Legislative Assembly
AUG 27 1906
VICTORIA, B. C.

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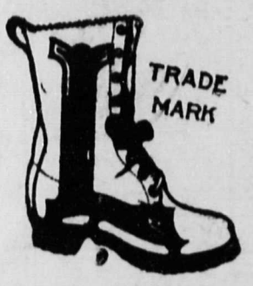
VOL. 2 — TROUT LAKE CITY, B. C., Aug. 23, 1906 — No. 43.



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Box 75. - Nelson, B.C.

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

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

Located June 26th, 1906.

O. W Abrahamson, locator.

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

Located June 26th, 1906.

O. W. Abrahamson, locator.

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

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Lardeau river, about one mile from Gerrard, marked C. L. Copp's north west corner post, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located July 16th, 1906.

C. L. COPP, Locator

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

FRANK L. PADDON.

July 18th, 1906.

Let us figure On Your JOB PRINTING

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

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

Located June 11th, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

Located June 9th, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

Located June 9, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator

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

Located June 9, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

Located June 9, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

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

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

Located June 20, 1906

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. COPP, locator.

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

Located June 20th, 1906.

C. L. Copp, locator.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Tenderfoot creek, about 6½ miles from its mouth, marked C L Copp's southwest corner post, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located June 20, 1906.

C. L. Copp, locator.

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

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

Located June 21st, 1906.

L. C. Copp, locator.

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

Dated 28th June, 1906.

July 5-06. RHODA HODGE.

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

Stock, Share and Financial Broker

Real Estate 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 to.

ORE FOUND

ON THE ROSS AND YUILL CLAIMS, BELOW SILVER CUP

WORK OF YEARS REWARDED AT LAST.

A strike was made on the Yuill mineral claim last week, which does more to prove the value of the Trout Lake division than probably any other made for years.

The Yuill claim is one of a group of four owned by Hugh Ross and George Yuill, and has been staked since 1891. The owners have always been firm in their belief that the Silver Cup ledge went through their property but owing to the heavy wash running between twenty and thirty feet it was a big undertaking to locate it. Having confidence in their judgment they stuck at it year in and year out and this weeks work demonstrated that their stick-to it policy won out.

The strike made is about 2,000 feet below the Silver Cup and its importance lies in the fact that it demonstrates the continuity of the lead and also the fact that the ore goes down. It also demonstrates the immense value it the ore deposits in the Silver Cup at depth. Where uncovered the ledge is two feet wide and carries considerable shipping ore.

The wall, formation and ore is exactly similar to the Cup so thut there can be no doubt as to it being the same ledge

Hugh Ross who has had charge of the work will continue and during the open weather uncover as much as possible of the ledge.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FLOWERS FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Kootenay Lake FRUIT FAIR AT KASLO, B. C. SEPT. 14th 1906

SPECIAL CONTESTS AND AMUSEMENTS IN THE FAIR GROUNDS.

SBECIAL RATE ON ALL BOATS AND RAILWAYS.

Theo. F. Adams- Pres. J. W. Cockle, Sect.

Entries Close Sept. 11

Purchasing Silver

For the first time in thirteen years, the United States Government announced its purpose to purchase silver for coinage purposes.

Tenders are invited at the office of the Director of the Mint for delivery at the Philadelphia, New Orleans or Denver mints, settlement to be on the New York basis of bullion gauranteed, 999 fine. The treasury reserves the right to reject all tenders or accebt such part of any tender as may suit its convenience.

It is understood that anticipating that its reappearance as a purchaser might temporarily disturb the market unduly, the treasury has obtained considerable amounts for future delivery, so that it is in a position to drop out of the market for several months if desirable. The average requirments of the treasury throughout the year probably will not exceed 100,000 ounces per week, and it will be the policy of the department, while keeping a reasonable amount in hand, so to distribute its purchases throughout the year that its demand will be uniform and not an element of uncertainty in the market.

From the resumption of specie payments in 1879 down to 1900 the constant increase in the stock of subsidiary coin was supplied by the re-coinage of old and uncurrent subsidnary coins which accumulated in the treasury under the resumption act. In 1900, as this stock was running low, authority was granted in the Monetary Act of March 14 to the Secretary of the Treasury to divert bullion, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for the coinage of silver dollars to the coinage of subsidiary pieces. Under this authority, about $33,000,000 has been coined since 1900. The stock of bullion in the treasury was exhausted more than a year ago, and since then no bullion has been available for subsidiary use.

The stock in the treasury had become so low that it was apparent, according to the department, that the demands of constantly enlarging trade could not be met without additional coinage. The Secretary of the Treasury was in doubt whether existing statutes authorized him to buy bullion for this purpose, and moreover was of the opinion that it would be a better policy to meet the future demands for subsidiary coin by the recoinage of silver dollars in the treasury, and so recomended to Congress. Congress, however having failed to act upon his recommendation, Secratary Shaw requested an opinion from the Attorney-General as to his authority to purchase bullion for this purpose under existing law, and recieved a favorable reply, based on section 3526 of the revised statutes.

LABOR DAY

SPORTS ARRANGED AND $400 PRIZE MONEY SUBSCRIBED.

GRAND BALL AT NIGHT

Labor Day sports committee held a meeting last night to arrange a program of sports, but owing to a visit of the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works it could not be completed.

The finance commitee reborted that close to $400.00 had been collected and that the prize list couce be arranged on that basis.

The committee in charge of the sports agreed to have the full list in the hands of the printer by Friday morning so that dodgers could be sent out to the different points. They intimated that one of the principal features, in fact two, would be a drilling contest for the miners, and log rolling and chopping for the timber men. It was also decided to close the day with a Grand Ball.

HON. BOB, VISITS

Honorable R. F. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works arrived at Trout Lake Wednesday night. The Honorable gentleman has been to Nelson where arrangments have been made for the erection of a court house which will fill all requirements and be a credit to the Province. On his way up he stopped off at Kaslo to renew old friendships and do a little departmental business. At Trout Lake he went into several matters requiring attention. He gave assurance that the projected trail up the Great Northern hill by way of Ferguson would be authorized, and in fact gave instructions to Trail Sup't. McPherson to go ahead with the work. Speaking generally Mr. Green expressed himself as being highly pleased with the condition of affairs throughout the Province both from financial as well as industrial standpoints. More and more every day British Columbia was becoming the lode star which was attracting the attention of foreign capital.

We take pleasure in announcing the marriage of Miss Clark, a well known lady of Camborne, and Mr. John Pullman, the successful fruit grower, residing near Trout Lake. The happy event is to take place at the residence of Miss Clark in about two weeks. Their friends, who are legion, wish them all the good luck and happiness it is possible to attain.

We understand the organization of the company which has bonded the Broadview has been completed and all arangments made for the opening up work by the first of September.

Labor Day Sports

In TROUT LAKE CITY

$400

IN PRIZES,

Log Rolling Horse Racing

GRAND BALL

Caledonia Sports Drilling Contest

For further particulars see future announcements.

LOCAL MINING.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO THOSE WATCHING TROUT LAKE MINING DIVISION.

Martin Nelson and P. A. Lindgren have completed the assessment on the Bonanza with good results. The ore showing is 15 inches solid ore in the main tunnel. Assays have not been made to know yet what this ore runs but it is the same grade as the Silver Cup and is the same formation. The main tunnel is in 160 feet and has a depth at the face of 140 feet. About a carload of ore has been taken out, The great need of this property is a trail to Gerrard which would allow the handling of its product much cheaper than by the trail over the summit. This we believe will be built, if not this season, early next spring.

Percy McGeorge, M. E. who has been making a thorough examination of the Lucky Boy property on behalf of the eastern owners during the past two weeks, was interviewed by a "Review" representative to-day. Mr McGeorge stated that he was very well pleased with the property and had reccomended a plan of development. Before proceeding however with any extensive work the ground will require some further exploration.

Speaking of the district as a whole, he was sorry to see so little development work done in a country which had such magnificent showings. He expressed himself as being satisfied that with systematic work the country would in a short time be able to enlist the capital it must have to become a producing district.

The great need however was the opening up of some of the large deposits of low grade ore which would necessitate and be the means of bringing cheaper transportation and treatment in the way tramways and reduction works.

A nice strike of ore was made during the week on the Alpine fraction which is owned by the I. X. L. Mining Company.

Matters are beginning to work smoothly at the Big tunnel and the contractors are shoving the work on in good shape.

Jack Stauber returned Monday night from a prospecting trip along the Lardeau river below Gerard. He staked a claim about a mile from the foot of the Lake with some good ore showing

The Silver Cup people have been picking up all the available miners around Trout Lake this week.

The rich find of quartz on Scott creek, which was made by Stanley Memhinnick two weeks ago is turning out even better than was anticipated. He has stripped the lead for about 100 feet and free gold is visiple for that distance. A large specimen of the quartz weighing about 125 lbs. has been brought to town, and gold lies in streaks all over its surface, The specimen is undoubtedly the best yet secured in this camp and is attracting considerable attention. it has been placed on exhibition in the Hotel Criterion. The find has stimulated prospecting in the Scott creek region, several of the old-timers of the camp having gone there in search of the precious metal. It is likely that further rich discoveries will be made either in the Scott creek district or in the Isaac creek section which is on the other side of the divide.

Mrs. Jowett has a crew of men doing some development on the U and I, and Arulu on eight mile summit. Will give a full report of work on their return to town.

