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ARROWHEAD

From our own correspondent.

Mr. Lorne Fraser was in town last Friday.

R. J. Parks returned Tuesday from *a visit to friends in Seattle.*

Mr. W. W. Fraser, Secretary-Treasurer of the Arrowhead Lumber Company, has returned to his home in Manitoba, after spending a few weeks at the mill.

Mr Traviss, of the Kootenay Engineering Works, Nelson, was in town this week.

A C.P.R. barge carrying six cars being towed to Arrowhead by the s.s. *Kootenay, sank near Halcyon.*

Our skaters are still enjoying the cold weather and moonlight evenings.

The congregation of All Saints Church are planning to celebrate St. Patrick's Day with a grand concert.

There appears to be a scarcity of dogs in Three Valley. If our neighbors *in the vicinity will only specify* the sizes, colors, ages, etc., required, we think their wants can be supplied from Arrowhead, as there is certainly no dearth of the faithful animals here.

There will be services in both churches Sunday.

NAKUSP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The late Mr. McNaught, J. P., of Halcyon, was well known here. he was an esteemed friend and schoolmate of our townsman Walter Scott, J. P. and mining recorder of Nakusp. *Our heartfelt sympathy is extended* to Mrs. McNaught in her sad affliction.

On Wednesday morning a barge of loaded cars upset at the slip and the C. P. R. men are engaged in fishing for fifty cases of eggs and other merchandise.

Miss Williams, of Edgewood, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. F. W. Jordan.

Born, at New Denver, on Feb. 6th, to the wife of Fred Wensley, of Nakusp, a daughter.

The performance given by the Dramatic Club on Wednesday evening last, was a huge success, those taking part all doing remarkably well.

Now for the Masquerade ball on Feb. 14th.

MALAKWA.

From our own correspondent.

The long continued thaw came to an end during the early hours of Sunday last. The glass has since been down to 4 degrees above.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. McIlvanie on Friday last.

Mrs. E. Erikson spent a couple of days in Revelstoke last week.

Messrs Bossley and Bruhn are busy getting out some thousands of fence posts.

In spite of statements of C. P. R. engineers the track is not straight at this point. They might enquire the *degree of the curve between the station* building and bridge 33-2. The B. C. Government have laid out money on the road that leads to the ferry on south side of track, and which crosses just beside station. Surely this would constitute it a legal crossing. In any case with regard to the whistling surely rule 31 (a) will apply.

CURLING.

The following games have been played in the local competitions since our last issue:

Calgary Cup—
Foote 13, Brown 10.
Rae 10, McRae 9.
Smith 16, McCarter 14.
Kincaid 10, Smith 9.
Rae 10, Foote 9.

Burns Cup—
Rae 12, Brock 6.
Dallas 11, Smith 9.
Jackson 9, Dallas 8.

Equitable Cup—
Upper 16, Dallas 5.
Jackson 14, Smith 12.

Green Curlers—
Bourne 6, Pollock 3.

The games scheduled for to-night at 8 o'clock are:

Burns Cup—
McRae v McCarter, (No. 1 ice).

Equitable Cup—
Brown v Kincaid, (No. 2 ice).

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Premier Absent Owing to Illness of Brother

VICTORIA, Feb. 10.—In the House Friday, Garden rose to a question of privilege, characterizing the Victoria Times report of the Kaien Island investigation as a base misrepresentation. He denied there having been any attempt to burke the inquiry, and said all witnesses necessary could be called. It is only a question of the order in which they should be heard. Most of the afternoon was spent in committee on the Land Registry Act.

Owing to illness of his brother, Hon McBride was absent all day. W. McBride, of Port Guichon, was operated on for abscess on the lungs. The surgeons cut away one rib in an endeavor to locate it, but could not find it. The condition of the patient *is serious and the Premier is at his* brother's bedside.

GAOL AND HOSPITAL

Return of C. F. Lindmark.

C. F. Lindmark returned this morning from Victoria. While there he saw the Government regarding co-operation with the city in building a gaol here which could be jointly conducted by the city and Provincial Government, thus saving much of the expense to each body of maintaining a separate organization.

He also introduced the matter of an isolation hospital and is satisfied the Government will do the right thing in this as well. He speaks in high terms *of the courtesy he met with from the* Government in discussing these matters and believes these projects will be carried out in a way which will give general satisfaction. Mr. Taylor, M. P.P., is working hard on both matters as well as other things in the interest of the city and district.

THE RINK.

Fancy Dress Carnival.

The fancy dress carnival at the rink was well attended last night and was very successful. Some of the costumes were splendid though it was expected there would have been more ladies in fancy dress. Mesdames H. A. Brown and J. M. Doyle, Messrs Bourne and J. Guy Barber were the judges. The following were the costumes:

Mrs. E. Edwards, Carnation Pink.
Miss Brundrett. Free Press.
" Berta Brown, Daughter of the Navy.
" Roman, Summer.
" Annie Palmer, School Girl.
" Foote, Canada.
" Mamie Dunne, Italian Peasant
" Johnson, China Lady.
" M. Buck, Dancing Girl.
" Coleman, Hockey Girl.
Cecil Buck, Dolly Perkins.
Gordon Anthony, Coon.
Willie Knox, Coon.
A. McCarter, Brownie.
D. McCarter, Ghost.
C. McKidd, Rhube.
Laurence Sutherland, Coon.
R. Haws, Pat Murphy.
B. Dickey, Jap Clown.
E. Smith, Dutchy.
Albert Stone, Gent of 16th Century.
O. Mason, Uncle Josh.
R. Donaldson, Clown.
John Dougall, Canadian Bushman.
Sidney Rodbins, French Lady, Bicyclist.
Kenneth McRae, Romeo.
H. C. Laughlan, Mephisto.
W. Veith, Sailor Boy.
A. McRae, Man from Glengiry.
F. Bourne, Drummer Boy.
D. A. McDonald, Oriental Costume.
C. Woods, Highland Laddie.

The prizes for fancy costume were awarded as follows:—Ladies', Mrs. E. E. Edwards; Comical, Miss Johnson; Girls', Miss Foote; Comical, Miss Brundrett.

Gentleman, C. Woods, *Highland* Laddie; Comical, C. McKidd, Rhube; Boy's, A. McCarter, Brownie; Cecil Buck, Dolly Perkins.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

New Railway—World's Biggest Battleship—G. T. Pacific Terminus Named—Big Railway Contract—Crow's Nest Coal Co's Profits—Mine Explosion—Revolt in Natal.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Kettle River Valley Railway will apply next session to extend its line from Midway to Hedley along Twenty Mile Creek, and a branch to Penticton.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 10.—The monster battleship Dreadnaught was launched to-day by King Edward. When finish*ed it will have cost over seven million* dollars. The Dreadnaught is the largest and most powerful battleship of the world's navies.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.—Prince Rupert will be the name of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminus in B. C. The name was suggested by Miss E. M. MacDonald, of Winnipeg, who receives the prize of $250. Mrs. John Orme, of Bonne Chere, and Mr. B. Kirkwood, of Copper Cliffe, Ontario, however each receive $20. Both of the latter suggested the name "Port Rupert," but *the company preferred the first name* although it exceeded the ten letter limit.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has closed a contract with the Dominion Steel Car Company for construction of 500 steel drop bottom goncolas to be used on the Crow's Nest Pass section. These will be the first steel cars ever built in Canada.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was held on Friday. The report showed a net profit of $497,-898.68 on the year's operations.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—The election at *Victoria is on March 6th; nomina*tions February 27th.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 10.—Joe Martin denies the report that he will run in Victoria.

THURMOND, W. Va., Feb. 10.—Fifteen miners are still missing and believed to be in a shaft of Parallel mine where a gas explosion occurred. Eleven have been taken out alive and six dead.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, Feb. 10—The collection of poll tax from natives near Richmond led to trouble which it is feared will spread and possibly develop into an ugly native uprising. Armed natives have resisted. Martial law will be declared.

The police reinforcements have found bodies of six soldiers who were reported missing The men had been stabbed to death.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony, Feb. 10.—The demands of colored inhabitants of Transvaal and Orange River colonies for full political rights are becoming more insistent. An African colored political association representing all South Africa, is preparing a monster petition to King Edward, asking for *all political rights enjoyed by whites.*

LONDON, Feb. 10.—According to a despatch from Malta, four British cruisers will soon be withdrawn from the Mediterranean fleet and four battleships from the Atlantic fleet, and all sent to the North sea. The Daily Mail explains the reduction of the Mediterranean fleet due to the Anglo-French entente, and says it is not unlikely France will follow Britain's example.

HOCKEY.

CITY v. C. P. R.

On Wednesday night another match was played between the City and C. P. R. teams. It was an exciting game. In the first half the C.P.R. scored two points against the city's one.

In the second half the city men played a better game, scoring four points against two by the C.P.R. team. The total score was: City 5; C.P.R. four.

Dunne and Barber were put on the fence for rough playing. R. McDonald was referee and R. M. Doyle acted as timekeeper.

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During our Stock-Taking Season these goods will be offered at Cost Price.

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Turns out $6,000 Gold Brick.

It is stated the gold brick from the January crushing of the Eva mine was $5,000 and another $1,000 of concentrates, or $6,000 in all.

E. A. Bradley, who recently went east, has sold his claims on French Creek to the American Mining Company and is returning to Revelstoke.

THE CRYING NEED.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The Toronto Globe editorially emphasises the urgent need for better protection of vessels entering the Strait of Juan de Fuca and other gateways to our Pacific Coast. The Dominion, it says, *must take more active means for pro*tecting this traffic before the marine insurance companies impose a protective tariff against us in the shape of heavy rates.

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Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea will prove its superiority over all Japan Teas.

Lead Packets only — 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. By all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued)

"And now, I ask you, how you could prevent it?"

"I shall not be required to prevent such an act, Thurston, as such a ore never can take place. You speak so only to try your Marian's faith or temper—both are proof against jests, I think. Hitherto you have trifled with the young lady's affections for mere ennui and thoughtlessness, I do believe! but, now that some of the evil consequences have been suggested to your mind, you will abandon such perilous pastime. You are going to France soon—that will be a favorable opportunity of breaking off the acquaintance."

"And breaking her heart—who knows? But suppose now that I should prefer to marry her and take her with me?"

"Nay, of course, I cannot for an instant suppose such a thing."

"But in spite of all your warnings were such an event about to take place?"

"In such an exigency I should divulge our marriage."

"You would?"

"Assuredly! How can you possibly doubt it? Such an event would abrogate my obligations to silence, and would impose upon me the opposite duty of speaking."

"I judged you would reason so," he said, bitterly.

"But, dear Thurston, of what are you talking? Of the event of your doing an unprincipled act! Impossible, dear Thurston! and forever impossible!"

"And equally impossible, fair saint, that you should divulge our marriage with any chance of proving it. Marian, the minister that married us has sailed as a missionary to Farther India. And I only have the certificate of our marriage. You cannot prove it."

"I shall not need to prove it, Thurston. Now that I have awakened your thoughts, I know that you will not further risk the peace of that confiding girl. Come! take my hand and let us return. We must hasten, too, for there is rain in that cloud.

Thurston—piqued that he could not trouble her more—for under her calm and unruffled face he could not see the bleeding heart—arose sullenly, drew her hand within his arm and led her forth.

And as they went the wind arose, and the storm clouds drove over the sky and lowered and darkened around them.

Marian urged him to walk fast on account of the approaching tempest, and the anxiety the family at the cottage would feel upon her account.

They hurried onward, but just as they reached the neighborhood of Old Fields a terrible storm of hail and snow burst upon the earth.

It was as much as they could do to make any progress forward, or even to keep themselves upon their feet. While struggling and plunging blindly through the storm, amid the rushing of the wind and the rattling of the hail, and the crackling and creaking of the dry trees in the forest, and the rush of waters, and all the din of the tempest, Marian's ear caught the sound of a child wailing and sobbing. A pang shot through her heart. She listened breathlessly—and then in the pauses of the storm she heard a child crying, "Marian, Marian! Oh! where are you, Marian?"

It was Miriam's voice! It was Miriam wandering in night and storm in search of her beloved nurse.

Marian dropped Thurston's arm and plunged blindly forward through the snow, in the direction of the voice, crying, "Here I am, my darling, my treasure—here I am. What brought my baby out this bitter night?" she asked, as she found the child half perishing with cold and wet, and caught and strained her to her bosom.

"Oh, the hail and snow came down so fast, and the wind shook the house so hard, and I could not sleep in the warm bed while you were out in the storm. So I stole softly down to find you. Don't go again, Marian. I love you so—oh! I love you so!"

At this moment the child caught sight of Thurston standing with his face half muffled in his cloak. A figure to be strangely recognized under similar circumstances in after years. Then she did not know him, but inquired:

"Who is that, Marian?"

"A friend, dear, who came home with me. Good-night, sir."

And so dismissing Thurston, he walked rapidly away. She hurried with Miriam to the house.

CHAPTER XXI.

