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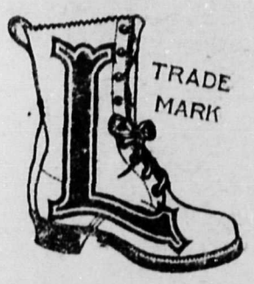
VOL. 2 TROUT LAKE CITY, B.C., July 7, 1906 No. 26.



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Arrowhead, Trout Lake & Nakusp Rural School District.

REVELSTOKE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT.

Take Notice that I shall hold a Court of Revision and Appeal under the "Public School Act, 1905," for the Arrowhead, Trout Lake and Nakusp Rural School Districts, on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, 1906, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the School House, Arrowhead

Dated at Revelstoke, this 15th day of June, 1906. C. M. FIELD. Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal, Revelstoke Assessment District of W. Kootenay.

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 south-west 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.

Sitting Around The Camp Fire.

Of the Prospector, the Eastern Shoe Man could hear many things necessary for him to learn if he would make Boots to suit the work of these hardy pioneers.

The old Prospector, were he to make his own Boots, would incorporate into them only the best leather that money would buy. He would make them with a keen eye to service and comfort.

Here is where the "LECKIE BOOT" leads the world. They are made "out west" by a western firm for western people—made by a firm which understands western conditions.

Look out for the trade mark—AN ALL LEATHER BOOT WITH THE LETTER L ON IT—stamped on the sole of every pair.

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

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 about one and a half miles from the head of Trout Lake on the south side and about one mile from shore, marked O. W Abrahamson's north-east corner post, thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.
Located May 28th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator
per J. C. Rady, agent

No 2. Commencing at a post planted about two miles from Trout Lake and about one hundred and fifty yards north of the Beaton road, marked O W. Abrahamson's south-west corner post, thence east 60 chains, thence north 120 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.
Located May 17, 1906
O W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles from the shore of Trout Lake on the North side of Abrahamson creek and marked O. W. Abrahamson's north east corner post, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 26th, 1906
O W. Abrahamson, locator.

No 4. Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains from the north shore of Trout Lake and about 9 miles from its head and marked O. W. Abrahamson's south west corner post, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement
Located May 25th, 1906.
O W. Abrahamson, locator.

No 5. Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Trout Lake, about seven miles from its head, marked O W Abrahamson's south-west corner post, thence north 80 chains thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 20th, 1906.
O W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Trout Lake, about 12 miles from its head marked O. W. Abrahamson's south east corner post, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 20th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Five-Mile trail and about ¾ of a mile from the south shore of Trout Lake 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 May 28th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains west from a post marked O. W. Abrahamson's north east corner post, and about 4 miles from the head of Trout Lake on the south shore of lake and marked O. W. Abrahamson's northeast corner post, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 28th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles from Ferguson on west side of N. Fork of Lardeau creek and marked O. W. Abrahamson's north east corner post, thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 29th, 1906
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 10 Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles from Ferguson on the west side of North Fork of Lardeau creek and marked O. W. Abrahamson's south west corner post, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 29th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator

No. 11. Commencing at a post planted about one and a half miles from Ferguson on the west bank of the North Fork of Lardeau creek and marked O. W. Abrahamson's south east corner post thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 29th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No 12. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles from Ferguson on the west bank of the North Fork of Lardeau creek, and marked O. W. Abrahamson's north west corner post, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement
Located May 29th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 13 Commencing at a post planted about 2½ miles from Ferguson on the west side of the north fork of Lardeau creek, and about 40 chains west of a post planted near the west bank of the said creek and marked O. W. Abrahamson's initial post, marked O. W. Abrahamson's south west corner post, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 29th, 1906
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 14. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Ferguson road, about 2½ miles from Trout Lake, marked O. W. Abrahamson'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 May 17th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 15. Commencing at a post planted 30 yards east of the Ferguson wagon road about 200 yards north of 1 mile board, 1 mile from Ferguson, marked O W. Abrahamson's north east corner post, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located May 18th, 1906
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 16. Commencing at a post planted 30 yards east of the Ferguson wagon road, about 200 yards north of 1 mile board, 1 mile from Ferguson, marked O W. Abrahamson's south west corner post, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.
Located May 18th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 17 Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of Beaton wagon road, and about 1½ miles from Trout Lake marked O W. Abrahamson's south west corner post, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement
Located June 1st, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

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 about one mile north of Beaton wagon road, and about 3 miles from Trout Lake marked O. W. Abrahamson's south west corner post, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.
Located June 5th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, lacator

No. 2 Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of Beaton wagon road, and about 3 miles from Trout Lake, marked O. W. Abrahamson's south east corner post, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located June 5th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted about one and a quarter miles north of Beaton wagon road and about one and a quarter miles from Trout Lake marked O. W. Abrahamson's south-east corner post, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Located June 4th, 1906.
O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

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 5 miles from Gerrard on the south side of Trout Lake, W. Kootenay district, commencing at a post marked Leslie Hill's south east corner post, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to point of commencement. Dated May 14th, 1906.
LESLIE HILL
(per A. Biggar, Agent)

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.

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 Haley creek emptying into the Lardo river, about two miles from its month 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, 190-.
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. COPPS' 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 west 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 southeast 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.

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

Officers Elected.

At the recent communication of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. held at Victoria, the following officers were elected: M. W. grand master, J. H. Schofield, Trail; R.W. deputy grand master, F Bowser, Vancouver; R. W. grand senior warden, W. K. Houston, Victoria; R.W. grand junior warden, H. N. Rich. Ladner; V. W. grand chaplain, Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, Vancouver (re-elected); V.W. grand treasurer, H. H. Watson, Vancouver (re-elected); V. W grand secretary, R. E. Brett, Victoria (re-elected); grand tyler, Ambrose Gothard, Vancouver Bro. H. McPherson, of Tuscan Lodge No. 39, Trout Lake, was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 6

Suit over Stock of Local Mines.

Investors Should Be On Their Guard Against Tactics of Company Promoters.

"Whether or not the late J. P. Pearce agreed to purchase from Col. Prayton some 30,000 shares in the I.X.L., Lardeau Valley and Lardeau Duncan mines is the subject of an interesting suit, the hearing of which has been concluded in Spokane, before Commissioner Powell, says the Vancouver Province. No decision was reached, argument of counsel having yet to be heard at Racine, Wis., at a date to be fixed. Colonel Brayton claims there was such an agreement, and now sues the Pearce estate on promissory notes of some $2800 which he holds of the late John P. Pearce. The estate, through its counsel, Mr F. G. T. Lucas, admits there were dealings, but declares no agreement or contract to purchase the shares was completed. The feature of the evidence was the rapid increase in value of the shares of the Lardeau mines. While practically unsaleable two or three years ago, the testimony of nearly all the witnesses went to show a present value of between 45 and 20 cents. Geo. H Jones of Spakane, one of the largest shareholders, said his shares were not on the market."

We copy the above, not assuming any responsibility as to its correctness. If it is correct, and we see no reason to doubt it, it is an example how the Lardeau is being exploited by schemers for their private gain. The different properties mentioned are all properties which no doubt would under proper management be productive, but as long as promoters are selling off their own stock, it is a dead certainty that the development work will have to suffer. That such is the case in this instance is evidenced by the fact that it is not the companies who are suing to recover, but the man who was the promoter of the different companies. It has been this kind of procedure with many companies operating not only in the Lardeau but throughout the province that has been the cause of so many failures.

We would like to see a law enacted which would compel the stamping across all stock certificates in big red letters the words "Treasury" or "Promoter," as the case may be. Purchasers would then know whether their money was going into the development of a property or into the pockets of the promoter.

Oddfellows Memorial Service.

The local lodge of Oddfellows held their annual memorial services at the Trout Lake cemetery last Sunday. The services were conducted by Brethren S. Shannon, A. M. Craig and P. Culkeen over the grave of the late G. W. Carothers, who was a Past Noble Grand of Trout Lake Lodge While others who have been connected with the lodge have passed over the "great divide," Mr. Carothers is the only one who has his last resting place in the cemetery here. The others, however, as was shown by the services, have not lost their places in the memory of the local brethren.

Bully for Camborne.

Camborne's second annual celebration was a big success. A large number of our citizens went over on Dominion Day to participate in the summer carnival there. They all report a glorious time and returned home full of the hospitalities literally poured on them. In the sports Oswald Woods covered himself with glory in the Caledonian games. Martin Lundin and partner in the drilling contest took first money. Andy Craig in the test for fleetness showed his old time ability and got away with a good chunk of prize money. In the ladies' horse race that "imp of the devil," Fred C. Elliott's "Snowball," ridden by Mrs. A. M. Craig, took first money.

Local and General.

The Rev. D. B Scott, at 7 30 p. m, will preach a sermon on "The Voice of the Spirit to the Church in Thyatria in particular and to the Churches in general of to-day." The choir will sing the "Glory Song."

