that of schoolmaster twenty years ago. Though 83 he can still read without the aid of spectacles, and enjoys the best of health.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs, and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine."

The Dominion government have extended for a further period of five years from October, 1907, the contract with the American Bank Note company of Ottawa for the manufacture of Dominion notes, postage stamps, etc.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Buy Sunlight Soap and follow directions.

Strict enforcement of the new child labor law in Illinois has resulted in decreasing the percentage of child workers to adults to 1-5, or one child to sixty-five adults.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

Passenger fares are fixed at 2½c a mile for the Houston and Texas Central railroad by the Texas railroad commission, and it is said other roads will have to meet the rate or lose the business.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

"Here's to a good wife— far too good for me," said Thomas Cruse of Cleveland, as he raised a glass of whiskey to his lips. He drank the whiskey and a moment later fell dying to the floor.

To save the life of Anna M. Hennessy, the five-year old daughter of a battalion fire chief of the Chicago fire department, traffic in a whole block was stopped for a week. The little girl was ill with measles and the doctors say she will recover.

Dr. John Smith has been appointed superintendent of education for Ontario. Last year Queen's University conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D.

The C. N. R. freight department officials at Port Arthur is rushed handling steel rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific for construction west of Winnipeg.

SOIL AND PLANT FACTS.

A Mine of Information Contained in a Government Bulletin.

There is probably no natural element, barring the air we breathe, with which we come in closer contact than the soil under our feet, yet at the same time no element about which we possess less specific information. It is a wondrous realm, full of fascination and interest. Farmers' bulletin No. 245, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and entitled "Renovation of Wornout Soils," contains a mine of information on the subject and should be in the hands of every farmer and be studied as a primer of agriculture. It is from this we glean the following facts about the soil and plant life: The soil consists of organic and inorganic matter. Under the first heading are included all elements in the soil that are subject to vital processes (growth and decay); under the second, those elements that are not subject to these changes—i. e, minute portions of stone and gravel. The elements named are permeated by the soil air and water. It is the latter—the moisture in the soil—that contains the plant food substances, and it is these that possess most interest and value from the human standpoint. These substances are divided into two classes, according to their ultimate source. The soil furnishes nine of the thirteen chemical elements used in plant growth—phosphorus, potassium, calcium, sodium, iron, silicon, chlorine and sulphur. Nearly all varieties of rock particles, of which the soil quite largely consists, contain more or less of these elements. Every year the soil water dissolves a thin surface layer from each particle, and it is this solution which furnishes the plant its mineral food.

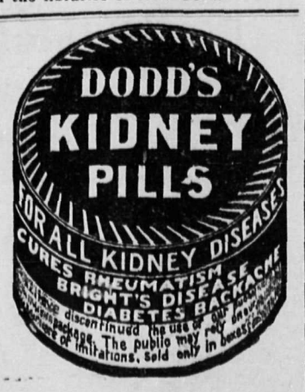
In addition to the elements named, the plant in its growth requires hydrogen, which it secures from water (which is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen); oxygen, which it secures partly from water and partly from the air; carbon, which is secured from the carbonic acid gas in the air, and nitrogen, which in many respects is the most important of all the plant food elements. As it is not found in the rock particles of the soil, plants have to depend for their supply upon decaying organic matter—manure and other fertilizers. Being very soluble, the nitrates quickly wash out of the soil unless appropriated by growing crops. It is in supplying nitrogen to the soil that the legumes possess so great value for the agriculturist. There is a certain species of bacteria that can use atmospheric nitrogen, the supply of which is unlimited, and the clover, bean and pea families have learned to swap work with them. When these bacteria are present in a soil in which leguminous crops are growing they invade the roots of the plants and live there, their presence being shown by swellings—tubercles. Nitrogen from the soil air filters into the roots, where the bacteria appropriate it, manufacture an abundance of nitrates and give it to the plant in return for starch. The tissues of the plants thus become very rich in nitrogen compounds, which they set free when decay sets in and which are available for any growing crop. A condition of soil that likewise greatly favors the growth of the plant is produced by humus, decaying vegetable matter, which may or may not be rich in nitrates, but which renders possible a proper circulation of air in the soil and those chemical actions which accompany a decay of organic matter. One of the most important objects of plowing is thus seen to be a loosening of the soil and a mixing of fresh air with it. This is but part of the story, but still enough to show that fixed natural laws underlie and govern all agricultural operations, and that there is no field of effort where a greater measure of intelligence is needed nor in which intelligent effort is more surely or generously rewarded.