Sans Souci stood before the parlor mirror, gazing into it, seeing—not the reflected image of her own elfish figure, or pretty, witching face, with its round, polished forehead, its mocking eyes, its sunny, dancing curls, its piquant little nose, or petulant little lips—but contemplating, as though a magic glass, far down the vista of her childhood—childhood scarcely past, yet in its strong contrast to the present, seeming so distant, dim, and unreal, that her reminiscence of its days resembled more a vague dream of a pre-existence, than a rational recollection of a part of her actual life on earth. Poor Jacko was wondering "If I be I?"

Grim sat in a leathern chair, at the farthest extremity of the room occupied with holding a book, but reading Jacquelina. Suddenly he broke into her brown study by exclaiming:

"I should like to know what you are doing, and how long you intend to remain standing before that glass."

"Oh, indeed! should you?" mocked Jacko, startled out of her reverie yet instantly remembering to be provoking.

"What were you doing, and——"

"Looking at myself in the glass, to be sure."

"Don't cut off my question, if you please. I was going on to inquire of what you were thinking so profoundly. And madam, or miss——"

"Madam, if you please! the dear knows, I paid heavy enough for my new dignity, and don't intend to abate one degree of it. So if you call me miss again, I'll get some one who loves me to call you 'out!' Besides, I'd have you to know, I'm very proud of it. Ain't you, too? Say, Grim! ain't you a proud and happy man to be married?" asked Jacko, tauntingly.

"You jibe! You do so with a purpose. But it shall not avail you. I demand to know the subject of your thoughts as you stood before that mirror."

Now, none but a half madman like Grim would have gravely made such a demand, or exposed himself to such a rebuff as it deserved. Jacko looked at him quizzically.

"Hem!" she answered, demurely. "I'm sure I'm so awestricken, your worship, that I can scarcely find the use of my tongue to obey your reverence. I hope your excellency won't be offended with me. But I was wondering in general, whether the Lord really did make all the people upon earth, and in particular, whether He made you, and if so, for what inscrutable reason He did it."

"You are an impertinent minion. But, by the saints, I will have an answer to my question, and know what you were thinking of while gazing in that mirror."

"Sorry the first explanation didn't please your eminence. But now 'honor bright!' I'll tell you what I was thinking of. I was thinking—thinking how excessively pretty I am. Now, tell the truth, and shame the old gentleman. Did you ever, in all your life, see such a beautiful, bewitching, tantalizing, ensnaring face as mine is?"

"I think I never saw such a fool!"

"Really? Then your holiness never looked at yourself in a mirror! never beheld 'your natural face in a glass!' never saw 'what manner of man' you are.

"By St. Peter! I will not be insulted, and dishonored, and defied in this outrageous manner. I swear I will have your thoughts, if I have to pluck them from your heart."

"Whe-ew! Well, if I didn't always think thought was free, may I never be an interesting young widow, and captivate Thurston Willcoxen."

"You impudent, audacious, abandoned——"

"Ching a ring a ring chum choo!
And a hio ring tum larky!"

sang the elf, dancing about, seizing the bellows and flourishing it over her head like a tambourine, as she danced.

"Be still, you termagant. Be still, you lunatic, or I'll have you put in a strait-jacket!" cried the exasperated professor.

"Poor fellow!" said Jacko, dropping the bellows and sidling up to him in a wheedling, mock-sympathetic manner. "P-o-o-r f-e-l-l-o-w! don't get excited and go into the highstrikes. You can't help it if you're ugly and repulsive as Time in the Primer, any more than Thurston Willcoxen can help being handsome and attractive as Magnus Apollo.

"It was of him, then, you were thinking, minion? I knew it! I knew it!" exclaimed the professor, starting up, throwing down his book and pacing the floor.

"Bear it like a man!" said Jacko, with solemnity.

"You admit it, then. You—you—'

"'Unprincipled female.' There! I have helped you to the words. And now, if you will be melo-dramatic you should grip up your hair with both hands, and stride up and down the floor and vociferate, 'Confusion! distraction! perdition!' or any other awful words you can think of. That's the way they do it in the plays.'

"Madam, your impertinence is growing beyond sufferance. I cannot endure it."

"That's a mighty great pity, now, for you can't cure it."

"St. Mary! I will bear this no longer."

"Then I'm afraid you'll have to emigrate!"

"I'll commit suicide."

"That's you! Do! I should like very well to wear bombazine this cold weather. Please do it at once too, if you're going to, for I should rather be out of deep mourning by midsummer!"

"By heaven, I will pay you for this."

"Any time at your convenience, Dr. Grimshaw! And I shall be ready to give you a receipt in full upon the spot!" said the elf, rising. "Anything else in my line this morning, Dr. Grimshaw? Give me a call when you come my way! I shall be much obliged for your patronage," she continued, curtseying and dancing off toward the door. "By the way, my dear sir, there is a lecture to be delivered this evening by our young fellow-citizen, Mr. Thurston Willcoxen. Going to hear him? I am! Good-day!" she said, and kissed her hand and vanished.

Grim was going crazy! Everybody said it, and what everybody says has ever been universally received as indisputable testimony. Many people, indeed, averred that Grim never had been quite right—that he always had been queer, and that since his mad marriage with that flighty bit of a child, Jacquelina, he had been queerer than ever.

He would have been glad to prevent Jacquelina from going to the lecture upon the evening in question; but there was no reasonable excuse for doing so. Everybody went to the lectures, which were very popular. Mrs. Waugh made a point of being punctually present at every one. And she took charge of Jacquelina, whenever the whim of the latter induced her to go, which was as often as she secretly wished to "annoy Grim" and, in fact, "to plague the Ogre" was her only motive in being present, for, truth to tell, the elf cared very little either for the lecturer or his subjects, and usually spent the whole evening in yawning behind her pocket handkerchief. Upon this evening, however, the lecture fixed even the flighty fancy of Jacquelina, as she sat upon the front seat between Mrs. Waugh and Dr. Grimshaw.

Jacquelina was magnetized, and scarcely took her eyes from the speaker during the whole of the discourse. Mrs. Waugh was also too much interested to notice her companions. Grim was agonized. The result of the whole of which was—that after they all got home, Dr. Grimshaw—to use a common but graphic phrase—"put his foot down" upon the resolution to prevent Jacquelina's future attendance at the lectures. Whether he would have succeeded in keeping her away is very doubtful, had not a remarkably inclement season of weather set in, and lasted a fortnight, leaving the roads nearly impassable for two other weeks. And just as traveling was getting to be possible; Thurston Willcoxen was called to Baltimore, on his grandfather's business, and was absent a fortnight. So, altogether, six weeks had passed without Jacquelina's finding an opportunity to defy Dr. Grimshaw by attending the lectures against his consent.

At the end of that time, on Sunday morning, it was announced in the church that Mr. Willcoxen having returned to the county, would resume his lectures on the Wednesday evening following. Dr. Grimshaw looked at Jacquelina, to note how she would receive this news. Poor Jacko had been under Marian's good influences for the week previous, and was, in her fitful and uncertain way, "trying to be good." "As an experiment to please you, Marian," she said, "and to see how it will answer." Poor elf! So she called up no false, provoking smile of joy, to drive Grim frantic, but heard the news of Thurston's arrival with the outward calmness that was perfectly true to the perfect inward indifference."

"She has grown guarded—that is a very bad sign—I shall watch her closer," muttered Grim behind his closed teeth. And when the professor went home that day, his keen, pallid face was frightful to look upon. And many were the comments made by the dispersing congregation.

From that Sunday to the following Wednesday, not one word was spoken of Thurston Willcoxen or his lecture. But on Wednesday morning Dr. Grimshaw entered the parlor, where Jacquelina lingered alone, gazing out of the window, and going up to her side, astonished her beyond measure by speaking in a calm, kind tone, and saying:

"Jacquelina, you have been too much confined to the house lately. You are languid. You must go out more. Mr. Willcoxen lectures this evening. Perhaps you would like to hear him. If so, I withdraw my former prohibition, which was, perhaps too harsh, and I beg you will follow your own inclinations, if they lead you to go."

You should have seen Jacko's eyes and eyebrows! the former were dilated to their utmost capacity, while the latter were elevated to their highest altitude. The professor's eyebrows were knotted together, and his eyes sought the ground, as he continued:

"I myself have an engagement at Leonardtown this afternoon, which will detain me all night, and therefore shall not be able to escort you; but Mrs. Waugh, who is going, will doubtless take you under her charge. Would you like to go?"

"I had already intended to go," replied Jacqueline, without relaxing a muscle of her face.

The professor nodded and left the room.

Soon after, Jacquelina sought her aunty, whom she found in the pantry, mixing mince-meat.

"I say, aunty——"

"Well, Lapwing?"

"When Satan turns saint, suspicion is safe, is it not?

"What do you mean, Lapwing?"

"Why, just now the professor came to me, politely apologized for his late rudeness, and proposed that I should go with you to hear Mr. Willcoxen's lecture, while he, the professor, goes to Leonardtown to fulfill an engagement. I say, aunty, I smell a plot, don't you?"

"I don't know what to make of it, Lapwing. Are you going?"

"Of course I am; I always intended to."

No more was said at the time.

Immediately after dinner Dr. Grimshaw ordered his horse, and saying that he was going to Leonardtown and should not be back till the next day, set forth.

(To be continued).

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
Toronto, Ont.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

HE WASN'T UP TO MUCH.

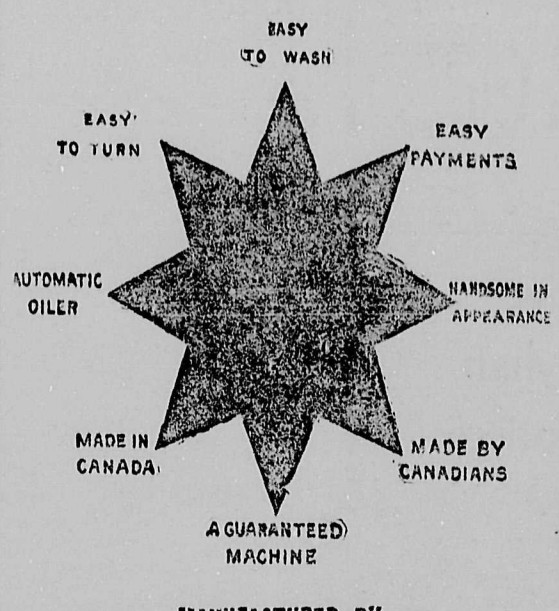
In an Irish court recently an old man was called into the witness box and being old and a little blind he went too far in more senses than one and instead of going up the stairs that led to the box mounted those that led to the bench.

The judge took the mistake good humoredly.

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" he asked.

"Ah, sure, your Honor," was the reply, "I'm an ould man now, and mebbe it's all I'm fit for."

UNEEDA CREAM SEPARATOR



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THEY ARE OUR OPPOSITES.

Curious Chinese Customs as Set Forth by Hardy.

Mr. Hardy's new book John Chinaman at Home says of Chinese customs:

'When we first come to China all things seem to be upside down, and it is the unexpected only that happens. Meeting a friend, a Chinese shakes his own hand and not the hand of his friend, which is more sanitary than is our custom. If he wants a man to keep away, he makes the same movement of his hand which we make when we wish him to come to us. He laughs when he announces the death of a relative, and a Chinese bride cries at her wedding. If you go into the office of an European whose hat is on his head he will take it off; if you go to where a Chinese is sitting with his cap on the table in front of him, he will put on the cap. A servant in China should wait at table with his cap on. At a Chinese entertainment the post of honor is at the left and not at the right, as with us. If it is a dinner it will begin contrary to ours, with dessert, and end with soup and rice. At home dogs are tied up; in China cats are, at least those belonging to boat people.

The Chinese are not at our antipodes with regards to position on the globe, but they are our opposites in almost every thought and act. Our shoes are all blackened, the Chinese whiten the sides of the soles of theirs. To us observation without sympathy is torture, but the Chinese seem to like to be observed working, eating, or whatever they are doing.

The mourning color in China is white and not black, and the Chinese must think a white cloth upon a dinner-table as dismal as we would a table covered with black crape. When foreigners come first to China they notice that men wear petticoats and women trousers. As a matter of fact, both sexes wear these last, only the peasant women foreigners most see do not have either a petticoat or a frock, but only a long jacket; and the literary man, that is to say the gentleman of China, always wears a waistcoat over his coat, and not under as we do. We use our hands to play battledore and shuttlecock; the Chinese have no battledore and kick the shuttlecock. If a British boy is puzzled, say, in doing a sum, he scratches his head, but a Chinese boy kicks off a shoe and scratches a foot. Chinese babies are carried not in front in the arms of their mothers, but upon their backs.

A PURE DAILY LIFE.

Make your common daily work an instructor in divine things. Fill up the measure of your daily life with all that is pure and good and true, and these lowly temporal things shall be, by God's blessing, as the first rounds of a ladder reaching from earth to heaven.