Old-timers are glad this week to shake hands with Capt. Ole Alfsmo, of the C.P.R. service. O'e was the first captain here after the big system made its terminal at Trout Lake, and while here made himself popular with all by his affability and courteousness. He will control the destinies of the "Procter" until the return of Capt. Fitzsimmons, who is now on a trip to the coast.

The Rev. D. W. Scott will preach in the Methodist Church on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock—a sacramental sermon. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered by him at the close of the Service in which he will be assisted by the Rev. D. B. Scott. All members in good standing of other Christian Churches are cordially invited to join in this, showing forth their faith in the Lord's death until He come.

Otto Thornfeldt returned to his old stamping ground during the week. He has wintered at Ainsworth.

Dr Robinson was called to Gerrard on Thursday to attend Mrs. J. Craig, who had received a sunstroke. Serious results were at at first feared, but the danger is now passed.

Fred Campbell returned home from the coast on Tuesday night.

Douglas Lay, of the Hall Mines Smelter, has made a thorough examination this week of the Broadview group with a view to purchase. He was still at the mine as we went to press.

Mr J. L. Stewart, of Vancouver, who is staying a few days in town, has become imbued with the possibilities of the Lardeau as a mining field, and intends taking up some properties for flotation in the old country. As well as keeping his Scotch eye open for the main chance, Mr. Stewart as a raconteur of Scotch stories is inimitable, and at the picnic last Monday kept the crowd in good humor during the dog fight by talking Gaelic.

Arthur Gowing went out to Arrowhead this morning for more men for his logging camps

Our Labor Day Celebration.

Owing to the large number of our neighbouring towns holding sports on Dominion Day, the committee who had charge of affairs here stopped proceedings, realizing the fact that as we were late in the field it was wise to drop any venture of that nature in Trout Lake.

Labor Day, which is due on September 4th, is now decided to be the day on which we will celebrate. A goodly sum of money has already been subscribed, and all it will take to make that particular date a red letter day in the annals of Trout Lake is a harmonious working together of all citizens.

It is proposed to raise sufficient finances to offer prizes for drilling contest, fog rolling, chopping and Caledonia sports as will attract people from "Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand" and every other town and village within reaching distance o the REVIEW.

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.

Dominion Day In Trout Lake.

Celebration By The Children. An Enjoyable Picnic and Athletic Sports.

As if trying to beat all his previous records for "King's weather," old "Sol" blazed from a cloudless sky on the holiday makers who turned out on Dominion Day. The day was celebrated by giving the children all the fun it was possible to crowd into the hours between daylight and dawn.

At 10 a m. the new flag presented by the Educational Department was raised with appropriate ceremonies. As the flag was being slowly hoisted by trustee McPherson the assembled school children sang "The Maple Leaf For Ever." O. W. Abrahamson, chairman of the board, in his opening address complimented the children on their work during the last term, and spoke in culogistic language of the work done by teacher Shannon. He also explained that through pressure of other business it had been impossible to raise a pole over the schoolhouse, hence the using of the government office pole as a substitute on this occaoccasion. He promised, however, to have one over the school building in a very short time. Messrs. Rev. D. B. Scott and J. C. Murray made short addresses with reference to the progress of the Dominion since Confederation, and, the important part the building up of the public school system would have as to its future.

Miss Marjorie Fraser and Master Willie Atherton rendered patriotic recitations in a very acceptable manner. Teacher Shannon in presenting the rolls of honor spoke very highly of the way in which the scholars had applied themselves to their studies and the assistance he had received all through the term both from trustees and parents. The roll of honor was awarded to Lily Abrahamson for general proficiency, to Donald McPherson for punctuality, and Marjorie Fraser for deportment.

In the afternoon a monster picnic was held on the beach, whilst later in the day children's sports were held in the skating rink.

Imperial Limited Will Work.

The Vancouver Syndicate who own the Imperial Limited group on Gold Gulch up Gainer creek will work the property all summer. J. Gordon will have charge of the work. The surface work consisting of open cuts and stripping has uncovered a fine lead six feet in width, carrying galena and carbonates of a shipping value. The work to be done this summer will consist of driving a crosscut tunnel for about 125 feet, which will tap the lead at a depth of 200 feet. The claims are well situated both as to formation and access.

In conversation with the Review Mr. Gordon, who has large experience throughout this part of the district, stated that in his opinion the present time was an opportune one for capitalists to get to work in the Lardeau. Prospectors, he said, were beginning to be alive to the fact that investors wanted a show for their money, and while willing to invest in mining propositions, they first wanted an opportunity to test the property by taking working bonds. In speaking of development work done in many parts of the district, he said that from his personal knowledge wherever intelligent work had been done the results had been favorable, and that at the present time there were many properties which are awaiting the advent of capital and intelligent work to make them good producers.

RICHARD BURBAGE.

He Was a Great Actor and Shakespeare's Leading Star.

March 16, 1618 or 1619, Richard Burbage, player, died at Shoreditch, London.

The first of the great English tragic actors, Burbage was in every way worthy to head the long roll of England's famous players. The son of an actor, the friend and companion of Shakespeare, it was through him that many of the heroes of the dramatist first spoke to the eager playgoers who thronged the Globe theater. He was the original of Romeo, Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Shylock, Richard III. and many other of Shakespeare's leading characters, and his name stands next to that of the great poet in the licenses for acting granted by James I. in 1603 to the company of the Globe theater.

His powers as an actor were not his only claim to distinction, for he was also a successful painter. The fame of his abilities held a prominent place in theatrical tradition for many years, a poem in his honor, dedicated to one of the great players of the day, being written as late as the time of Charles II.

His death, which was probably the result of paralysis, caused the poets to turn their thoughts to his successful career, and it is from the numerous elegies then written that most of the information concerning him must be gathered. Few players have ever had the good fortune to be so well liked by the dramatists of their time, and all praised him, one even lamenting that his death "hath made a visible eclipse of playing."

A shrewd, careful man in his business affairs, Burbage left an estate producing a yearly income of £300, a large sum for a player in those days to bequeath to his heirs. Beloved and respected by all, he survived his great master by only a few years, his grave bearing the simple, expressive epitaph, "Exit Burbage."—London Saturday Review.

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 gram 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.

According to Horsepower.

A young motorist, endeavoring to convince a country innkeeper that the decay of coaching was more than compensated for by the spread of motoring as a pastime, exclaimed, as a final argument, that his car was of forty horsepower, "the equal, sir, of ten relays of coach horses."

The next morning he read in his bill, "To feeding and stabling, 80 shillings."

He asked the landlord for an explanation.

"The charge for 'osses is 2 shillin' a 'ead, sir," was the reply. "That machine of yours is equal to forty 'osses, which is 80 shillin'."—London Express.

Onions.

Onions are almost the best nervine known. No medicine is so useful in cases of nervous prostration, and there is nothing else that will so quickly relieve and tone a wornout system. Onions are useful in all cases of coughs, colds and influenza, in consumption, insomnia, hydrophobia, scurvy, gravel and kindred liver complaints. Eaten every other day, they soon have a clearing and whitening effect on the complexion.

The Tomb Spider.

The people of Italy believe in the existence of a wonderful creature which for the want of a better name is called the tomb spider. The entomologists know nothing of this queer beast and declare that it only exists in the fancy of the superstitious persons and those whose curiosity or business makes it necessary for them to explore old ruins, tombs, catacombs, etc. According to the popular account, the tomb spider is of a pure white color, has wings like those of a bat, a dozen horrid crooked legs and a body three or four times the size of that of the largest tropical American tarantula. The accounts of this queer insect and his out of the way places of abode are by no means common, and on that account the information concerning him which we will be able to give is very meager. Any Italian will tell you that such a creature exists, however, and that he is occasionally met with in old mines and caverns as well as in tombs and subterranean ruins.

The "Bay Psalms Book."

The first book printed in the limits of the United States was the "Bay Psalms Book," which was issued in Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. Specimens of this publication are extremely rare and command very high prices.

BLOODLETTING.

It Is Still Resorted to by Doctors in Certain Emergencies.

Bloodletting, or "venesection," as it is known scientifically, was once the common remedy for nearly every form of ailment. Washington died of it, in the opinion of modern medical authorities, and soon after his time there was a reaction against venesection. Better medicinal agents accomplished whatever benefits were attributed to this heroic treatment, and a better knowledge of physiology condemned the practice.

Venesection, however, is still employed in certain emergencies by the most advanced practitioners. A German physician has made an extensive study of the subject, with clinical experiments, and reaches the conclusion that in certain cases where the heart and lungs are engorged with blood venesection is permissible because of the speedy relief it gives, often after other resources have failed.

Deadly toxins are also present in the blood in some diseases, and venesection reduces them. The lost fluid is replaced with an injection of salt solution. Bloodletting affords relief to the livid sufferer from a distended heart when every breath is a struggle, but its use has been reduced to an exact science, and it is regarded in medicine as a final resort for giving ease in a comparatively restricted group of ailments. The days when it was a cure-all, administered by the corner barber as well as every physician, have disappeared into the past.

DON'T CODDLE YOURSELF.

