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VICTORIA, B. C.

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VOL. 2 TROUT LAKE CITY, B.C., Oct. 25th. 1906 No. 52

FALL SHOES

Without doubt the greatest variety in our City.
FOR
MEN,
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We fit the FOOT. the EYE and the POCKET.

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AGENTS FOR,
Nettletons, Slaters Bell

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 a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

Timber Claim o. 3.

Commencing at a post planted on the North side of Poplar creek 500 feet from the river bank about 6 miles from Poplar marked N. McLellan's N. E, corner post thence West 80 chains thence South 80 Chains thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, back to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 15, 1906.
. McLellan
locator.

Timber Claim N.o 4.

Commencing at a post planted on the North side of Poplar creek 200 feet from the creek bank about 7 miles from Poplar marked N., McLellans N. E. corner post thence West 80 chains thence South 80 chains thence East 80 chains thence North 80 chains back to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 15. 1906.
. McLellan
locator.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, 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 West Kootenay.

Commencing at a post planted at Harry Langrels N. E. corner-post about 4 miles from Trout Lake on the Beaton wagon road marked Ed. Hillmans S. W. corner post, thence East 80 chains thence North 80 chains thence West 80 chains thence South 80 chains to point of commencement:

Located Sept 10, 1906.
Ed. Hillman,
locator.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated at Trout Lake, West Kootenay District, and commencing at a post marked E. L. Masterson's N.W. corner, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to shore of Trout Lake thence northerly along lake shore to south-east corner post of Lot 190, thence west along line of Lot 190 to post of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

Dated 2nd Aug., 1906.
E. L. MASTERSON.

NOTICE.

Minnie F. mineral claim situate in the Trout Lake Mining division of West Kootenay disirict.

Where located: On South Fork of Canyon Creek.

Take notice that I, Fred C. Elliott, F. M. C. No. B88167 acting as agent for Clara Grace Westfall, administratrix of the estate of John W. Westfall, F. M. C. No B 88093 intend, sixty days from 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 such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 18th day of October, A. D. 1906

FRED. C. Elliott.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date hereof I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains south of Mc Kinnon creek on the west bank of Fish river, West Kootenay district thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement,

G B. Northey.

Located October 6th. 1906.

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 a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay:

Timber Claim, No. 0.

Commencing at a post planted on the North side of Poplar creek, 200 feet from the river bank about 3 miles from Poplar, marked Chas. Hanson's N. E. corner post, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, back to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 15. 1906.
Chas Hanson.
locator.

Timber Claim. No. 1.

Commencing at a post planted on the North side of Poplar creek 200 feet from the river bank about 4 miles from Poplar, marked Chas Hansons N. E, corner post, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, back to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 15, 1906.
Chas Hanson,
locator.

Timber Claim No. 2.

Commencing at a post planted on the North side of Poplar creek about 5 miles from Poplar marked Chas. Hansons N E corner post, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains thence East 80 chains thence North 80 chains, back to point of commencement,

Located Sept. 15, 1906.
Chas Hanson,
locator.

E. A. Haggen.
Revelstoke,
B. C.
Stock, Share and Financial Broker
Real Estate and Insurance.
TIMBER AND MINES
Fire, Life, Accident, Health, Guarantee and Employers Liability Insurance.
Sole representative for Non-Combine Insurance Companies in Trout Lake, Ferguson, Beaton and Camborne.
Correspondence promptly attended

JOB PRINTING
At the Review office

Mc. BRIDE STANDS 'PAT' FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Is it a "baby act" for a man to stand out for the rights of the people of his Province? Some of the leading Liberal papers say so, but we think the people of the province will say different. At the recent meeting of the Provincial Premiers, Honorable Richard Mc Bride took the stand that arrangement of better terms for British Columbia, should be left to an arbitration board consisting of one member chosen by the Provincial, one by the Dominion and one by the Imperial Governments. Mr. Mc. Bride made the declaration that it was not a matter to be considered by the conference, but one which lay purely between the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion government. This view of the case must and will appeal to the good sense of the electorate of this province. The arrangement as suggested by the conference, if accepted by British Columbia, would give Alberta and Saskatchewan—when they are in receipt of their total allowance—$2,250,000.00 each, while the ultimate total allowance of British Columbia would be less than $500,000.00.

A few of the reasons why we should receive special recognition as laid down by Mr. Mc Bride, are as follows; During the last 34 years B. C. has paid into the Dominion treasury nearly $19,000,000.00. more than it has received.

When we entered the confederation we had to accept unfavorable terms, owing to the building of the C. P. R. which at that time it was stated would be a heavy burden on the rest of the Dominion, this province being the greatest gainer.

It has since transpired that the building of the C. P. R. has been as great a factor in building up the East and prarie provinces as it has been for B. C. That while the average cost of administration for the whole of the provinces is $2 32 per capital, the cost to British Columbia is $11. 86.

The distance from the commercial, industrial and administrative centres of Eastern Canada.

The non-industrial character of the province, causing extensive importations on which taxes are paid to the Federal treasury in a ratio of 3 to 1.

The disadvantages of the province in relation to the market for its special products.

The action of the conference means that we cannot receive a square deal from the east. All manufactured and agricultural products bought by B. C. from east of the Rockies are protected by a tariff wall as high as the Rockies themselves, but when our members asked for protection for the products

Continued in column 3.

NOTICE.

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

Where located: On Seven Mile creek South Fork of Lardeau.

Take notice that I, O. B. N Wilkie, acting as agent for David Cowan F.M.C. No. B88103, and John. H. Hjckman F. M. C. No B88102, 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 30th day of Aug., A. D. 1906

NOTICE.

A. K. Fraction, Bell Boy, Florence Forbes Fraction, Glooscap, Glooscap No. 2., Glooscap No. 3., Home Run Lode Jumbo, Independent, Kootenay No. 1., Kootenay No. 2., Kootenay No. 3. Fraction, Lardo, Morning Star, May, May No. 1. May No. 2., May No. 3, May No. 4. May No. 5., Pilot Fraction, Pilot, Reward Fraction., Rattler, Rattler No. 1., Union Jack Mineral Claims situated in the Trout Lake Mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located:—On Six and Seven Mile creeks tributoriss of the South Fork of Larbeau Creek.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Elliott, Free Miners' Certificate. No. B88167 acting as agent for The Reward Gold and Silver Mining Company Limited, Non-Personal Liability, Free Miners Certificate No. B88201, intend, sixty days from the 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 this 4th day of Oct., A.D. 06.

FRED C. ELLIOTT,
BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.,
Trout Lake, B. C. and Ferguson

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after the first publication of this notice in the B. C. Gazette, 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 West Kootenay District;

Commencing at a post planted at Harry Langrels South-East corner post marked Malcolm Beatons North-East corner post about four miles from Trout Lake on the Beaton wagon road, thence west 80 chains, thence South 80 chains thence East 80 chains, thence North 30 chains to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 1st. 1906
Malcom Beaton.
LOCATOR.

Commencing at a post marked M. Beaton's S. E. corner post planted about one mile North-East of Trout Lake waggon Road between Glenn creek and Boulder creek, thence 80 chains west thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated, Aug. 23rd, 1906.
M. BEATON

LOCAL MINING.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO THOSE WATCHING TROUT LAKE MINING DIVISION.

W. A. Skinner returned Monday night from the Steamboat group on Lake creek. This creek is noted for its mammoth showings, and the "Steamboat" is no exception.

When asked about the width of the lead, Mr. Skinner was very reticent, stating that it would hardly be beleived if he told the exact width. We however, found out from a reliable source that is full 75 feet across the lead, and naked to the eye for the full distance of three claims. While the ore is not of an high grade, the values run from 11 oz. in silver, and 42 per cent lead, to 46 oz. and 62 per cent

It is a big concentrating proposition and with the present price of metals would be a good profit earner.

The group consists of 5 claims and is situated about four miles up the creek from the Lardeau river. The trail built by the government this year runs very close to it. The property is owned by Messrs. Skinner, Daney and Foote of Fergu on.

MC BRIDE STANDS PAT [continued]

of B. C. they were met with the reply "Sorry, gentlemeu of B. C., but you see it would be a hardship on our many friends in the east if they had to pay more for their lumber or lead products".

Does not cut any ice how much we have to pay them for their products. Mc Bride was right when he quit the outfit ond we trust that he and those who succeed him, will always stand pat until they receive what is righty our dues.

NOTICE.

Pedro Mineral Claim, situate in the Trout Lake Mining division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On South Fork of Canyon Creek

Take notice that I, Fred. C. Elliott, F. M. C. No. B88167, acting as agent for Clara Grace Westfall, administratrix of the estate of John W. Wes fall, deceased F. M. C. No. B88093, J. M. Miller, F. M C. No. B88157, and M. F. Chestnut F. M. C. No. B88153, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Reorder 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 such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this 18th day October, A. D. 1906.

FRED C. ELLIOT

A. G. FRASER,
TROUT LAKE CITY
GROCERIES HARDWARE
FRUIT
Gents Furnishings Gents Furnishings

CAMBORNE NEWS

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN THIS LIVELY BURG

The ore from the Mammoth has all been brought down. There is about 580 sacks in all ready for shipment to the smelter. This ore will average fully $150.00 per ton The supplies and wood are all in for the winters' work. Joe Verschoyle has charge of the work.

The Menninnick brothers and a crew of men have gone up to build cabins on their Scott creek property.

Tom Wells is expecting to start up the Del Ray in a few days with a crew of men.

Little Di. Abey met with a painful accident a few days ago. While playing with another little shaver who was chopping with a hand axe little Di got his head in the road and received the blow intended for the log. A painful scalp wound was the result. The little fellow is getting around all O.K.