Leckie Booos

are manufactured for men who require boots for service and rough and-tumble boys whose parents find it almost impossible to keep their feet covered. They are all No. 1 leather, honestly made, and will give infinite satisfaction. Thousands who have worn them say that they are almost ironclad.

Ask your dealer to show them to you. If he should not have, them send his name to

The J. Leckie Co. Ltd.
MANUFACTURERS OF
"Leckie Boots"
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Local and General.

Miss Isobel Henderson of Grand Forks, who recently had charge of the school at Ferguson, is visiting Mrs. S Shannon.

Oscar White, manager of the Slocan Star mine at Sandon, was a visitor during the week.

Judge Miller came up from Nelson last Friday to look after his business interests here. Judge has entirely recovered from the attack of typhoid which laid him low lsst spring and is now busily engaged in pushing the interests of Trout Lake distict on the outside.

J. J. Langstaff formerly of the Trout Lake Topic is now in charge of the Ashcroft Journal, We wish Jack all success in his new venture.

School opens next Monday morning. It is hoped that a full attendance will be in evidence at the opening.

Mrs. Haner and Charlie came up from Lumberopolis on Monday night to visit old friends.

The Record office grounds are being improved by having a fence put up. We would suggest the same proceedure with the school house grounds.

The Ferguson road has been vastly improved this season by road sup't. McPherson. In many places the grades have been lowered also new bridges put in. It is now a pleasurs to take a drive to thepay roll center.

A. G. Fraser had some apples sent in from Beaton which for size and flavor beats anything we have tasted since we left our neighbors orchards in old Ontario.

Excavating is in progress at the Eva mill for the foundation of the compressor that is to be installed, and timbers are being taken out for the same. The compressor is of the direct-connected type, driven by a 13-foot water wheel which will be capable of working up to 350 horse power with the head of water available. The compressor when complete will be of 15 drill capacity, but only one side of the machine will be installed at this time, the balance will be added as soon as the mine is in shape to keep the full complement of drills at work. The compressor is to be shipped this month and will be rushed through so that it may be set up before the snow falls.

Mr Beatty of Vancouver is looking over properties in which he is interested in up Gainer Creek.

AFRICA'S BLACK PERIL

REPORTED DEATH OF BAMBAATA MAY HAVE GOOD INFLUENCE.

Rider Haggard's Prediction of When the Final Clash Between the Zulus and the Natal Colonists Will Come —The Danger of the Race Struggle —The Blacks Are Consolidating— Indirect Influence of the White Man.

In the interest of peace it is to be hoped that the reported death of Bambaata, the Zulu outlaw chief, is true, says a writer in The Mail and Empire. The revolt in Natal is likely to be suppressed unless some ferocious Elisha is found to don the red mantle of rebellion. Ever since it was realized that serious fighting was to be done, the successes of the British troops have been unbroken. Time after time the Zulus have been defeated and driven out. It now appears that in the last battle the chief received wounds that have proved fatal.

Rider Haggard's Prediction.

But those who know the South African peoples best are most pessimistic concerning the black peril. They are firm in the belief that sooner or later there will be a great war in South Africa. In his book, "Cetewayo and His White Neighbors," Rider Haggard wrote these words:

"It is obvious that, sooner or later, these two races (i.e., the Natal colonists and the Zulus) must come into contact, the question being how long the present calm will last. To this question I venture to suggest an answer—I believe a right one. It will last until the native gets so cramped for room that he has no place left to settle on except the white man's land."

The Danger of a Race Struggle.

This opinion was given 20 years ago, and, in an interview since the present revolt broke out, he says: "To-day the state of affairs which I foresaw seems to be at hand, and the solution of the problem is one that must cause anxiety not only to Natal and South Africa, but to the Imperial power, whose forces may be called upon to determine what might become a very dreadful war. If once their blood is up, the Zulus, whether of Natal or of Zululand, are not a foe whom it is possible to despise. Moreover, once begun, such a struggle would very possibly become a race struggle, and blaze across South Africa like a grass fire over its veldt and hills."

The Blacks Consolidating.

Another authority who believes a great struggle to be impending declares that hitherto the greatest safeguard of the whites has been the innate and implacable jealousy and hatred of the various tribes, which have made a serious combination impossible. Of late, however, the blacks have come to understand each other better by working side by side on the railways and mines. The spirit of conciliation and consolidation has been zealously preached by the missionaries, apparently blind to the danger of their doctrines when held by the narrow minds of their disciples. Some missionaries have done ineffable mischief in promoting the doctrine of "Africa for Africans." Taking advantage of their religious calling, which renders them practically immune from interference by the authorities, they have introduced a political aspect into their movement, and have frequently fired the ambitious yearnings of the untutored savage by telling him that beyond the great waters, where they came from, is a country where all men, white or black, possess equal privileges.

Germany's Black War.

The writer who takes this view continues:

"Unrest has been increased by the pathetically futile efforts of the German Government to put down the Herero rebellion in German Southwest Africa. There for two and a half years a small and insignificant tribe of Hottentots and Hereros, poorly armed, and looked upon with contempt by the Bantu tribes, have successfully defied the Kaiser's mailed fist and fought an astonishingly successful campaign, in which reverses to the German troops have occurred with a monotonous regularity. After the expenditure of $150,000,000, the sacrifice of 7,000 lives, and the constant arrival of reinforcements to augment the already large army in the field, the end is yet as far from sight as it was two years ago. The Herero, fighting with a chivalry totally unexpected, is far from being discouraged, and quite recently their chief, Marengo, sent a message to 'the mighty general of the great Emperor,' in reply to a demand to surrender, saying that the war had just begun, and that he had better take the German troops home if he did not wish them hurt."

Basutos and Zulus.

If the despised Hottentot jackals can thus defy the most highly-trained soldiers of Europe, what would be the effect of a combination of forces between the unconquered Basutos and the Zulu lions? It is not comforting to the whites to contemplate Letsea, the Basuto chief, and Dinizulu, head of the Zulus, in friendly communication. The colonials now freely blame the British Government for having let the latter return to South Africa from St. Helena, whence he had been banished as a disturber. Mistaken philanthropists in England persuaded the Government to restore the king to his people, and, though he has taken no part in the present trouble, it is felt that he means no good. By some it is suggested that Dinizulu has secretly encouraged Bambaata with a view of testing the strength of the English.

Seven Campaigns In a Generation.

Rider Haggard is of opinion that at bottom the natives like and respect the English, but hate and fear the Boer, who deals with them savagely after their savage nature. Notwithstanding the supposed liking, it must be remembered that in less than 30 years the British have fought seven important campaigns against the blacks, not including the Bambaata and many smaller risings. The situation is one of gravity, irrespective of the fate of Bambaata. To the whites, as to the lion tamer, there is always danger.

Unnecessary.

The suburban husband had shut the fox terrier inside the gate with care and started down the street with a last wave of his brand new panama for little wifey standing in the doorway, when he just happened to think—

"By the way, dear," he called, "if by any misfortune I can't get home to dinner I'll send out a note by the messenger and"—

"It's quite unnecessary, dearest," wifey answered sweetly. "I've already found that note in your coat pocket."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LIFE ON EASY STREET.

It Is an Ideal Place and Worth Striving For.

There are more strong limbed, clear headed, brave hearted people living on Easy street than anywhere else in this broad land, and their prime condition is the natural consequence of living there, for, although you may not have thought of it, there is a close relationship existing between good health and the consciousness of getting on well in life. You can see this for yourself if you will note how a strong man droops, like a frost nipped flower, who by some mistake loses his position, his possessions or the esteem of his fellows, one or all. Shylock made a hard bargain with a borrower, and in his effort to foreclose the bond lost his cash and won the contempt and scorn of all men. Mental disturbance followed, including physical ill being, and, staggering away from the judge's bench and clutching at the air, he cried, "I am not well!" But you need not go back so far to get an illustration.

And on the other hand you can see by observing for yourself how the gain, or even the anticipated gain, of a home on Easy street will make a sick man well, quicken dying hopes into life and change the water of sorrow into the wine of joy. Recent literature has reminded us how a happy turn in the tide of the affairs of Josiah Wedgwood, afterward to become the world's great pioneer pottery artist and inventor, raised him from an invalid's couch and started him upon the road to affluence and distinction among England's industrial princes. Similarly Mary Wollstonecraft, afterward the mother of the poet Shelley's wife, ill from neglect and discouraged by hardships, was, by the success of her modest ventures in literature, heartened to undertake her great life work, which soon yielded her a handsome royalty.

Read the story of Angelina, who lives on East street and has no desire to move and lose her clear headedness and her health. She was engaged to be married to Allan. He was a clerk receiving $12 per week, and she earned $85 a month teaching school. After a few years Angelina explained her continued spinsterhood by saying that she had given Allan time to develop into a larger money getter, and he had not done it, so she decided against the advisability of exchanging an $85 a month position for a $50 a month husband. It is quite true that when poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window, but it is not because the Angelinas are without sentiment. It is because love cannot feed on incompetency and thrives best on Easy street.

So the importance of everything that will aid any one to get on in the world is established on a sure foundation—the testimony of facts. We do not exalt mere money getting above those qualities of head and heart which make life worth living, but rather emphasize the honorable getting of it as a conserver of them. And hence the wisdom of living on Easy street.

The Orchid Family.