Fussiness About Health Does More Harm Than Good.

When one thinks of the newfangled ideas about health and sees people on every hand hunting for disease germs in water, milk, meat, fruit and the atmosphere, analyzing everything, dreading swallowing and in constant fear with every mouthful they eat, one almost wonders whether or not life is worth living. If we are liable to be made the victims of tens of thousands of enemies which are in and around everything, in all liquids and all solids alike, we are in just about the same condition to enjoy life as was one of the olden kings who lived in mortal terror that everybody was trying to poison him. All his foods and drinks, everything, had to be tasted and tested by some trusted member of his household before he dared to touch it himself.

If there is a pitiful object in the world it is a person who has become finical about his health, who lives in terror of germs and must examine and analyze everything he eats or drinks, looking for infection.

It is an insult to one's Creator to go through life whining, complaining and fearing, in morbid terror that a thousand enemies are combined to rob one of comfort, of happiness and of health. Man was made to hold up his head, to walk erect, with boldness, fearlessness and confidence.—Success.

PINEAPPLES.

The Way They Grow and How the Plants Reproduce.

Pineapples do not grow on trees. Imagine a plant four feet in extreme height from the ground to the tip of leaves. A single stalk at the surface, but dividing at once into swordlike blades or leaves, fifteen in number, from the center of which appears a stiff, upright stem, at the top of which is the fruit. This stem is short, and the crown of the fruit when fully grown is a foot or more below the points of the leaves. At the end of a year and a half from planting each plant produces a single fruit, even as a cabbage plant produces a single head. But the pineapple does not die after fruiting once. Down on the stem below the fruit and among the long, narrow leaves a sucker appears. If allowed to remain this will soon become the head of the plant, and within another year it will yield another fruit. This process may go on for a term of years. In the meantime, however, other suckers will make their appearance.

These are broken off, and when stuck into the ground they put out roots and become other plants. Thus a single pineapple plant may produce a dozen or more others while it is yielding fruit from year to year.

Not For Strangers.

"What in the world does that mean?" asked the traveler through a sparsely settled region on the cape. "There's no such place on my road map."

The man whom he addressed first took a leisurely survey of the traveler and his horse and then turned his eyes toward the weather beaten sign which bore the single word "Tolpim."

"That ain't a name," he said, with dignity; "it's jest an indication. It means, 'To Long Pond one mile.'

"It's plain enough to folks from near by that's hunting for the pond, and we don't reckon on strangers taking much interest."—Youth's Companion.

Frogs' Foam Nests.

A naturalist has just discovered in the Bugoma forest of Lake Albert, Africa, a frog's nest made of a spittle-like froth and attached to the back of some leaves overhanging a small stream. He took the precaution of photographing his find before placing it in alcohol, and as soon as this was done the mass collapsed, revealing, however, a wriggling mass of tadpoles about one-third of an inch in length. Foam nests of this kind, the scientists say, are made by certain frogs in Japan as well as by some South American species. Some fishes also make foam nests, of which the parasite fish is a conspicuous example.—Chicago News.

A Gigantic Spanish Palace.

The "eighth wonder," as it is usually called, is the gigantic palace of the Escurial, which stands in the ancient kingdom of Toledo, Spain. It is confessedly the most wonderful edifice in the world, whether in dimensions or riches. It has 1,860 rooms, 6,200 windows and doors, 80 staircases, 73 fountains, 48 wine cellars, 8 organs and 51 bells. Its circumference is 2,800 feet, or almost exactly a half mile. It was dedicated to St. Lorenzo, the saint who is said to have been broiled on a gridiron, and on that account its foundations were laid off in imitation of the shape of that kind of a piece of kitchen utensil.

ROYAL EPICURES

Monarchs Who Were Famous For Their Culinary Learning.

Royalty in times past has had many an accomplished epicure as learned in culinary lore as in the practice of the cuisine. It was Henry de Valos who brought into fashion aromatic sauces and various spice dainties, inheriting his taste for cooking from Catherine de' Medici, who introduced into France not only ices, but much of the culinary art from Italy.

Louis XIV. was devoted to gastronomy, and for his use liquors were invented in his old age, when, it is said, he could scarcely endure existence without a succession of artificial stimulants. But the pertinacity with which Charles V. of Spain gratified his appetite under all circumstances rivaled even that of Frederick the Great. Before rising in the morning potted capons were usually served to him, prepared with sugar, milk and spices, iced beer being one of his favorite drinks. Fish, too, of every kind was to his taste, eels, frogs and oysters occupying a prominent place in the royal bill of fare. Frederick the Great was fond of highly seasoned meats and had a strong predilection for Italian or French made dishes. It was his habit during dinner to make pencil marks against the different items of the bill of fare, to which he referred when conversing afterward with the maitre d'hotel.

When the Duc d'Escars and his royal master, Louis XVIII., were closeted together to talk over a dish the ministers were kept waiting in the antechamber, and the next day this notice regularly appeared in the official journals: "M. le Duc d'Escars a travaille dans le cabinet." It may be added that Louis XVIII. had invented the "truffles a la puree d'ortolans," and, reluctant to disclose the secret, he invariably prepared the dish with his own hands, assisted by the duke. Another epicurean of the first order was the Polish King Stanislaus Leszinski, who invented many a new dish and vastly improved the style of cooking, astonishing the Lorrainers, among other things, by having served up at his table dishes of meat with fruits, both of which had been cooked together. Geese which had been plucked when alive, then whipped to death, and marinees were set down in his bill of fare as foreign birds, and after a somewhat similar fashion turkeys were transformed into "coqs de bruyeres" and were served at the table buried under the strong smelling herbs of Lorraine. One year was remarkable for the entire failure of the fruit crop, but Stanislaus would not be deprived of his dessert, for, turning his attention to confectionery, he substituted compositions of sugared vegetables, especially of turnips.—London Standard.

CASUAL PHILOSOPHY.

What one goes into debt for nine times out of ten is a luxury.

A man always making excuses leaves himself no time to make anything else.

Business based upon friendship threatens both; friendship based upon business strengthens both.

That man can best ignore the enmity of those who don't understand him who goes home to a wife who does.

It is a good deal easier to pray for men's souls than to pour balm into their wounds, not to mention that it costs less.

The supreme court has not yet decided which is the weaker man—he who is not able to see his own weakness or he who has no faith in himself.

From an intellectual point of view that time of one's life is most wasted when he tries, in a spirit of dumb loyalty, to admire all those things that are popularly considered admirable.

The Word "Slave."

The word "slave," which is happily used seldom unless metaphorically in this country, is a word of brilliant historical antecedents. Its original, the Russian "slava," means glorious and is the title of that race which subsumes the Russian people. But when the Germans reduced hosts of the Slavs to servitude their name, from malice or accident, as Gibbon says, became synonymous with "servile." It retains no more suggestion of its racial origin now than does "ogre," which is really "Hungarian," from a confusion of the Magyars with the Huns, and of both with the terrible Tartars.

Delaware's Names.

Delaware has been called the Diamond State, for, though small in size, it formerly was of great political importance. It also enjoys the nickname of the Blue Hen State, this having been bestowed on account of a gentleman named Caldwell, who made the state famous in sporting annals by the quality of his gamecocks, which he always bred from the eggs of a blue hen, believing that this was the best color for the mother of a gamecock.

"Gent."

An early use of this slang expression is to be found in some verses—probably by Elkanah Settle—quoted by Walter Thornbury in his "Old and New London," from a poem on the "Lord Mayor's Banquet of Sir Samuel Fludyer," 1761, and apparently published at the time:

Where are your eyes and ears?
See there what honorable gent appears!

—London Notes and Queries.

Dispelling a Hallucination.

The Widow—Now, gettin' right down teh cold, bahd facts, Mose, what am yo' prospec's? The Suitor—Mah dear, I's got a good job as manageh ob a laundry in sight. The Widow—Well, yo' want teh git dat out ob sight an' fo'git it! Mah last husband had dat same hallucinashun, but de lady who promised teh lub, honeh an' obey him pos'tively refused teh be de laundry!—Puck.

Obstinacy.

There is something in obstinacy which differs from every other passion. Whenever it fails it never recovers, but either breaks like iron or crumbles sulkily away like a fractured arch. Most other passions have their period of fatigue and rest, their sufferings and their cure, but obstinacy has no resource, and the first wound is mortal. —Johnson.

TRAINING DOGS.

Poodles the Easiest to Teach, Dachshunds the Most Difficult.

A poodle is the easiest of all to train, and the dachshund is the most difficult, the latter not because he is too stupid, but because he is too smart. A dachshund readily understands what you want him to do, and he can do it, but he thinks he knows a better way, and he invariably tries his way first. As a result, he is never trained in anything that is really difficult. A dachshund seems to be always poking fun at one and getting no little amusement out of it for himself. Collies are easily trained, but they are more or less unreliable, and they are such flatterers. They make you think things are all right and then they run away at the very first opportunity. In preference to other dogs, collies are trained almost exclusively in the militia of Vienna for carrying, in time of war, messages and medicine to and from the camp and the sick soldiers, but they are chosen more for their speed than their faithfulness. Fox terriers are natural acrobats. Within a few weeks one can be trained to turn a somersault. A few weeks more and he will do a double turn. To teach him to do this the trainer calls the animal to him, and as he comes jumping playfully against the trainer he is caught and turned quickly in the air, much to his surprise. He thinks it is play, and he comes jumping up again. After each turn he is given a small piece of meat. In a few weeks he will run up and try independently to do the turn over in the air for the meat, and if he is encouraged it will not be long before he is an accomplished acrobat.