The Eva is working about 15 men on development. The new machinery for the 15 drill compressor is expected daily. The pipe line is completed and the compressor is in readiness for the machinery. The repairs to the mill are about completed.

Hillman and Beaton have started their logging camp at the mouth of Ruby Silver creek.

Mc Kinnon and Northy's and Frank Burr's logging camps are both working full forces and making good progress getting out logs.

On the Goldfinch men are employed. The south ledge has been tapped and is now being drifted on. Cross cuts from the prospecting tunnel are being made to tap the north ledge. These ledges run paralell about 250 feet apart. Some very fine ore has been found on the surface of the south ledge.

Mrs Abey and daughter returnfrom the coast last week, where they have been visiting during the past few weeks.

Jim Snell, it is said, took an involuntary bath one day last week. He intended to take a young lady out for a row on the river, but evidenty thouht a bath would do him more good. We always knew Jim was fond of a swim, but it was a low down trick to beat the lady out of her row. Next tims, Jim, take a piece of soap and a towel make a good job of it.

After a close down of a few days the Silver Dollar resumed operations last week with Pat Henry as foreman. The tram will be completed in about another week.

Work was started this week on the building of the new bridge across Fish river. The new bridge will be built about a quarter of a mile adove the old crossing at Perry's. Jim Snell has charge of the work.

Local and General.

Rev. Father Jeanotte of Sandon came in Monday night. The reverend gentleman is an old pioneer of the Kootenays, and to the Review expressed his belief in the possibilities of Trout Lake district.

A very successful dance was given Saturday night in the Odd Fellows hall. A large number came up from Gerrard, bringing with them that prince of musicians, Charlie Hanson of Poplar. Needless to say, all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The visitors returned home Sunday afternoon, well pleased with the way in which they had been entertained.

R P Bell Smith, A W Mishaw of Cincinatti, and D J S Arnold, of New London, are visiting the Broadview mine, which they acquired from the local owners during the summer,

The Best Boys' Boot on the Market.

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

The cut represents our Boys High cut Box Calf Bal It is made with bellows tongue, silver eyelets, and stud hook over foot form last.

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

BAD ACCIDENT.

What might have proved a fatal accident, happened at the Broadview mine Tuesday morning. The cause of the accident was a missed hole, and the result, Jim Scott minus his right arm below the elbow. The night shift noticed the fact that there were two holes missed fire and returned—and as they thought—fired both. The second charge evidently did not do its work leaving one of the original charges unexploded, and when Jim Scott and Gus Erickson went on in the morning, took for granted everything was all right, and started to drill.

They were single jacking, and Scott was the unlucky one to get into the unexploped charge. Erickson was knocked down by the force of the explosion, but was practically uutouched. He at once pulled out to the open, and returned with help for Scott, who, notwithstanding his terrible injuries, was making his way to the open

On close examination it was found that his right hand was completely blown off, his arm mangled, and his face so disfigured, that it was beyond recognition. The force of the explosion was such that his clothe were nearly all torn from his body.

Kenny Morrison made Ferguson in 50 minutes for Dr. Robinson, who, on his arrival at the camp temporarily fixed up the injured man, and had him conveyed to the hospital, where he amputated the arm below the elbow joint.

It was at first feared that Jim had lost his eyesight, but the latest reports convey the good news that no injury of any serious nature had happened to his eyes.

Great sympathy is felt all over the distrct not only with Jim, but with his mother and father, Mr and Mrs Scott of Trout Lake.

Mrs. Newman Taylor left for Victoria the end of last week, to join Mr. Taylor, who now occupies a good position in the Lands and Works department.

Robert Scott is building a couple of cabins on the Great Northern hill trail.

Frank Padden, late purser on the Procter, came in from Arrowhead Saturday, to visit old friends. Frank expects to go on the Str. Aberdeen, Okanagon Lake.

"No place like home, Trout Lake". So said Fred Mummery who has been sojourning at Arrowhead for a couple of months. Fred returnd last Monday night.

Mrs. Atherton and family leave Friday for Sandon, to join Mr. Atherton, who is publishing "The Sandon Mining Review"

The Ladies Basket Ball Club will give a dance on Hallowe'en night.

CASE 113

By... Emile Gaboriau

(Continued.)

Was this conscious innocence or hardened recklessness? The clerks observed with surprise that Prosper had resumed his usual manner, that sort of icy haughtiness that kept people at a distance and made him enemies in the bank. Never would a stranger entering the room have supposed that this young man, idly lounging in a chair and playing with a pencil, was resting under an accusation of robbery and was about to be arrested. He soon stopped playing with his pencil and drew toward him a sheet of paper, upon which he hastily wrote a few lines.

"Ah, ha!" thought Fanferlot the Squirrel, whose hearing and sight were wonderfully good in spite of his profound sleep. "Eh, eh! He makes his little confidences on paper, I see. Now we will discover something positive."

Having written his note, Prosper folded it carefully in the smallest possible size and, after furtively glancing toward the detective, motionless in his corner, threw it to little Cavaillon with a simple word:

"Gipsy!"

Fanferlot was confounded and began to feel a little uneasy.

"The young man has more pluck and nerve than many of my oldest customers. This, however, shows the result of education."

Yes, innocent or guilty, Prosper must have been endowed with great self control and power of dissimulation to affect this imperturbable calmness and presence of mind at a time when his honor, his future happiness, all that he held dear in life, were at stake. And he was only thirty years old. Either from natural deference or from the hope of gaining some ray of light by a private conversation the commissary determined to speak to the banker.

"There is no doubt, monsieur," he said as soon as they were alone, "this young man has robbed you. It would be a gross neglect of duty if I did not secure his person."

This declaration seemed to distress the banker. "Poor Prosper!" he said.

Prosper was now called in with Fanferlot, whom they had much trouble to awaken, and with the most complete indifference listened to the announcement of his arrest.

In response he calmly said:

"I swear that I am innocent."

M. Fauvel, much more disturbed and excited than his cashier, made a last attempt.

"There is still time, poor boy," he said. "In the name of heaven, reflect!"

Prosper did not appear to hear him. He drew from his pocket a small key, which he laid on the mantel, and said:

"Here is the key of your safe, monsieur. I hope for my sake that you will some day be convinced of my innocence, and I hope for your sake that it will not come too late." Then, as every one was silent, he added: "Before leaving, here are the books, papers and accounts necessary for my successor. I must at the same time inform you that, without speaking of the stolen three hundred and fifty thousand francs, I leave a deficit in cash. There is a deficit of three thousand five hundred francs on my cash account, which has been disposed of in the following manner: Two thousand taken by myself in advance of my salary and fifteen hundred advanced to my fellow clerks. This is the last day of the month. Tomorrow the salaries will be paid, consequently"—

The commissary interrupted him.

"Were you authorized," he demanded, "to draw money whenever you wished to to make advances?"

"No, but I knew that M. Fauvel would not have refused me permission to oblige my friends. What I did is done everywhere. I have simply followed my predecessor's example."

The banker made a sign of assent.

"As regards that spent by myself," continued the cashier, "I had a sort of right to it, all of my savings being deposited in this bank—about fifteen thousand francs."

"That is true," said M. Fauvel. "M. Bertomy has at least that amount on deposit."

This last question settled, the commissary's errand was ended, and his report might now be made. He announced his intention of leaving and ordered the cashier to prepare to follow him. Usually this moment, when stern reality stares us in the face, when our individuality is lost and we feel that we are being deprived of our liberty—this moment is terrible. At this fatal command, "Follow me," which brings before our eyes the yawning prison gates, the most hardened sinner weeps and begs for mercy. But Prosper lost none of that studied phlegm which the commissary secretly pronounced consummate impudence. Slowly, with as much careless ease as if going to breakfast, he drew on his overcoat and gloves and said politely:

"I am ready to accompany you, monsieur."

The commissary folded up his pocketbook and bowed to M. Fauvel, saying to Prosper:

"Let us go."

They left the room, and, with a distressed face and eyes filled with tears that he could not restrain, the banker watched their departure.

"Good heaven!" he exclaimed, "Gladly would I give double the sum stolen to regain my old confidence in poor Prosper and be able to keep him with me!"

Fanferlot had resolved to obtain possession of Prosper's note, which he knew to be in Cavaillon's pocket. To obtain this written proof, which must be an important one, appeared the easiest thing in the world. He had simply to arrest Cavaillon, frighten him, demand the letter and, if necessary, take it by force.

Fanferlot began talking with an office boy and, after a few apparently idle questions, had discovered that the Fauvel bank had no outlet on Victory street and that consequently all the clerks were obliged to pass in and out through the main entrance on Province street. From this moment the task he had undertaken no longer presented a shadow of difficulty. He rapidly crossed the street and took up his position under a carriage gate.

After awhile Cavaillon appeared at the door of the bank, but before stepping on the pavement he looked up and down the street hesitatingly. He soon decided, entered the Faubourg Montmartre and walked up Notre Dame street so rapidly, utterly regardless of the grumbling passersby, whom he elbowed out of his way, that Fanferlot found it difficult to keep him in sight. Reaching Chaptal street, Cavaillon suddenly stopped and entered the house numbered 39. He had scarcely taken three steps in the narrow corridor when he felt a touch on his shoulder and, turning abruptly, found himself face to face with Fanferlot.

He recognized him at once, and, turning very pale, he shrank back and looked around for means of escape. But the detective, anticipating the attempt, barred the passageway. Cavaillon saw that he was caught.

"What do you want with me?" he asked in a voice tremulous with fear.