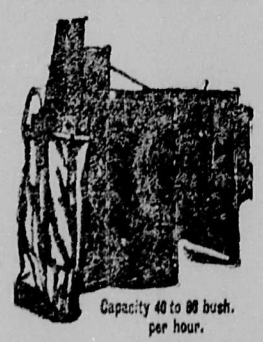
MAKE MORE MONEY

Bigger Crops of Better Grain. Clean, Large Seed Increases the Yield 20%.

You should know the exact weight of everything you buy and sell. It pays.

Chicken raising a very easy and simple way of adding to the farm's cash profits.

CHATHAM FANNING MILL



Capacity 40 to 80 bush. per hour.

Cleans Wheat, Rye, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, Flax, Peas, Beans, Corn and all seeds.

Large Hopper, Screw Feed easily regulated.

Agitator prevents clogging and distributes grain evenly on screen.

Lower Shoe keeps screens clean—no other mill has this.

End shake and adjustable side shake (three widths).

Sixteen screens and riddles, grading anything from finest seed to coarsest grain. Screens japanned—can't rust.

Saves screenings for feed.

Works easily and smoothly, combines simplicity with ingenuity.

The Chatham Fanning Mill will pay for itself over and over in one year. It is the greatest economizer and profit-builder on the farm. It ensures bigger crops of better grain.

If it were not the best it would not now be in use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and United States. Furnished with or without Bagging Attachment, as desired.

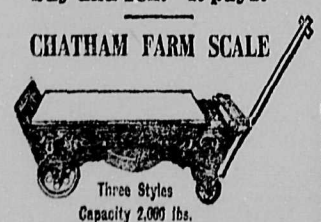
PRIZE AWARDS—Highest awards at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

GUARANTEE—Every mill guaranteed for five years. Lasts a lifetime.

We send the Chatham Fanning Mill to any farmer on receipt of his order, at once, without any cash down, and the most liberal terms of payment.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS and Free Book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind."

CHATHAM FARM SCALE



Three Styles
Capacity 2,000 lbs.

You need a Scale on your farm, for every transaction you make is by weight and you should know the exact weight of everything you buy and sell.

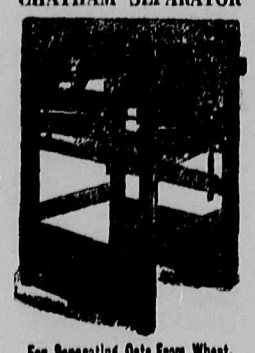
The Chatham Farm Scale is made in three styles. The accuracy of every Chatham Farm Scale is guaranteed by the Canadian Government. Every Chatham Farm Scale is sold with Canadian Government Inspector's Certificate of Accuracy.

Every Chatham Farm Scale is a useful Truck. Just drop the lever and no weight or wear can come on the knife edges of the Scales.

We send this Scale to any farmer on receipt of his order at once without any cash down, and the most liberal terms of payment.

We have a book that tells all about it, which we will be glad to send to you on receipt of a post card with your name and address.

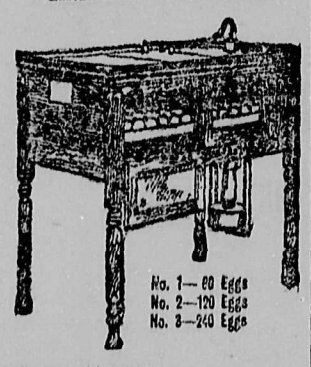
CHATHAM SEPARATOR



For Separating Oats From Wheat.

This splendid device separates wheat from oats perfectly, and is adapted to no other purpose. It is indispensable to every producer of these grains in combination, and NOTHING CAN TAKE ITS PLACE.

CHATHAM INCUBATOR



Poultry raising pays.

People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is—to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is outclassed. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested, the machine is built on right principles, the insulation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a woman or girl can operate the machine in their leisure moments.

Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Send for our handsomely illustrated booklet entitled, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks."

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham. Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH. 516

The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 35, CHATHAM, CANADA

About the Farm

SHIPPING LIVE POULTRY.

Shippers should see that the coops are in good condition before using, so that they are not liable to come apart while in transit, as they are roughly handled sometimes. The coops should also be high enough to allow whatever kind of poultry is shipped room enough to stand up. Low coops should not be used, it not alone being cruel, but a great deal of poultry is lost every year by suffocation.

Do not overcrowd the coops. Putting too much stock in a coop at any time is wrong, but in hot weather especially do not crowd too much stock into a coop. Coops often arrive with a good deal of dead stock. Do not blame the commission merchant for heavy shrinkage or poultry smothered in transit through carelessness in overcrowding coops.

In hot weather do not put more than 100 pounds of live old hens in a regular coop; in cold weather about 120 pounds in regular size coops. Of spring chickens, when small about 50 to 60 pounds and large 70 to 90 pounds.

Keep different stock separate as much as possible.

Spring chickens weighing less than one pound should not be shipped, as they become a drug on the market. Pound and one-half to two-pound chickens sell best, and later in the season over two-pound weights are preferred. In the early spring, when chickens first come in, some small chickens will sell, but as soon as chickens begin to be plentiful, then the small ones are not wanted.

Attention is also called to the fact that dark-feathered ducks are not as desirable as the white-feathered, chiefly for the reason that they do not dress out as white and clean as the white-feathered stock.

Poultry should be shipped so as to arrive on the market from Tuesday to Friday. Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week, and there is enough carried-over stock on hand Saturday to supply the demand. Merchants, rather than carry stock over Sunday, would sell at a sacrifice, as the stock, when in coops, loses considerably in weight by shrinkage, and does not appear fresh and bright. Besides, Monday is usually a poor day to sell poultry.

Tags with the name of the commission merchant and the shipper should be tacked on the end of the coops. Tack two tags, one on each end, so that if one gets destroyed the other is likely to remain all right. Never tack the tag on the tops of the coops. Be sure and write your name and address on the tag; otherwise, the commission merchant receiving your shipment could not tell to whom or where to send the pay for the stock.

MAKING BUTTER.

If buttermakers who are churning the cream from the farm herd would try the following method of salting and working butter, I feel sure they would never go back to their old methods again. Churn at a temperature which will ensure the butter coming in granules, say 62 to 64 degrees. Use a barrel churn ,says a writer, or at least one that turns end over end. When the butter breaks add a handful of salt or a couple of quarts of good brine, and turn the churn a few times more. This will cause the butter to rise to the surface of the buttermilk better, and the separation from the buttermilk will be more complete. Draw off buttermilk and wash the butter as usual, being careful to keep the granules perfect by having the water not over 62 degrees. Drain, then add the salt necessary, distributing it evenly over the surface of the butter, turning the churn from side to side for this purpose. Replace the cover and revolve the churn slowly for two minutes or even less. Take off the cover, and with the ladle cut the lumps of butter apart, for the granules will have united; replace cover and revolve as before. The brine should be drained off in the meantime. Allow the butter to stand a few moments while you press it into shape in a butter bowl or in a printer, or it may be packed right into crocks. No further working will be found necessary. If properly done the butter will be worked just right, no mottles or streaks appearing. It does away with a great deal of labor in reworking after it becomes hard. The writer has used this method a number of years in making butter for private families at a fancy price.

SAVE THE REFUSE ARTICLES.

The cull potatoes, cabbages and other unattractive articles that cannot be marketed are just as valuable for food as foods of the best quality. There is no better or cheaper food for ducks and geese than turnips. These may be cooked or cut into thin slices and fed raw. When feeding such foods as turnips, carrots, beets, or potatoes, bran and cornmeal may be sprinkled over them with advantage. Cabbage heads may be placed in the yard to be picked to pieces by the hens, and the small heads are as highly relished by them as are those that are salable.

PITHY FARM COMMENTS.

The farmer is the most independent of the working classes. The man liking his business is most likely to be successful.

Farm wages are likely to rise. Our young men go into town where they simply live on what they think a general job, or they go west to carve out a homestead and a fortune for themselves.

Rotation in crops is the first requisite to modern farming.

If a community is noted for its inferior farm animals you are sure to find its farm operations conducted on the same plan.

In Europe people have the advantage over us in the parcel post for marketing their products. They have a notion that the mails should be run for the benefit of the people rather than for that of the express companies. In Germany a ten-pound package of butter can be sent forty-six miles for six cents. Over the distance the cost is twelve cents. In Switzerland the same weight can be carried for eight cents, and its delivery assured.

HEALTH

RHEUMATISM.

That there is no royal road to relief from rheumatism was proved afresh the other day by an April grandmother, who had emerged triumphantly to health from a state of helplessness in which she had not been able to fasten her clothes or do her own hair. "How did you do it?" she was asked. And she answered by the one word, "Diet." Dr. Leyden, of Berlin, who is the leading authority on rheumatism in Europe, declares that while you never can eradicate it, you can control it by exercise in the open air, much bustling about, and hearty and fequent meals from which most of the things appearing in the ordinary bill of fare are left out.

Of meals you must deny yourself heavy, dark flesh. Under this head is itemized mutton, venison, goose, and anything that is cut off a pig. Devote yourself to chicken, lamb, game, sweetbreads, and the more delicate fish, when simply cooked and served without rich sauces. Avoid lobsters and every fried fish, but enjoy lobsters and clams.

Of vegetables never touch tomatoes, cucumbers, and all salads that have a vinegar dressing for an inadequate stomach is busy manufacturing more acid than the system can endure. Eat lightly of potatoes, dried beans, or peas, and raw onions, but indulge freely in green beans, and carrots, turnips, and well-cooked greens. For all the starch you need rice is the proper source of supply. An abundance of well-cooked rice is worth all the bread and beans and potatoes put together.

Strawberries, raw pears, and raw apples are cut off from the rheumatic, also grape and orange juice, but there is a divine healing quality found in the acid of lemons and limes. There is but one sentence to cover the use of sugar—and that is, don't eat it in any form whatsoever. Almost as sweeping a denunciation is made of all liquids, except water and milk, coffee, tea, beer, claret, port, and champagne acting as a sort of poison on the rheumatic system.

Six months of this diet was all the treatment followed by this young-old lady, who declared herself to be as good as new, except that she took four or five times a day if she felt the least twinge a few drops of oil of wintergreen. About this she had made the discovery that there are two grades of different efficacy, one of the manufactured and one the real, the latter being the only one which was really helpful.

ONLY HALF-WELL

It is the easiest thing in the world to fall into a fashion of semi-invalidism, and to declare oneself not up to the mark, when one has slept badly, or over-eaten, or worked too hard. Numbers of people do not work hard enough, with the result that they suffer from ennui, which, in itself, leads to disease.

It should be considered one of life's solemn duties to keep well if one can, and disease should be considered a great misfortune. To be half-well is to be half-equipped for the battle of life, to be only half-ready to do one's share of the daily task. People who are half-well are seldom in good spirits, and their melancholy acts as a wet blanket on the good cheer of others.

When it cannot be helped, this state of things must be accepted. When it can, to yield to it is almost a sin.

A QUEEN'S MOTTOES.

Here are some of the mottoes which are said to be held by the Portuguese Queen:—Keep out of doors all you can. Breathe outdoor air, live in it, revel in it. Don't shut yourself up. Build your house so that your air supply is good. Throw away your portieres and bric-a-brac. Don't have useless trifles around. Have a favorite form of exercise, and make the most of it. Ride horseback, if you can; cycle if you cannot get a horse; do something—anything—to get out in the open air. Don't get fat. Fat is an incubus which weighs you down. Fat is the sign of over-indulgence. Fat makes you old and ugly. Fat keeps you from being lithe, young and blooming. Don't over-eat. Drink little, and let it be pure. Don't try to dress too much. Yet dress as well as you are able—wear everything to make yourself lovely.

TREATMENT FOR OBESITY.

The only cure for obesity is self-denial in diet, combined with plenty of the right exercise. Anyone can reduce his or her weight by leaving off all starchy foods, such as bread, potatoes, farinaceous foods, and never touching butter, milk, eggs, cream, pastry, or sweets, remarks a good authority. A glass of hot water should be drunk morning and night. Breakfast must consist of weak tea, an apple, and biscuits made of bran. Dinner, fish, chicken, or two slices of meat without fat, green vegetables, and fruit without sugar. One cup of afternoon tea and a bran biscuit. Supper, fish and an apple. One glass of claret may be drunk after dinner.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

After the hands have been in water they should always be thoroughly dried with a soft towel, then common oatmeal well rubbed into them. A bowlful of the latter should be kept in a convenient place for this purpose. Regularly applied, it will usually keep the hands delightfully soft and white. Warm gloves or mittens should always be worn when the hands must be exposed to the weather, and the hands should never be allowed to become thoroughly chilled.

VITALITY.

Keep up your vitality and you will never know disease of any kind. No disease can exist where there is an abundance of pure blood. To get the necessary amount, eat nutritious food; to circulate it perfectly, take proper exercise; to purify it, get fresh air and sunshine. If a perfectly healthy condition of the skin exisis and an even temperature of the surface of the body is maintained, it is impossible to catch cold. Cold-water baths taken every day will do much towards producing the former; proper food and exercise the latter.