ERRATIC ENGINES.

Locomotives That Act as Though They Were Bewitched.

You never see a ship launched on a Friday, and similarly a new locomotive hardly ever makes a trial trip on that day or on the 13th of the month. Even though the superintendent may jeer at the superstition, yet he knows too well to set it at naught, for just as sailors consider that some ships are unlucky so do train hands credit certain locomotives with a sort of demoniacal possession.

It is certainly very strange the difference that may be observed between two locomotives built from the same plans, at the same time, of similar material. One goes on her way quietly and smoothly, never breaks down, costs little or nothing for repairs. The other causes trouble from the very first, runs off the line, kills the drivers, gets into accidents of all kinds and generally acts as though possessed by some evil spirit.

There was a famous instance some years ago on the South Florida railway. A locomotive killed so many people that she got the name of "the hearse," and no fewer than three engine drivers actually left the employ of the company rather than continue driving her. The odd thing was that she never seemed to injure herself. Eventually the owners were forced to break her up, although she was by no means worn out.

Of actual ghosts in trains or railway engines one very seldom hears.

The Art of Flattery.

There are those who have an instinct which prompts them to offer verbal caresses to all with whom they come in contact, and there is no doubt that, if such people are gifted at the same time with good hearts, they greatly sweeten life. They do not know how to say, much less write, a disagreeable sentence. They see with their mind's eye the exact spot where a flattering word would produce pleasure or salve a smart, and the temptation to say it is very great. The pleasure they produce delights them, and they study to produce it again. No doubt they practice an art, but not a very black art, and it is difficult not to like them, especially if they are women. Real flattery—the really false article—can hardly exist with a warm heart. Plenty of folly and too much desire to be popular may go with that, but nothing else.

Derivation of Phrases.

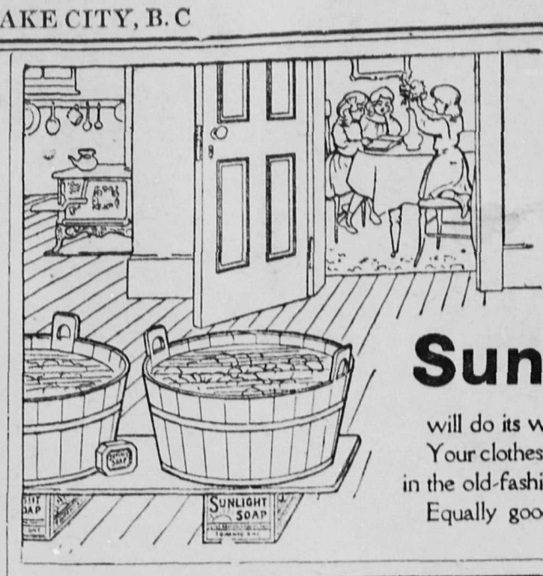
Next to Shakespeare we draw most profusely from the Bible for terse expressions, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes furnishing the larger proportion from the Old Testament and St. Paul's epistles from the New. Milton, though far behind these two great sources of English speech, gives us more familiar expressions than any other writer after them. From him we have learned to speak of "a dim religious light," of "grim death," "a heaven on earth" and "sanctity of reason," of "adding fuel to the flames," of "tempering justice with mercy," of the "busy hum of men," "the light fantastic toe" (that boon to provincial reporters) and the "neat handed Phyllis." Chaucer, though rich in material for quotation, has given us no pithy phrases, but from Spenser, who sang of him as the "well of English undefyled," we get "nor rhyme nor reason," "by hook or crook," "sweet attractive grace" and "through thick and thin."—Chambers' Journal.

Color Schemes In Building.

Strange how little we Americans do with color. We have a red brick house or a yellow brick house with a red tile roof or a green roof, and that's about the gamut we run. Most beautiful effects can be gained by the use of enameled colors even on flat surfaces; dainty patterns can be worked out and brilliant yet harmonious effects gained. Our coloring schemes are tame. We certainly have much to learn in that respect from the Persians of old. They were masters in enamel, and their work was gorgeous, beautiful. With us it is lack of taste; it certainly is not lack of material. There are American makers of tile that produce material equal to that of antiquity, the richest colors and the most easily adapted shapes.—Clay Worker.

They Tipped Him.

Tourist (visiting an ancient castle)—Are there any legends connected with this old castle? Guide—Oh, yes. It is said that in ancient times a stranger once visited this castle and gave no tip to the guide. Thereupon the latter threw the visitor over into the moat. But don't be frightened. Of course it's only an idle legend.



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

To appreciate the simplicity and ease of washing with Sunlight Soap in the Sunlight way you should follow directions.

After rubbing on the soap, roll up each piece, immerse in the water, and go away.

Sunlight Soap

will do its work in thirty to sixty minutes.
Your clothes will be cleaner and whiter than if washed in the old-fashioned way with boiler and hard rubbing.
Equally good with hard or soft water.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

The Eye.

Is there anything so wonderful as the eye? I do not care how cold the weather may be the eye never fails. In the wildest of Montana blizzards, when the thermometer registers 30 degrees below zero, when the feet and fingers freeze, when the throat freezes, when even the torso, swathed in sweaters and chamois skin vestings, freezes; when the nose and ears are frost bitten, when the hair even crackles in the blast—when all is lost apparently, the eyes suffer no pain, but continue to perform their normal functions. The people of the most inclement, most frigid regions of the extreme north bundle up everything but their eyes. In Canada you may have a man to rush at you all of a sudden and slap a handful of snow on your ears or nose or mouth, but he never attacks your eyes. The eyes are never frost bitten. They seem to suffer only in a strong wind which carries in its current some irritating substance, as sand in the desert or fine "coriander seed" in the polar regions. And yet, notwithstanding this, the eyes are the most sensitive of our several organs.

The Word "Kaffir."

Very curious has been the history of the word "Kaffir." Sir Henry Rawlinson once said that the loveliest oriental lady he had ever seen was a Kaffir slave at Kabul. When she had loosened her golden hair she could cover herself completely as with a veil. This name of Kaffir is as worldwide as Islamism, for it is the name of "unbeliever" applied by true Mohammedans to those that refuse the faith. The Portuguese found it applied to the negroes of east Africa by their Arab predecessors and handed it on to the Dutch and to the English. The Kaffir slave at Kabul belonged to one of those black clad mountain tribes in the heart of Afghanistan, who till 1895 defied their Moslem neighbors and on their dizzy precipices gloated on their idolatry. These Afghan Kaffirs claim to be descended from the Greeks who came with Alexander in his conquest of the east.

A Puzzling Trick.

Take a piece of writing paper about three inches square and with a lead pencil, the point of which has been dipped in water, draw a circle, a square, a triangle or any other geometrical figure. Put the paper carefully on a pan of water, letting it float and leaving the surface dry. Carefully drop water on the surface of the paper until the space within the figure is filled. The moistened pencil lines will keep it from flowing outside the figure. Now place the point of a pin over some point in the figure near the edge. The pin point must penetrate the surface of the water, but must not touch the paper. At once the paper will float around until the pin points directly to the center of the figure. See if you can find out why it does this.

Changing Serpents Into Rods.

The Egyptian cobra is not unlike its Asiatic cousin except in the absence of the curious spectacle-like mark which distinguishes the latter. Although it is the most poisonous reptile known to inhabit northern Africa, it is the favorite among the snake charmers. These conjurers know how to render this serpent rigidly unconscious by pressing the nape of its neck with a finger. This act appears to throw the reptile into catalepsy, in which he is as stiff as an iron rod. Traces of something similar having been practiced in olden times may be found in the Bible, where Aaron made a serpent of his rod or staff.

A Venomous Snake.

The only sure way to tell a venomous snake is to kill the reptile, open its mouth with a stick and look for the hollow, curved fangs. When not in use they are compressed against the roof of the mouth, beneath the reptile's eyes. They are hinged, as you can see if you pull them forward with a pencil. The venom is contained in a sack hidden beneath the skin at the base of each fang.—Field and Stream.

A Will on Ice.

The strangest will on record is that of a Connecticut clergyman who broke through the ice of a certain pond. Finding that he was unable to get out upon the ice and realizing that he had but a short time to live because of the bitter cold, he took his knife and wrote his will on the smooth surface of the ice. It was found, duly sworn to and recorded as his last will and testament.

At the Expense of the Public.

"On whom does the cost of a big strike fall?" said J. Ogden Armour, the great beef packer in answer to a question of a reporter. "Well, I'll try to illustrate with a story.