A Splendid Elevator.

The new G. T. R. elevator, which will be operated by the Montreal Warehousing Co., and which is located near the entrance to the Lachine Canal from the port of Montreal, was formally opened recently in the presence of a large gathering of prominent railway, steamship, commercial and public men, including Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This elevator is regarded as perhaps the most thoroughly equipped structure of the kind on the continent. It is absolutely fireproof, the materials of construction consisting entirely of steel and cement. The bins which contain the grain are rectangular in shape instead of cylindrical. There are 144 of them, and they vary in capacity from 2,750 bushels up to 11,000 bushels. The motive power throughout is electricity, with a total horse-power of 1,408, distributed over nineteen motors. There are ten elevator legs, five of which are used for receiving, and all can be used for delivering. There is also a marine leg for elevating grain from vessels in the Lachine Canala basin alongside, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels per hour, while on the river side in Windmill Point basin there are nineteen loading spouts for delivery to ocean steamers or barges. The house has a capacity of ten loaded cars, five of which can be unloaded at one time, and it is expected that as soon as the machinery gets into full running order from 125 to 150 cars, of a thousand bushels capacity each, can be unloaded in a day of ten hours, the dimensions of the elevator are: Length, 238 feet; breadth, 84 feet; extreme height, 185 feet; total capacity, 1,080,000 bushels.

Canadian Scholar Honored.

The Council of Columbia University New York, has recently awarded a university fellowship of the value of $650 to Mr. John A. C. Mason, B. A., of Stratford, Ont. The selection of university fellows is made from graduates of the leading universities and colleges of America who show themselves especially fitted to pursue courses of higher study and original investigation. Mr. Mason was graduated with first-class honors in history and political science from the University of Toronto in June, 1905. He was subsequently appointed Alexander Mackenzie Fellow in the same institution, and has been engaged during the past year in research work in the libraries of New York.



The Critical Ages.

It is calculated that the amount of heat given off by the human body within 24 hours would be sufficient, if concentrated, to bring a nine-inch cube to a white heat. It is this heat which literally burns up the body, and the very first day that a man ceases to renew the tissues by taking food he loses about half a pound or a pound in weight. Brain-workers give off a greater amount of heat than physical laborers; hence they are more liable to collapse. After overwork they are obliged to lie up till they can obtain more capital—in other word, they have been consumed by the fire of the body at a quicker rate than it takes nature to supply a quantity of fresh tissue and muscle. The ages of 21, 28, 35 and 42 are the most critical periods of a person's lifetime, for at about these ages Nature will have fitted the body out with new raw materials, which may or may not stand the test of the person's ever-changing habits of life.

The Steamship Express.

On Sunday, June 3rd, the Canadian Northern Railway resumed its fast service between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and on the stroke of four the handsome new "Steamship Express" pulled out on its first journey to Lake Superior. It consists of one Baggage and Mail car, First and Second Class Coach, Dining Car and Sleeping Car. The dining car is particularly worthy of notice, having just arrived from the Barney and Smith shops at Dayton, Ohio and being furnished in the old Flemish style with cathedral lamps. The whole car is so different to anything ever seen in Dining cars and so artistic, that it is worth while using this train, if it is only to have a meal in this car.

The Sleeping car is also from Barney & Smith's shops and suggests the very best workmanship. The whole train is lighted with Pintsch gas which has a soft and delicate effect.

In connection with this train the Canadian Northern are offering some very attractive rates to Eastern Canada and the Eastern States and a few circular tours to Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. One can travel from Winnipeg to Port Arthur via the Canadian Northern, take a steamer to Duluth and travel via Isle Royale, stopping over at the Island if desired, and from Duluth use any of the fast lines to St. Paul and return to Winnipeg via rail lines for $27.50. Tickets are good for return until October 31st, 1906 and allow stop-over privileges at any point en route. There are many similar tours with slight variations, and before completing the holiday itinerary for this summer one would do well to see an agent of the Canadian Northern railway, or write the Traffic Manager at Winnipeg.

The Austrian scandal has ended in the annulment of the marriage of Prince Frederick of Schoenberg-Waldeberg and Princess Alice of Bourbon by the Pope, thus their son will be able to inherit his father's title.