"You will be kind enough, my dear monsieur," said Fanferlot, "to excuse the great liberty I take. It is only about a trifling matter, and you will overwhelm me with obligations if you will do me the honor to accept my arm and step outside for a moment."

What could Cavaillon do? He took Fanferlot's arm and went out with him.

"What I wished to say is, my dear monsieur," began the detective, "that M. Prosper Bertomy threw you a note this morning. I am sure you will be kind enough to give it to me. Believe me, nothing but the most absolute necessity"—

"Never!" exclaimed Cavaillon. And, believing the moment favorable, he suddenly attempted to jerk his arm from under Fanferlot's and escape.

But his efforts were vain. The detective's strength was equal to his suavity.

"Don't hurt yourself, young man," he said, "but take my advice and quietly give up the letter."

"I am in your power," said Cavaillon, then suddenly drew from his pocketbook the unlucky note and gave it to the detective. Fanferlot's hand trembled with pleasure as he unfolded the paper. Yet, faithful to his habits of fastidious politeness, before reading it he bowed to Cavaillon and said, "With your permission." Then he read:

Dear Nina—On the receipt of this note take everything you have in the house, absolutely everything, and establish yourself somewhere at the other end of Paris. Do not appear in public, but conceal yourself as much as possible. My life may depend on your obedience. I am accused of an immense robbery and am about to be arrested. You will find 500 francs in the secretary. Leave your address with Cavaillon, who will explain what I cannot say. Be hopeful, whatever happens. Goodby. PROSPER.

Had Cavaillon been less bewildered he would have seen blank disappointment depicted on the detective's face after the perusal of the note. Fanferlot had cherished the hope that he was about to possess a very important document, and who knows but that it would clearly prove the guilt or innocence of Prosper. Whereas he had only seized a love letter written by a man who was evidently more anxious about the welfare of the woman he loved than about his own. Vainly did he puzzle over the letter, hoping to discover some hidden meaning. It proved nothing for or against the writer. The two words "absolutely everything" were underscored, it is true, but they could be interpreted in so many ways. Fanferlot folded up the note and slipped it into his pocket.

"A thousand thanks, monsieur, for the information, and in return, if you please, I will relieve you of the trouble of executing your commission. I will myself take this note to Mme. Nina Gipsy. I will also give you a piece of advice. If I were in your place, I would return quietly to business and have nothing more to do with this affair."

The poor fellow obeyed. Slowly and with swelling heart he returned to Notre Dame street. He asked himself how he could serve Prosper, warn Mme. Gipsy and, above all, be revenged upon this odious detective who had just made him suffer such cruel humiliation. He had no sooner turned the corner of the street than Fanferlot went into the house, gave his name to the porter as Prosper Bertomy, went up stairs and knocked at the first door he came to.

A young servant dressed in the most fanciful livery opened the door.

"Is Mme. Gipsy at home?"

The little groom hesitated. Seeing this, Fanferlot showed his note.

"M. Prosper charged me to hand this note to madame and wait for an answer."

"Come in, and I will let madame know you are here."

The name of Prosper produced its effect. Fanferlot was ushered into a little room furnished in blue and gold silk damask. But he had no time to pursue his inventory. One of the door curtains was pushed aside, and Mme. Nina Gipsy appeared. Mme. Gipsy is, or, to speak more correctly, was, quite young, small and graceful, with a brown, or, rather, gold colored quadroon, complexion and the hands and feet of a child. She eyed her visitor with the most disdainful surprise.

"What do you want?" she said.

"I am charged, my dear madame," he answered in his humblest and softest tone, "by M. Bertomy to give you this note."

Fanferlot slowly drew Prosper's note from his pocket and with a bow presented it to Mme. Gipsy.

"Read," he said.

At a glance she read its contents. She turned very red, then very pale. She trembled from head to foot. Her limbs seemed to give way, and she tottered so that Fanferlot, thinking she was about to fall, extended his arms to catch her. Useless precaution! Mme. Gipsy was one of those women whose inert listlessness conceals indomitable energy—fragile looking creatures whose powers of endurance and resistance are unlimited, catlike in their soft grace and delicacy, especially catlike in their nerves and muscles of steel.

"Explain yourself! What does all this mean? Do you know anything about the contents of this letter? Prosper is to be arrested, accused of being a thief?"

"Yes, madame; he is accused of taking 350,000 francs from the bank safe."

"It is false, infamous, absurd!" she cried. "Prosper steal! It is absurd! Why should he steal? Is he not rich?"

"M. Bertomy is not rich. He has nothing but his salary."

This answer seemed to confound Mme. Gipsy.

"But," she insisted, "I have always seen him have plenty of money. Not rich—then"—

She dared not finish. But her eye met Fanferlot's, and they understood each other.

"No," she cried, "I regret to say that Prosper would never have stolen one cent for me! One can understand a man who is trusted robbing a bank for a woman he loves, but Prosper does not love me. He never has loved me. But I love him, and it is for me to save him! I will see his chief, the miserable wretch who dares to accuse him. I will prove that he is innocent. Come, monsieur, let us go, and I promise you that before sunset he shall be free, or I shall be in prison with him."

Mme. Gipsy's project was certainly laudable and prompted by the noblest sentiments. Unfortunately it was impracticable. Besides, it would be going counter to the plans of the detective.

"What will you gain by acting thus, my dear madame?" asked Fanferlot. "Nothing. I can assure you that you have not the least chance of success. You will compromise Prosper. Who knows if you will not be suspected as his accomplice? M. Bertomy expressly forbade such a course in his letter."

Mme. Gipsy remained thoughtful for a moment, then a ray of light seemed to cross her mind, and she cried:

"Oh, I understand now! Fool that I was for not seeing it before! But where am I to go?"

"Did not M. Bertomy say, my dear lady, to the other end of Paris—to a boarding house or hotel?"

"But I don't know where to find any."

Fanferlot seemed to be reflecting, but he had great difficulty in concealing his delight at a sudden idea that flashed upon him. His little black eyes fairly danced with joy.

"I know of a hotel," he said at last, "but it might not suit you."

"Where is it?"

"On the other side of the river, Quai St. Michel the Archangel, kept by Mme. Alexandre."

Mme. Nina was never long making up her mind.

"Here are writing materials. Write your recommendation."

"With these three lines," he said, handing her the letter, "you can make Mme. Alexandre do anything you wish."

"Very well. Now how am I to let Cavaillon know my address? It is he who should have brought me Prosper's letter."

"He was unable to come, dear madame," interrupted the detective. "But I will tell him where he can find you."

Mme. Gipsy was about to send for a carriage, but Fanferlot said he was in a hurry and would send her one. He seemed to be in luck that day, for a cab was passing the door, and he hailed it.

"Wait here," he said to the driver after telling him that he was a detective, "for a little brunette who is packing her trunks. If she tells you to drive her to Quai St. Michel, crack your whip. If she gives you any other address, get down from your seat and arrange your harness. I will keep in sight."

He stepped across the street and stood in the door of a wine store. He had not long to wait. In a few minutes the loud cracking of a whip apprised him that Mme. Nina had started for the Archangel.

"Aha!" said he gayly. "I hold her, at any rate!"

(To be Continued.)

The Welcome Guest.

Who is he? The man who calls on a woman when he is at his very best and who never stays too long. Oh, that masculine visitors knew the peril that lies in an extra half hour! Almost every woman likes to entertain men at her own home and to receive the delicate compliment of a personal call, but unless two people have the same hobby or are engaged to be married (or are about to be) any call that lasts over an hour is filled with dire threatenings. "I know two men," sighed a young woman to her best friend, "who are both handsome, intelligent, courteous and altogether delightful. One comes at odd intervals and stays until 11 o'clock. Heigho! The other arrives periodically, chats, laughs, tells the news—and leaves in half an hour. I shudder when the first comes and sigh when the other goes."

There are more things than letters that should be just long enough to make the recipient "wish there was more of it," and a call is not least among them.

The sucker is the coyote and hog of the waters, but he has his uses. Caught in the early spring, the fish is firm and clean and may become a dried and salt food of commercial value. Pigs and cattle can be fed on this fish later in the season, and if boiled and mixed with bran or meal it gives no taste whatever to meat or milk. Successful experiments have been made in feeding carp, suckers, and mullet to cattle when dried or salted. If all other fish are caught by the net fisherman and the sucker is thrown back into the water the inevitable result must be that only the sucker will remain. He consumes the wild rice and other wild-fowl food, and also the food that would support better fish.

CHEAP ALCOHOL.

What It Is Expected Denatured Alcohol Would Do For the Dominion of Canada.

"What's all this talk we hear about denatured alcohol?" is a question that the members of the Dominion Parliament are likely to hear most frequently from their constituents until they are able to make their escape to Ottawa again. If they value their reputation for prescience, they had better post themselves on the subject, and if they wish to retain their popularity it would be well for them to give favorable answer to the further demand, "What's the matter with us having cheap alcohol in Canada?" Already the farmers and manufacturers are eagerly discussing the matter, and the topic is shaping itself into a political issue. As yet, the first protest against removing the prohibitive tax on alcohol that has been rendered unfit for drinking has to be heard.

Benefits to the Farmers.

The country papers are printing letters from leading farmers, who point out the benefits they would expect if alcohol could be sold at about 20 cents a gallon. One man makes the interesting statement that the cornstalks on a single acre, after the removal of the cobs, can be made to yield about 170 gallons of commercial alcohol. If this is a correct estimate, the day may be at hand when the products of the farm that are now practically useless will supply the owner with fuel, light and power, and leave him a balance of cash in hand. In Germany the process of making alcohol has become so simplified that farmers are their own manufacturers in many instance. There the cost is only about 15 cents a gallon.