"A butcher was carrying to a customer's kitchen some meat that had been ordered and paid for, when he was attacked and pinned to the wall by a great dog.

"'Hero! Hero!' called a woman's voice. The dog slunk away. 'Oh,' anxiously asked the mistress of the house, 'did Hero bite you?'

"'No,' answered the still trembling butcher; 'I kept him off by giving him your chops, and you came just in time to save your steak.'"—Woman's Home Companion.

Why the Devil Has Cloven Hoofs.

Legends of the devil are quite common in Ireland, but the one which is most interesting and least known perhaps is that which tells why the prince of the infernal regions has split hoofs, like those of a cow beast. Moore alludes to the legend in his story of St. Kevin and Kathleen at Glendalough. In that story Moore makes St. Kevin throw his former ladylove over the cliff in order to be rid of her importunities, but the peasants of the Glendalough district give the story a more poetical touch. They insist that it was not Kathleen that was thrown over the cliff, but that it was Satan, who had assumed the form of the lady in order to tempt the saint. The moment the prince of evil toppled over the edge of the yawning abyss he spread his batlike wings and sailed away in safety, much to the surprise of the holy saint. Later on the devil again attempted to lay a snare for St. Kevin, but the saint managed to get the arch fiend on holy ground, where, of course, he was helpless. While the devil was in this helpless condition Kevin sawed off his legs and attached cows' hoofs to the stumps. Since that day Satan has been cloven footed and will be until the end of time.

Echoes and Architects.

"It is possible to make echoes," said an architect. "It is, indeed, easier to make than to destroy them. In the past men built their great temples and cathedrals with no thought of acoustics; hence when the preacher preached echoes rolled freely amid the groinings of the roof, down the rows of sculptured columns and round and round the nave. With wires strung here and with tapestries spread there, many of the echoes of the old world buildings have been obliterated. There are echo experts—builders acquainted with the science of acoustics whose specialty is echoes' destruction. Sometimes their tasks are hard. Today an architect takes thought of the echo. His building is constructed so as to exclude this intruder. And, knowing how to exclude it, he knows how to welcome it also. I have frequently in landscape work put up summer houses and arranged rocks so as to create an echo there."—Exchange.

Flogging.

Flogging, in public and otherwise, is not of mediaeval origin. In the middle ages ridicule and not physical suffering was the means employed for the correction of wrongdoing; hence the pillory, the stocks and the thewe—a chair suspended high over the heads of the crowd, in which women, generally scolds, were brought to a sweet reasonableness—but the whipping post belongs to the Tudor age. The Elizabethan servant question was met by flogging girls for idleness on Sunday morning. But it was in the Hanoverian period that flogging was carried to excess. As late as 1804 six women were publicly flogged in Gloucester, England, because they had been found begging.

European Jiu Jitsu.

A French teacher of boxing points out that an art of self defense approximately equivalent to jiu jitsu was known in Europe in the seventeenth century. Its principles are expounded in a work by one Nicolas Peters, published at Amsterdam in 1674 and bearing the lengthy explanatory title: "The art of wrestling and how one can protect oneself in all kinds of quarrels that may occur; how one can with agility and rapidity repel all unfair attacks and meet one's adversary with science." The work is illustrated. The author apparently anticipated many of the characteristic grips of the Japanese exponents of today.

When Lowell Was Suspended.

A biography of James Russell Lowell says of a famous incident of the poet's college life: "Throughout his senior year his unexcused absences from recitations and chapel exercises increased in number until they reached a total that even now is startling to an academically trained reader. Finally, so the story runs, there came a characteristic ebullition during one of his infrequent appearances at evening prayers that brought matters to a head. Having been elected in the morning poet of his class, Lowell had spent the day in ambrosial jubilation. At prayers that evening, being still jubilant, he arose in his seat and bowed low to the right and to the left. Coming at the end of a long career of consistent negligence, this breach of decorum was not to be passed in silence." Lowell was as a consequence suspended.

Wheat In China.

Chinese writers claim that the cultivation of wheat was introduced into the Celestial empire by the Emperor Shinnung 2,700 years before Christ.

The Average Baby's Size.

An average child measures about nineteen and a half inches at birth if a boy and half an inch less if a girl. A child increases more rapidly in length during the first week than at any subsequent period, and should gain an inch during the first month of its life.

Flour.

The finest flour is not the most nutritious, for, while it contains the most starch, the albuminoids and other nutritious elements are almost lacking.

Incautious.

The wise doctor takes his patient's pedigree first. It saves embarrassments, such as, for instance, that of the physician who said: "Ah, I see," after examining his tongue and feeling his pulse, "sallow complexion—imperfect circulation—sedentary occupation—want of outdoor exercise. You ought to be in the open air as much as possible. By the way, what might be the nature of your occupation?" He was a trifle staggered to learn that his patient was a gardener. Another doctor was waited upon by a man who confessed to playing in a local brass band. Shortness of breath was the trouble in his case. "Ah, that accounts for it," said the medical man. "That brass band is the very worst thing for you. You'll have to give it up at once. What instrument do you play?" "The big drum," came the unexpected answer.—N. Y. Tribune.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

Teacher—Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography.

Johnny—No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changed every day, and I thought I'd wait a few years till things got settled.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

A medicine which keeps babies and children well, or restores them to health when they are ill, is a priceless boon to humanity. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, allay the pain of teething and give sound, healthy, refreshing sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of poisonous opiates found in so-called soothing mixtures and most liquid medicines. The Tablets are especially good for the newborn baby or the well grown child. Mrs. Robt. Currie, Loring, Ont., says:—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for curing constipation and other ills of little ones." You can get these Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sarah, a colored woman, was busily employed about our small northern kitchen when I had occasion to go out there, and, by way of being pleasant, said, "You are from the south, are you not Sarah?"

"Law, yes, Miss!" was the reply.

"Born in the south?" I continued.

"Originally bawn in Richmond, Miss," was the astonishing answer.—Woman's Home Companion.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,
ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Almost all the London (Eng.) press reviews Empire Day with reference to Canada's progressive imperialism.

M. Albert Dessler, a French artist and several friends narrowly escaped death while automobiling in Northern Italy.

The German Oversea Electric company at Berlin is increasing its capital from $1,800,000 to double that amount.

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R." he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes $1 and $2—all druggists.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

THE LURE OF A HIDDEN TREASURE

That Pirate Gold Worth Millions is Buried at Cocos Island is Undoubtedly True.

Admiral Palliser has decided to have nothing to do with the new treasure hunting expedition to Cocos Island which is being fitted out in America, says the London Daily Express.

The Admiral, who accompanied Earl Fitzwilliam on his expedition in the Veronique, probably knows more about the location of the treasure than any other living man, and he is of the opinion that this search party is doomed to failure from the outset.

An intimate friend of Admiral Palliser explained to an Express representative why, in his opinion, the new expedition is likely to be unsuccessful.

"In the first place," he said, "the chart possessed by the party is generally supposed to be false. It is one of many which were sold to treasure-seekers some years ago.

"Then, when the island is reached—and that will be the rainy season—it is almost certain that the treasure seekers will not be allowed to work, for a syndicate—of which, it is reported, Mr. Harold Grey, Mr. Montmorency and Captain Kennedy are the principals—holds a concession from the Costa Rica government for exploiting the whole island, and until it gives this up no one else can work there. This syndicate has been working the island for the last two years without success.

"It was mainly on account of the existence of this concession that Earl Fitzwilliam's expedition failed. Admiral Palliser told me that the Earl's party found it impossible to interfere with the syndicate, and could only work by its consent in certain parts of the island.

"There is absolutely no doubt that two great treasure hoards are hidden in the island. One, a pirate treasure, is valued at between six and twelve millions sterling, and the other, known as "Keating's Treasure"—is said to be worth three millions.

"The former consisted of masses of gold and silver ornaments and gold ingots. They were originally seized by the Spanish in Mexco and Peru and were beng carried away in Spanish galleons when a notorious pirate, Captain Don Pedro Bonita, attacked and captured the vessels, and concealed their freight in a secret cave in Cocos Island.

"Keating's treasure was obtained much in the same way. The Spaniards, who were being driven out of Peru, collected all their valuables in Lima, and placed them for safety on the British ship Mary Dier. The captain and crew, being overcome at the sight of so much gold and silver, murdered those in charge, and sailed to Cocos Island, where they also hid their vast treasure. Retribution followed swiftly, however, for a Spanish warship went in pursuit, and finding them on the island, executed seventeen of the crew.

"The Spaniards never found the treasure, and the Captain of the Mary, escaping to Canada, handed over the secret of the hiding place before his death to Captain Keating of Nova Scotia. Keating twice visited the island, and on each occasion returned home with £2,000 worth of gold.

"This treasure was also seen by a man who was afterwards killed in the Chilian war.

"The search for these two treasures has now been going on for between seventy and eighty years, and the only hope for their recovery is in the work of an expedition fitted out with all necessary appliances and men, such as Lord Fitzwilliam's expedition, and guided by those who have some actual knowledge of the hiding places."