They Never Knew Failure.—Carefu observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long-seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

The political situation in Russia grows more and more serious. Only immediate and sweeping reforms, it is being declared, will save to the Czar his throne.

In spite of reports to the contrary much concern is being expressed over the health of the pope. The close confinement to the Vatican, it is said is slowly killing him.

Minard's Liniment used by physicians

The prevailing anarchy in the southern part of Morocco has blazed out into inter-tribal fighting, and the whole country is given over to fire and the sword.

The Cuban senate has ratified the Anglo-Cuban treaty of commerce, navigation and industry. The vote was 11 to 4.

The mulberry crop of Japan has been greatly damaged by frost.

The Crick in the Back.—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin" sings the poet. But what about the touch of rheumatism and lumbago, which is so common now? There is no poetry in that touch, for it renders life miserable. Yet how delighted is the sense of relief when an application of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil drives pain away. There is nothing equals it.

Prof. J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, has been engaged by the Chinese government as financial expert.

Last year 236,128,936 tons of coal were mined in the United Kingdom, of which 67,160,646 tons were exported.

During the last year the Essex and Suffolk hunt paid damages for the loss of 2,400 poultry, four lambs, 57 turkeys, and 87 ducks.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

An association has recently been formed at Tokio with the name of "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyowakai," for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religionists.

John Barry has recently died in County Cork, aged 120 years.

Philip Smith Beat a horse to death in a thicket at Indianapolis. Within twelve hours he was serving a sentence of $100 and costs and 60 days.

In the Hansard report of members' speeches up to Easter, Chamberlain heads the list with 94 columns, Churchill spoke 89½ columns, Haldane 64, the prime minister 54¾ and A. J. Balfour 48.

DO YOU WANT PURE TEA? THEN USE "SALADA"

Ceylon GREEN Tea

Free from all adulterations of any kind

Lead Packets Only, 40c, 50c, and 60c per lb. At all Grocers.
Highest Award St. Louis 1904.

Wake up Your Liver

Not too much, just a little, just enough to start the bile nicely. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime is all you need. These pills act directly on the liver. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick-headache. Sold for 60 years.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

CRIME IN FIGURES.

Statistics For England and Wales For the Year 1904—Enormous Total of Persons Tried.

A bluebook was issued recently, says Lloyd's Weekly, by the Home Office giving the criminal statistics of England and Wales for the year 1904. It shows that the total number of persons tried for various offences during the 12 months was 807,139, as compared with 803,696 in the previous 12 months, the convictions being 665,379 against 660,300. The persons imprisoned numbered 199,153, as compared with 189,727 in 1903, and the number of convicts in prison on March 31 was 20,099. The figures, it is stated, are not all of equal value as criteria of the state of crime, but they all indicate an increase of criminalty. The total number of persons for trial for indictable offences were 59,960, or 177.59 per 100,000 population, being an increase of 1,516, or nearly three per cent.

There has been a continuous growth of crime since 1899, when the number of persons tried was 50,494, or 156.97 per 100,000 of the population. For many years prior to that year, however, there was a steady decline, with occasional interruptions, in the number of persons tried, and in 1899 the total was less than in any previous year since 1875. During the quinquennial period 1860-4 the annual average was 230 per 100,000 population, compared with 182 in the last quinquennial period. The increase in 1904 was wholly in offences against property. The only offence against the person which showed a marked tendency in increase is bigamy, for which the figure was 138, the quinquennial averages for 1895-9 and 1900-4 being 104 and 112 respectively.

It is satisfactory to observe that those classes of offences usually committed by habitual criminals have ceased to increase at the same rapid rate as formerly. Cornwall is still one of the counties with the least crime. Glamorgan and Monmouth are still the worst counties, but the position of London has slightly improved. The worst counties for drunkenness are Northumberland, Glamorgan, Durham, and London, the best position as regards the offence being taken by a large group of rural counties. Minor offences of dishonesty and serious frauds and breaches of trust had increased, and offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

During the year 9,913 persons were convicted in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, of whom 28 were sentenced to death, 970 to penal servitude, 7,899 to imprisonment, and 91 to detention in an inebriate reformatory; 55 persons were found guilty but insane; 1,896 were acquitted, and in 18 cases a jury found the accused to be insane and unfit to plead, while 16 persons were ordered to be whipped or flogged. The total number of persons dealt with by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction was 794,981, of whom 655,461 were convicted, 84,160 being sentenced to imprisonment.