The Importance of the Potato.

In Germany, it may be noted, farmers and manufacturers work in the greatest harmony. One stimulates the other. In the matter of alcohol, for example, the potato is largely used to produce it; and to supply the market the German farmers have become famous as potato growers, getting a greater and better yield per acre than the farmers of any other country. When it was found that after the alcohol had been extracted there was still a considerable residuum of potato, the Germans proceeded to utilize it in the manufacture of starch. From Germany the potato starch industry has come to this continent, and in one county of Maine there are more than 60 factories engaged in the business. Now plants are being erected for the manufacture of alcohol, in connection with the potato starch works.

The Uses of Alcohol.

Under the heading "Tax Free Alcohol," Industrial Canada publishes an article by Prof. Cohoe, of McMaster University. An interesting list of the different uses to which alcohol is now put is given. In the order of their importance they are as follows:—Making varnishes, paints, enamels, etc., soap manufacture, hat making, celluloid, ether and chloroform, smokeless powder, etc., medical extracts and chemicals, dissolving dyes and colors, photographic materials, etc. In all about fifty distinct manufacturing operations depending on alcohol are given, and many others indicated. For these purposes about 2,000,000 gallons of alcohol were used in Great Britain during the year ending March 1, 1901. No account is taken of the industries in which alcohol might be used if its price were reduced about 90 per cent.

How an Industry Was Lost.

Prof. Cohoe divides the uses of denatured alcohol into three parts—as a solvent, a re-agent, and as a source of heat, light and power. Its uses under the third head have been pretty thoroughly discussed already, and it is interesting to glance at the other purposes it serves. It appears that, as a solvent, alcohol is the very foundation of the smokeless powder industry, and that it constitutes a very important element in the cost of the product. To a less extent, it is important in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, which might be made more cheaply if denatured alcohol were duty free. To the coal tar group of industries cheap alcohol is essential, and it is said that these industries were captured from England by Germany because at the time the former country placed restrictions upon the use of alcohol. Prof. Cohoe speaks emphatically of the artificial silk industry and its dependence upon cheap alcohol.

Germany Leads the Way.

Alcohol is the principal constituent in ether, a commodity that has become one of the very necessities of life. Vinegar in large quantities is almost made from alcohol, and there are scores of other instances of its use as raw material. It is interesting to compare the enormous consumption of alcohol in Germany, where it is untaxed, with its limited use in Great Britain. In the latter country, as noted, a year's consumption was about 2,000,000 gallons. For 1903 Germany used 14,000,000 gallons for industrial purposes, about 1,000,000 gallons for motor and other engines, and 34,000,000 gallons for light and heat. It is probable that its use for internal combustion engines will have doubled by this time, on account of the remarkable increase in motor boats and automobiles. It would seem to be an essential to a country's prosperity in many lines of manufacture that no artificial restrictions should be placed upon the use of alcohol.

In Prison For His Dog.

Eamonn McNulty, of Creeslough, County Donegal, is enjoying a week's sojourn in Derry jail because he refuses to take out a license for his dog unless the document is issued to him in Irish. The Dunfanaghy Magistrates fined him 5s., or seven days' imprisonment, and Mr. McNulty selected the latter alternative. Mr. McNulty's contention is that it is impossible to spell his name save in Irish. In that language his name is Mac-An-Ultaigh.

Capt. Bernier's Route.

This trip Capt. Bernier is leaving for the polar seas by a route different from the one he followed in 1904, attempting to explore new important channels, and at the same time planting the Canadian flag in many new islands. Hard coal is to be found in large quantities on these islands. She will call at Disco, on the west shore of Greenland, from whence she will reach Canada about two months after, via European ports

New Creamery Law In Iowa.

The legislature of Iowa has passed a law requiring all creamery operators to pasteurize skim milk at 185 degrees before delivery to the patrons. The bill went through both houses with substantial majorities. It is understood that the moving cause of the law was the spread of tuberculosis among hogs that are fed on the ordinary creamery skim milk. If every farmer would do as he should do and tuberculin test his cows once each year we would soon have none of this disease to destroy our cows and hogs. When the pinch comes, maybe some of them will see it

POTATO ROT.

It Destroys an Enormous Quantity of Potatoes—Efficient Remedy.

By Dr. JAMES FLETCHER, Canada.

Potato rot destroys every year an enormous proportion of the potato crop of the whole world. The results of experiments carried on from year to year show that loss may be almost entirely prevented by a cheap and easy remedy which consists in spraying the tops of the potatoes during growth, about the 1st of August in this district, or when the potatoes are about a foot high, with the bordeaux mixture, composed of copper sulphate with lime or soda to neutralize its injurious effects. This prevents the propagation of the disease and the consequent destruction of the tubers almost entirely.

Potato bugs can be killed at the same time by mixing paris green with the spray. The bordeaux mixture alone is not sufficient to destroy the potato bugs, but by adding paris green the beetles are destroyed at the same time that the potato rot is prevented.

Practically the same mixture would do for fruit trees, but rather a larger proportion of copper sulphate can be used on the potato plant. For use on fruit trees, four pounds of sulphate of copper, four of lime and four ounces of poison; on potatoes, six pounds of sulphate of copper, four of lime and the same amount of poison and forty gallons of water. Potatoes will stand a stronger mixture without injury than fruit trees will.

THE USEFUL HOG.

A Good Scavenger, but Lye, Glass, Nails, Etc., Are Not Fit Food.

A benefit to be derived by the farmer from raising hogs comes from their eating waste products that would otherwise become a nuisance. Kitchen slops, the screenings from fanning mills and the waste from thrashing machines can all be utilized in the pig yard, while the use of hogs in connection with beef production is frequently regarded by feeders as the principal source of profit.

If hogs are raised in connection with dairying pork of the highest quality may be produced. Dairy byproducts (skim milk, buttermilk and whey) agree with hogs especially well. Skim milk is especially valuable for pigs before weaning and during the earlier stages of feeding after they are weaned. Its value with breeding stock is also very great. Whey is also valuable, though not so much so as skim milk. It should be fed carefully, for large amounts given continuously will cause a sort of rheumatic lameness in pigs.

Care must be taken in using hogs as scavengers. A good deal of stuff that finds its way to the hog lot should go to the garbage bank. Deleterious substances, such as lye, soap, glass, nails, etc., are very frequently in city swill, and such swill has been known to prove fatal when fed.—G. M. Rommel.

Western Sheep For New England.

It appears from the statements of New England Homestead that Merino ewes from the far west are in demand in the eastern region. One shipment of 4,400 ewes is instanced, and a stock company had some time ago already orders for over 6,000 sheep. Most of the farmers that took sheep last year have ordered more. Most of the flocks or range ewes that were shipped last year passed the winter in good condition. A few farmers have been unfortunate owing to various causes, but prospects for the general increase of sheep raising in the New England hill towns are very bright.

Awnless Brome Grass.

When the northwest was opened up for settlement it was soon evident that something would have to be introduced to take the place of the native prairie hay and give heavier crops for the ever increasing herds of cattle. The awnless brome grass, introduced by the Canadian experimental farm from Russia, has met all requirements and is now cultivated on thousands of acres in the west, giving heavy crops of excellent hay and of readily marketable seed, while at the same time its cultivation very much improves the physical condition of the soil.

FARM BREVITIES

Every farm has room for at least one colony of bees to supply the home demand.

Vermin is the most frequent cause of fowls becoming restless and acquiring undesirable habits, especially that of feather pulling.

Lettuce is a fine food for young ducks. It is easy to raise, and a large amount may be fed with profit.

Don't be afraid of overworking the harrow.

Salt and ashes are a fine preventive of sickness in the hog yard. This means hardwood ashes.

The cowpea is a hot weather growing plant. It is useless to plant the seed before the ground gets thoroughly warm, but if the seed bed is put in good condition the plant grows quickly enough to make up for lost time.

Successive plantings of corn will give a lot of cow feed during the season of short pasture, which so often comes in late summer and early fall.

The man who is farming 100 acres in corn and will get forty to fifty bushels per acre is not in the class with the farmer who is farming fifty acres and who will get seventy to eighty bushels an acre. The latter has about twice as much corn per acre with half the labor.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

If no blackbirds follow along the furrow I know something's wrong. If my boy cannot get enough fishing worms in a half day to go fishing I know more humus is needed in the land.—J. E. Wing.

Water Content of Butter.

In experiments at the Wisconsin station working the butter immediately after washing slightly increased the water content of the butter over that obtained when granular butter was allowed to drain about half an hour before washing. Allowing the granular butter to stand in water for some time increased the water content of the butter as compared with working immediately after washing. Increasing the amount of churning in the wash water did not always increase the water content of the butter.

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"SALADA"
CEYLON NATURAL GREEN TEA once and you will never return to the adulterated teas of Japan.
LEAD PACKETS ONLY
40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At All Grocers.
Highest Award at St. Louis 1904.

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Keep saying it, over and over again: Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. The best liver pills ever made. They cure constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick-headache. All vegetable, sugar-coated, mildly laxative.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FEASTING IN TIBET.

Description of a Banquet In the Lama's Palace.

A correspondent of the London Times who accompanied the grand lama of Tibet on his recent return to that country after an absence of some months thus describes the feasting in the lama's palace in honor of the occasion:

"Proceedings began with what had all the appearance of a blessing, except that each person brought a present, which the lama touched and an attendant took possession of. The presents consisted of silver shoes worth about $50, vessels of various precious metals, rolls of silk, cloth and similar articles. When all the gifts had been handed over the inevitable tea was brought in. The lama had a huge golden pot, studded with turquoises, all to himself. Attendants passed among the seated lamas and filled the wooden cups which the latter produced from the bosoms of their capacious robes. For us four there were a special teapot and Chinese bowls. But as for drinking, we knew better. We took a blow at the surface to slide the rancid butter off the top, made a sucking noise with our mouths and then handed back the cups, sufficiently nauseated, without drinking, by the smell of the tea alone. Next came the distribution of the fruit and sweetmeats, of which we received an ample share.