There seems to be a general misconception as to just what an orchid is. Many call any plant which grows on a tree or has some peculiar feature an orchid. This mistake is frequently made with the pitcher plants and the "tail flowers." The uniting in one organ, called the column, of the stamens and pistils serves to distinguish the orchid family from all related ones. The orchid family embraces 6,000 or 7,000 species, of which comparatively few are found in the warm temperate and almost none in the cold temperate zones. They are mostly distributed in the tropical regions, in hot, humid places. Orchids, however, do not invariably prefer humid conditions. Nearly all tropical orchids grow on trees, but in temperate regions they grow in earth.—Youth's Companion.

Lost Boy Like Lost Umbrella.

The tourist stopped at the little cabin where an old colored mammy was bending over a big tub.

"Good morning, mammy," greeted the tourist.

"Mawnin', sah," responded mammy.

"Where's your son Sam?"

"Gone, sah; I dunno wheh."

"Well, he always was a bad boy, mammy."

"'Deed he was, sah. He was dess lak det ole blue embrella Ah los' in de thunderstohm. He was hahd to raise, powahful hahd to raise, an' afteh Ah did raise him he jes' jumped away fum me, an' Ah ain't seen him since."

Arithmetical.

"Yes," said the old mathematician, with a gleam in his eyes, "I've always looked at it that way. Marriage is addition, when the little ones come it's multiplication, when dissension looms up to cloud the horizon of their happiness it's division and when the final parting comes it's subtraction."

"And how about divorce?" asked the listener.

"Oh, I guess that would come under the denomination of fractions."

A Rare Article Indeed.

A little girl not long ago displayed a bit of feather—black, as it happened—to a caller at the house. This man looked impressed and inquired gravely, "What is that Nelly, an angel's wing?" The child slowly shook her head. "Oh, no," she answered at once. "Angels' feathers are white, and I think they are very scarce."

Silence.

Johnny—What's silence, Freddy? Freddy—It's what you don't hear when you listen.—Kansas City Independent.

The man who is trying to keep his head above water realizes that a floating debt is a poor life preserver.

A Kentish Garden City.

The British Garden Cities, Limited, have selected the Wigmore estate, near Chatham, to lay out as a garden city. The public buildings are to comprise a school, a library, and a village hall. Each house will have a large garden, and the city will have its public park.

Grafting Wax.

A grafting wax used at the Maine experiment station is composed of one-half pound raw linseed oil, one pound beeswax, four pounds resin. Melt together and pull like candy.

SUBJECT DISARMAMENT

LORDS DISCUSS ARMAMENT VS. ARBITRATION.

Opinions of Three British Premiers, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—Huge Sums Involved — The Proportion Between Navies Unchanged—Growth of Arbitration.

In the British House of Lords the other day there was a most important and interesting discussion on the subject of disarmament. So far as practical politics is concerned the question is one of reducing or limiting expenditure on armies and navies, and has traditional charms for a Liberal Government. The launching of the Dreadnought and the order of the United States Government for the construction of a still larger vessel are recent events that seem at variance with the pious aspirations in the House of Lords. Nevertheless they may well have suggested them, for they tend to show the absolute waste of much of the huge sums that are annually expended on ships and armament. A vessel that is the wonder of the world to-day may be surpassed to-morrow, and of not much more value than a last year's straw hat. Intrinsically it may be as good as ever, but in comparison with its newer rivals it makes a sorry showing.

Three Premiers' Opinions.

Lord Avebury, in raising the question, quoted the opinions of the late Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Beaconsfield. The former, in one of his last speeches, said the one hope we had of preventing the competition in armaments "from ending in a terrible effort of mutual destruction, which would be fatal to Christian civilization, is that the powers may gradually be brought to act together in a friendly spirit on all questions of difference which may arise, till at last they shall be wedded in some international constitution which shall give to the world, as a result of their great strength, a long spell of unfettered and prosperous trade and continued peace." Lord Beaconsfield, according to Sir Spencer Walpole, "saw more clearly than almost any other leading statesman that the strength of the country lay not in increased armament, but in its growing resources, and that if these resources were squandered in time of peace they would not be available in war."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said in a speech delivered last December, "that, as the policy of huge armaments feeds the belief that force is the best, if not the only, solution of international differences, it becomes one of the highest tasks of the statesman to adjust armaments to the new and happier conditions."

Huge Sums Involved.

In the course of his address Lord Avebury gave some statistics of the amounts spent on armament by the great powers. He said that in the last ten years Britain had increased national and local expenditure by about £130,000,000, population has increased 10 per cent., indebtedness 21 per cent., and national expenditure 30 per cent. Evidently, therefore, the position was most serious and the matter urgent. Ten years ago naval and military expenditure was £35,600,000; last year it was £66,270,000. It was often said that this enormous increase had been forced on us by the increases in the armaments of foreign powers. The fact was that in the last ten years Italy had increased her naval and military expenditure by £1,500,000, France by £6,000,000, and Germany by £8,700,000, as compared with our increase of £30,000,000. The time seemed very suitable for some such action as was indicated in the Prime Minister's speech. Russia required rest to recover from the ruinous losses of the last war. France was friendly; Italy, certainly, was not for war; Austria, to her honor, had long been an influence making for peace, and all the great commercial cities of Germany knew, as we did, that peace was most important for each of us. The anxiety and uncertainty created necessarily tended to paralyze industry and drive manufactures into more peaceful regions. The United States had a population of 90,000,000 and Europe a population of about 350,000,000, some four times as great, and the area was about the same. But the expenditure of Europe on armaments was over £250,000,000 and that of the United States £40,000,000, while the number of men under arms was about 4,000,000 in Europe, against 100,000 in the United States. It was obvious that European manufacturers were heavily handicapped as against those of the United States."

The Proportion Unchanged.

The last point was well taken, but Lord Avebury might well have remarked that Germany, with a terrible disability of conception, which takes three years from the life of every able-bodied man is yet forging to the front, and in many important lines is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. He went on to emphasize the weak point in the continual struggle for greater armies and more powerful vessels. The proportionate strength of navies remained about the same, whether Britain's naval power were estimated at 1,900,000 tons, France's at 780,000 tons, and Germany's at 750,000 tons, or whether all the cyphers were struck out. A portentous, even a wicked, waste was his characterization of this contest. Misery and revolutions he predicted unless something were done to limit the sums spent in armament.

The Growth of Arbitration.

The Bishop of Ripon feared that for the present disarmament was out of the question, but he dwelt upon the development of arbitration. From 1820 to 1830 only three disputes were thus settled, but from 1880 to 1890 there were 21. His hope was that the great nations might inaugurate some league of peace, but Lord Sanderson, who followed, showed that The Hague Conference of 1898 had failed to discover any formula fair to all nations. Moreover, there was no tribunal that could enforce its decisions against nations. War would be necessary to prevent war, an absurd conclusion. The world must be satisfied with slow advances. Peace was a plant that grew by decades.

At the Hague.

Lord Fitzmaurice, speaking for the Government, said it would be proper for Britain to protest in a friendly spirit against another power increasing its armament in the belief that Britain meditated some act of aggression. That the representatives of the British Government would bring the whole matter up for discussion at the next Peace Conference was a half-promise that may properly be considered of much importance.

There is small virtue in being good, because you aren't permitted to be anything else.

COW RATIONS.

Gluten and Cottonseed Meals, With Silage, Hay and Stover.

From experiment and investigation into dairy cow rations the Virginia experiment station advances the following conclusions:

The basis of the roughness in a ration for dairy cows when grass is not available should be silage. Investigations show clearly that better results will follow, however, if some dry roughness is fed along with the silage. This roughness may consist of one of three classes of foodstuffs—those rich in protein, such as the various leguminous hays provide; those high in price, like timothy hay, and those low in price but of fair feeding value, like corn stover, straw from cereals, etc.

Timothy Hay Not Essential.

Large amounts of timothy hay are ordinarily fed to dairy cows under the mistaken notion that it is a rich, nourishing roughness which cannot be replaced by corn stover, silage or other cheap byproducts grown on the farm.

These experiments indicate that corn stover can be used to replace timothy hay with excellent results and with considerable saving in the food cost of the ration. Timothy hay if grown in a rotation could be sold and add considerably to the revenue of the farm without permanently decreasing the food supply of the soil. The realization of this fact means much to dairy interests, for in many sections dairy industries are now languishing because it is believed that hay and grass are essential to the development of the dairy business. Silage, however, with shredded stover and suitable concentrates, provides a satisfactory and economical ration for dairy cows.

Rich Meal.

As cottonseed meal when pure contains a larger percentage of digestible protein than gluten meal and is much richer in fertilizing constituents and can be fed with equal satisfaction for the production of milk and butter, it should be utilized in the place of the latter in view of the results obtained from this experiment.

The results, together with other investigation made by us, lead us to believe that a fair basis of comparing the merits of two concentrates would be the relative amounts of digestible protein contained. This experiment certainly indicates that when gluten meal and cottonseed meal are fed on this basis, the results are virtually the same. Cottonseed meal when pure is the richest concentrate the farmer can purchase and as it can generally be bought at the same or lower cost than gluten meal, it is relatively the cheaper.

Wheat Bran.

Wheat bran, which is so generally utilized as the basis of a dairy ration, is an excellent foodstuff, containing only 12 per cent of protein or less than one-third the amount contained in cottonseed meal. As wheat bran costs about the same as cottonseed meal per ton, three times as much is paid in one instance for a pound of protein as in the other.

Care of the Churn.