Routine Bicycle News.

A travelling salesman in the employ of a large bicycle manufacturer in Philadelphia was obliged to go on a business trip into the West about the time an interesting domestic event was expected. The salesman desired his sister to wire him results, according to a formula something like this:—If a boy, "Man's safety arrived;" if a girl, "Lady's safety arrived."

To the astonishment and chagrin of the father-elect he had been gone but a few days when he received the telegram containing but one word "Tandem."—Lippincott's.

$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.

Might as Well Sleep.

A juryman went to sleep the other day during the closing speech of one of the counsel in the case in an English court. The judge had him awakened and strongly rebuked him. "My lord," said the juror, "I was under the impression that I was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, not according to the speeches."

Public sentiment in Newfoundland strongly favors the Bond cabinet's bill against the American fishermen.

Please Your Hair

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? Better please it by giving it a good hair-food—Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair stops coming out, becomes soft and smooth, and all the deep, rich color of youth comes back to gray hair.

"I was troubled greatly with dandruff until I used Ayer's Hair Vigor. It completely cured the dandruff and also stopped my hair from falling out. It serves me very nicely also in arranging my hair in any style I wish."—MISS MAGGIE COOK, *Divide, W. Va.*

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

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Bertha Krupp's Proposals.

Since the statement of the engagement of Miss Bertha Krupp, the richest woman in the world, to an unknown suitor, has been published, the fact has developed that in addition to the proposal which she accepted the German heiress received 362 proposals. This does not include offers from some thousand or more would be suitors who have sent letters to Miss Krupp. Among the 362 eligible suitors who offered themselves to share in the Krupp millions were twelve royal princes from various reigning families, eight dukes, seventy-five counts, nineteen viscounts, sixty-four barons, and fifty-eight noblemen of lesser titles. Three cabinet ministers, six high state dignitaries, sixteen generals, four Ambassadors, ten noted literary men, seventeen painters of renown, eleven poets who are well recognized in the world of letters, and two American millionaires.

In view of the many proposals received by the young heiress public interest is greatly aroused as to the identity of the man who has succeeded in winning Miss Krupp.

A European Deer Story.

Stories of deer with rain barrels or water pails on their heads are common enough among Maine and Adirondack guides, but it is left for Europe to come to the fore with a variant. Some huntsmen near Innsbruck came upon a stag with a ladder on its antlers in spite of this handicap, it made off at great speed on seeing the men, leaping hedges and dashing through the undergrowth as if quite unimpeded. Its mad career was stopped, however, when the ends of the ladder caught between two trees. Its struggles were so frantic at the approach of the huntsman's dog that it broke off part of its antlers, and thus freed, made good its escape. The ladder proved to belong to a farmer, who had left it standing against one of his haystacks. While stealing the hay, the stag had evidently upset the ladder, which had thus become fixed on its horns. Which goes to prove that honesty is the best policy—even for stags.—Springfield Republican.

Indians report the formation of a new lake south of Swift Current, supposed to be the outcome of the San Francisco earthquake.

The Calgary board of trade passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to transfer some of the buffalo from Banff National Park to Calgary.

DEATH SEEMED NEAR.

Three Doctors Baffled but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Came to the Rescue.

Just a few months ago the home of Mr. James Beers, of Emerson, N. B., was filled with sorrow. It seemed that death would claim the life of their bright little girl. Today this gloom is changed to joy. The little one is no longer ill, but is now bright, active and happy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought this change after three doctors had failed. Concerning this illness and cure Mrs. Beers says:—"At the age of six my little girl became very ill. At different times for the next year and a half three doctors treated her without benefit. She was terribly run down and her blood was nothing but water. Then dropsy set in. She would swell so that her clothes were much too small for her. Her legs and feet were nearly twice their natural size. To make her torture worse rheumatism set in. Her state was pitiable. Sometimes we thought she could not live much longer and for three months she could not walk a step. To touch her was to cause her the greatest agony. The doctors were baffled—they could do nothing for her and as a last resort we began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She took the pills three weeks when we saw there was a slight improvement. The improvement gradually became more marked and by the time she had taken twenty-one boxes her cure was complete. It is now nine months since she took the pills and she is now as well as she ever was and goes to school every day. I cannot speak too highly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I feel they saved my little girl's life."

Watery blood is the cause of over half the sickness which prevails today. To have health, strength and happiness you must have rich, red blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make this rich, red blood, that is why they cure anaemia, indigestion, loss of appetite, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous troubles, heart palpitation and all the ailments peculiar to growing girls and women. Sold by dealers in medicine or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bad Habits—"It would be a very bad thing if farmers ever got control of the national finances.

"Why, so?"

"Because from sheer force of habit they would always be watering the stock."—Baltimore American.

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration and this neglect often results in most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

Newlin Haines of the Atlantic City Hotel Men's Association was talking about the old rules that prevail in many of the cheaper restaurants and cafes.

"For instance," he said, "I go in and order oysters, salad and dessert, and get a napkin; but the man next to me, because he has only ordered pie and milk, can't have a napkin on any account.

"A guest here last summer gave me the best examples of these absurd rulings and differentiations that I have heard yet.

"The man said that he entered a lunch cafe in London, an ornate place with a counter where some of the patrons stood, and with a number of little tables where others sat.

"The man gave a small order, and took a seat at one of the tables.

"Thereupon a waiter hurried to him.

"'Beg pardon, sir,' he said, 'but buns can't sit.'"

Diet of Cave Dwellers.

A scientist says that when people were cave dwellers their diet consisted entirely of roots and fruits, and that it is not unnatural to suppose that the food was often stored away. In course of time the fruit fermented, the sugar in it was turned into pure alcohol, and the cave dwellers drank it and got to like it. This was the beginning of the use of alcohol.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Results of Weak Blood

Tired Brain and Body and Languid, Worn-out Feelings--Cure in

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

In the spring the blood is lacking in the red corpuscles wherein is found the life giving principles which put snap and energy into the system—making the body active and the mind alert.

For lack of red corpuscles in the blood, the lungs are weak, the action of the heart feeble, the stomach fails to properly digest the food, the liver, kidneys and bowels become sluggish and inactive.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food overcomes these conditions because it contains the very elements of nature which go to increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood.

These ingredients are so combined in this great restorative as to act mildly and gently on the system, instilling new vigor and vitality into the blood and nerves and through these mediums reaching with a beneficial influence every vital organ of the body.

Miss Lena Hiebert, Lowe Farm, Man., writes:—"I had suffered for two years with dizzy spells, pains in the back, cold hands and feet, nervousness, jerking of the limbs, sore tongue, soreness of arms and shoulders, and general exhaustion. About seven months ago I became so nervous that I could not rest or sleep, and could not do the least bit of work without suffering dreadfully from pains in the back. I could hardly walk, could eat very little, and felt that people were always watching my body twitch.

"I tried several remedies with little effect, and was a mere skeleton of skin and bone about to give up in despair when I heard about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and began using it. I have used in all fourteen boxes of this preparation, and it has built me up until I am now strong and well again. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I feel I cannot recommend it too highly to persons who suffer as I have."

It is interesting to note your increase in weight from week to week while using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Oh to be a Woman.

"John Oliver Hobbes," the famous novelist, does not share in the popular opinion that men have a better time than women. "Men," she says, "have to go out into the world and struggle for an existence. They are spurred till they fight; trampled on when they fall, overworked when they work." Woman make the loneliness of the home one of their greatest sorrows, and it is that very loneliness which leads them to brood over their real and imaginary troubles. If the trials, hardships, and indignities to which the average man is subjected could be weighed against all the woes of the average woman, it would be found that he has a far worse time than she has. But he has no leisure to stop and think about his troubles. He has to set his teeth at every new vexation, and pass on to the next task. It is because he generously grants that his wife has more than enough to bear that he listens patiently to the recital of her wrongs, and says not a word about his own. And that, again, supplies the reason why women believe that men have a very comfortable life.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Tom—I always hate to pass an ice cream saloon when I'm walking with my girl.

Dick—I've never happened to pass one.

Tom—Get out! How do you manage it?

Dick—I don't manage it; she does. She always insists on going in.—New York Sun.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

Old Lady—You ought to be ashamed to come here begging. I just seen you put a silver dollar in your pocket.

Frowzy Freddy—Oh, come now, lidy I asked ye fer suthin' ter eat. I can't eat a silver dollar, can I?—Chicago News.

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

"My first husband," she sobbed, "was a kind, gentle man, always considerate of me. He always let me have my own way."

"Yes," growled the second, "and look at the result."

"Result? What result?"

"Why, he's dead."—Cincinnati Post.

In Nature's Storehouse There are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

There is talk of legislation in England to take away from the dog its immemorial privilege of a first bite. No owner, under the law, is responsible for the dog's first nip at a human leg. It is now proposed to make the owner liable to the bitten person, even if it cannot be shown, as the law now requires, that the animal had revealed "a previous mischevious or ferocious disposition toward mankind."