"Then the great doors of the hall were thrown open and there poured in a horde of struggling humanity that rushed at great stacks of Tibetan bread—a crisp, brown substance, fried in butter and very palatable in a cold climate. The bread was on tables in broad piles six feet high. With desperate fury the poor of the city fell on this provision of the gods and crammed the brittle stacks into sacks and bosoms, punching their receptacles when full to make room for more. They fought like cannibals for the bread and stole from each other when they could. And all the while the lictors of the road were among them, lashing with their whips, prodding with the heavy butts and striking with their fists. One man had two sacks, and, though beaten unmercifully, he continued until both were full and then retired under a rain of blows.

"Next came a religious controversy between two monks. These hitched up their clothes, slapped their hands together, stamped their feet, looking for a verbal opening just as a pugilist looks for a chance to get in with his left. One represented Satan and the other some sacred personage, the discussion dealing with the birth of Buddha. Satan said Buddha was born with red trousers, after which sally he went into loud roars of laughter, which drowned the indignant reply of his opponent. The saint then declared that Satan had a tail, whereat every monk in the room laughed delightedly. And so the two kept at it for about half an hour. When Satan looked a winner all over the controversy was declared closed and the saint the victor—another injustice to the devil."

How Diaz Escaped.

Porfirio Diaz, seven times president of Mexico, has had some wonderful adventures. Most amazing of all was his escape from his opponents' clutches on the steamship City of Havana. A splash as of a man overboard was heard by the ship's watch at night, and Diaz was at once sought for and missed, while a ship's life buoy was missing also. As it was found a little later thrown up on shore, there was little doubt that Diaz had made good his escape. Nevertheless the steamer on its arrival at Vera Cruz was rigorously, minutely searched—in vain. Still the comandante of the port surrounded the vessel while in harbor with boats manned by soldiers to preclude all possibility of his escape. But he escaped nevertheless. After having been for seven days and nights sewn up, half suffocated, in a sofa seat in the purser's cabin, where he had again and again been sat upon by the officers who were searching for him, he contrived, in the disguise of a sailor, to pass undetected through the cordon of blockading boats.

His Noble Title.

Lord Leighton when asked by what title he would be called to the upper House at once replied, "I am a workingman and cannot afford to change my name, which is my trade-mark." There result many minor social confusions when the alteration in status is accompanied by an alteration of the patronymic. When, for instance, Sir James McGarel-Hogg, raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Masheramorne, first dined out with his new dignity the footman, unable to master the sound, but refusing to be beaten announced, "The late Sir James McGarel-Hogg."

Lord Kelvin's Bravery.

Lord Kelvin once performed a daring experiment before a class of students. In the course of his lecture he said that while a voltage of 3,000 or so would be fatal to a man a voltage of some 300,000 would be harmless. He was going to give a practical illustration on himself, but the students cried out, "Try it on a dog!" Lord Kelvin cast a look of reproach at his class. "Didn't I figure it out myself?" he said quietly, as he walked to the apparatus and safely turned the tremendous voltage into himself.

Washing Powders.

A great saving may be effected in the use of washing powders by putting it in a tin shaker. The powder goes many times farther than when used from the original package. Any tin box or can with a cover may be used, holes being punched through the cover.

Virginians.

Virginians are nicknamed Beadles from a colonial functionary

A lady writes: I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure. Others who have tried it have the same experience.

Sir Donald Currie and Andrew Carnegie have each promised $50,000 to liquidate the debt on the students' union buildings in connection with Edinburgh university.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

An Ancient Irish Tune.

It is authenticated that the music of the song of "The Blackbird," played at Major Andre's execution, was written by Dr. G. W. Walter, organist of George Washington university. The tune is an ancient Irish one.

Sugar Sirup.

Sugar sirup is made by boiling granulated sugar with half the quantity measured by cupfuls—of cold water for ten minutes, cooling before it is used

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Can't Eat Enough of
Appetite comes with eating and each square of crisp deliciousness seems but to make room for more.
Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas
are different from any other cracker. Nothing heavy or doughy about them but so light and crisp that they are transparent. Mooney's biscuits will be a regular dish on your table if you will try them.
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Nova Scotia Wool
is famous for its softness and strength. The ocean air—the climate—the rich grazing land—gives an elasticity and silkiness and strength to the wool, that is missing in wool from other countries.
The only Underwear in the world, made of Nova Scotia Wool, is
Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear
That is one reason why "Stanfield's Unshrinkable" is soft and comfortable—wears so well—holds its shapeliness—and is absolutely unshrinkable.
Wear "Stanfield's" this winter—if you want health, and comfort, and durability.

L'HOMME PROPOSE.

Since brighter days in other lands,
Ere yet my second self had died.
And through life' morn with linked hands,
We seemed to walk with single aim.

Since — of one mind, one heart, one blood,
One name—my nobler counterpart,
Was drawn with haste to promised good,
And all my light of life grew dim.

On earth there has not dawned for me,
Of human worth a goodlier form,
Than this fond friend now ceased to be,
Than this true soul in Liberty.

Nor love of books, nor art, nor song,
Nor love of mighty thoughts of men,
Nor love of right, nor hate of wrong,
Not mutual bonds of great and good.

But that which truly holds them all—
His broadly, grandly human heart,
Did draw us, spite of great and small,
And bound us to the bitter end.

With yearnings for the golden west,
And proud uprest for martial fame,
At length he sailed the river's breast,
But fell upon its farther brink.

'Mid fringes of the virgin trees
And gleanings of a shining mere,
And music of the murmuring bees,
At length he waits the blessed dawn.
—Byron Nicholson.

(Quebec.)

A BRITISH COMMISSIONER.

Old Land Wakes Up to Importance of Canada's Trade.

The complaint has often been made, by Canadians as well as Old Country people, that while the United States and other foreign countries have been represented in the Dominion by Consuls and commercial agents, Great Britain has had no official trade representative in this country. The consequence has, undoubtedly, been that much business which otherwise might have gone to the Mother Land has been diverted to American and German firms. But John Bull has at last awakened to the fact that, if he wants to preserve the trade he has, or if he wants to secure additional business, he must be as up-to-date as his competitors. It is officially announced that the British Board of Trade (which is a Government department, and not a combination of business men as are our Boards of Trade), has, through its advisory committee on commercial intelligence, decided to send a commissioner to Canada to investigate and report upon trade possibilities. Other commissioners have been previously sent to South Africa, Australasia, South America, Siberia and Persia, and their labors have been rewarded with considerable success.

The gentleman selected for the Canadian mission is Mr. Richard Grigg, of Wingfield, Stoke, Devonport, who is apparently well qualified for the position. For many years Mr. Grigg resided in Canada, and since leaving it he has maintained a close connection with the Dominion. He has also been actively associated with important manufacturing concerns in the north of England. Mr. Grigg is thus qualified both by his commercial experience and knowledge of the Dominion for the task he has undertaken. His primary duty will be to inquire into the present position and future prospects of British trade in Canada. His mission will consequently be a wide and comprehensive one, and it is understood that the commissioner will have a free hand to pursue his inquiries in every field of investigation likely to yield useful information for the betterment of the trade between the two countries. Mr. Grigg is leaving England immediately to take up his appointment, and will probably be absent until the spring or summer of next year. In this tour through the Dominion he will cross the entire continent, and visit every place of commercial importance from Halifax to Vancouver.

In pursuance of the new policy of the Board of Trade, correspondents will be appointed in the principal commercial and industrial centres of the Dominion. It will be their duty to keep the Board of Trade informed of the movements of trade in Canada, and to advise British merchants and manufacturers of the changing requirements of the Canadian market, and it may be assumed that the correspondents will be gentlemen specially qualified by knowledge and experience to give expert advice to British traders.

Water In Coal Mines.

The water in coal mines is usually acid, and when it comes in contact with electric lines it forms salts of copper. These salts rapidly disintegrate the copper wire. They also interfere with the working of the insulators; hence it is necessary wherever electric wires are used in coal mines to keep them away from contact with water.

Mixed Fare For a Jury.

A Maine jury had been out for some time on a case, and, as the supper hour was approaching, the presiding justice sent an officer to inquire if the jurors wanted their supper served in the room. It seems the jury stood 11 to 1, and the young man who was standing out against the rest of the panel answered the sheriff's knock at the door. In reply to the message from the judge the odd juror sent the following: "You tell the judge he can send one supper for me and eleven bales of hay for the eleven jackasses that are in here with me."—Boston Herald.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, and heals. Sold for 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been a regular life preserver to me. It brought me through a severe attack of pneumonia, and I feel that I owe my life to its wonderful curative properties."—WILLIAM H. TRUITT, Waws, Pa.

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

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Mohammedan Sects.