Some dairymen put cold water into the churn after cleansing, letting it remain there. This is a bad practice, as a very unpleasant odor will be developed in a day or two, especially if the weather is warm. After scalding the churn preparatory to using it, rinse well with cold water. If this is not done the butter will probably stick to the churn and a woody flavor will be imparted to the butter.

Dairy Talk of Today

One of the dairy experts has stated his belief that if half the cows in New York state were blotted out of existence and the food now given to the total number fed to the remaining half the milk yield would not be diminished.

Soiling Crop Rotation.

In a soiling crop rotation recommended by the University of Wisconsin for that state, occurs the following:

Rape, sown May 26.
Flint corn, sown May 30.
Sorghum, sown June 1.
Evergreen sweet corn, May 31.
Rape, July 20.

The time of cutting each crop comes on in succession following the rotation.

The Individual.

A close study of individuals will be the means of increasing the profits in every herd.

Famous For Vitality.

The Holstein-Friesian cows are famous for their vitality, and they put vitality into all their products, whether it be milk or cream or cheese or meat or calves, affirms the Register of that ilk.

The Whitewash Spray.

The stable should be whitewashed about this time of the year, and it pays to rig up a spray pump to do the work with.

Growing Up With the Business.

It is absolutely necessary for a man with limited capital to breed up a pedigreed dairy herd slowly and also much safer for the man with means and little knowledge of the business. In both cases there is opportunity to become familiar with the breed and the individual characteristics. It is better to grow up in any line of animal breeding than to jump into it.—R. S. Shaw.

The Sturdy Brown Swiss.

"Big Jerseys" the Brown Swiss are sometimes called because they very much resemble the Jersey breed; only they are larger, rounder in build and very much heavier. Good results have been claimed from crossing Brown Swiss on delicate strains of milking Jerseys. The Brown Swiss is such a fat, rollicking, good natured animal that it is well calculated to offset any tendency to delicacy, and its milking qualities have surprised those who were unfamiliar with the breed.

Swine On Rape.

Usually the plan is best that turns sheep on to rape when it is well grown, says Professor Thomas Shaw. The rape provides more food when grazed down under these conditions than when grazed earlier and then again after it has grown up more or less. It is probable, however, that swine will do better on rape when turned in somewhat earlier. They prefer rape leaves green and succulent. Sheep fatten better on rape that has produced much of stem. But rape should not be grazed by any kind of stock when young or the plants may be destroyed.

AN INFLAMED TENDON
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LORD HIGH ALMONER.

Dr. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Westminster Abbey, Recently Honored by His Majesty the King.

King Edward has just conferred upon Dr. Armitage Robinson, dean of Westminster Abbey, the office of Lord High Almoner. This dignity, usually held by a bishop or archbishop, must not be confounded with that of Grand Almoner to the Crown, which, dating back to the reign of King Edward I., is a lay office, hereditary in the noble house of Beauchamp, Latimer, and Cecil, being now vested in the Marquis of Exeter, says the Marquise de Fontenoy.

The hereditary grand almoner officiates only at coronations, when he is supposed to distribute certain sums of money from an immense silver dish at the doors of the Abbey of Westminster, retaining the silver dish afterward as the fee of his office. The King's Lord High Almoner, on the other hand, invariable is an ecclesiastic, ranks as one of the great officers of the royal household, and the chief spiritual adviser of the Sovereign; distributes the latter's alms and bounty on Maundy Thursday, and possesses the queer prerogative, no longer exercised, it is true, of being allowed to seize the first dish that appears on the royal table, and to hand it out, dish and all, to any poor people whom he may happen to find at the palace gates.

This particular office came into existence in the reign of King John, that is to say, more than 700 years ago. It seems that John, who was not only a gourmet but likewise a gourmand, was wont to atone for his perpetual breaches of the rules prescribed by the church for the observance of fast days by feeding a certain number of poor people. Thus, when he ate twice on Friday, a hundred poor persons were fed at his expense with bread, meat, and ale. If he profaned the day by any other breach of ecclesiastical discipline, another hundred were added to the number, and if he offended the church by seducing any of his nobles to eat meat on Friday, a further number of poor had to be fed, the number being in proportion to the dignity of the noble. It was the Lord High Almoner who was intrusted with the duty of keeping track and providing for the execution of these queer penances of that unsavory monarch, to whom England owes the magna charta. The Lord High Almoner also assisted the Sovereign in the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve poor people on the eve of Good Friday, a ceremony last performed by King James II., since which time the feet washing has been abolished, the twelve poor people receiving, in lieu of the cleansing ministration and the monarch's kiss on their foot, a royal dole of money, presented to them by the Lord High Almoner in the chapel royal on every Maundy Thursday.

The Dean of Westminster at the present moment undoubtedly is the divine who occupies the highest place in the favor and regard of the King, who first had his attention drawn to him on the occasion of his coronation. It seems that when the time came for the crowning of King Edward, it was found that the only person who had mastered the intricate ritual and ancient traditions of the coronation service—traditions extending over a thousand years—was the Rev. Dr. Armitage Robinson, at that time a canon of Westminster Abbey and rector of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. It may be remembered that King Edward, to a great extent, himself directed what may be described as the stage management of the coronation, and this brought him into constant contact with Dr. Robinson, who never was at a loss for information, and who had every precedent at his fingers' ends. Consequently, when poor old Dean Bradley was compelled by age and infirmity to retire from the deanery of Westminster Abbey a few months later, no one was much astonished when it was conferred by the King upon Dr. Robinson, although he was but 42 years of age at the time.

Held in turn by Samuel Wilberforce, Buckland, and Stanley, the dignity of Dean of Westminster Abbey, that is, of the basilica of St. Peter, carries with it a handsome residence, a salary of $10,000 a year, exceedingly valuable fees and perquisites, and the chancellorship of the Order of the Bath, the insignia of which the dean wears round his neck. Moreover, as the abbey is a royal "peculiar" or royal chapel, its dean and chapter are exempt from all episcopal jurisdiction; independent of all ecclesiastical authority except that of the Sovereign as supreme head of the church, and, save on the occasion of a coronation, not even the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of all England, can officiate or preach there without the permission of the dean.

Dr. Robinson is unmarried. He graduated with high honors from Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1881; became four years later the dean of his college and Norrisian professor of divinity acquired during the fifteen years which he spent as such at Cambridge a European fame for his knowledge of early Christian literature, and thereby commended himself to the notice of the chancellor of the university, the late Lord Salisbury, who, when Premier, secured for him the stall of a canon of Westminster Abbey. The appearance of Dr. Robinson is characterized by great dignity, recalling the princes of the church of the sixteenth century. And yet he is a good raconteur, a great acquisition to a dinner table, and possessed of a wit which sometimes is caustic but always good-natured. He is disposed to be high church, yet has sympathies with all ecclesiastical parties, and holds aloof from politics. If King Edward lives long enough, Dr. Robinson probably will be the next Archbishop of Canterbury.

Meeting of Extremes.

The Irishman evidently had been drinking a little. He climbed into one of the two bootblack chairs in front of the corner building, and, after settling himself comfortably, glanced at his next chair neighbor. Then he laughed. His neighbor, who was a fat, pompous negro, about fifty years old, dressed in clerical garb, frowned.

"Well, Smoky," said the Irishman, ignoring the negro's look of disapproval, "this surely is a queer countree. Here I am, and there you are. It's not so long since I was a bog trotter, and I suppose you were a slave. And here we have two dago descendants of Julius Caesar shining our brogans."

THE AMERICAN PERIL:

How Older Countries View the Rise of the United States.

The American peril?

Is the great American nation one of those mighty empires which have risen in the world now and then, dwarfing all other organizations of society?

This question is of immense import to Europe. Within the last few years an enormous literature has grown up around the subject. Among modern sociologists none speaks with greater authority than Guglielmo Ferrero. Long and scientifically he has studied our country; his opinion of the present, his forecast of the future, represent the best European thought upon the destinies of the United States. To many it will seem an exaggeration of our greatness; to others it will show an undue distrust of democracy; but, in any case, it is the word of a scientific historian—of a man who is looking for the truth. Neither wealth nor science can change the laws that govern the growth of nations. For Signor Ferrero the United States stands today in the position of the Roman Empire in the days of Augustus. He pictures an America which is bound to go the Roman way, increasing in power, draining incalculable wealth from that orient which enriched Rome, forced in spite of hereditary democratic ideals to make itself strong by land and sea in order to hold its own and guard its world wide trading flag, overshadowing the huge modern world as Rome did the little civilization of the Mediterranean.

After calm reflection and in a cold, scientific way, the thinkers and statesmen of old Europe predict for the new world this visionary future, and brooding over it they seem to be in the very shadow of the peril. The practical American, as he drops from the tail end of a street car and goes about his business, may not realize that Europe sees in him the terrible fellow who is to go swaggering down the way of the world, taking the wall of every one, in the good old Roman fashion; but so it is. He is—even when he wheels the baby abroad—an eighty-millionth part of the great American peril, in which fact he may find a certain measure of satisfaction.—Vance Thompson in Munsey's.

THE MAN FISH.

A Peculiar Animal With a Sort of Human Appearance.

There used to be traditions among the sailors of mermaids at sea, half women and half fish, and there are fishes which may have given rise to the belief, from their resemblance to human beings. One of these is called the man fish.

This animal inhabits the mouths of the Amazon, Orinoco and other South American rivers. Its name (manatee) has reference to the peculiar form of its swimming paws. These are composed of soft parts and a membrane which infolds the bones of the hands and fingers. But in the manatee four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw.