SOME MALAY CURIOSITIES.

Superstitious Beliefs in Some Cases Seem to Prove True.

W. W. Skeat gives an interesting account of the regalia of Selangore. Among them is a trumpet which no one may touch except the reigning Sultan and the heir-apparent. Any one else touching it will be struck with illness. Mr. Skeat was anxious to examine these things, and one day the Rajah Mudah allowed him to take the sacred trumpet into his hands. "I thought nothing more of the matter," says Mr. Skeat, "but, by what was really a very curious coincidence, within a few days I was seized with a sharp attack of malarial influenza, which obliged me to leave the district. The report of my indisposition appears to have made a profound impression, and a Malay, who probably thought himself indebted to me for some assistance, vowed to offer sacrifice at the shrine of a local saint for my recovery." Mr. Skeat had to attend a banquet at the saint's tomb in gratitude for his merciful intervention.

In Sarawak persons of the Milanau tribe have a practice of depositing a large leaf, peculiarly folded, at the spot where an accident has happened, to conciliate the powers of evil. A man hurt himself in the Rajah's garden, and some Milanaus employed there hastened to perform the ceremony of propitiation. The present Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, tells what followed in his "Ten Years in Sarawak." He disliked to see this litter on the path, and told the gardeners to remove it. But the Milanaus said that the arm of any one touching the leaf would swell. So the Rajah threw it away himself—and two days afterwards he had a painful swelling in his arm, which lasted a fortnight.

In the "Journal of the Indian Archipelago" is a narrative of Jonathan Riggs' ascent of Gumung Danka, in Java. The top of that mountain is supposed to be the site of Paradise, and the Japanese believe that if the local Rajah permits any stranger to climb it a tiger will devour him. A day or two after Mr. Riggs' feat a tiger killed two of the Rajah's children.

HE CAN ATTEND TO HIS WORK NOW

MANITOBA MAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Echoes a Statement Made by Thousands of the People of the Prairies.

Giroux, Man., Dec. 18.—(Special).—Mr. Philias Normandeau, a well-known resident of this place, is one of thousands of Manitobans who have found relief from the pains and aches of Kidney Disease in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Normandeau is always ready to say a good word for the remedy that brought back his health.

"Yes, I can tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made a cure of me," he says. "I had Kidney Disease for three years. At times I got so bad I could hardly attend to my work. I took just five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pains and aches are all gone and I can work as well as anybody. To anybody who has trouble with their Kidneys all I can say is 'use Dodd's Kidney Pills,'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick Kidneys. With well Kidneys you can't have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, or any of those other fearful and fatal diseases that spring from sick Kidneys.

JOHN AN UNLUCKY ROYAL NAME.

Many Monarchs Bearing it Met With Misfortune.

It is strange how good or bad fortune seems to attend certain names; and this is the more marked in the persons of royalty, on account of their conspicuous position, than in the case of the ordinary individual. Among sovereigns it is doubtful which must be considered the most unlucky name but it is probable that John is the name of ill omen, says London Tit-Bits.

For instance, John of England has always been branded as an infamous monarch, a character which he hardly deserved; still it was his luck. John of France was captured by the Black Prince, who, by the way, was not the hero we have been taught to consider him, but a very unscrupulous ruffian. John Baliol of Scotland has been despised by his fellow countrymen because he pandered too much to the English.

Robert III. of Scotland changed his name from John, but the ill luck of the name clung to him. During his lifetime he was worried to the verge of despair by his brother, the Duke of Albany. He was himself a cripple, his eldest son was starved to death in prison, and his youngest, when on a voyage to France, was captured by the English. Robert III. died of a broken heart.

John I. of Bohemia was blind; John I., Pope, was imprisoned by Alaric King of the Goths, and Pope John X. was driven from Rome by Guy, Duke of Tuscany. John XI., Pope, was supposed to have been poisoned by his brother Alberic, who kept him a prisoner in the Lateran. John XIV. also died in prison from poison or starvation. John XIV. ascended the papal throne after the murder of Boniface and was forced to flee to Tuscany, where he died of fever. Nor was John XVI. more fortunate, for he was dubbed the "Anti-Pope," and after a varied career, which lasted only eleven months, he was brutally tortured and then consigned to a dungeon, whence he never emerged alive.

John I. of Constantinople was poisoned; John II. was killed while boar hunting; and John III. was dethroned, his eyes were put out, and he was cast into prison, where he died. John I. of Castile was killed by a fall from his horse. This is only a portion of the long list of unlucky Johns, but it will serve to show that there is good reason for claiming that monarchs should avoid the name, if they possibly can.

Judge: "If I let you off this time, will you promise not to come back again?" Prisoner: "Yes, sir. The fact is, I didn't come voluntarily this time."

Free Gifts of Toilet Soaps

Use SUNLIGHT SOAP and GET THE PREMIUMS

The Coupons are the same as cash because they can be exchanged for Toilet Soaps for which you have to pay out money every week.

Users of SUNLIGHT and CHEERFUL SOAPS can get their TOILET SOAPS for nothing.

Read circular in every package, or write us for Premium List.

A gift is of little value if it consists of something you have no use for.

In exchange for Sunlight Soap Coupons you can get something you need and use every day.

SAVE SUNLIGHT SOAP COUPONS

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, Canada 160

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Dr. John Macdonald has been appointed medical officer for Inverness-shire.

Lieut. John Macfadyen, of the Govan police, a Cabul-Kandahar veteran, is dead.

James Burns, a Spion Kop veteran, of the Scottish Rifles, was found drowned at Galashiels.

A child four years of age has been burned to death in Dundee while trying to light a cigarette.

A sawmill near Pitlochry, the property of Captain Butter, C.M.G., of Faskally, has been totally destroyed by fire.

A reindeer has been born in Cook's circus at Edinburgh. It is said to be the only one ever born in the British Isles.

The subscriptions for the Queen Victoria School and Memorial to Scottish Sailors and Soldiers amount to £43,267.

Henry Watson, a Shettleston boy, aged seven, fell down a hot air flue in a Glasgow factory and was scorched so that he died.

A Glasgow strike, that of the plumbers, after lasting 26 weeks, has collapsed, the men having agreed to resume work on the old terms.

Provost Symon, Dufftown, has intimated his retirement from the Town Council, of which he has been a member for the past 46 years.

The Lerwick School Board has appointed Miss Bessie K. Mitchell, of Kinross, as teacher of cookery in the Central School at a salary of £75.

The crew of the Scotch herring boat, No. 340, from Kirkcaldy, earned £170 by one night's fishing. They brought 80,000 herrings into Scarborough.

Mr. James Avon Clyde, K. C., has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, in room of Mr. E. T. Salvesen, K.C., who has been raised to the bench.

John Miller Roberts, aged 36, a grocer, single, and residing at 193 Aikenhead road, Govanhill, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Clyde patternmakers, who originally demanded an advance of a halfpenny per hour, have accepted an immediate advance of a farthing, and resumed work.

News has reached Aberdeen of the death at Buluwayo of Professor Thomas Kyd, who graduated Master of Arts at Marischal College and University as far back as 1848.

Mrs. Simpson of Banff, died there a few days ago, aged 101 years and one month. She remembered seeing, when a girl of 11, the signals which proclaimed the victory of Waterloo.

Mr. William Paul, who has died at Coatbridge, was for over forty years the largest potato buyer in the west of Scotland. In pursuance of his trade he travelled all over Scotland.

The number of visitors to the Burns' shrine at Alloway is on the increase. The past years' visitors to the cottage numbered 56,309, as compared with 50,258 for the previous year.

Mr. Davis Wilson, general manager of the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, has resigned. He has been connected with Scotch banking for fifty years, for 15 years of which he has been manager of the Clydesdale Bank.

The Rev. Patrick Phelan, a retired Episcopalian clergyman, about sixty years of age, who has resided at Lochgoilhead for the past three years, suddenly expired on the railway platform at Maybole.

On the arrival of a train from Forfar at Dundee blood marks were noticed on the engine. Enquiry was instituted and it was discovered that a man had been knocked down and killed at the Stannergate.

The precentors of the town churches of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Dunfermline each receive an annual Government pension of £5 a year. These annuities date from every ancient times, and, in fact, their origin is forgotten.

QUICK AT SOMETHING.

A clerk was discharged. He asked the reason.

"You are so awful slow about everything," said his employer.

"You do me an injustice," responded the clerk. "There is one thing that I am not slow about."

"I should be delighted to hear you name it," sneered the proprietor.

"Well," said the clerk slowly, "nobody can get tired as quick as I can."

FATHERLY CARE.

"So your daughter is having her voice cultivated?"

"Well," answered the parent, "that's the way her mother and the girl put it. But, between you and me, I engaged a professor in the hope of getting it cured."

GUARDING THE KAISER.

The Berlin Police Practice a Plan of Campaign.

Berlin, Germany, has made elaborate arrangements to suppress any popular demonstration that may be contemplated against the Government.

Owing to the effects of the Russian revolutionary movement upon the Socialists of Germany, the city has been divided into square sections, by the organization of which the police could put down effectually any attempt by a mob to march toward the Emperor's palace and the Government offices.

The plan of campaign is rehearsed as often as festive occasions attract immense crowds to the centre of Berlin. On such occasions the extraordinary skill of the police in disposing of the crowds, which they drive, block by block, out into the suburbs, has been commented upon. One side of each organized square is left open, and this is always the side facing the suburbs, so that the crowd may drift in that direction.

In the case of a popular uprising, the fourth side of each square would be left open or closed, according to the gravity of the situation.

If it became necessary to suppress the rising by the most severe measures, the fourth side of each square coud be closed, so that the rebels within it would be enclosed within inpenetrable lines of fire and steel, and could be shot down or bayoneted to the last man.

THE BEST WAY TO WINNIPEG.

The Great Northern Railway Company [illegible] running a magnificent fourteen-hour night train from St. Paul to Winnipeg. This new train, "The Winnipeg Limited," is one of the very finest in the Northwest. It is equipped with the newest and best compartment library observation cars most luxuriously furnished and the comfort of the passenger is catered to in every detail. This train has already made a name for itself for running right on time and connections are made at Winnipeg for all points in the Canadian Northwest.

Until this service was instituted the trip was of eighteen to twenty hours duration. It is now possible to reach Winnipeg by way of Grand Trunk to Chicago and North Western to St. Paul in practically the same time as by Canadian Pacific direct. This route possesses the added interest of a day in either Chicago or St. Paul, with less time wasted in day travelling.

The uniform excellence of the Grand Trunk service to Chicago is too well known to need any comment and too much cannot be said of the elegance of the equipment of the "Northwestern Limited" run by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between Chicago and St. Paul. These western roads can give many a pointer to the older ones in the east in looking after the passengers comfort.

Talk is cheap, but don't go to a lawyer with this idea.

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

Husband—"Don't you think it would be as well to save the money for a rainy day?"

Wife—"Good gracious, no! I can't go shopping on a rainy day."

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 55 cents.—63

He (admiringly): "You're not the sort of girl to give yourself away." She (insinuatingly): "No, but you might ask father."

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgment, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting development and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

A HUMAN COMPASS.

Little Jack—"What did papa mean by saying that he was the captain of this ship?"

Ma—"Oh! that is only his way of saying that he is the head of the house."

Little Jack—"If pa is captain, then what are you?"

Ma—"Well, I suppose I am the pilot."

Little Jack—"Oh, yes; and then I must be the compass?"

Ma—"The compass? Why the compass?"

Little Jack—"Why, the captain and pilot are always boxing the compass, you know!"

MUCH WISER.

It is better to buy a cottage for cash than a mansion on the instalment plan.

SURPRISED.

"What interested me most in my travels," said Henpeck, "was the mummy of a queen I saw in Egypt."

"Wonderful, eh?" asked his friend.

"Yes, it's wonderful how they could make a woman dry up and stay that way."

The Greatest Tonic is "Ferrovim." It is pleasant in taste and contains just the nourishment and strength-giving qualities that are needed by those who are sick and weakly.

Lawyer: "I really hope I don't annoy you with all these questions?" Fair Client: "Not at all. I'm used to it. I have a six-year-old son."

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

"Well, Fritz, you got birched in school to-day?" "Yes, but it didn't hurt." "But you certainly have been crying?" "Oh, I wanted to let the teacher have a little pleasure out of it."

Kidney Experimenting.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some one form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's truest friend.—62

Jack: "I say, Jim, why aren't you calling on Miss Jones any more?" Jim: "Don't ask me, Jack. The reason is apparent."

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

Waiter—"Two sausages for Herr Bierhuber." Landlord—"Only give him one; he is already intoxicated, and sees everything double." Waiter—"I've already seen after that. He ordered four."

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"When a man has a birthday," says a male philosopher, "he takes a day off. When a woman has one she takes a couple of years off."