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes, usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

Will Drum No More.

The drum has been abandoned by the French army. The reason for this is the short term service. It takes a year and a half to make a drummer so that no sooner would one become proficient than he would have to return to civil life.

Minard's Liniment used by physicians

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry recently returned from the Cape of Good Hope to England after twenty-four years service abroad.

The biggest gas engine in the world, a 4,000 horse power machine, is now being installed at Braddock, near Pittsburg.

Official figures show the number leaving the United Kingdom for Canada in 1905 to be 82,457, against 69,681 the previous year.

At a sale of modern pictures at Christie's rooms, London, a total sum of £10,629 was realized. Leighton's "Winding the Skein" was sold for 1,450 guineas.

Northwest Rebellion Recalled.

A picture in The Manitoba Free Press of a bridge (2,300 feet long and 85 feet high) which the Grand Trunk Pacific has just completed over Pine Creek, west of Portage la Prairie, Man., reminded a veteran of the Northwest rebellion of an incident which took place during the transport of troops westward in 1885. The Montreal Garrison Artillery (as it was then known) was the first regiment to make the all-rail trip to Winnipeg over the C. P. R. They laid over one Sunday at Jackfish Bay, on the shores of Lake Superior, and resumed their journey on the Monday morning. When they had got about fifty miles, the conductor came through the train and stated that they were approaching a new trestle which has just been completed. No trains had run over it, and the engineer was afraid to trust his train with its human freight to the possible perils of the trip. So the order went forth for the regiment to march over this bridge, which was about a quarter of a mile long and about 100 feet high. Of course, the men were told to break step, and they did so. All got across safely except one rather stout man, who was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and he collapsed. He was a heavy load to carry, but a fatigue party was detailed to bring him across. They started, and had just got hold of him when they heard the train approaching. The trestle was on a curve, and the train could not be seen until it was nearly upon the party; but they "hustled," and got their man across all right. Then it was not the Alsatian who collapsed, but his rescuers.

A Lover of Humanity.

The Countess of Aberdeen is a lover of humanity. When Lord Aberdeen was Governor-General of Canada, from 1893 to 1898, the countess was probably the most conspicuous and popular woman in Canada. She was born on the estate in Inverness-shire in 1857, and was married to Lord Aberdeen in 1877. In 1886 when Lord Aberdeen became Viceroy of Ireland she accompanied him to a post that required diplomacy and tact. It was at a time when the people were sullen and discontented, for the food supply had failed. The warmth of that lady's presence and her work on their behalf soon won over the people, who were aided materially. She was directly responsible for a revival of the lace-making industry in Ireland, and ordered that all guests to the Castle at Dublin must wear Irish poplin. She organized the Women's Liberal Federation, which has a membership of 80,000. Now, once again, Lady Aberdeen is the first lady of Ireland.

Marooned All the Winter.

When the Bradshaw made the rounds of Isle Royale after the winter had passed there were found two men at Chippewa Harbor, who had been unintentionally left on the island all winter. They were overlooked when the last trip to the island was made last fall. The men are E. D. Bailey and C. B. Hallener of Anento, N. Y., students, who meant only to spend their holidays on the island. Their disappearance was mysterious and their friends have been prosecuting enquiries all winter along Lake Superior, but without avail. The young men put in a good winter, hunting and trapping, and came out with hair hanging on their shoulders and beards falling to their breasts.

Aconite.

Aconite is the active principle of the plant known as Aconitum napellus, which grows in the mountainous districts of Europe, Siberia and central Asia. It is well known from appearing as an ornamental plant in flower gardens. Aconite as a medicine was first used by Storck in 1762, being employed then, as now, in infinitesimal doses.

Street Railroads.

The first street railroad was laid in New York in 1832, between the city hall and Fourteenth street.

An Engrossing Task.

"Is that the great spelling reformer?"

"Yes."

"What makes him look so haggard?"

"He's engaged upon his life work—simplying the spelling of Josh Billings and Artemus Ward."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Poor George!

"Why did you put him out, pa?"

"I thought I told you that I wouldn't have every Tom, Dick and Harry calling on you."

"I don't see how that applies. His name is George."—New York Press.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
Purchasers discontinued the use of our famous pills. The public may rely upon the genuine. Beware of imitations. Sold only in boxes.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

To Be Rigidly Enforced and Land Sharks to Be Put Out of Business—New Regulations.

The extraordinary influx of settlers into the Northwest which has taken place during the last three years has subjected the homestead regulations to a severe test and has demonstrated that they are not suitable to present conditions. When there was little or no emigration to that country the land had scarcely any value. It did not matter that the soil was the best in the world and was capable of yielding enormous crops. People did not come and the land could be had for a mere song. Under such circumstances the homestead regulations were easily carried out and there was no difficulty about their enforcement. No incentive to fraud existed, and if such occurred it was speedily detected. That was all changed when the great fertility of the Northwest lands commenced to be noised abroad, when the possibilities of successful farming began to be realized, and when people started to come into the country at the rate of 200,000 a year. The price of land went up by leaps and bounds, numerous land companies were formed in the United States who purchased large blocks from Canadian railways and other concerns, and generally land was in great demand.

The Land Shark's Chance.

This was the opportunity for the land shark and for unscrupulous persons who saw big profits in evading the law and blanketing quarter sections on a large scale. The history of the western States abounds in land frauds of the most ingenious description. Similar methods were sought to be introduced into the Canadian Northwest, and with a considerable degree of success. The lands bought from railway companies were the alternate or odd-numbered sections. The even numbered sections were, under the law, reserved for the bona fide settler. This, however, did not deter some speculative land companies and individual speculators from securing even-numbered sections. They got bogus homestead entries made under the system which had been in vogue for years of allowing entries by proxy. More than that, they secured the cancellation of genuine entries where the homesteader had failed to fulfill his obligations, or in some way or other had not complied with the law. With the adjoining even-numbered sections in his possession the speculator was able to boost the price of his lands. He would put a stiff price on an odd-numbered section and then say to the prospective purchaser: 'Now, if you will take this I will throw in the adjoining even-numbered section also." As the latter had been got for a merely nominal price the speculator could well afford to do so, and, of course, the intending settler would jump at the chance. In this way the former would be handsomely paid for the land which he had obtained legitimately and also for that which had come into his possession through fraud.

The New Regulations.

Recently new homestead regulations come into force which are designed to prevent frauds of the kind described. Hereafter homestead entries must be made in person and no proxies will be allowed. For cancellation of homestead entry only one application will be received from any one person and he must be a genuine homesteader. These changes will get at the root of the evil. Furthermore, an effort will be made to set right some of the irregularities of the past. Frauds are reported to have been especially rampant in Alameda, Regina and Yorkton agencies, the three agencies nearest to the Manitoba and the international boundaries. In these districts the agents have received orders to prepare lists of all lands which have been under entry for more than a year and in respect of which there has been no extension of time granted.

A Thorough Weeding-Out.

When that time comes all the homestead inspectors that are available in Manitoba and also in Saskatchewan and Alberta will concentrate in the three agencies named above, and armed with the lists referred to will go over the lands, township by township. Where they find a quarter section which has been under entry for more than a year but which has no special protection and upon which no improvements have been wrought they will report the fact to the local agent. The latter will cancel that entry and post notice in his office at once of the fact. The land will then be open to the entry of the first applicant at the counter.

An Enforced Holiday.

The Battleford Herald registers a kick because "the entire staff of this paper were taken" to serve on a jury recently and the Herald in consequence had to shut up shop. This was hard luck—for the Herald—possibly also for the litigants. But for the staff it was a windfall. About the only holiday a "staff" gets is when they are locked up, and there may have been sentiments of human pity in the soul of the man who selected the jury. Seasons might come and seasons go, the inviting beauty of spring gives place to the good old summer time and this to the golden glory of autumn, but for the "staff" these were only memory's fading pictures of the dreams of youth. And if by chance a stray sunbeam, struggling through the cobwebbed window, flickered on the withered features of the "old man," or the odor of the rose blooms floated through the open doorway to the nostrils of the "devil," these messengers from the great glad world without brought only a sigh at the privations of the strenuous life. But help comes often from an unexpected quarter, and what the limitations of the laboring world denied was provided by the courts of law.—Edmonton Bulletin

Electric Pig Iron Samples.

Dr. Haanel, Superintendent of Mines, has sent to the Governor-General a specimen of pig iron smelted by electric process during the recent experiments at Sault Ste. Marie. The pig iron has been beautifully ground and bevelled and enclosed on an ebonized frame. Its smooth and shining surface, which looks like steel, bears a suitable inscription in red letters. Samples of the pig iron in the form of paper weights with suitable inscriptions have been forwarded to the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

Another Question Answered.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is meant by a strict sense of justice?

Pa—It is a term a man applies to his actions when he devotes all his time to getting even with some one against whom he imagines he has a grudge, my son.—Chicago News.

Not Discouraged.

"A great many people are wondering where you got your money."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "but there is still enough interest in what I am going to do with it to make existence comparatively comfortable."—Washington Star.