The tail also is peculiar, being about one-fourth the length of the body and oval shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, attached to the body without a neck. The muzzle, in which the nostrils are placed, is large and fleshy, the upper lip cleft and bristled at the side, the lower lip much shorter and the mouth small.

When seen at a distance, with the anterior part of the body out of the water, they are sometimes taken for some creature approaching to human shape. The effect has been deepened by the thickset hairs of the muscle, giving somewhat the appearance of human hair or a beard. Thus the Spanish and the Portuguese give the manatee a name which signifies woman fish, and the Dutch call it the dudong baardmanetze or little bearded man.

Lunatics Used as Horses.

A regular slave mart still exists in many country districts of Finland. Once a year such paupers, lunatics and aged people of each parish as cannot support themselves are put up at public auction and consigned to those farmers or families who will board them at the lowest price offered by the parish authorities. The helpless creatures are made to work as much as possible by their owners, who have the right to chastise them and are generally most inhuman in their treatment. Lunatics have been used even as cart horses.

Warming Up.

A fond mother, hearing an unusual noise in the nursery overhead, hurried upstairs to find out what was the matter.

She found Johnny sitting in the middle of the floor quietly smiling.

"Oh," said he, "I've locked grandpa and Uncle Henry in the cupboard, and when they get a little angrier I am going to play Daniel in the lion's den."

Modifying the Risk.

Parson Bagster (solemnly)—Does yo', Claud Kinsabby, take dis yuh lady, Miss Gladys Poots, to be yo' lawful wedded wife, for bettah and for wuss? The Groom (uneasily and hazily)—Uh cou'se I does if I has to, sah, but ain't dar some way of takin' her kindah on an ave'age?

Unreasonable.

"My husband," said a young wife, "is a very unreasonable man!"

"In what way?" asked a friend.

"He expects me to live on nothing and save half."

Sarcastic.

Barber (pausing in the mutilation)—Will you have a close shave, sir? Victim (with a gasp)—If I get out of this chair alive, I shall certain consider it such.

Oddly Shaped Spiders.

The most peculiar spiders in the world, as well as the largest ones, inhabit the island of Sumatra. They are of all conceivable forms and colors, and some of them spin threads almost as large and strong as the grocer's twine. Some queerly shaped spiders have square bodies poised on long red legs, and others have crooked green and yellow legs which support heart shaped bodies. One of the very oddest of the lot has a body that looks like that of a young turtle, the "shell" having round knobs and pear shaped projections over it.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

is better than other Soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Follow directions.

SUNLIGHT WAY OF WASHING

FIRST.—Dip the article to be washed in a tub of **lukewarm water**, draw it out on a washboard and rub the soap **lightly** over it. Be particular not to miss soaping all over. THEN roll it in a tight roll, lay in the tub under the water, and go on the same way until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on, and are rolled up.

Then go away for thirty minutes to one hour and let the "Sunlight" Soap do its work.

NEXT.—After soaking the full time rub the clothes lightly out on a wash board, **and the dirt will drop out;** turn the garment inside out to get at the seams, **but don't use any more soap;** don't scald or boil a single piece, and **don't** wash through two suds. If the water gets too dirty, pour a little out and add fresh. **If a streak is hard to wash, rub some more soap on it, and throw the piece back into the suds for a few minutes.**

LASTLY COMES THE RINSING, which is to be done in lukewarm water, taking special care to get all the dirty suds away, then wring out and hang up to dry.

For Woolens and Flannels proceed as follows:—Shake the articles free from dust. Cut a tablet of **SUNLIGHT SOAP** into shavings, pour into a gallon of **boiling water** and whisk into a lather. When just lukewarm, work articles in the lather **without rubbing.** Squeeze out dirty **water without twisting** and rinse thoroughly in two relays of lukewarm water. Squeeze out water **without twisting** and hang in the open air.

☞ **The most delicate colors may be safely washed in the "Sunlight" way.**

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The Day.

In all chronology the day is recognized as the most obvious division of time, next to it being the interval between one new moon and its successor.

Spectacles.

When spectacles were first invented and came into use in Italy women were forbidden to wear them on the ground that, being very striking ornaments, they would contribute to female vanity.

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food and if used as a preventive fevers are avoided.

171,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley were produced in Western Canada in 1905.

Foolish to Worry.

"Oh, dear," she said after the musicale, "I'm so mortified that I don't know what to do. I can't imagine what caused my voice to break as it did. It never happened before. What must Mrs. Waddington's guests think of me? How can I ever explain it?"

"Don't mention it," her friend advised. "They were all so busy talking while you sang that probably nobody noticed it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Get Busy, Young Man.

Miss Yerner—Mr. Hussel was going to call on me this evening, but he heard you were to be here.

Mr. Sloman—Ah! Perhaps you would have found more pleasure in his visit.

Miss Yerner—Well, I don't know that his visit would mean so much pleasure, but I'm sure it would mean business.—Philadelphia Press.

Nautical Finance.

Mrs. Yacht (superciliously)—My husband has a beautiful yacht. I don't suppose your husband can afford such a luxury yet?

Mrs. Nacht—No; the best he can do is to hold the mortgage on the one your husband has.—Bohemian.

Chance For Him.

Gotrox (dolefully)—I hear you are going to marry Mr. Goodwin. Is there any truth in the report?

Miss DeSweet—I should say not—er—unless he should suddenly fall heir to a fortune and then ask me.—Chicago News.

Engagement Ring.

Jack—Yes, I had a terrible battle with Katharine's heart before she finally accepted me.

Joe—You don't say! How is she now?

Jack—Oh, she is still in the ring.—New Orleans Times-Democrat

Power of Musk.

The famous mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, is always fragrant with the odor of musk and has been so ever since it was built in the ninth century, the curious thing being that nothing is done to keep it perfumed. The solution of the seeming mystery lies in the fact that when it was built, over 1,000 years ago, the stones and bricks were fixed with mortar mixed with musk.

W N U No. 595

VAST IMPORTANCE OF CANADIAN FISHERIES

Alleged Danger of Depletion—Fisheries Extend Over an Immense Area.

Various reports have lately been in circulation as to Canadian fishermen complaining of an alleged scarcity of fish this year along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. Whereas in former years there was an abundance of white fish and perch in these rivers, fishermen are said to be now unable to meet the demand. The amount of fry necessary to meet the depletion and replenish the Great Lakes is also said to be insufficient, and it is contended that at the rate Lake Winnipeg is being depleted, in three or four years' time fish will be as scarce there as in the *Detroit* river. It is also feared by some that the future of the Frazer river canning industry in the Frazer river is being jeopardized by excessive fishing.

We cannot, however, ignore the fact that both the Dominion and provincial governments have fully recognized the advantage of artificially increasing the numbers of salmon depleted by the operations of the canneries, for which purpose they maintain well-equipped and up-to-date hatcheries under competent management.

Prof. Prince's Paper.

Prof. Prince, F.R.S.C., Dominion commissioner of fisheries, contributed a very interesting and timely article on "The Fisheries of Canada" to a recent number of the Westminster, in which he says the fact that Canada possesses the most varied fisheries in the world has long been recognized, the waters of the Dominion, both fresh and salt, having been famed for the richness of their fishery resources from the earliest times. After explaining the prolific character of the Canadian fisheries in general, the writer says that in 1866 there was one small cannery on the Fraser river; in 1883 there were 17; but in 1893 there were 44, and at the present time there are 75, over half of them on the Fraser. The professor says the enormously rich halibut banks on the British Columbia coast are to-day the most productive areas of the kind in the world, no less than 30,000 tons being captured last year. As to the rich whaling resources of Canada the richest on the globe, Prof. Prince says the immediate future will witness an expansion in our Atlantic and Pacific waters, which can hardly be imagined.

The area over which the Canadian fisheries extend is estimated at over 200,000 square miles. The Great Lakes cover an area of over 36,000 square miles, and the Hudson's bay is half as large as the Mediterranean in area, and its affluents drain an enormous basin, estimated at not less than 2,700,000 square miles. From these waters white fish, lake trout, pike, perch, black bass, sturgeon, brook trout, and other valuable food fishes are taken in quantity. The writer explains the river system, which includes, besides the St. Lawrence, draining 367,000 square miles, the Great Saskatchewan, 1,900 miles long; the Mackenzie, 2,400 miles long; the Columbia river 1,400 miles; the Fraser and Red rivers, each 650; the Yukon, Peace, Nelson, Skeena, Great Whale, St. John and numerous others abound in fish like the salmon, the striped bass, sturgeon, shad, gaspereau, smelt, etc., for which there is practically unlimited demand. The writer mentions the many important industries that largely depend upon fisheries, and says the most remarkable feature of the Canadian fisheries is not merely the vast annual yield, but the speriority of the kinds forming the major part of this yield.

After declaring that it would indeed be difficult to parallel the Fraser river with its incredible multitudes of salmon, the commissioner says that in the Lake of the Woods, and on the Great Lakes, and, above all, in the illimitable waters of Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, the sturgeon fishery has received a great impetus during the last five or six years. The writer furnishes statistics testifying to the vast wealth provided by the fisheries, and says Canada has vast waters and virgin fishery resources wholly within her own boundaries, and the wise conservatism of these is a task worthy of the best and most earnest efforts of her statesmen and legislators.—Commercial.