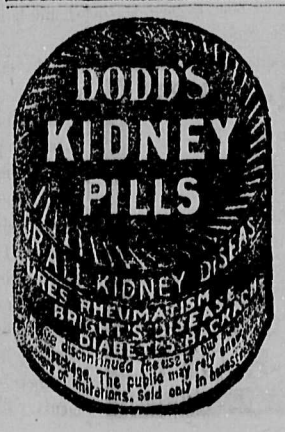
No Reasonable Man expects to cure a neglected cold in a day. But time and Allen's Lung Balsam will overcome the cold and stave off consumption. Cough will cease and lungs be as sound as a new dollar.

Father (meditating on time's changes)—"Ah, yes, the fashion of this world passeth away!" Daughter—"Indeed, it does, papa. I shall want a new hat next week."

No Alcohol in It.—Alcohol or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Nor do climatic changes affect it. It is as serviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more useful in the higher latitudes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the elements.

JAPANESE SHRINES.

The latest official returns show that there are 193,299 shrines and 109,970 Buddhist temples throughout Japan, in addition to 1,142 Christian churches and other places of worship. The Shinto and Buddhist priests number 84,488 and 73,270 respectively, while the ministers of other religions are 10,038 in number, including 441 foreign missionaries.



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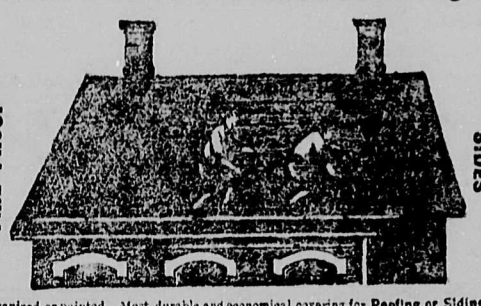

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Jinks—"I did, and found that most of my creditors belonged to the same club!"

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It is better to hear a baby crying in the kitchen than to hear a French poodle barking in the parlor.

Just a Word of caution; Where the skin is destroyed by burns or scalds apply Weaver's Cerate immediately: the sooner the better.

Daughter—"Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Bray about his extortionate bill, should I say, 'Dear Mr Bray'?" Mamma—"Certainly, under the circumstances."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefitted at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

"Mr. Linger spends a great deal of time with you, Molly," said Miss Kittish to Miss Frocks. "Yes, but that's all he does spend."

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

IRISH TYPES.

Three types at least are observable in the South of Ireland—first the dark Italian looking Celt, also found in Devon; secondly, the tall, yellow-haired Danish type, and, thirdly, the aboriginal Aryan of the Volga, with red or auburn hair and blue or green eyes, who may also be found in Cornwall. The dark aquiline type of Wales differs considerably from that of the Irish, and the Irish language is nearer akin to Cornish than to Welsh. The traditional Irishman of caricatures is not often seen in the South, though this type is not unknown even among the upper classes. The soft features and bright eyes of the modest peasant women present many varieties of beauty, and the mingled race of Cork and Kerry—fairer, as a rule than that of the far west—is as vigorous as any in Scotland or in Yorkshire.—'Blackwood's Magazine.'

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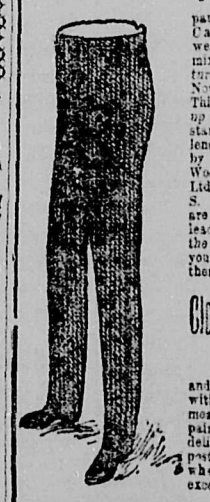

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and enclose $2.75 with waist and leg measure for sample pair, which will be delivered to you postage paid anywhere in Canada, except the Yukon.

"Look here! I found two stones in the milk-can yesterday!" "I'm not surprised, ma'am. The water is very low just now in the pond where the cows drink."

The Effects Produced by Witch Hazel when combined with Menthol as found in "The D & L" Menthol Plaster are truly magical, it being a specific for rheumatism and neuralgia.

"Our minister gave the organist a great blowing up." "What did the organist do—resign?" "No, he gave the organ one."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

Customer—"And is this chair really an antique piece of furniture?" Dealer—"Antique, madam? There's no doubt about that. Why, it was so worm-eaten when I bought it, that I have had to have a new back, a new seat, and three new legs made for it!"

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

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HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Marian Mayfield

Or, The Strange Disappearance

CHAPTER XX.—(Continued)

"And now, I ask you, how you could prevent it?"

"I shall not be required to prevent such an act, Thurston, as such a ore never can take place. You speas so only to try your Marian's faith or temper—both are proof against jests, I think. Hitherto you have trifled with the young lady's affections for mere ennui and thoughtlessness, I do believe! but, now that some of the evil consequences have been suggested to your mind, you will abandon such perilous pastime. You are going to France soon—that will be a favorable opportunity of breaking off the acquaintance."

"And breaking her heart—who knows? But suppose now that I should prefer to marry her and take her with me?"

"Nay, of course, I cannot for an instant suppose such a thing."

"But in spite of all your warnings were such an event about to take place?"

"In such an exigency I should divulge our marriage."

"You would?'

"Assuredly! How can you possibly doubt it? Such an event would abrogate my obligations to silence, and would impose upon me the opposite duty of speaking."

"I judged you would reason so," he said, bitterly.

"But, dear Thurston, of what are you talking? Of the event of your doing an unprincipled act! Impossible, dear Thurston! and forever impossible!"

"And equally impossible, fair saint, that you should divulge our marriage with any chance of proving it. Marian, the minister that married us has sailed as a missionary to Farther India. And I only have the certificate of our marriage. You cannot prove it."

"I shall not need to prove it, Thurston. Now that I have awakened your thoughts, I know that you will not further risk the peace of that confiding girl. Come! take my hand and let us return. We must hasten, too, for there is rain in that cloud."

Thurston—piqued that he could not trouble her more—for under her calm and unruffled face he could not see the bleeding heart—arose sullenly, drew her hand within his arm and led her forth.

And as they went the wind arose, and the storm clouds drove over the sky and lowered and darkened around them.

Marian urged him to walk fast on account of the approaching tempest, and the anxiety the family at the cottage would feel upon her account.

They hurried onward, but just as they reached the neighborhood of Old Fields a terrible storm of hail and snow burst upon the earth.

It was as much as they could do to make any progress forward, or even to keep themselves upon their feet. While struggling and plunging blindly through the storm, amid the rushing of the wind and the rattling of the hail, and the crackling and creaking of the dry trees in the forest, and the rush of waters, and all the din of the tempest, Marian's ear caught the sound of a child wailing and sobbing. A pang shot through her heart. She listened breathlessly—and then in the pauses of the storm she heard a child crying, "Marian, Marian! Oh! where are you, Marian?"

It was *Miriam's* voice! It was Miriam wandering in night and storm in search of her beloved nurse.

Marian dropped Thurston's arm and plunged blindly forward through the snow, in the direction of the voice, crying, "Here I am, my darling, my treasure—here I am. What brought my baby out this bitter night?" she asked, as she found the child half perishing with cold and wet, and caught and strained her to her bosom.

"Oh, the hail and snow came down so fast, and the wind shook the house so hard, and I could not sleep in the warm bed while you were out in the storm. So I stole softly down to find you. Don't go again, Marian. I love you so—oh! I love you so!"

At this moment the child caught sight of Thurston standing with his *face half muffled in his cloak.* A figure to be strangely recognized under similar circumstances in after years. Then she did not know him, but inquired:

"Who is that, Marian?"

"A friend, dear, who came home with me. Good-night, sir."

And so dismissing Thurston, he walked rapidly away. She hurried with Miriam to the house.

CHAPTER XXI.

Sans Souci stood before the parlor mirror, gazing into it, seeing—not the reflected image of her own elfish figure, or pretty, witching face, with its round, polished forehead, its mocking eyes, its sunny, dancing curls, its piquant little nose, or petulant little lips—but contemplating, as though a magic glass, far down the vista of her childhood—childhood scarcely past, yet in its strong contrast to the present, seeming so distant, dim, and unreal, that her reminiscence of its days resembled more a vague dream of a pre-existence, than a rational recollection of a part of her actual life on earth. Poor Jacko was wondering "If I be I?'

Grim sat in a leathern chair, at the farthest extremity of the room occupied with holding a book, but reading Jacquelina. Suddenly he broke into her brown study by exclaiming:

"I should like to know what you are doing, and how long you intend to remain standing before that glass."

"Oh, indeed! should you?" mocked Jacko, startled out of her reverie yet instantly remembering to be provoking.

"What were you doing, and——"

"Looking at myself in the glass, to be sure.'

"Don't cut off my question, if you please. I was going on to inquire of what you were thinking so profoundly. And madam, or miss——"

'Madam, if you please! the dear knows, I paid heavy enough for my new dignity, and don't intend to abate one degree of it. So if you call me miss again, I'll get some one who loves me to call you 'out! Besides, I'd have you to know, I'm very proud of it. Ain't you, too? Say, Grim! ain't you a proud and happy man to be married?" asked Jacko, tauntingly.

"You jibe! You do so with a purpose. But it shall not avail you. I demand to know the subject of your thoughts as you stood before that mirror."

Now, none but a half madman like Grim would have gravely made such a demand, or exposed himself to such a rebuff as it deserved. Jacko looked at him quizzically.

"Hem!" she answered, demurely. "I'm sure I'm so awestricken, your worship, that I can scarcely find the use of my tongue to obey your reverence. I hope your excellency won't be offended with me. But I was wondering in general, whether the Lord really did make all the people upon earth, and in particular, whether He made you, and if so, for what inscrutable reason He did it"

"You are an impertinent minion. But, by the saints, I will have an answer to my question, and know what you were thinking of while gazing in that mirror."

"Sorry the first explanation didn't please your eminence. But now 'honor bright!' I'll tell you what I was thinking of. I was thinking—thinking how excessively pretty I am. Now, tell the truth, and shame the old gentleman. Did you ever, in all your life, see such a beautiful, bewitching, tantalizing, ensnaring face as mine is?"

"I think I never saw such a fool!"

"Really? Then your hofiness never looked at yourself in a mirror! never beheld 'your natural face in a glass!' never saw 'what manner of man' you are.

"By St. Peter! I will not be insulted, and dishonored, and defied in this outrageous manner. I swear I will have your thoughts, if I have to pluck them from your heart."

"Whe-ew! Well, if I didn't always think thought was free, may I never be an interesting young widow, and captivate Thurston Willcoxen."

"You impudent, audacious, abandoned——"

"Ching a ring a ring chum choo!
And a hio ring tum larky!"

sang the elf, dancing about, seizing the bellows and flourishing it over her head like a tambourine, as she danced.

"Be still, *you termagant. Be still,* you lunatic, or I'll have you put in a strait-jacket!" cried the exasperated professor.

"Poor fellow!" said Jacko, dropping the bellows and sidling up to him in a wheedling, mock-sympathetic manner. "P-o-o-r f-e-l-l-o-w! don't get excited and go into the highstrikes. You can't help it if you're ugly and repulsive as Time in the Primer, any more than Thurston Willcoxen can help being handsome and attractive as Magnus Apollo.

"It was of him, then, you were thinking, minion? I knew it! I knew it!" exclaimed the professor, starting up, throwing down his book and pacing the floor.

"Bear it like a man!" said Jacko, with solemnity.

"You admit it, then. You—you—'

"'*Unprincipled female.*' There! I have helped you to the words. And now, if you will be melo-dramatic you should grip up your hair with both hands, and stride up and down the floor and vociferate, 'Confusion! distraction! perdition!' or any other awful words you can think of. That's the way they do it in the plays.'

"Madam, your impertinence is growing beyond sufferance. I cannot endure it."

"That's a mighty great pity, now, for you can't cure it."

"St. Mary! I will bear this no longer."

"Then I'm afraid you'll have to emigrate!"

"I'll commit suicide."

"That's you! Do! I should like very well to wear bombazine this cold weather. Please do it at once too, if you're going to, for I should rather be out of deep mourning by midsummer!"

"By heaven, I will pay you for this."

"Any time at your convenience, Dr. Grimshaw! And I shall be ready to give you a receipt in full upon the spot!" said the elf, rising. "Anything else in my line this morning, Dr. Grimshaw? Give me a call when you come my way! I shall be much obliged for your patronage," she continued, curtseying and dancing off toward the door. "By the way, my dear sir, there is a lecture to be delivered this evening by our young fellow-citizen, Mr. Thurston Willcoxen. Going to hear him? I am! Good-day!" she said, and kissed her hand and vanished.

Grim was going crazy! Everybody said it, and what everybody says has ever been universally received as indisputable testimony. Many people, indeed, averred that Grim never had been quite right—that he always had been queer, and that since his mad marriage with that flighty bit of a child, Jacquelina, he had been queerer than ever.

He would have been glad to prevent Jacquelina from going to the lecture upon the evening in question; but there was no reasonable excuse for doing so. Everybody went to the lectures, which were very popular. Mrs. Waugh made a point of being punctually present at every one. And she took charge of Jacquelina, whenever the whim of the latter indeed her to go, which was as often as she secretly wished to "annoy Grim." And, in fact, "to plague the Ogre" was her only motive in being present, for, truth to tell, the elf cared very little either for the lecturer or his subjects, and usually spent the whole evening in yawning behind her pocket handkerchief. Upon this evening, however, the lecture fixed even the flighty fancy of Jacquelina, as she sat upon the front seat between Mrs. Waugh and Dr. Grimshaw.