Mohammedans divide themselves into two principal sects—Shiah and Sunni, the Persians representing the bulk of the former, the Turks of the latter. The chief points on which they differ are the condition of the soul after death and the succession of caliphs. "The Sunni belief is that there is one immortal God, whose works are without beginning or end, and that he will be visible to the souls of the blessed, while the Shiahs deny the immortality of the soul and maintain that the coexistent principles of Zoroaster will forever contend for the mastery." With regard to the prophet's successors, the Sunnis claim that the lawful successor of Mohammed was Abu Bekr and after him Omar, Osman and Ali, nephew and son-in-law of Mohammed. The Shiahs, however, reject the first three and hold that Ali was the only legitimate successor. Shiahs pray but three times a day and enjoin pilgrimages to Nejef, Kerbela, Kazimain, Meshed (Persia), Samara and Kum as well as to Mecca and Medina. Sunnis make pilgrimages only to the two latter cities and pray five times a day. From this it can be readily understood that the circumstances of the Turks being in possession of the shrines of Nejef (Meshed Ali), Kazimain and Kerbela is most displeasing to devout Shiahs.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with a cloud of depression. On way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this

Coughing and Hearing.

"People in theaters," says a doctor, "do not cough because they want to. They cough because they cannot hear. Two nerves connect the tympanum of the ear and the back of the throat, with the result that if the ears are strained through, say, an actor's faulty enunciation it produces irritation in the throat, which sets up coughing."

First American Theater.

The first American theater was opened in 1750 in the city of New York.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Undertaking to live for twenty-one days on four meals a day of tinned meat and fish, a man living at Harrow has offered himself to Messrs. Armour for exhibition in London.

Gen. Trepoff has been the victim of a poison plot and he is in the czar's palace and the cooks have been put in prison.

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmlee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

IN A POISON FACTORY.

The Deadly Drugs Have a Fascination For the Workmen.

"Slip on this glass mask," said the foreman. "You will need it."

The visitor donned the uncanny mask of glass, and the foreman led the way to the cyanide of potassium department.

"We make 1,000 tons of cyanide a year," he said. "A dose of five grains is a fatal one. Thus our annual product is enough to kill 2,500,000 people."

He opened a door, and a room filled with writhing flames, dense shadows, sparks, smoke and weird figures in glass masks was revealed. In the center of the room, in a great caldron, 100 pounds of molten cyanide of potassium bubbled and seethed. The flames glinted strangely on the glass masks.

The foreman coughed.

"These fumes," he said, "are wholesome. The men, you see, are all robust. I have known weakly chaps, working here among these strange fumes, to pick up health and strength."

In another clean, cool room the finished cyanide was stored. It looked like crystallized white sugar, good enough to eat.

"Good enough to eat," said the foreman gravely. "Well, we have had men eat it. Four men committed suicide in that way.

"The fumes seem to create in our men a desire to taste the drug. They fight this desire, most of them, successfully, but they all feel it, the same as workers in coffee plants want to chew the coffee beans, and some feel it so strongly as to succumb."

Dead Flies by the Ton.

A ton of dead flies was the strange cargo a vessel from Brazil unloaded at the London docks. Dead flies are admirable food for chickens, birds in captivity and captive fishes. The river Amazon abounds with flies. Brazilians float down the stream in boats and scoop in millions of the flies which circle in dense clouds just above the water's edge. The flies are killed, dried thoroughly in the sun and packed in bags. They are then shipped. Dead flies constitute one of the richest of foods for animals. For chickens the flies are mixed with other ingredients, such as millet and corn. By themselves the flies are too rich, but their power of nourishment is so great that a small quantity of them has a most beneficial effect. Two years ago the Brazilian Government stopped the exportation, being afraid that the fish in the rivers would suffer by being deprived of this fly food. But the prohibition has been removed. Formerly dead flies sold at 10 cents a pound, but the demand has grown and the supply so lessened that 30 cents a pound is now charged.

What to do with cold roast meats is often a problem. Cold lamb is excellent when served in aspic jelly. Make the jelly—or buy it, which is easier and nearly as good every way—and pour a little in the bottom of a mold. Cut the lamb in thin slices of uniform size and trim them neatly. When the layer of jelly is hard arrange the slices with layers of jelly and pour jelly in last of all. When the dish is quite firm unmold and decorate with small olives, truffles, capers or pimentos and garnish with water cress.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Two Dramatic and Contrasting Episodes In Her Life.

Thistelton-Dyer, in his "Royalty In All Ages," describes two dramatic and tragically contrasted episodes in the life of Marie Antoinette, the lovely and ill fated queen of France. Once, in the days of her greatest popularity, when she went to the opera of "Iphigenia," when Achilles came to the line "Let us sing and celebrate the queen," he turned toward the radiant young sovereign and sang two additional impromptu lines of charming compliment. This graceful and unexpected homage so delighted the audience that "all was shouting and clapping of hands, and—what never happened at the opera before—the chorus was encored, and there were cries of 'Long live the queen!' at which expression of feeling her majesty was so affected that she shed tears."

On the next occasion, when Marie Antoinette's sun of popular favor had set and she was nearing the tragic close of her life, one of the actresses in "Unforeseen Events" bowed to her as she sang the words "Ah, how I love my mistress!" In a moment all was in uproar, and the theater was full of hoarse, angry cries of "No mistress! No master! Liberty!" and "No master! No queen!" and it was some minutes before the tumult quieted down and it was possible to proceed with the play.

"Frances McNab."

Miss Agnes Fraser (Frances McNab), author, was born at Halstead, Essex, England, Dec. 7, 1859. She is the fourth daughter of Rev. Canon Fraser, M. A. Her education was carefully attended to in the home of her parents, and later she studied art at Heatherley's studio and at Slade School, London. In 1889 she travelled to Algiers and in subsequent years to South Africa and Norway. Miss Fraser was commissioned to write a book on the resources of British Columbia by the Government of that province. She traveled through that section of the Dominion in 1897 in connection with that work. Subsequently she visited Morocco and Asia Minor. Her publications include "No Reply," "Fragments of Life," "Cape Colony, the Transvaal and Natal," "British Columbia for Settlers" and several others.

A Centenarian Weaver.

Matthew Fowlds of Farwick, near Kilmarnock, who celebrated his 100th birthday the other day, still earns his livelihood as a hand-loom weaver, and, as he works very skilfully, he commands a ready sale for his wares. Fowlds was born at Farwick, and has never worked elsewhere. For practically ninety years he has plied the hand-loom. His children, including one son, who is a member of the House of Representatives in New Zealand, gathered at Farwick to celebrate the birthday.

Biff.

They say that a horseshoe is lucky.
Well, often that may be true,
But certainly not if the horse himself
Is handing it up to you.

The Grewsome Mahratta.

The grewsome mahratta wadkah, the weapon of the Hindoo assassin, is shaped like a tiger's claws and fastened to the fingers of the right hand by rings. With a treacherous embrace the murderer clasps his victim and tears him open, leaving him mutilated in a condition that leads the discoverers of the body to believe a tiger or some other wild beast has clawed the man to death.

Parrots and Rain.

Parrots are good barometers. Just before a rain the most talkative and gabby parrot becomes silent.

A Doubting Thomas.

She—Did you let father know you owned a lot of house property? He—I hinted at it. She—What did he say? He—He said, "Deeds speak louder than words."

A Common Delusion.

One of the commonest of delusions and one of the fatalest is where a man thinks he's in a hurry.—Puck.

No man can enjoy life or feel that he is really living who has no work to do. —Success Magazine.

The Redwood.

Redwood forests are practically unharmed by forest fires, and it is common practice for the lumbermen to fell the trees and peel the bark from them and when the dry season is on set fire to the felled timber and burn the branches and bark and other wreckage without practical injury to the saw logs, which procedure would mean disaster to any other wood. Redwood contains no resin or turpentine of any kind, and, owing to its great resistant qualities in severe climatic conditions, is free from cracking or decay, where cinders might lodge and start fires. When burning, it is easily extinguished with a small quantity of water. It has the appearance of burnt cork and is harder to ignite a second time than at first.—Scientific American.

Paris' Secondhand Market.

There is a curious old market near Paris in which everything is sold at second hand. Working girls can fit themselves out there from head to foot. As a writer says, "Mimi can sell her old felt hat and buy a straw one, exchange her old dress for a new one and, if she likes, buy a steak and a salad for her dinner, a paper bag of fried potatoes, sweets and some flowers for her window. Democracy is king here, and no more attention is paid to the millionaire who is looking for something marvelous which he may pick up cheap than to the man with the wooden leg who wants a new left boot in exchange for a dozen sardine tins, five slaves and a stocking."

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cold or Cough, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it. 313

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened Tissues, Infiltrated Parts, and any Puff or Swelling. Cures Lameness, Allays Pain without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. $2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free Genuine mfd. only by

W.F.Young, P.D.F., 137 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass.

Can. Ag'ts: Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal

What Nodules Do.

From the results of various experiments and observations at the Michigan experiment station it is concluded that, while nodules on the roots of soy beans and cowpeas on fairly fertile soil may not noticeably increase the yield, they may increase to an important extent the relative and absolute amounts of nitrogen in the plants and thus add to their value as green manures and as food.

Prizes For Young Things Only.

An exchange suggests that fairs presenting exhibits of fat stock this season should give prizes "for young things only. This is the day of early maturity, and the fairs should encourage it."

"By Medicine Life May Be Prolonged."—So wrote Shakespeare nearly three hundred years ago. It is so to-day. Medicine will prolong life, but be sure of the qualities of the medicine. Life is prolonged by keeping the body free from disease. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil used internally will cure coughs and colds, eradicate asthma, overcome croup and give strength to the respiratory organs. Give it a trial.

The Regina school board has decided to award scholarships for 1906-07 to the scholars who passed first from standards V, VI and VII at the recent departmental examinations.

St. Isadore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1904.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

IT FREEZES OVER.