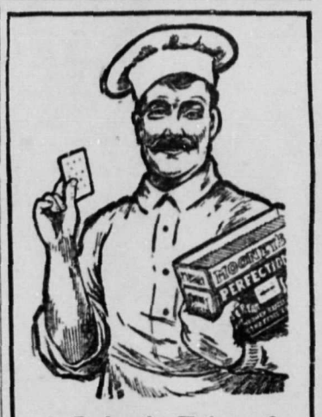
During the year 36,269 coroners' inquests were held. In 2,357 cases open verdicts were returned, and, deducting one case of justifiable homicide and 16 executions of persons condemned to death, 4,888 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these 3,327 were cases of suicide, a decrease of 153 as compared with the previous year. The continuous increase in suicides, frequently referred to in previous volumes of the criminal statistics, has thus received a check. Verdicts of wilful murder were returned in 191 cases, and of manslaughter in 126. The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums during 1904 was 235, and at the end of the year the total number of criminal lunatics under detention was 904, of whom no fewer than 407 had committed murder. Out of 28 sentences of death, 11 were commuted to penal servitude for life, and three free pardons were granted.

CHLOROPHYLL.

To This Substance Is Due the Coloring of Plants.

Chlorophyll is perhaps the most important coloring substance in the world, for upon this substance depend the characteristic activity of plants, the synthesis of complex compounds from carbon dioxide and water process, upon which the existence of all living things is ultimately conditioned. Only in a very few unimportant forms devoid of chlorophyll can the synthesis of complex from simple compounds or from the elements be accomplished. The function of chlorophyll may only be comprehended when its chief physical properties are understood. These may be best illustrated by placing a grain of chopped leaves of grass or geranium in a few cubic centimeters of strong alcohol for an hour.

Such a solution will be of a bright, clear green color, and when the vessel containing it is held in such a manner that the sunlight is reflected from the surface of the liquid it will appear blood red, due to its property of fluorescence, that of changing the wave length of the rays of light of the violet and of the spectrum in such a manner as to make them coincide with those of the red end. It is by examination of light which has passed through a solution of chlorophyll, however, that the greatest insight into its physical properties may be gained. If such a ray of light is passed through a prism and spread out on a screen, it may be seen that there are several large intervals of dark bands in the spectrum. The rays of light which would have occupied these spaces have been absorbed by the chlorophyll and converted into heat and other forms of energy. This energy is directly available to the protoplasm containing the chlorophyll, and by means of it the synthesis of complex substance may be accomplished.



A Baker's Triumph

The Mooney Baker cannot produce anything better than

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

The very best of flour, butter and cream—the most modern plant, the very best baker in Canada. A biscuit superior to any other you have ever tasted. Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

Wilson's FLY PADS

ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED

A BUSHEL OF FLIES

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON,

HAMILTON, ONT.

HARDY FROST-PROOF FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS.

Wanted at Once—Reliable and energetic men in all parts of Manitoba, and North West, to sell reliable Nursery stock.

Exclusive rights to sell Hardy Hybrid Apples, originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders of Ontario Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and successfully tried and fruited at Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms.

Complete canvassing outfit and liberal terms to the right persons.

Apply at once to E. D. SMITH, Helderleigh Nurseries, Winona, Ont. Established over a quarter of a Century.

THEY KNOW IT.

Thousands of people know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and appliances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally that removes the cause of piles, hence the cure is permanent. Every package sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless. $1. All dealers, or the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 17

The Second Life Guards band, of London, will visit Canada this fall and will extend their tour to the Canadian west. The first engagement is three weeks at the Toronto exhibition. This band is the senior household band of His Majesty. It is one of the celebrated bands in the brigade of guards and is a favorite with his majesty at levees and high functions. The state uniform is the most gorgeous in the British military service.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota has issued a proclamation in which a reward of $300 is offered for the capture of Harry Spencer, wanted for the attempt to murder his wife on a street in Minneapolis. Spencer was formerly a restaurant keeper in St. Paul, and recently he attempted to kill his wife. In case he is caught, the person effecting his arrest will receive the reward offered.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Reports from Labrador state that five persons were killed and eaten by savage dogs off that coast during the past winter.