Jacquelina was magnetized, and scarcely took her eyes from the speaker during the whole of the discourse. Mrs. Waugh was also too much interested to notice her companions. Grim was agonized. The result of the whole of which was—that after they all got home, Dr Grimshaw—to use a common but graphic phrase—"put his foot down" upon the resolution to prevent Jacquelina's future attendance at the lectures. Whether he would have succeeded in keeping her away is very doubtful, had not a remarkably inclement season of weather set in, and lasted a fortnight, leaving the road nearly impassable for two other weeks. And just as traveling was getting to be possible; Thurston Willcoxen was called to Baltimore, on his grandfather's business, and was absent a fortnight. So, altogether, six weeks had passed without Jacquelina's finding an opportunity to defy Dr. Grimshaw by attending the lectures against his consent.

At the end of that time, on Sunday morning, it was announced in the church that Mr. Willcoxen having returned to the county, would resume his lectures on the Wednesday evening following. Dr. Grimshaw looked at Jacquelina, to note how she would receive this news. Poor Jacko had been under Marian's good influences for the week previous, and was, in her fitful and uncertain way, "trying to be good." "As an experiment to please you, Marian," she said, "and to see how it will answer." Poor elf! So she called up no false, provoking smile of joy, to drive Grim frantic, but heard the news of Thurston's arrival with the outward calmness that was perfectly true to the perfect inward indifference."

"She has grown guarded—that is a very bad sign—I shall watch her closer," muttered Grim behind his closed teeth. And when the professor went home that day, his keen, pallid face was frightful to look upon. And many were the comments made by the dispersing congregation.

From that Sunday to the following Wednesday, not one word was spoken of Thurston Willcoxen or his lecture. But on Wednesday morning Dr. Grimshaw entered the parlor, where Jacquelina lingered alone, gazing out of the window, and going up to her side, astonished her beyond measure by speaking in a calm, kind tone, and saying:

"Jacquelina, you have been too much confined to the house lately. You are languid. You must go out more. Mr. Willcoxen lectures this evening. Perhaps you would like to hear him. If so, I withdraw my former prohibition, which was, perhaps too harsh, and I beg you will follow your own inclinations, if they lead you to go."

You should have seen Jacko's eyes and eyebrows! the former were dilated to their utmost capacity, while the latter were elevated to their highest altitude. The professor's eyebrows were knotted together, and his eyes sought the ground, as he continued:

"I myself have an engagement at Leonardtown this afternoon, which will detain me all night, and therefore shall not be able to escort you; but Mrs. Waugh, who is going, will doubtless take you under her charge. Would you like to go?"

"I had already intended to go,' replied Jacquelina, without relaxing a muscle of her face.

The professor nodded and left the room.

Soon after, Jacquelina sought her aunty, whom she found in the pantry, mixing mince-meat.

"I say, aunty——"

"Well, Lapwing?'

"When Satan turns saint, suspicion is safe, is it not?

"What do you mean, Lapwing?"

"Why, just now the professor came to me, politely apologized for his late rudeness, and proposed that I should go with you to hear Mr. Willcoxen's lecture, while he, the professor, goes to Leonardtown to fulfill an engagement. I say, aunty, I sniff a plot, don't you?"

"I don't know what to make of it, Lapwing. Are you going?"

"Of course I am; I always intended to."

No more was said at the time.

Immediately after dinner Dr. Grimshaw ordered his horse, and saying that he was going to Leonardtown and should not be back till the next day, set forth.

(To be continued).

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
Toronto, Ont.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

HE WASN'T UP TO MUCH.

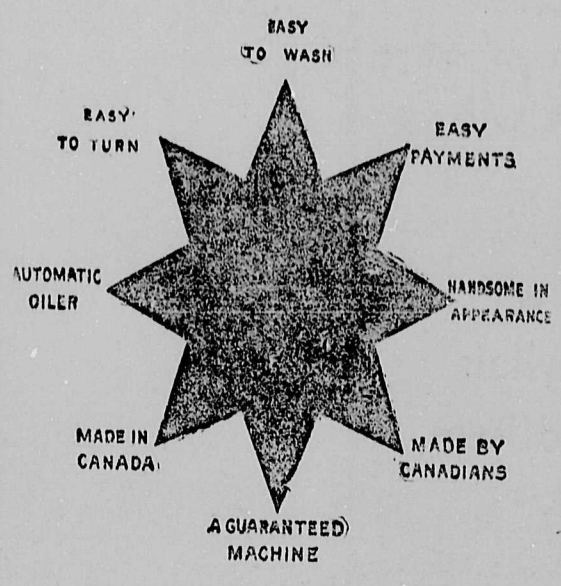
In an Irish court recently an old man was called into the witness box and being old and a little blind he went too far in more senses than one and instead of going up the stairs that led to the box mounted those that led to the bench.

The judge took the mistake good humoredly.

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" he asked.

"Ah, sure, your Honor," was the reply. "I'm an ould man now, and mebbe it's all I'm fit for."

UNEEDA
CREAM SEPARATOR



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THEY ARE OUR OPPOSITES.

Curious Chinese Customs as Set Forth by Hardy.

Mr. Hardy's new book John Chinaman at Home says of Chinese customs:

'When we first come to China all things seem to be upside down, and it is the unexpected only that happens. Meeting a friend, a Chinese shakes his own hand and not the hand of his friend, which is more sanitary than is our custom. If he wants a man to keep away, he makes the same movement of his hand which we make when we wish him to come to us. He laughs when he announces the death of a relative, and a Chinese bride cries at her wedding. If you go into the office of an European whose hat is on his head he will take it off; if you go to where a Chinese is sitting with his cap on the table in front of him, he will put on the cap. A servant in China should wait at table with his cap on. At a Chinese entertainment the post of honor is at the left and not at the right, as with us. If it is a dinner it will begin contrary to ours, with dessert, and end with soup and rice. At home dogs are tied up; in China cats are, at least those belonging to boat people.

The Chinese are not at our antipodes with regards to position on the globe, but they are our opposites in almost every thought and act. Our shoes are all blackened, the Chinese whiten the sides of the soles of theirs. To us observation without sympathy is torture, but the Chinese seem to like to be observed working, eating, or whatever they are doing

The mourning color in China is white and not black, and the Chinese must think a white cloth upon a dinner-table as dismal as we would a table covered with black crepe. When foreigners come first to China they notice that men wear petticoats and women trousers. As a matter of fact, both sexes wear these last, only the peasant women foreigners most see do not have either a petticoat or a frock, but only a long jacket; and the literary man, that is to say the gentleman of China, always wears a waistcoat over his coat, and not under as we do. We use our hands to play battledore and shuttlecock; the Chinese have no battledore and kick the shuttlecock. If a British boy is puzzled, say, in doing a sum, he scratches his head, but a Chinese boy kicks off a shoe and scratches a foot. Chinese babies are carried not in front in the arms of their mothers, but upon their backs.

A PURE DAILY LIFE.

Make your common daily work an instructor in divine things. Fill up the measure of your daily life with all that is pure and good and true, and these lowly temporal things shall be, by God's blessing, as the first rounds of a ladder reaching from earth to heaven.

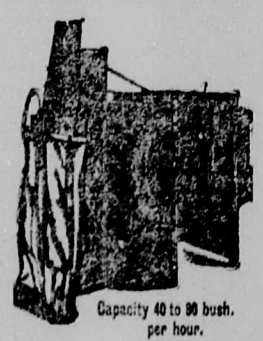
MAKE MORE MONEY

Bigger Crops of Better Grain. Clean, Large Seed Increases the Yield 20%.

You should know the exact weight of everything you buy and sell. It pays.

Chicken raising a very easy and simple way of adding to the farm's cash profits.

CHATHAM FANNING MILL



Capacity 40 to 90 bush. per hour.

Cleans Wheat, Rye, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, Flax, Peas, Beans, Corn and all seeds.

Large Hopper, Screw Feed easily regulated.

Agitator prevents clogging and distributes grain evenly on screen.

Lower Shoe keeps screens clean—no other mill has this.

End shake and adjustable side shake (three widths).

Sixteen screens and riddles, grading anything from finest seed to coarsest grain. Screens japanned—can't rust.

Saves screenings for feed.

Works easily and smoothly, combines simplicity with ingenuity.

The Chatham Fanning Mill will pay for itself over and over in one year. It is the greatest economizer and profit-builder on the farm. It ensures bigger crops of better grain.

If it were not the best it would not now be in use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and United States. Furnished with or without Bagging Attachment, as desired.

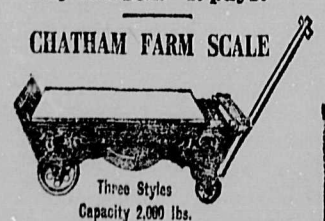
PRIZE AWARDS—Highest awards at World's Fair, St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo; World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

GUARANTEE—Every mill guaranteed for five years. Lasts a lifetime.

We send the Chatham Fanning Mill to any farmer on receipt of his order, at once, without any cash down, and the most liberal terms of payment.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS and Free Book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind."

CHATHAM FARM SCALE



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Capacity 2,000 lbs.

You need a Scale on your farm, for every transaction you make is by weight and you should know the exact weight of everything you buy and sell.

The Chatham Farm Scale is made in three styles. The accuracy of every Chatham Farm Scale is guaranteed by the Canadian Government. Every Chatham Farm Scale is sold with Canadian Government Inspector's Certificate of Accuracy.

Every Chatham Farm Scale is a useful Truck. Just drop the lever and no weight or wear can come on the knife edges of the Scales.

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We have a book that tells all about it, which we will be glad to send to you on receipt of a post card with your name and address.

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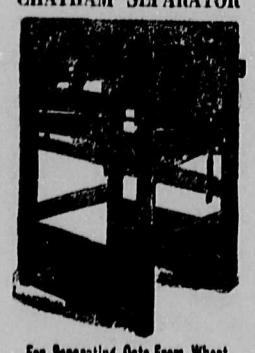
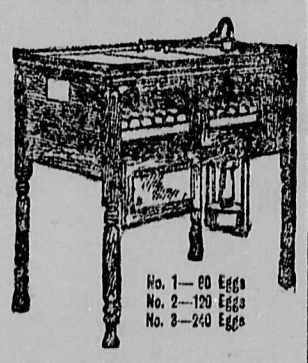


For Separating Oats From Wheat.

This splendid device separates wheat from oats perfectly, and is adapted to no other purpose. It is indispensable to every producer of these grains in combination, and NOTHING CAN TAKE ITS PLACE.

CHATHAM INCUBATOR



No. 1—80 Eggs
No. 2—120 Eggs
No. 3—240 Eggs

Poultry raising pays.

People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is—to lay eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is outclassed. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested, the machine is built on right principles, the insulation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is simple as well as scientific in construction—a woman or girl can operate the machine in their leisure moments.

Our proposition is this: We will ship you the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, freight prepaid, and

You Pay No Cash Until After 1906 Harvest.

Send for our handsomely illustrated booklet entitled, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks."

We can supply you quickly from our distributing warehouses at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Winnipeg, New Westminster, B.C., Montreal, Halifax, Chatham. Factories at CHATHAM, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH. 516

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About the Farm

SHIPPING LIVE POULTRY.

Shippers should see that the coops are in good condition before using, so that they are not liable to come apart while in transit, as they are roughly handled sometimes. The coops should also be high enough to allow whatever kind of poultry is shipped room enough to stand up. Low coops should not be used, it not alone being cruel, but a great deal of poultry is lost every year by suffocation.

Do not overcrowd the coops. Putting too much stock in a coop at any time is wrong, but in hot weather especially do not crowd too much stock into a coop. Coops often arrive with a good deal of dead stock. Do not blame the commission merchant for heavy shrinkage or poultry smothered in transit through carelessness in overcrowding coops.

In hot weather do not put more than 100 pounds of live old hens in a regular coop; in cold weather about 120 pounds in regular size coops. Of spring chickens, when small about 50 to 60 pounds and large 70 to 90 pounds.

Keep different stock separate as much as possible.

Spring chickens weighing less than one pound should not be shipped, as they become a drug on the market. Pound and one-half to two-pound chickens sell best, and later in the season over two-pound weights are preferred. In the early spring, when chickens first come in, some small chickens will sell, but as soon as chickens begin to be plentiful, then the small ones are not wanted.

Attention is also called to the fact that dark-feathered ducks are not as desirable as the white-feathered, chiefly for the reason that they do not dress out as white and clean as the white-feathered stock.

Poultry should be shipped so as to arrive on the market from Tuesday to Friday. Receipts generally increase toward the end of the week, and there is enough carried-over stock on hand Saturday to supply the demand. Merchants, rather than carry stock over Sunday, would sell at a sacrifice, as the stock, when in coops, loses considerably in weight by shrinkage, and does not appear fresh and bright. Besides, Monday is usually a poor day to sell poultry.