An article about Hell, Norway, has appeared in the Daily Press. The chief attraction of the place seems to be that it freezes over annually, but, at any rate, a Buffalo man, according to the Buffalo Commercial, thought of it as a possible summer resort, and sought for it in the gazetteer. Hell, Norway, was missing, but he found instead this gem of encyclopaedic literature, whether intentional or not he knows not:—"Hell's Skerries, a cluster of the Hebridean Isles, about ten miles west of Rum. The current which runs between them is extremely rapid.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it and be convinced.

Another Matter.

At the end of a day's journey a traveler in the far west stopped for the night at a small farm. As he sat on the doorstep with his host a troop of children began playing about them.

"These children all yours?" inquired the traveler.

"Yes."

"How many?"

"Let's see," and the farmer hesitatingly began counting them up on his fingers.

Just then a flock of sheep came into view.

"Yours?" asked the traveler.

"Yes."

"How many?"

"Five hundred and sixty-three," was the instant response.—Cassell's Journal.

ANOTHER ONE.

"It's awful for a young man to lose a good opportunity."

"Yes, because he doesn't do anything all the rest of his life but lose time talking about it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

SOUPS AND BROTHS.

They Are Stimulating, but Have Little Nutritive Value.

Soups and broths made of the meat pieces alone and without the addition of meat substance, eggs, vegetables or cereals have little nutritive value, although they do possess stimulating properties.

A dog would starve to death in ten days if fed upon beef broth pure and simple.

Soup interferes with digestion whenever a full meal is eaten. I consider it as being entirely superfluous and advise its discontinuance in a substantial dinner menu.

Soup, being practically all water, plays an important part in conjunction with the large quantities of other liquids injected during mealtime in delaying and interfering with digestion and laying a foundation for stomach trouble. Through it and the other liquids used the stomach is not only overfilled and unnecessarily burdened, but the gastric secretions are so weakened by dilution that they can act but slowly upon the food mass. Here again we have the food remaining in the stomach for too long a period, and there is likely to be produced all of the symptoms and signs of an intoxication due to the absorption into the system of the products of decomposed foods.

Soup eaten by itself or with a light meal, as a rule, does not act harmfully. —What to Eat.

Stable Manure For Potatoes.

Too much has been said by some people against the use of manure in potato growing, says Alva Agee in National Stockman. There must be plenty of plant food to get a big yield, and it is a good deal better to get it in fresh manure than not to get it at all. Stable manure gives results in the potato field out of proportion to the amount of the fertilizing elements that it contains. It helps the physical condition of the land, and potatoes are more dependent upon having that good than are most other crops.

Boiler Explosions In England.

During the twelve months ended June 30, 1906, there were fourteen persons killed and forty injured from British steam plant accidents, smaller returns than for any year since the boiler explosions act of 1892 was passed, the average for the past twenty-two years being twenty-eight persons killed and sixty injured.

On the other hand, the Locomotive published at Hartford, Conn., gives 383 persons as killed and 585 injured in the United States. The number of steam boilers in America does not exceed by 50 per cent. those in Great Britain; hence the total number killed in the States should not exceed forty per annum, whereas the actual death roll is nearly ten times this amount.

Heavy fines are imposed in Great Britain on factory owners, engineers, engine builders and others to whom any blame attaches for explosions.—From a report by U. S. Consul Marshal Halstead.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

She Tells How Dr. William's Pink Pills Saved Her Daughter.

Anaemia is the doctor's name for bloodlessness. It is an ailment that effects almost every girl in her teens. Womanhood makes new demands upon her blood supply that she cannot meet. Month after month her strength, her very life, are being drained away. No food and no care can do her any good. No common medicine can save her. She needs new blood. New blood is the one thing—the only thing—that can make a healthy woman of her. Dr. William's Pink Pills actually make new blood. That is why they never fail to cure anaemia. That is how they save from an early grave scores of young girls whose health and strength depend upon their blood supply. Mrs. Anson Clark, Arden, Ont., says:—"Dr. William's Pink Pills have been a great blessing in my family as two of my daughters have used them with marked success. When my eldest daughter was about seventeen she began to fail in health. Her blood seemed to have turned to water. She was troubled with headaches and dizziness; the least exertion would cause her heart to palpitate violently and she could not walk up stairs without stopping to rest. She doctored for upwards of a year, and the doctor said she did not have as much blood in her body as an ordinarily healthy person would have in one arm. The doctor's treatment did not do her a particle of good. She seemed slowly fading away. Then she became afflicted with salt rheum and her hands were almost raw. About this time a neighbor advised the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills and she began taking them. After using the pills for a few weeks we could see an improvement, her appetite began to improve and a trace of color came to her cheeks. She continued taking the pills until she had used thirteen boxes when she was as well and strong as ever, every trace of both anaemia and salt rheum had disappeared and she has since enjoyed the best of health. Later on my youngest daughter aged fifteen began to lose her health, but thanks to our experience with Dr. William's Pink Pills we knew where to look for a cure and after using four boxes of pills she was all right again. I have also used the pills myself for nervous troubles with complete success.

Rich red blood is the secret of health—Dr. William's Pink Pills is the secret of rich red blood. They actually make rich red blood, that is why they cure anaemia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, nervous prostration, heart palpitation, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus Dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women and growing girls miserable. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. William's Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hot Soda Baths.

Hot soda baths are recommended by some persons for rheumatism, and the way they are taken is this: Fill the tub half full of water as hot as can be borne, add half a pound of common baking soda and immerse the body for at least twenty minutes, keeping up the temperature by the addition of hot water from time to time. Vaseline or cold cream should be rubbed into the skin after the latter has been dried in order to replace the natural oil.

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

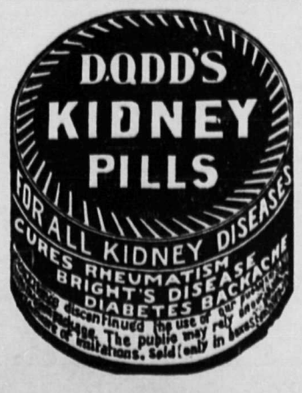
All the Russias.

Nicholas II. is neither tsar, czar nor sar of Russia, but emperor of all the Russias. To call the emperor of Russia a tzar is a misnomer. He is tzar (king) of Moscow, Poland, Astrakhan and Kazan. Until the seventeenth century Russia was the "kingdom (tzars two) of Moscow." Peter the Great assumed the title "emperor of all the Russias" (Great Russia, White Russia and Little or Red Russia).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mica.

Mica is often used in thin transparent plates for spectacles to protect the eyes instead of glass in places exposed to heat and in Russia even for windows. Combined with varnish, it is used to make a glittering coating for wall paper. It is also used in preparing a covering for roofs and as a packing and lubricator for machinery.



How Eczema Is Recognized

How it is Promptly Relieved and Thoroughly Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There are many kinds of eczema, but all have such symptoms as redness of the skin, with a yellow tinge, heat and inflammation, swelling, discharge of watery matter and the formaton of a crust.

The most constant and troublesome feature is the itching and burning which varies from that which is simply annoying to that which is positively unendurable.

Then there is the tendency for eczema to become chronic and spread to other parts of the body.

Persistent treatment is always necessary, but you can depend on it that Dr. Chase's Ointment will cure you. Relief will come after the first few applications, and the healing process will be gradual and natural.

It is due to its remarkable record in the cure of eczema that Dr. Chase's Ointment has become known the world over. For every form of itching skin disease or skin irritation it is of incalculable worth.

Mrs. Joseph Brickman, Gilbert Plains, Man., writes:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment with good success. For fifteen years I was troubled with itching burning skin disease and tried many remedies all to no avail, until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This preparation gave immediate and lasting relief and I would not be without it for anything as it is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. John Cumming, Coalfields, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled for some time with disfiguring blotches on the face and though I tried many remedies both internally and externally could not get rid of them. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment and this preparation acted almost like magic in my case. After using it for some time the blotches entirely disappeared and my skin was left soft and smooth."

Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

THE KING AS A GOLFER.

His Majesty the Designer of His Own Course at Windsor—Good Judge of Playing Clubs.

The ancient game of golf has always been known as the royal game, and different Kings of England have played it in the past, and are tolerably certain to do so in the future. One of the most cherished trophies of the game, which is annually competed for by the members of the premier club—The Royal and Ancient of St. Andrews—is the King William IV. medal, and it is spoken of as a possibility that a future King, in Prince Edward, may aspire to win this prize, whose name it bears. At all events, he will probably become the temporary possessor of the Queen Adelaide medal, presented by the consort of the sovereign just mentioned, and which is formally held by the captain of the year. If he does he will only be following in the footsteps of the present King, for it may be forgotten now that His Majesty was once ually the captain of the Royal and Ancient Club, and it is probably the only case on record of such an exalted personage having been captain—as distinguished from president or patron—of any club devoted to a mere game. This was in 1863.

The fact is that young Prince Edward and Prince Albert of Wales have lately been practicing golf more than any other game, and they are said to be attaining such proficiency at it as is only to be obtained in youth, and which invariably leads to the playing of a fine game in after life. It is said that King Edward, by his advice and encouragement, is indirectly responsible for the royal children being put to the game at this early stage. "It is a magnificent game," said the King not long ago when on a certain links with a friend. "I only wish that I had been set to it properly when I was younger, then I might have played really well. I fear it is too late now, and time has become too precious." These regrets on the part of His Majesty are just those of so many other golfers whose studies of the game have been to some extent neglected in their youth. But His Majesty did play the game when young, and is still a great enthusiast at everything connected with it. As a boy he was occasionally seen with a club in hand on the famous links at Musselburgh when he was pursuing his studies at the royal high school in Edinburgh. It is said that the King used to hit a very good ball with his driver, and that he was a very accurate player on the putting greens.