It has been decided to substitute music for handcuffs and straightjackets for the insane in the Kansas State asylum. Twenty-five pianos are being introduced.

The prairie people are kicking on a raise in the prices of lumber of 50c to $1 per thousand.

W N U No. 589

THE LARDEAU MINING REVIEW.

Is Printed at Trout Lake City, and Published at Ferguson and Trout Lake every Thursday

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of correspondents expressed in its columns

All locals will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, first insertion, and 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion

Terms for transient and other advertising will be made known on application at office. Subscription, $2.00 a year, in advance.

NOTICE

Alice mineral claim, situate in the Trout Lake mining division of West Kootenay district

Where located: On summit of Silver Cup mountain at head of Brown creek.

Take notice that I, Andrew Abrahamson F.M.C. No. 88848, agent for John O. Piper, F.M.C. No. 88071, and Charles Abrahamson, F.M.C. No. 88672, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 5th day of June, A.D. 1906.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated about ¾ of a mile from the south shore of Trout Lake and about 2 miles from Gerrard, commencing at a post marked J. D. Kennedy's N.E. corner post thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 11th of May, 1906.

J. D. KENNEDY
Per A. Bigger, Agent.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber for the following described lands situated on Abrahamson creek about ¾ of a mile from Trout Lake and about 4 miles from Gerrard, commencing at a post marked A. Biggar's N.W. corner post, thence 80 chains east, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated, May 11th, 1906.

A. BIGGAR.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated about ¾ of a mile from the south shore of Trout Lake, and about 2 miles from Gerrard, and commencing at a post marked J. D. Kennedy's N.W. corner post planted beside a post marked J. D. Kennedy's N.E. post, thence 80 chains east, thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. Dated, May 11 1906.

J. D. KENNEDY
Per A. Bigger, Agent.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Lardo river about half a mile up from Poplar creek and marked J. Fitzsimmons' S.E. corner post, running north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence along river bank to the point of commencement

J. FITZSIMMONS.

Dated June 20, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Lizzie View trail and about three miles from Gerrard commencing at a post marked Leslie Hill's north-west corner post, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated 14th May, 1906.

LESLIE HILL.
Per A. Biggar, Agent

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in West Kootenay

Commencing at a post planted half a mile above Poplar creek on north side of Lardo river, marked 'A. Gowing's S.W. corner post,' thence east 80 chains along river bank, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement

June 27, 1906. A. GOWING.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated at Galena Bay West Kootenay district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked T. Watson's N.E. corner post, planted at the S.W. cor. of L6142 (Arrowhead Lumber Co's timber limit), thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 80 acres. T. WATSON.

Dated June 22nd, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked Leslie Hill's south-west corner, set at north-west corner of Lot 1147, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Nelson 12th June, 1906. LESLIE HILL.

Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked Leslie Hill's south east corner, set at north-east corner of Lot 771, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Nelson, 12th June, 1906. LESLIE HILL.

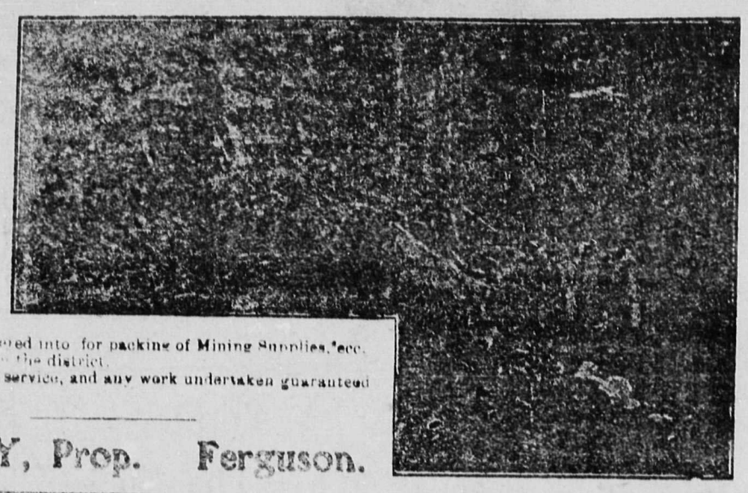
Notice is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked Leslie Hill's south east corner post, set at north-east corner of Lot 7582, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Nelson, 12th June, 1906.

LESLIE HILL.

Ferguson Freighting and Packing Outfit.