Purity Means Health

That's why you should use

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

In place of the adulterated teas of Japan

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

Make Over Your Hair

Make it new again! Get rid of that old, faded color! Arrest old age! Restore freshness, strength, youth to your gray hair! Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will do all this. Sold for over half a century.

For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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.

Why is a Negro Black?

The origin of color in anything has always provided scientists with an interesting study—the origin of color in human skin in particular

There are between the cuticles of the skin certain pigments which, when acted upon by light rays produce different tints. What these tints will be depends upon the angle at which the rays of the sun fall upon the pigments. At the equator the rays are about verticle; at the poles they slant at an angle not known in the tropics, and the chemical effects of the different kind of rays upon the pigments of the skin vary considerably. Thus we get a large number of tints of the skin, from white to yellow to red, and red to black, many intermediate shades being peculiar to certain latitudes.

The pigments themselves change through generations of exposure to the sun rays of one particular latitude, so that the skin of a child assumes the color, slightly modified, of its ancesters, even when the child has been born and reared in a strange part of the world. Thus, if a colony of negroes and negroesses settled in Britain, their decendants would become paler with each generation, until eventually there would be no trace whatever of their original color. Whites settling in the tropics would be deepening with each generation.

Always a Good Friend.—In health and happiness we need no friends but when pain and prostration come we look for friendly aid from sympathetic hands. These hands can serve us no better than in rubbing in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, for when the Oil is in the pain is out. It has brought relief to thousands who without it would be friendless.

Twain Admires Hill.

Mark Twain has immense admiration for James J. Hill, the railroad magnate. Said the humorist recently: "There are two men of real genius in this country. They began life on the decks of the Mississippi steamboats. One of them is J. J. Hill. Let some future historian of the highest capacity name the other." As everybody knows, Mark began his own career as a Mississippi pilot.

Dr. Bedloe's Adventure.

Dr. Edword Bedloe returned from Egypt a week ago, and on arriving in New York found that the steamship company had mislaid his trunk, having left it in Alexandria. He proceeded to Washington, but kept the wires hot regarding the missing baggage. Finally the company received this cablegram from Egypt:—"Dr. Bedloe's drunk. Arrived here today." It was at once sent to Dr. Bedloe, who had no difficulty in translating it:—"Dr. Bedloe's trunk arrived here today."—Detroit News.

Fight With a Boar.

A young Swiss woodsman had the other day a life and death struggle at close quarters with a wild boar that would make any old sportsman's blood tingle. He was cutting wood near Goldswil when he was suddenly assailed by the beast. His first move in self-defence had to be a violent kick on the boar's snout, under which the brute retired a few paces. Before he he could charge again the woodsman had hurled a log with all his force between the boar's eyes, completely stunning him. Then the man seized a heavy stake and got in a half a dozen blows on the skull, and the boar was ready for converting into bacon.—N. Y. Tribune.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Four hundred Barnardo boys sailed recently from London to Canada.

The Toothless Duel.

The humanizing of the Paris duels goes on apace. A Frenchman has invented a bullet warranted not to kill. The ball is hollow and light. It was tested by a number of Frenchmen in entire comfort. The pistols had steel guards, rather like those on cavalry swords, which protected the hand when in the act of shooting, and the inventor warned the shooters not to lower the hand till their opponents had fired. With eyes protected by strong motor glasses no more protection was absolutely necessary, but those who preferred to make sure wore padded long blouses.—New York Tribune.

HOW IT SPREADS.

The first package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out went to a small town in Nebraska.

It cured a case of piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread, and the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles.

$1.00, with absolute guarantee. All dealers, or The Wilson Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 16

Wilson's FLY PADS

Three hundred times better than sticky paper.

NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON,
HAMILTON, ONT.

MAKE EVERY DAY COUNT- no matter how bad the weather. You cannot afford to be without a TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED SUIT OR SLICKER

When you buy look for the SIGN OF THE FISH

TOWER'S

TOWER CANADIAN CO LTD TORONTO CAN.

Maypole Soap Dye

The English home dye. A cake of soap. Clean, quick, safe. Brilliant colors. Dyes to any shade. You can't wash the color out—it's fadeless. Dyes anything. The largest sale in the British Empire.

10c for Colors—15c for Black.
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MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM Sodas

THE MOONEY BISCUIT & CANDY CO STRATFORD CANADA

Food Value

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas are crisp squares of wholesome nourishment. They are the food that builds strength and muscle. They are as easily digested by the child and invalid as by the sturdy workman. They contain ALL the food properties of finest Canadian wheat flour, in a form that delights the appetite.

Always fresh and crisp in the moisture-proof packages.

At all grocers in their hygienic packages.

German Medical Idea.

German Physicians propose to divide the day and night between them. They object to being subject to the call of their patients at any hour of the 24. The patient is not to be left in the lurch, however. His opportunity to spend his money on medical attendance is not to be curtailed. The German doctors propose, as a matter of simple justice to themselves, a day of twelve hours. This means day and night shifts, and as doctors need rest the same as other human beings, and can do their best work only when they have it, the change proposed seems to be as clearly in the lay interest as in that of the profesion.—Kansas City Journal.

Some Hope.

Two reports come from Europe which afford some hope for victims of cancer. Dr. Jacobs, of Brussels, is said to have proved that the deadly disease is of bacterial origin and he claims to have discovered the laws govering the effective use of a cancer serum derived from the microbe itself. The principle would be like that of vaccination in smallpox. In a series of experiments conducted at Edinburgh University, under the auspices of the Carnegie trust for higher education in Scotland, the evidence seems to indicate that cancer may be successfully treated by inoculation with a trysin solution. However, since the experiments were with mice, not men, no definite conclusion can be based on the tests made.—Los Angeles Express.

W N U No. 587

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 15 cents per line first insertion, and 5 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. 88838, agent for John C. Piper, F.M.C. No. 88807, and Charles Abrahamson, F.M.C. No. 88872, 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 ½ 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 Abbott 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 ½ 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 Lingo 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

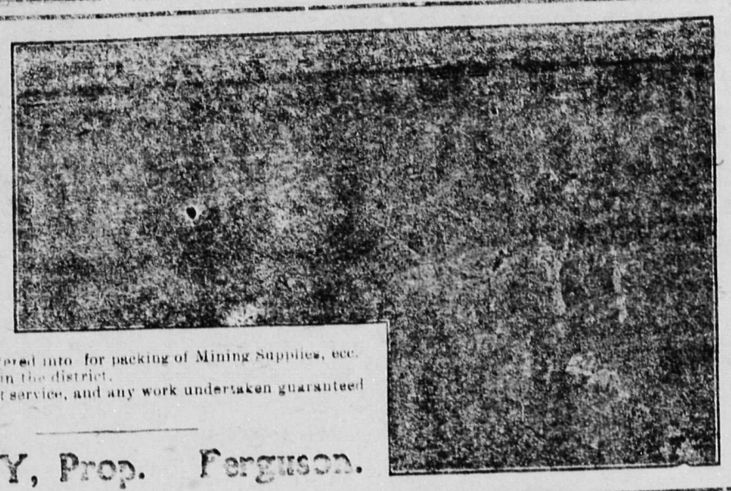
Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in West Kootenay Commencing at a post planted half a mile above Poplar creek on north side of Lardo river, marked "A. Gowing's 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.

Ferguson Freighting and Packing Outfit.



Contracts entered into for packing of Mining Supplies, ecc. to any point in the district.
Good pro ompt service, and any work undertaken guaranteed satisfactory.

S. DANEY, Prop. Ferguson.

Legal Notices.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

J.C., Ukiah, 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. 87966, 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

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E. R. VIPOND
Trout Lake Livery

Freighting
Packing
Rawhiding
A SPECIALTY.

Stables at Trout Lake.

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Ferguson — Trout Lake — AND — Beaton

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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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Excellent Accommodation
Best Liquors
And Very finest Cigars

John Simpson, . Proprietor.

MASTERSON and GRIFFITH

General Merchants.

Trout Lake - - B. C.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

CAPITAL PAID UP $3,927,741.61
RESERVE FUND 3,927,741.90
TOTAL ASSETS 39,778,812.67

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D. R. WILKIE, President. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

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Good Shave or Hair Cut
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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.

WHEN visiting Ferguson you should stay at the Lardeau Hotel. Here the visitor will be surrounded with home comforts. Excellent cuisine, well ventilated and warm rooms, well stocked bar, and everything which tends towards making your visit a pleasant and memorable one.
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We strive to please our patrons.
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GERARD - B.C

G. M. YUILL
JEWELLER,
Watch-repairing, etc. All work Guaranteed.
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Accountant. Auditor.
J. C. MURRAY,
TROUT LAKE, B. C.
Outside companys' interests carefully looked after.
Agent for Gourlay's Pianos

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BEATON, B.C.
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
Champagne Cider
Club Soda Water
Lithia Mineral Water
Thorpe & Co. Ltd.
Nelson, B.C.

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 licence 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.

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, 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.