His Majesty is a good judge of playing clubs, and in his time he has had several sets made to his own order and design. One of the last of these was made only three or four years ago by the famous North Berwick clubmaker and professional, Bernard Sayers, who received a special commission for the purpose.

His Majesty is familiar with several courses, and particularly with some of those on the continent. He knows the Biarritz links well, and not long since, when at Marienbad, he took part in the opening ceremony of a new golf course there. But the links to which he is most attached are those of which he was himself the architect, these being situated in the grounds at Windsor, commencing on the East Terrace and extending for two miles by Adelaide Lodge to the royal kennels. This constitutes a good nine-hole course, over which the King himself, the Prince of Wales and many other celebrated people have very frequently played. Mr. Balfour, when Prime Minister, often took his clubs with him when he went down to Windsor to play over this course.

In Queen Victoria's lifetime the ground which is now occupied by this course was used for pasture only, but the King felt the necessity of having a good private course of his own for the use of his family and guests, and a very well-known amateur golfer, Mr. Mure Fergusson, was invited to lay out these nine holes. They were, however, rather neglected until the early part of last year, when the King took them very seriously in hand, made a close inspection of the course and ordered the rough grass to be cut from the "fairway." Then, under the King's own personal direction, several fresh bunkers were cut and dug out. His Majesty having come to the conclusion that the golf on this course of his was rather too tame, and that in the interests of his guests he should have more traps made to catch badly-played balls. These bunkers, which were placed exactly where the King ordered them to be, were also made according to the pattern that His Majesty suggested, this being a rather novel one. A man has to play very fine golf to "hole out" at all these nine holes on the King's course in thirty-eight strokes.

The Little Toe to Go.

A comparative anatomist says that the little toe has got to go; that it is a useless appendage, already showing signs of degeneration or withering away. It is proved that the horse, in the course of several centuries, has dropped four toes and now travels on one, and some think that man's pedal extremities are bound to follow a similar line of evolution. In the horse it is the middle digit which has survived as the fittest. In man it will be the first or great toe.

THE COMMONS RULES.

Members of Parliament to Have Wednesday Evenings Off—Provisions to Restrict Frivolous Discussion.

The revised rules of the House contain very few important changes from the old rules. Only 25 out of 128 sections contain material alterations. The greater number are of a technical nature, and are not of general public interest.

Those of public importance are as follows: On Wednesdays the House will meet at 1 o'clock and adjourn at 6, leaving the evening free. It is provided by a new rule that returns to orders not brought down in one session shall be brought down during the ensuing session, without renewal of the order.

The English rule as to motions to adjourn, made for the purpose of debating matters of urgent public importance, will be adopted. This provides that the member desiring to bring forward such matter, must obtain the approval of at least twenty members to enable him to do so. If, however, he only obtains the support of five members to that end, the Speaker puts the question to vote, and the majority decide whether he shall be allowed to continue or not. The rule is also guarded with other restrictions taken from the practice of the British House of Commons.

Private bills legislation has also received considerable attention, important changes having been made pertaining to fees and charges, and also to periods for the presentation of petitions and bills and publication of notices. The time for presenting petitions for private bills has been extended from three weeks to six weeks, and for the introduction of bills from 4 to 8 weeks. The usual fee of $200 on bills is retained, but additional charges are made for non-presentation within the times fixed. There is also an additional charge made where the rules of the House have to be suspended for the benefit of a bill. Additional charges are also made proportionate to the capital stock or for increased borrowing powers of companies.

Suburbanite (to visitor)—Oh, how are you? Come right in! Don't mind the dog. Visitor—But won't he bite? Suburbanite—That's just what I want to see. I only bought that watchdog this morning.

Nothing In It.

First Burglar—Did Bill git much out uv dat last burglary? Second Burglar—No; he got so little dat his lawyer advised him ter plead guilty.

"Culture," said a college president, "is what remains when what you learned in college has been forgotten."

A Beef Test.

To test beef press it down with the thumb. If it rises quickly the meat is good. It should be fine grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean, white looking fat. The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat on it.

Thanksgiving Proclamations.

The first proclamation of Thanksgiving day that remains in printed form is that issued by Francis Bernard, governor in chief of the province of Massachusetts Bay. This document was read at the council chamber in Boston on Nov. 4. 1767

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Fold of a Green Rider.

In connection with the annual point to point steeplechases of a certain hunt a rather good story is told:

In the principal event a nasty spill occurred, as the result of which the young son of a sporting farmer had his leg broken.

This apparently did not trouble him so much as did the indifference of the horse's owner — a wealthy woman in the locality—who did not even ask if the young fellow was hurt.

"Oh, well," the victim casually remarked a day or two later, "I suppose it shows her bringing up!"

This speech, being reported to the owner of the horse, brought her down to the farm in a towering passion.

"How dare you make such a remark?" she stormed. "I'm a well bred woman, and I will not be publicly insulted by a low born fellow with one leg in the grave!"

The invalid shifted his pipe to the other side of his mouth and, regarding his visitor grimly, made reply:

"So thou'rt a well bred 'un, art ta! So wor the 'oss I rode. An' thou'rt like 'im in another way—thou'rt nobbut half trained!"

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

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

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after the publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to make application to the 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 District.

No. 1 Timber claim.

Commencing at a post planted about 2000 feet South of the South fork of the Lardeau creek and about half way between seven and eight mile and marked J. W. Livingston's N. E. corner post, thence west 160 chains thence South 40 chains thence east 160 chains thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located Oct. 1st 1906.

J. W. Livingston locator.

No. 2 Timber claim.

Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the south fork of Lardeau creek and about one quarter of a mile above five mile mill and marked J. W. Livingston's N. W. corner post thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains thence north 80 chains thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located Oct. 1st 1906.

J. W. Livingston locator.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after the first publication of this notice in the B. C. Gazette; 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 West Kootenay District.

Timber claim No.1.

Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the south fork of Lardeau creek about half a mile west of ten mile house, marked B. J. Cummins' 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 Sept. 29th 1906.

B. J. Cummins locator.

Timber claim No. 2.

Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the south fork of Lardeau creek about half a mile West of Ten mile house marked B. J. Cummins' S. E. corner post thence 80 chains north thence 80 chains west thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 29th.

B. J. Cummins locator.

Timber claim No. 1.

Commencing at a post planted on the North side of South Fork of Lardeau creek about 1½ miles east of 10 mile house marked B. J. Cummins' N. W. corner post thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains east thence 80 chains north thence 80 chains west to point of commencement

Located Sept. 29th 1906.

B. J. Cummins locator.

Timber claim No. 2

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of south Fork of Lardeau creek about 1½ miles east of ten mile house marked B. J. Cummins' S. W. corner post thence 80 east thence 80 chains north thence 80 chains west thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 29 h 1906

B. J. Cummins locator.

Timber claim No 3.

Commencing at a post planted on north sideof south fork of Lardeau creek about 1½ miles east of 10 mile house marked B. J. Cummins' S. E. corner post thence 80 chains north thence 80 chains west thence 80 chains south thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Located Sept 29th 1906

B. J. Cummins locator.

Timber claim No. 4.

Commencing at a post planted on north side of south fork of Lardeau creek about 1½ miles east of 10 mile house marked B. J. Cummins, 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 Sept. 29 1906

B. J. Cummins locator.

Ferguson Freighting and Packing Outfit.

Contracts taken at prices for packing of Mining supplies, etc. to any part of this district.
Careful packing attended, and any work undertaken guaranteed satisfactory.

S. DANEY, Prop. Ferguson.

Legal Notices.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after the publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, 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 West Kootenay District.

Commencing at a post marked E. R. Williams S. W. corner post about 500 feet south of Malcolm Bevens S. E. corner post, thence north 80 chains thence east 80 thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 23rd of Aug. 1906.

Ed. Hillman.

E. R. VIPOND
Trout Lake Livery
Freighting
Packing
Rawhiding
A SPECIALTY.
Stables at Trout Lake.

LAKEVIEW HOTEL
TROUT LAKE B.C.
Bar well Supplied with Liquors & Cigars
Large Comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine and Attendance.
ROBT. MADDEN - - - Prop.

Trout Lake City Transfer and Stage Line.
Ferguson — Trout Lake — AND — Beaton
Daily Stage will leave Ferguson 7 a.m. Trout Lake at 8
WOOD YARD in connection.
A. M. Craig Wm. Crawford

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By using Water supplied by the Company you are assured of absolute purity. Government Analysis to back up statements.
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TUSCAN LODGE, No. 39. A.F. & A.M. 3rd Thursday each month.
Sojourning Brethren cordially invited.
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Regular meetings held in Oddfellow's Hall every Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers cordially welcome.
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Rates from $1 day upwards.
We strive to please our patrons.
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Solicitors for Imperial Bank of Canada.

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VISITORS arriving at Beaton (the threshold of the Lardeau) via Arrowhead, will find this Hotel to be fully equipped for high-class trade. Excellent accommodation. A well appointed and spacious dining hall. The best of Wines, Spirits and Cigars. Personal supervision is given to the requirements of patrons. Visitors to the Lardeau can rely on comfort at this hotel.
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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 the found on the hills. Its climate is superb, there being no great extremes, it being mild in winter and cool in summer. It can boast of some of the finest hotels and residences in British Columbia. Its streets are well laid out and graded. There are two excellent general stores, and a glance at the advertisements in this journal will show that all trades are fairly well represented. Write with confidence to Agents.

H. McPherson
Agent
Trout Lake, B.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. L. COPP, locator.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 2⅔ 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. . Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 5½ miles from its mouth, marked C. L. Copp's southwest corner post, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. Copp, locator.

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

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

Located June 21st, 1906.

L. C. Copp, locator.