A story is told in Paris of a titled painter's pilgrimage. Ten years ago, Vicomte Jacques de Gruart laid a wager of $60,000 that he and his bride, to be married on the day of departure, could make a tour of the world, living on the earnings of the vicomte's brush. There was no stipulation as to time. The pair have just reached Paris on their return, after successfully accomplishing their undertaking and winning the bet. They have traversed Europe, America, Africa and Australia, living on nothing but the meagre profits of the vicomte's brush.

The inspector in the English school asked the boys of the school he was examining:

"Can you take your warm overcoat off?"

"Yes, sir," was the response.

"Can the bear take his warm overcoat off?"

"No, sir."

"Why not?"

There was silence for a while, and then a little boy spoke up.

"Please, sir, because goodness only knows where the buttons are."

How Many Birthdays?

You must have had sixty at least! What? Only forty? Then it must be your gray hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops these frequent birthdays. It gives all the early, deep, rich color to gray hair, and checks falling hair. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I was greatly troubled with dandruff which produced a most disagreeable itching of the scalp. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and the dandruff soon disappeared. My hair also stopped falling out until now I have a splendid head of hair."—DAVID C. KINNE, Plainfield, Conn.

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Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Too Big for the Job.

The neighbors of an old Irishwoman were often surprised to see her carrying up two flights of stairs the "little jags" of coal that came to her back door every once in a while, knowing that she had a big healthy son living with her. One of these neighbors happened to call on her just when a half ton of the black diamonds had been delivered. Her son was esconced on an old horse hair covered sofa, a cigarette in his mouth and a sporting paper in his hands. The old lady had her hods ready to make the numerous trips necessary to bring it up to the third floor. "Why doesn't your son bring up the coal, Mrs. Hooligan?" he asked. "I just ast him that meself wan day, and he said he would do it but he was too big to be after carrying such small nods as these be. Sure and Dinny is too big for this kind of a job," and the old lady started down for her coal.

The Seddon Spirit.

An anecdote is told of Richard Seddon, the late Premier of New Zealand. He was very active in sending troops to the assistance of Great Britain in the South African War. On one occasion he was taunted by an Opposition member with his readiness to sacrifice the lives of the colony's manhood. "You are ready enough to send our sons and brothers to be shot at, but"—was the opening of a taunt by his opponent, when the Premier broke in:—"Sir, this morning I signed a commission for my own son. He will be shot at, too, and I have dared him to come back without a wound." New York Tribune.

DISEASED KIDNEYS.

Made Sound and Strong Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Two doctors told me that I was incurable, but thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I am a well woman today. This strong statement was made by Mrs. Ed. Rose, of St. Catherines, to a reporter, who hearing of her remarkable cure called to see her. "A few years ago while living in Hamilton," continued Mrs. Rose, "I was attacked with kidney trouble. The doctor lulled me into a state of false security, while the disease continued to make inroads. Finding that I was not getting better I consulted a specialist, who told me that the trouble had developed into Bright's disease and that I was incurable. I had dwindled to a mere shadow, and suffered with pain in the back, and often a difficulty in breathing. Insomnia next came to add to my tortures and I passed dreary nights, and felt that I had not long to live. In this despairing condition my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to please him I began to take them. After using several boxes I fet the pills were helping me and I continued taking them until I had used some twenty boxes, when I was again restored to perfect health, and every symptom of the trouble had disapeared. Dr. Williams Pink Pills certainly brought me back from the shadow of the grave, and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Every drop of blood in the body is filtered by the kidneys. If the blood is weak or watery the kidneys have no strength for their work and leave the blood unfiltered and foul. Then the kidneys got clogged with painful poisonous impurities, which brings aching backs and deadly Bright's disease. The only hope is to strike without delay at the root of the trouble in the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new bood. They flush the kidneys clean, heal their inflammation and give them strength for their work. Common kidney pills only touch the symptoms—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the cause. That is why they cure for good, and at the same time improve the health in every other way. But you must get the genuine pills with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "you said those losing ball players field badly."

"That's what I said."

"This sporting talk is demoralizing your grammar. You meant they felt badly."—Washington Star.

Its Power Grows with Age.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted and extending its virtues wider and wider and in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

Mr. Meanly.—It's something dreadful. My wife is always asking me for money. It's money, money, money, all the time.

Mr. Japson—Why, whatever does she do with all this money?

Mr. Meanly—Eh? Oh, I don't know. I haven't given her any yet.—Pick Me Up.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Just once, after he had been on the stand continuously for many hours, the great financier lost his temper, and retorted with an angry answer.

"I'm afraid you forget that you are a gentleman," observed counsel.

The rebuke struck home. The witness winced visibly. But he was not unwilling to justify himself.

"Where one is called on to forget so many things, all at once, one becomes confused, you know, he stammered.—Life.

The Rev. Mr. Goodman (inspecting himself in mirror)—Caroline, I don't really believe I ought to wear this wig. It looks like living a lie.

Mrs. Goodman—Bless your heart, Avery, don't let that trouble you. That wig will never fool anybody for one moment.—Chicago Tribune.

A certain farmer living near the town of Derby having got himself disliked on account of his quarrelsome habits, the other farmers decided one night to cool him down a bit.

At midnight the farmer was disturbed by a voice shouting, "Your horse is stolen!"

The irate farmer hurried on his clothes, and, hastening to the door, asked, "Which way has he gone?"

"Toward H——," replied one of the farmers.

Another offered the loan of a horse he bestrode, which offer the sleepy farmer accepted. After riding all night he found himself at daylight next morning riding his own horse.

Skin Troubles of Babyhood

And How Promptly They are Overcome by the Use of

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Chas. K. Moss, Berlin, Ont., states: "My child, six months old, was a terrible sufferer from itching sores on her body. The doctors called it salt rheum, but could not cure it. We also tried remedies recommended by the people, but they had no beneficial effect. Having read of Dr. Chase's Ointment, I decided to try it and am glad to say that it completely cured her before half the box was used."

Mr. F. Brooke, High River, Alberta, writes:—"For two years I was troubled with eruptions on the face and neck and tried various ointments and blood mixtures with no benefit. Soon after beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment the eruptions began to disappear and my face is now completely better. I have recommended this ointment to a friend who suffers from a similar complaint."

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

Big Shipment of Gold.

One of the largest shipments of gold ever seen in Victoria arrived on the R.M.S. *Aorangi from Australia* the other day in transit to San Francisco, via Vancouver. In the consignment was £300,000, representing in American coinage nearly $1,500,000. This big shipment follows one of almost equal size which came last month by another Australian steamer, bound also for the Bay City. It was explained then that the derangement of the California steamer service caused by the recent earthquake and fire was responsible for its coming this way, but the explanation now offered is that the strikes in San Francisco render it more secure for the gold to be handled by the Canadian line.

The gold on the Aorangi is manifested as being consigned to Wells Fargo & Company, Vancouver, and as shipped by the Compton D.E. National Company, of Sydney, N.S.W. No one other than the agent of the C.P.R. Company knew of its arrival on the steamer. Consequently no anxiety was felt over its safety. It was carried in quarters fitted specially for its accommodation adjoining the captain's room, and while a guard was continuously on watch there was nothing to arouse a suspicion that there was anything of more than ordinary value in the freight of the ship. At Vancouver it will be transferred from the steamer to the train and then forwartled south.

It may be of some interest to note just what a million and a half in gold is in bulk. Reference again to the manifest of the ship shows that its measurement is 60 cubic feet.

Gold is the most profitable freight a steamer can carry. It is said that the charges of the transportation of it to Vancouver will net the company upwards of two thousand dollars. For an equal amount of ordinary cargo the charges would probably not be one hundredth part of this sum. It will threfore be seen that it is well worth a steamship company's while to secure as many shipments as possible of the yellow metal.

The Aorangi lay at the outer wharf all night, sailing for Vancouver at 5 o'clock next morning.

If attacked with cholera or summer complaint of any kind send at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial and use it according to directions. It acts with wonderful rapidity in subduing that dreadful diseases that weakens the strongest man and that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholera medicine say it acts promptly and never fails to effect a thorough cure.

Automatic Sweeper.

Mistress—Why have you not swept this morning?

Servant — For hygienic reasons. Madame raises the dust sufficiently with the train of her skirt. We must give the microbes a little rest.—Paris Annales.

"Do you think that absence really makes the heart grow fonder," inquired the young man who was not a particularly welcome caller.

"I have never given the matter much consideration," was the young lady's response. "Suppose you stay away for five or six years and we'll see."—Pittsburg Post.

German Humor.

An ash tray from Germany contains this warning:—"Defilement of the room by ash of cigars is forbidden to the severest. Anyone who, notwithstanding, makes guilty of such a one will be punished irrevocably by house arrest.

Mistress—How could you be so stupid as to stand things on a freshly-painted table?

Servant—Please, ma'am, master just put something there.

Mistress (in greatest wrath)—If the master is a fool, then at least he has the right to be, but you haven't, you silly girl.—Wiener Salonwitzblatt.

It has been figured that a horse can draw on a bad earth road about four times as much as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road he can pull ten times as much, on a wood paved one, twenty-five times as much, and on steel rails, fifty-eight times as much.

The wife of a Gordon Highlander received an invitation to visit him at the barracks in Scotland, and took with her their six-year-old daughter. When they arrived the husband was on sentry duty, so could not be approached. The child eyed her daddy with a rather sorrowful but amazed expression as he passed up and down the square shouldering his rifle and wearing a kilt. She had never before seen him thus arrayed. Presently, with a solemn look on her face, the child loudly exclaimed:

"Mammy, when daddy finds the man who stole his breeks will he give me that little frock?" — Philadelphia Ledger.