Tags with the name of the commission merchant and the shipper should be tacked on the end of the coops. Tack two tags, one on each end, so that if one gets destroyed the other is likely to remain all right. Never tack the tag on the tops of the coops. Be sure and write your name and address on the tag; otherwise, the commission merchant receiving your shipment could not tell to whom or where to send the pay for the stock.

MAKING BUTTER.

If buttermakers who are churning the cream from the farm herd would try the following method of salting and working butter, I feel sure they would never go back to their old methods again. Churn at a temperature which will ensure the butter coming in granules, say 62 to 64 degrees. Use a barrel churn ,says a writer, or at least one that turns end over end. When the butter breaks add a handful of salt or a couple of quarts of good brine, and turn the churn a few times more. This will cause the butter to rise to the surface of the buttermilk better, and the separation from the buttermilk will be more complete. Draw off buttermilk and wash the butter as usual, being careful to keep the granules perfect by having the water not over 62 degrees. Drain, then add the salt necessary, distributing it evenly over the surface of the butter, turning the churn from side to side for this purpose. Replace the cover and revolve the churn slowly for two minutes or even less. Take off the cover, and with the ladle cut the lumps of butter apart, for the granules will have united; replace cover and revolve as before. The brine should be drained off in the meantime. Allow the butter to stand a few moments while you press it into shape in a butter bowl or in a printer, or it may be packed right into crocks. No further working will be found necessary. If properly done the butter will be worked just right, no mottles or streaks appearing. It does away with a great deal of labor in reworking after it becomes hard. The writer has used this method a number of years in making butter for private families at a fancy price.

SAVE THE REFUSE ARTICLES.

The cull potatoes, cabbages and other unattractive articles that cannot be marketed are just as valuable for food as foods of the best quality. There is no better or cheaper food for ducks and geese than turnips. These may be cooked or cut into thin slices and fed raw. When feeding such foods as turnips, carrots, beets, or potatoes, bran and cornmeal may be sprinkled over them with advantage. Cabbage heads may be placed in the yard to be picked to pieces by the hens, and the small heads are as highly relished by them as are those that are salable.

PITHY FARM COMMENTS.

The farmer is the most independent of the working classes. The man liking his business is most likely to be successful.

Farm wages are likely to rise. Our young men go into town where they simply live on what they think a general job, or they go west to carve out a homestead and a fortune for themselves.

Rotation in crops is the first requisite to modern farming.

If a community is noted for its inferior farm animals you are sure to find its farm operations conducted on the same plan.

In Europe people have the advantage over us in the parcel post for marketing their products. They have a notion that the mails should be run for the benefit of the people rather than for that of the express companies. In Germany a ten-pound package of butter can be sent forty-six miles for six cents. Over the distance the cost is twelve cents. In Switzerland the same weight can be carried for eight cents, and its delivery assured.

HEALTH

RHEUMATISM.

That there is no royal road to relief from rheumatism was proved afresh the other day by an April grandmother, who had emerged triumphantly to health from a state of helplessness in which she had not been able to fasten her clothes or do her own hair. "How did you do it?" she was asked. And she answered by the one word, "Diet." Dr. Leyden, of Berlin, who is the leading authority on rheumatism in Europe, declares that while you never can eradicate it, you can control it by exercise in the open air, much bustling about, and hearty and fequent meals from which most of the things appearing in the ordinary bill of fare are left out.

Of meals you must deny yourself heavy, dark flesh. Under this head is itemized mutton, venison, goose, and anything that is cut off a pig. Devote yourself to chicken, lamb, game, sweetbreads, and the more delicate fish, when simply cooked and served without rich sauces. Avoid lobsters and every fried fish, but enjoy lobsters and clams.

Of vegetables never touch tomatoes, cucumbers, and all salads that have a vinegar dressing for an inadequate stomach is busy manufacturing more acid than the system can endure. Eat lightly of potatoes, dried beans, or peas, and raw onions, but indulge freely in green beans, and carrots, turnips, and well-cooked greens. For all the starch you need rice is the proper source of supply. An abundance of well-cooked rice is worth all the bread and beans and potatoes put together.

Strawberries, raw pears, and raw apples are cut off from the rheumatic, also grape and orange juice, but there is a divine healing quality found in the acid of lemons and limes. There is but one sentence to cover the use of sugar—and that is, don't eat it in any form whatsoever. Almost as sweeping a denunciation is made of all liquids, except water and milk, coffee, tea, beer, claret, port, and champagne acting as a sort of poison on the rheumatic system.

Six months of this diet was all the treatment followed by this young-old lady, who declared herself to be as good as new, except that she took four or five times a day if she felt the least twinge a few drops of oil of wintergreen. About this she had made the discovery that there are two grades of different efficacy, one of the manufactured and one the real, the latter being the only one which was really helpful.

ONLY HALF-WELL.

It is the easiest thing in the world to fall into a fashion of semi-invalidism, and to declare oneself not up to the mark, when one has slept badly, or over-eaten, or worked too hard. Numbers of people do not work hard enough, with the result that they suffer from ennui, which, in itself, leads to disease.

It should be considered one of life's solemn duties to keep well if one can, and disease should be considered a great misfortune. To be half-well is to be half-equipped for the battle of life, to be only half-ready to do one's share of the daily task. People who are half-well are seldom in good spirits, and their melancholy acts as a wet blanket on the good cheer of others.

When it cannot be helped, this state of things must be accepted. When it can, to yield to it is almost a sin.

A QUEEN'S MOTTOES.

Here are some of the mottoes which are said to be held by the Portuguese Queen:—Keep out of doors all you can. Breathe outdoor air, live in it, revel in it. Don't shut yourself up. Build your house so that your air supply is good. Throw away your portieres and bric-a-brac. Don't have useless trifles around. Have a favorite form of exercise, and make the most of it. Ride horseback, if you can; cycle if you cannot get a horse; do something—anything—to get out in the open air. Don't get fat. Fat is an incubus which weighs you down. Fat is the sign of over-indulgence. Fat makes you old and ugly. Fat keeps you from being lithe, young and blooming. Don't over-eat. Drink little, and let it be pure. Don't try to dress too much. Yet dress as well as you are able—wear everything to make yourself lovely.

TREATMENT FOR OBESITY.

The only cure for obesity is self-denial in diet, combined with plenty of the right exercise. Anyone can reduce his or her weight by leaving off all starchy foods, such as bread, potatoes, farinaceous foods, and never touching butter, milk, eggs, cream, pastry, or sweets, remarks a good authority. A glass of hot water should be drunk morning and night. Breakfast must consist of weak tea, an apple, and biscuits made of bran. Dinner, fish, chicken, or two slices of meat without fat, green vegetables, and fruit without sugar. One cup of afternoon tea and a bran biscuit. Supper, fish and an apple. One glass of claret may be drunk after dinner.

CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

After the hands have been in water they should always be thoroughly dried with a soft towel, then common oatmeal well rubbed into them. A bowlful of the latter should be kept in a convenient place for this purpose. Regularly applied, it will usually keep the hands delightfully soft and white. Warm gloves or mittens should always be worn when the hands must be exposed to the weather, and the hands should never be allowed to become thoroughly chilled.

VITALITY.

Keep up your vitality and you will never know disease of any kind. No disease can exist where there is an abundance of pure blood. To get the necessary amount, eat nutritious food; to circulate it perfectly, take proper exercise; to purify it, get fresh air and sunshine. If a perfectly healthy condition of the skin exists and an even temperature of the surface of the body is maintained, it is impossible to catch cold. Cold-water baths taken every day will do much towards producing the former; proper food and exercise the latter.

SOME MALAY CURIOSITIES.

Superstitious Beliefs in Some Cases Seem to Prove True.

W. W. Skeat gives an interesting account of the regalia of Selangore. Among them is a trumpet which no one may touch except the reigning Sultan and the heir-apparent. Any one else *touching it will be struck with illness.* Mr. Skeat was anxious to examine these things, and one day the Rajah Mudah allowed him to take the sacred trumpet into his hands. "I thought nothing more of the matter," says Mr. Skeat, "but, by what was really a very curious coincidence, within a few days I was seized with a sharp attack of malarial influenza, which obliged me to leave the district. The report of my indisposition appears to have made a profound impression, and a Malay, who probably thought himself indebted to me for some assistance, vowed to offer sacrifice at the shrine of a local saint for my recovery." Mr. Skeat had to attend a banquet at the saint's tomb in gratitude for his merciful intervention.

In Sarawak persons of the Milanau tribe have a practice of depositing a large leaf, peculiarly folded, at the spot where an accident has happened, to conciliate the powers of evil. A man hurt himself in the Rajah's garden, and some Milanaus employed there hastened to perform the ceremony of propitiation. The present Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, tells what followed in his "Ten Years in Sarawak." He disliked to see this litter on the path, and told the gardeners to remove it. But the Milanaus said that the arm of any one touching the leaf would swell. So the Rajah threw it away himself—and two days afterwards he had a painful swelling in his arm, which lasted a fortnight.

In the "Journal of the Indian Archipelago" is a narrative of Jonathan Riggs' ascent of Gumung Danka, in Java. The top of that mountain is supposed to be the site of Paradise, and the Japanese believe that if the local Rajah permits any stranger to climb it a tiger will devour him. A day or two after Mr. Riggs' feat a tiger killed two of the Rajah's children.

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Users of SUNLIGHT and CHEERFUL SOAPS can get their TOILET SOAPS for nothing.

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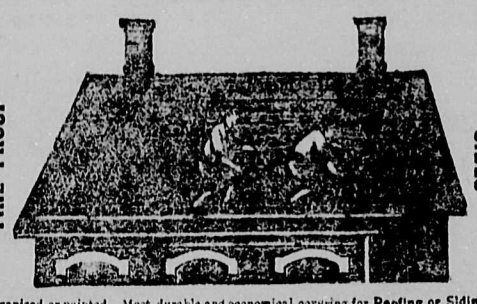

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HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, - OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Dr. John Macdonald has been appointed medical officer for Inverness-shire.

Lieut. John Macfadyen, of the Govan police, a Cabul-Kandahar veteran, is dead.

James Burns, a Spion Kop veteran, of the Scottish Rifles, was found drowned at Galashiels.

A child four years of age has been burned to death in Dundee while trying to light a cigarette.

A sawmill near Pitlochry, the property of Captain Butter, C.M.G., of Faskally, has been totally destroyed by fire.

A reindeer has been born in Cook's circus at Edinburgh. It is said to be the only one ever born in the British Isles.

The subscriptions for the Queen Victoria School and Memorial to Scottish Sailors and Soldiers amount to £43,267.

Henry Watson, a Shettleston boy, aged seven, fell down a hot air flue in a Glasgow factory and was scorched so that he died.

A Glasgow strike, that of the plumbers, after lasting 26 weeks, has collapsed, the men having agreed to resume work on the old terms.

Provost Symon, Dufftown, has intimated his retirement from the Town Council, of which he has been a member for the past 46 years.

The Lerwick School Board has appointed Miss Bessie K. Mitchell, of Kinross, as teacher of cookery in the Central School at a salary of £75.

The crew of the Scotch herring boat, No. 340, from Kirkcaldy, earned £170 by one night's fishing. They brought 80,000 herrings into Scarborough.

Mr. James Avon Clyde, K. C., has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, in room of Mr. E. T. Salvesen, K.C., who has been raised to the bench.

John Miller Roberts, aged 36, a grocer, single, and residing at 193 Aikenhead road, Govanhill, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The Clyde patternmakers, who originally demanded an advance of a halfpenny per hour, have accepted an immediate advance of a farthing, and resumed work.

News has reached Aberdeen of the death at Bulawayo of Professor Thomas Kyd, who graduated Master of Arts at Marischal College and University as far back as 1848.

Mrs. Simpson of Banff, died there a few days ago, aged 101 years and one month. She remembered seeing, when a girl of 11, the signals which proclaimed the victory of Waterloo.

Mr. William Paul, who has died at Coatbridge, was for over forty years the largest potato buyer in the west of Scotland. In pursuance of his trade he travelled all over Scotland.

The number of visitors to the Burns' shrine at Alloway is on the increase. The past years' visitors to the cottage numbered 56,309, as compared with 50,258 for the previous year.

Mr. Davis Wilson, general manager of the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, has resigned. He has been connected with Scotch banking for fifty years, for 15 years of which he has been manager of the Clydesdale Bank.

The Rev. Patrick Phelan, a retired Episcopalian clergyman, about sixty years of age, who has resided at Lochgoilhead for the past three years, suddenly expired on the railway platform at Maybole.

On the arrival of a train from Forfar at Dundee blood marks were noticed on the engine. Enquiry was instituted and it was discovered that a man had been knocked down and killed at the Stannergate.