Contracts entered into for packing of Mining Supplies, &c. to any point in the district.
Good horses and service, and any work undertaken guaranteed satisfactory.

S. DANEY, Prop. Ferguson.

Legal Notices.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

J.C., Ukiali, Lone Star mineral claims situate in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: Head of Lake creek

Take notice that I, J. W. Chism, free miner's certificate No. 88,815, for myself and as agent for S. A. Sutherland f.m.c. No 88566, Bruce White, f.m.c. No 77978, A. Dodds, f.m.c. No 83187, intend 60 days after date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated the 4th day of May, A. D., 1906.

J. W. CHISM

VIPOND'S PACK TRAIN.

E. R. VIPOND
Trout Lake Livery

Freighting
Packing
Rawhiding
A SPECIALTY.

Stables at Trout Lake.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL
TROUT LAKE B.C.
Bar well Supplied with Liquors & Cigars
Large Comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine and Attendance.
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By using Water supplied by the Company you are assured of absolute purity. Government Analysis to back up statements.
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Trout Lake City Transfer and Stage Line.
Ferguson — Trout Lake — AND — Beaton
Daily Stage will leave Ferguson 7 a.m. Trout Lake at 8
WOOD YARD in connection.
A. M. Craig Wm. Crawford

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General Merchants.
Trout Lake - - B. C.

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RESERVE FUND $3,927,741.68
TOTAL ASSETS $89,779,812.67
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Best Hotel in Town,
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Good Shave or Hair Cut
— CALL ON —
William Schnell,
FERGUSON.
Hot and Cold Baths.

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For Good Haircutting and Shaving go to
G. A. CHEESEMAN
TROUT LAKE CITY
Hot and Cold Baths.

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Sandy Laughton
Proprietor.

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We strive to please our patrons.
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GERARD - B.C.

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JEWELLER,
Watch-repairing, etc. All work Guaranteed.
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Accountant, - - - - Auditor.
J. C. MURRAY,
TROUT LAKE, B. C.
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Agent for Gourlay's Pianos

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VISITORS arriving at Beaton (the threshold of the Lardeau) via Arrowhead, will find this Hotel to be fully equipped for high-class trade. Excellent accommodation. A well appointed and spacious dining hall. The best of Wines, Spirits and Cigars. Personal supervision is given to the requirements of patrons. Visitors to the Lardeau can rely on comfort at this hotel.
W. BOYD -:- -:- Prop

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Ginger Beer
Ironbrew
Sarsaparilla
Cream Soda
Lemonade
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Pay the Printer.

TROUT LAKE CITY

THERE have been fortunes made by judicious investment in Real Estate, and more fortunes will be made than ever the next two or three years. The one who reaps the harvest is the original investor, for he has his money on a certainty.

Now let us point out to you that there is no better spot on the Continent to buy Real Estate than TROUT LAKE.

Trout Lake is the prettiest spot in the Kootenays; as a pleasure resort it has no equal. Boating and fishing may be indulged in the year round; while big game in abundance is to be found on the hills. Its climate is superb, there being no great extremes, it being mild in winter and cool in summer. It can boast of some of the finest hotels and residences in British Columbia. Its streets are well laid out and graded. There are two excellent general stores, and a glance at the advertisements in this journal will show that all trades are fairly well represented. Write with confidence to Agents.

H. McPherson
Agent
Trout Lake, B.C.

Lots can be obtained on EASY TERMS.
Make your selection at once. :: ::
Then call on or write to

IT has never had a "boom"—its growth has been steady. It is the head of navigation, and the terminal of the Lardo branch of the C.P.R. All roads (in the Lardeau) lead to Trout Lake. It is the commercial centre of the richest mineral district on the continent, and has banking facilities provided by the Imperial Bank of Canada; first class school accommodation under the direction of S. Shannon, B.A.; a good water system; government offices; County Court sittings; Methodist, episcopal and Anglican churches and cottage hospital.

There are valuable ranch lands on the outskirts awaiting settlers. Its lumber resources are magnificent, and a band saw mill with a capacity of 60,000 ft. per day is at the head of the lake. The mines tributary are proving out bigger producers every year, with new prospects opening up rich bodies of ore.

There will be a big rush this year, so if you would know more, write at once to either of the agents at the addresses below.

F. B. Wells
General Agent
Revelstoke, B.C.