"You told me he was a good ladies' horse," angrily said the man who had made the purchase.

"He was," replied the deacon. "My wife owned him, and she's one of the best women I ever knew."—Chicago Record-Herald.

How They Take It.

An Indian Territory editor says:—"It is more fun to see a man read a puff on himself in a newspaper than to see a fat man slip on a banana peel. The narrow-minded man reads it over seven or eight times, and then goes around and begs all the copies he can. The kind-hearted man goes home and read it to his wife, and then goes around to the office and pays what he owes. The successful business man who advertises regularly and makes money by it, immediately starts out to find the editor, and then the two walk silently down the street, and the business man takes sugar in his'n, and they both eat a clove or two, and life is sweeter, and peace settles down on their lives for a moment. Such is the experience of a mustard seed that falls on different ground."

A Dreadful Apparition.

The International Woman's Congress, sitting in Paris, recently witnessed a ludicrous scene. The ladies were in solemn conclave when suddenly there appeared a pair of trousers on the scene. For a moment the ladies were too perturbed to identify the spectre, but after a moment of benumbing silence the president rallied, and in an icy tone identified it as a "man." Then the apparition relieved the tension by explaining it was the mortal presence of M. Legendre, of Sens, an ardent femininest. "I stood" he said, "as femininest candidate at the last elections, and I have to-day taken eleven trains to appear among you. I am happy to enjoy this opportunity of supporting your cause." Alas for enthusiasm when it is of the male persuasion and relates to matters feminine. The president rose, and, according to the London Globe, after explaining to M. Legendre, in tones of cold, calm severity, that the taking of eleven trains at a stretch did not confer the right of entry to that assemblage, had him expelled.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

Patrickovitch Henryoffski (Russian patriot)—Give me liberty or give me death.

Czar—I will do more. You shall have them both. Colonel Shuffleoff, call in your Cossacks. Give this brother the two things he asks, beginning with the latter. — Toledo Blade.

"My husband and I had an awful quarrel yesterday."

"How sad. What was it about?"

"I found a letter in his pocket written by a woman."

"Mercy! I don't wonder you were angry."

"I should say so. It was one I'd given him to mail a week ago."—Cleveland Leader.

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

The Y's had a great time at their social Friday evening on the lawn of Miss Anna Lockwood's home. There was a big crowd, and everybody had a fine time. How marked the difference when a company of refined, sober, cultured young folks meet for a good purpose, and a company of people who think they cannot have a good time without some booze, which makes them sometimes act like beasts. We never expect to hear of any fights, cutting scrapes or murder, or no work for the police court, when the Y's meet.—The Pratt (Kan.) Union.

She—What a pity! The apartment papa has found us is on the north side.

He—When you are there with me, darling, it will be the sunny side.—Wiener Witzblatt.

W. Caryl Ely, of Buffalo, the president of the American Street Railway Association, was talking at the convention in Philadelphia about motormen's and conductors' adventures.

"A conductor came to me with a smiling face the other day," he said. "He wanted to tell me what happened on an incoming car.

"It seems that a middle aged woman and her little son, a lad of six or seven years, got on the car, and as soon as they were seated the woman took a half-dollar out of her pocket and handed it to the youngster to pay the fare with.

"The boy held the coin in his small, fat hand and examined it closely and solemnly

"The conductor appeared for the fares, and the youngster gave him the half-dollar with owlish solemnity.

"The money was pocketed and 40 cents in change was put in the small extended hand.

"As soon as he got this change the boy laughed, wriggled in his seat, and shouted gleefully:

"'Oh, ma, he's taken the bad half-dollar.'"

Mr. P. Latitude—Things are seldom what they seem.

Mr. P. Lainfact—No; for example, a cinnamon bear steak is not at all like spiced roast beef.—American Spectator.

The Wife as a Partner.

How many farmers treat the good wife as a partner? I have often thought of this as I go through the country and see the "lord and master" of the home spending his time in loafing around town and his money in smoking and drinking. He frequently puts up at the best two-dollar-a-day hotels while his wife is drudging away at home looking after the family.

She is denied many of the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the luxuries. She never attends lectures, state fairs, or farmers' institutes, for the reason, as her husband gives it, that she cannot get away. Ofttimes she would hardly know how to act if she were to go to a first-class hotel. No wonder, she has never had the opportunity.

Now this is all wrong. The wife that does her part at home has just as much right to spend some of the money that is earned as her husband. The husband who will continually leave his wife to slave at home on the farm, while he is enjoying himself away and spending alone the money that she has helped to earn is a husband only in name. To speak plainly, he is a hog. Sometimes the wife is given this usage through the thoughtlessness of her husband and not by intention.

Brother farmers, think of this matter. Are you one of this class? Are you allowing your wife as much money to use and as many privileges as you take. If not, you are making a mistake. How much good it does the housewife to take a day away occasionally and eat some meals of other cooking than her own; to meet other women and have a good visit. She will not only enjoy it, but she will be healthier, happier, and better able to take up the cares of life again. Treat her as a partner, and not as a slave, and you both will be happier.—Ex.

The Lord and 'Rastus.

At a recent dinner, which was attended by a number of clergymen, President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, told the following of Bishop Hall, of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, in response to some good-natured chaff about the liberal views of the Congregational church, and the ease with which almost anybody could join it.

He said he had heard of a negro who had many times applied for membership in St. Paul's Church at Burlington, but had not been able to satisfy the bishop that his state of mind entitled him to admission. The negro had been advised to pray that his spiritual condition might improve.

After doing so he made a new application. The bishop said to him:—

"Well, Erastus, have you prayed as I told you to?"

"Yas, indeedy, suh; I done prayed, an' I done tole de Lawd I wants to jine St. Paul's Chu'ch, an' de Lawd he say to me:

"'Good luck 'Rastus; I been tryin' to jine dat chu'ch for twenty years Mahse'f.'"—Pittsburg Post.

THEY MEAN IT.

No one should suffer a moment longer with Piles, for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case.

No matter what kind you have, Blind, Bleeding, Internal, External Itching or Suppurating, Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure you.

This statement is supported by a thousand testimonials from those who have been permanently cured.

If you are not cured get your money back. $1.00 All dealers, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 20

The Man Behind.

In almost every newspaper you pick up you are pretty sure to find a lot of gush about the man behind the counter and the man behind the gun, the man behind the buzzsaw and the man behind the sun, the man behind the times and the man behind his rents, the man behind the plowshare and the man behind the fence, the man behind the kodak and the man behind the bars, the man behind his whiskers and the man behind his fists and everything is entered on the list. But they've skipped another fellow, of whom nothing has been said—the fellow who is even or a little way ahead, who pays for what he gets, whose bills are always signed. He's a blamed sight more important than the man who is behind. All the editors and merchants and the whole commercial clan are indebted for existence to this honest fellow man. He keps us all in business, and his town is never dead, so we take off our hats to the man who is ahead.—Judge.

"Then, Maurizio, tomorrow I will come with my wife to see you both."

Delighted; but look here—tell your wife not to wear her new diamond ear rings, or my wife will at once want a pair!"

"Oh, the mischief! And my wife was only coming for the purpose of showing them off."—Diavolo Rosa.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in one.

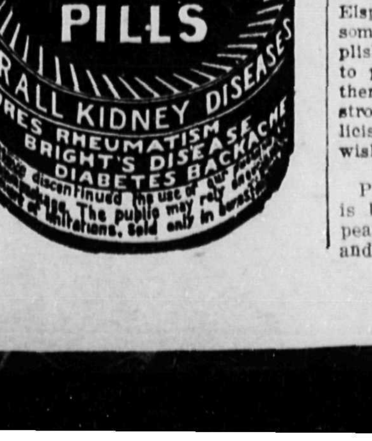
An Inapt Text.

Some years ago an Aurora preacher inaugurated the practice of having the children quote Scriptural texts as they dropped their pennies in the contribution box. On the first Sunday under the new plan a little shaver came and said: "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and in dropped his penny. "Charity shall cover a multitude of sins," and in dropped the next. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," quoted the third, and so on. Just then up walked a little fellow with the unmistakable remnants of molasses candy on his chubby face, and, as he dropped his cent, he bawled out: "A fool and his money are soon parted."—Kansas City Star.

Friend—Why, what are you doing in the kitchen? Haven't you any cook?

Housewife—Certainly, but she is in her room playing the piano.—Figaro.

The third sperm whale ever caught in British Columbia waters was taken recently on the west coast. It was a monster and forty barrels of oil were taken from the head alone, netting the whaling company $1,200. The total value of the whale being $5,000.



3 STRONG POINTS of

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Unequalled Purity---Strength---Flavor

LEAD PACKETS ONLY. AT ALL GROCERS. 40c, 50c, and 60c per lb—

Fond of Gray Hair? Good. So are we. That is, if it's grandfather or grandmother. But gray hair and only 40! Here is a fact: Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also. For the whiskers and moustache we make BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

"THE GALLEY OF LORNE."

Flag of the Campbells Once More Flutters In the Breeze on the Tower of Inverary Castle.

Greatly to the satisfaction of all good Scotchmen, the flag of the house of Campbell, known up in the north as "The Galley of Lorne," once more flutters in the breeze on the tower of Inverary Castle, showing that the strangers have departed from the ancestral abode of the Dukes of Argyll, and that the Campbells have come to their own again, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy. True, it is not the Duke of Argyll himself who is in residence there but his youngber brother, Lord George Campbell, who has taken over the lease of the place from Mr. Cresswell, its recent tenant, for the remainder of the four years that it has to run. Mr. Cresswell was only too anxious to get rid of the place. For there is an old superstition in Scotland, and especially in the County of Argyll, to the effect that the occupancy of Inverary Castle brings misfortune to any one who is not a Campbell. Certainly the experiences of the tenants of the place, since the present duke decided to let it after the death of his father, would seem to lend color to the story. For during the six years that have elapsed since then, several lessees have succeeded one another, two of them dying suddenly, while a third was overtaken by financial disaster. No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Cresswell has been glad to give up the place.

Inverary Castle as it now stands is one of the works of the famous architect Adam, who began it in the year 1744 for the third Duke of Argyll. The banks of the River Aray have, however, been the home of the chiefs of the great clan of Campbell for more than 500 years, and the ruins of the old baronial hall, built by the first Earl of Argyll, are still to be seen close to the present castle. The latter is constructed of a sort of slate colored stone in the castellated style, with round towers at the angles, and surmounted by a great square tower in the centre. The great hall of the castle, which is beneath this central tower, is filled with ancient armor and weapons, comprising 100 muskets which were used in 1745 by the Campbells, when "Prince Charlie," as pretender, had all Scotland up in arms. One side of the castle slopes down towards Loch Fyne, one of the most famous and beautiful of the lochs of the western Highlands.

The history of the Campbells is the history of Scotland. No family has borne a larger share in the trials and triumphs of that northern kingdom than the clan of which MacCallum More is the chief. It is owing to this that the name of Inverary figures so frequently both in Scottish history and Scottish literature, and it will be familiar to every reader of the novels of Walter Scott. Burns, too, has been eloquent about the castle in his poems, though in an unfriendly strain. For failing to receive proper hospitality on the part of the duke of his days, when he visited the castle, he revenged himself by the following well-known lines:

Whoe'er he be that sojourns here,
  I pity much his case,
Unless he come to wait upon
  The lord, their god, his grace.
There's naething here but Highland
    pride
  And Highland cauld and hunger;
If Providence has sent me here,
  'Twas surely in his anger.

Inasmuch as the union of the present Duke of Argyll and of Princess Louise has remained childless, the next heir to the dukedom and to the many other dignities and estates is his brother, Lord Archibald Campbell, who, being a rich man and an enthusiastic Highlander, devoted to the maintenance of all the old customs and traditions of the land of the north, may be relied upon not only to establish his headquarters at Inverary, when he succeeds to the dukedom, but likewise to revive all of its former glories and grandeur.

Lord Archibald, to whom the Scotch regiments of the British army are indebted for the retention of their distinctive kilts and tartans which the War Department was bent upon abolishing in 1881, is to-day the senior partner and most active manager of Coutts' bank, where both the King and Queen keep private accounts, and which he entered on the nomination of Lady Burdett-Coutts five and thirty years ago. Previous to that he had held a clerkship in a firm of wine merchants at Bordeaux, and had afterwards spent four years in a samilar capacity with a firm of tea brokers in Mincing lane, London.

Lord Archibald's cult for everything Scottish has led him to organize the so-called "Highland Association," which does for old Highland music much of the same work as the Eisteddfod does for the Welsh folk songs, and the movement has accomplished a great deal towards reviving the old Highland spirit by encouraging the children to sing the purely national airs to the music of the clarsach, as the ancient Highland harp is called. Lord and Lady Archibald are talented people, and the open air performances of Shakespearean plays at Coombe hill, their place at Kingston-on-Thames, were, at one time, famous.

Lord Archibald is a wonderfully clever artist with his brush, and was an intimate friend and close associate of Whistler. His only daughter, Miss Elspeth Campbell, an extremely handsome girl, possesses the queer accomplishment for a woman of being able to play the bagpipes. Her only brother, Niall Campbell, who has shown strong leanings towards Roman Catholicism, has so far shown no sign of wishing to marry

---

Placer mining in British Columbia is being revived. Old Caribou appears to be on the eve of a big rush and the days of '49 may be repeated.

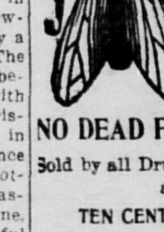
To His Pleased Customers

The wise grocer studies his customers—knows their likes and dislikes—knows that his best trade want

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

He lets them know that he has their favorite biscuits—and sees that they are not asked to buy something "just as good," which is NOT as good.

Grocers who want to please their patrons always have Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas. In their hygienic packages—air-tight and moisture-proof.



Wilson's FLY PADS

Three hundred times better than sticky paper.

NO DEAD FLIES LYING ABOUT

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM

ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

A Brave New Yorker.

A great crowd, excited equally by surprise and admiration, surrounded a young woman at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street yesterday afternoon, says the New York World. One heard such comments from the shoppers as:—

"She is a heroine."

"How brave she is."

"She dares to appear thus."

"There is no other woman like her."

Only one person, whose elbows were as sharp as her chin, sounded a discordant note. She cried, acidulously:—

"Her arms are misshapen, perhaps."

Curious ones, on the fringe of the crowd, asked each other:—

Who is she? What has she done? Why do they acclaim her?"

"Do you not see," exultantly shouted a man, who thrust himself out of the crowd—"She is the only woman in New York with nerve enough to wear long sleeves."

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed inflammation can be taken out and this hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Irving's Carefulness.

Sir Henry Irving was accustomed to visit at the home of Miss Friswell, author of "In the Sixties and Seventies," in which volume appears the following anecdote: "My mother often used to point out little details that had been overlooked. I remember one in 'The Bells,' which my mother told Mr. Irving on the first night, when he returned to our house to supper. People who have seen the play may remember that the first scene is a small inn, and that there is supposed to have been a deep fall of snow. The innkeeper, Matthias (Irving), walked in on that first night in ordinary black boots, with no snow upon them. My mother spoke of it, and afterwards Matthias wore high black boots, and stood on the mat while the snow was brushed off them. Remarks were made as to Mr. Irving's attention to the minutest details, and this was cited as an instance."

A Long Lived Wheat Stack.

There is a wheat stack in Aisby, a village in South Lincolnshire, that is making history. It has been standing in the farmyard of Mr. Philip Selby for twenty-seven years. The grain is said to be in excellent condition, and there are many stories as to why the owner has kept it intact for so many years. One is that he determined never to sell the corn for less than a certain sum, which was never offered.

THE LARDEAU MINING REVIEW.

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

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

All locals will be charged at the rate of 15 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Terms for transient and other advertising will be made known on application at office. Subscription $2 a year, in advance.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Judgments Act and Amending Acts, and
In the County Court of West Kootenay holden at Trout Lake, between Ogden Clemens, of Nakusp, B.C. plaintiff (judgment creditor), and Ernest Augustus Baker, of Arrowhead, B.C., defendant (judgment debtor).

Pursuant to the order of His Honor Judge Forin, dated 20th day of June, 1906, I will offer for sale and sell by public auction at the Court House at Trout Lake, B.C., on Friday the 24th day of August, 1906, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the interests of the above-named judgment debtor, Ernest Augustus Baker in lot number Five (5) in Block number Three (3) in the town of Arrowhead, map 631.

For further particulars apply to F. C. Elliott, of Trout Lake, B.C., solicitor for Judgment Creditor.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1906.

GEO. M. YUILL,
Deputy Sheriff of North West Kootenay.

NOTICE.

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

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

Take notice that I, Andrew Abrahamson F.M.C. No. B88,188, agent for John O. Piper, F.M.C. No. B88071, and Charles Abrahamson, F.M.C. No. B88072, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

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

NOTICE.

Greater New York Mineral Claim situated in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Lower Lardeau river, one half mile north of Tenderfoot creek.

Take Notice that I, F. C. Elliott, Free Miners' Certificate. No. B88167, acting as agent for Ludger Guere, Free Miners Certificate No. B88094, 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 such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of July., A.D. 1906.

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

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

J. FITZSIMMONS.

Dated June 20, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in West Kootenay: Commencing at a post planted half a mile above Poplar creek on north side of Lardo river, marked 'A. Gowing's S.W. corner post,' thence east 80 chains along river bank, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

June 27, 1906. A. GOWING.

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

Dated June 22nd, 1906.

PROFESSIONAL.

D. B. N. WILKIE, P.L.S.,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Mineral Claims Snrveyed and Crown Grants Obtained
Residence—Next Record Office, Trout Lake, B C

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

Accountant, - - - - Auditor.
J. C. MURRAY,
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Good, prompt service, and any work undertaken guaranteed satisfactory.

S. DANEY, Prop. Ferguson.

Legal Notices.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT.
NOTICE.

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

Where located: Head of Lake creek

Take notice that I, J. W. Chism, free miner's certificate No. 83,815, for my self and as agent for E. A. Sutherland, f.m.c. No B87966, Bruce White, f.m.c. No 77978, A. Dodds, f.m.c. No 83187, intend 60 days after date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims.

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

J. W. CHISM

Vipond's pack train.

E. R. VIPOND
Trout Lake Livery

Freighting
Packing
Rawhiding
A SPECIALTY.

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

W. BOYD -:- -:- Prop

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.

Drink
Thorpe's

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

H. McPherson
Agent
Trout Lake, B.C.

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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.