The precentors of the town churches of St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Dunfermline each receive an annual Government pension of £5 a year. These annuities date from every ancient times, and, in fact, their origin is forgotten.

QUICK AT SOMETHING.

A clerk was discharged. He asked the reason.

"You are so awful slow about everything," said his employer.

"You do me an injustice," responded the clerk. "There is one thing that I am not slow about."

"I should be delighted to hear you name it," sneered the proprietor.

"Well," said the clerk slowly, "nobody can get tired as quick as I can."

FATHERLY CARE.

"So your daughter is having her voice cultivated?"

"Well," answered the perent, "that's the way her mother and the girl put it. But, between you and me, I engaged a professor in the hope of getting it cured."

HE CAN ATTEND TO HIS WORK NOW

MANITOBA MAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Echoes a Statement Made by Thousands of the People of the Prairies.

Giroux, Man., Dec. 18.—(Special).—Mr. Philias Normandeau, a well-known resident of this place, is one of thousands of Manitobans who have found relief from the pains and aches of Kidney Disease in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Normandeau is always ready to say a good word for the remedy that brought back his health.

"Yes, I can tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made a cure of me," he says. "I had Kidney Disease for three years. At times I got so bad I could hardly attend to my work. I took just five boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pains and aches are all gone and I can work as well as anybody. To anybody who has trouble with their Kidneys all I can say is 'use Dodd's Kidney Pills,'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick Kidneys. With well Kidneys you can't have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, or any of those other fearful and fatal diseases that spring from sick Kidneys.

JOHN AN UNLUCKY ROYAL NAME.

Many Monarchs Bearing it Met With Misfortune.

It is strange how good or bad fortune seems to attend certain names; and this is the more marked in the persons of royalty, on account of their conspicuous position, than in the case of the ordinary individual. Among sovereigns it is doubtful which must be considered the most unlucky name but it is probable that John is the name of ill omen, says London Tit-Bits.

For instance, John of England has always been branded as an infamous monarch, a character which he hardly deserved; still it was his luck. John of France was captured by the Black Prince, who, by the way, was not the hero we have been taught to consider him, but a very unscrupulous ruffian. John Baliol of Scotland has been despised by his fellow countrymen because he pandered too much to the English.

Robert III. of Scotland changed his name from John, but the ill luck of the name clung to him. During his lifetime he was worried to the verge of despair by his brother, the Duke of Albany. He was himself a cripple, his eldest son was starved to death in prison, and his youngest, when on a voyage to France, was captured by the English. Robert III. died of a broken heart.

John I. of Bohemia was blind; John I., Pope, was imprisoned by Alaric King of the Goths, and Pope John X. was driven from Rome by Guy, Duke of Tuscany. John XI., Pope, was supposed to have been poisoned by his brother Alberic, who kept him a prisoner in the Lateran. John XIV. also died in prison from poison or starvation. John XIV. ascended the papal throne after the murder of Boniface and was forced to flee to Tuscany, where he died of fever. Nor was John XVI. more fortunate, for he was dubbed the "Anti-Pope," and after a varied career, which lasted only eleven months, he was brutally tortured and then consigned to a dungeon, whence he never emerged alive.

John I. of Constantinople was poisoned; *John II. was killed while boar* hunting; and John III. was dethroned, his eyes were put out, and he was cast into prison, where he died. John I. of Castile was killed by a fall from his horse. This is only a portion of the long list of unlucky Johns, but it will serve to show that there is good reason for claiming that monarchs should avoid the name, if they possibly can.

Judge: "If I let you off this time, will you promise not to come back again?" Prisoner: "Yes, sir. The fact is, I didn't come voluntarily this time."

GUARDING THE KAISER.

The Berlin Police Practice a Plan of Campaign.

Berlin, Germany, has made elaborate arrangements to suppress any popular demonstration that may be contemplated against the Government.

Owing to the effects of the Russian revolutionary movement upon the Socialists of Germany, the city has been divided into square sections, by the organization of which the police could put down effectually any attempt by a mob to march toward the Emperor's palace and the Government offices.

The plan of campaign is rehearsed as often as festive occasions attract immense crowds to the centre of Berlin. On such occasions the extraordinary skill of the police in disposing of the crowds, which they drive, block by block, out into the suburbs, has been commented upon. One side of each organized square is left open, and this is always the side facing the suburbs, so that the crowd may drift in that direction.

In the case of a popular uprising, the fourth side of each square would be left open or closed, according to the gravity of the situation.

If it became necessary to suppress the rising by the most severe measures, the fourth side of each square could be closed, so that the rebels within it would be enclosed within impenetrable lines of fire and steel, and could be shot down or bayoneted to the last man.

THE BEST WAY TO WINNIPEG.

The Great Northern Railway Company is now running a magnificent fourteen-hour night train from St. Paul to Winnipeg. This new train, "The Winnipeg Limited," is one of the very finest in the Northwest. It is equipped with the newest and best compartment library observation cars most luxuriously furnished and the comfort of the passenger is catered to in every detail. This train has already made a name for itself for running right on time and connections are made at Winnipeg for all points in the Canadian Northwest.

Until this service was instituted the trip was of eighteen to twenty hours duration. It is now possible to reach Winnipeg by way of Grand Trunk to Chicago and North Western to St. Paul in practically the same time as by Canadian Pacific direct. This route possesses the added interest of a day in either Chicago or St. Paul, with less time wasted in day travelling.

The uniform excellence of the Grand Trunk service to Chicago is too well known to need any comment and too much cannot be said of the elegance of the equipment of the "Northwestern Limited" run by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway between Chicago and St. Paul. These western roads can give many a pointer to the older ones in the east in looking after the passengers comfort.

Talk is cheap, but don't go to a lawyer with this idea.

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

Husband—"Don't you think it would be as well to save the money for a rainy day?"

Wife—"Good gracious, no! I can't go shopping on a rainy day."

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.—63

He (admiringly): "You're not the sort of girl to give yourself away." She (insinuatingly): "No, but you might ask father."

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgment, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting development and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

A HUMAN COMPASS.

Little Jack—"What did papa mean by saying that he was the captain of this ship?"

Ma—"Oh! that is only his way of saying that he is the head of the house."

Little Jack—"If pa is captain, then what are you?"

Ma—"Well, I suppose I am the pilot."

Little Jack—"Oh, yes; and then I must be the compass?"

Ma—"The compass? Why the compass?"

Little Jack—"Why, the captain and pilot are always boxing the compass, you know!"

MUCH WISER.

It is better to buy a cottage for cash than a mansion on the instalment plan.

SURPRISED.

"What interested me most in my travels," said Henpeck, "was the mummy of a queen I saw in Egypt."

"Wonderful, eh?" asked his friend.

"Yes, it's wonderful how they could make a woman dry up and stay that way."

The Greatest Tonic is "Ferrovim." It is pleasant in taste and contains just the nourishment and strength-giving qualities that are needed by those who are sick and weakly.

Lawyer: "I really hope I don't annoy you with all these questions?" Fair Client: "Not at all. I'm used to it. I have a six-year-old son."

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

"Well, Fritz, you got birched in school to-day?" "Yes, but it didn't hurt." "But you certainly have been crying?" "Oh, I wanted to let the teacher have a little pleasure out of it."

Kidney Experimenting.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some one form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's truest friend.—62

Jack: "I say, Jim, why aren't you calling on Miss Jones any more?" Jim: "Don't ask me, Jack. The reason is apparent."

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

Waiter—"Two sausages for Herr Bierhuber." Landlord—"Only give him one; he is already intoxicated, and sees everything double." Waiter—"I've already seen after that. He ordered four."

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return.—Address, The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto

"When a man has a birthday," says a male philosopher, "he takes a day off. When a woman has one she takes a couple of years off."

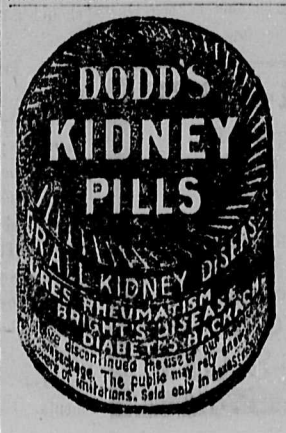
No Reasonable Man expects to cure a neglected cold in a day. But time and *Allen's Lung* Balsam will overcome the cold and stave off consumption. Cough will cease and lungs be as sound as a new dollar.

Father (meditating on time's changes)—"Ah, yes, the fashion of this world passeth away!" Daughter—"Indeed, it does, papa. I shall want a new hat next week."

No Alcohol in It.—Alcohol or any other volatile matter which would impair strength by evaporation does not in any shape enter into the manufacture of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Nor do climatic changes affect it. It is as serviceable in the Arctic Circle as in the Torrid Zone, perhaps more useful in the higher latitudes, where man is more subject to colds from exposure to the elements.

JAPANESE SHRINES.

The latest official returns show that there are 193,299 shrines and 109,970 Buddhist temples throughout Japan, in addition to 1,142 Christian churches and other places of worship. The Shinto and Buddhist priests number 84,488 and 73,270 respectively, while the ministers of other religions are 10,038 in number, including 441 foreign missionaries.



Young Men of Canada

AND YOUNG WOMEN TOO

Get a BUSINESS or SHORTHAND education. Nothing will pay you so well, and no school can do so well for you as the old successful

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE

OF HAMILTON.

We can place 200 of our graduates in GOOD SITUATIONS during the incoming year. We did it this year and can do it again. This is the old reliable college of Canada, established 44 years, 26 years under present principal. Over 3,000 graduates in successful business life. Try it. Write

R. E. GALLAGHER, PRINCIPAL,
C. B. College, Hamilton, Ont

Y. M. C. A. Buildings.

FARMERS!

This is the season of the year when you need to use every precaution with your *stock. By the use of our*

STOCK TONIC

and other remedies you have the best guarantee of health to your stock.

Valuable Advice Free

Use it and become your own veterinary surgeon.

The VETERINARY SPECIALTY CO., Limited
556 DUNDAS ST., TORONTO, ONT.

ALL IN IT.

Binks—"If you're worried so much about your debts, why don't you join a 'don't worry club'?"

Jinks—"I did, and found that most of my creditors belonged to the same club!"

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

POOR, BUT HAPPY.

It is better to hear a baby crying in the kitchen than to hear a French poodle barking in the parlor.

Just a Word of caution; Where the skin is destroyed by burns or scalds apply Weaver's Cerate immediately: the sooner the better.

Daughter—"Mamma, if I must write to Mr. Bray about his extortionate bill, should I say, 'Dear Mr Bray'?" Mamma—"Certainly, under the circumstances."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefitted at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

"Mr. Linger spends a great deal of time with you, Molly," said Miss Kittish to Miss Frocks. "Yes, but that's all he does spend."

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

IRISH TYPES.

Three types at least are observable in the South of Ireland—first the dark Italian looking Celt, also found in Devon; secondly, the tall, yellow-haired Danish type, and, thirdly, the aboriginal Aryan of the Volga, with red or auburn hair and blue or green eyes, who may also be found in Cornwall. The dark aquiline type of Wales differs considerably from that of the Irish, and the Irish language is nearer akin to Cornish than to Welsh. The traditional Irishman of caricatures is not often seen in the South, though this type is not unknown even among the upper classes. The soft features and bright eyes of the modest peasant women present many varieties of beauty, and the mingled race of Cork and Kerry—fairer, as a rule than that of the far west—is as vigorous as any in Scotland or in Yorkshire.—'Blackwood's Magazine.'

Bargain List of Farms mailed free. ALF. BROWN, Dept. K, Picton, Ont.

Learn Telegraphy

Great opportunities in the U. S. for Canadians as telegraph operators. 30 to 50 p. c. higher salaries. Positions for all graduates. Send for free catalogue. Det. Tel. & Ry. School, Detroit, Mich.

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy Address Box 158, Montreal.

Acadian Pride Homespun

(Registered)

The Strongest and best

$2.75

pants made in Canada, heavy weight, dark gray mixture, manufactured from pure Nova Scotia wool. This cloth is kept up to the highest standard of excellence for durability by the St. Croix Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Newport, N. S. These pants are kept by the leading clothiers of the Dominion. If you cannot secure them write

Clayton & Sons

HALIFAX,

and enclose $2.75 with waist and leg measure for sample pair, which will be delivered to you postage paid anywhere in Canada, except the Yukon.

"Look here! I found two stones in the milk-can yesterday!" "I'm not surprised, ma'am. The water is very low just now in the pond where the cows drink."

The Effects Produced by Witch Hazel when combined with Menthol as found in "The D & L" Menthol Plaster are truly magical, it being a specific for rheumatism and neuralgia.

"Our minister gave the organist a great blowing up." "What did the organist do—resign?" "No, he gave the organ one."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the setting of stomach disorders by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

Customer—"And is this chair really an antique piece of furniture?" Dealer—"Antique, madam? There's no doubt about that. Why, it was so worm-eaten when I bought it, that I have had to have a new back, a new seat, and three new legs made for it!"

Cash or Cure

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

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

Can anything be fairer?

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

SHILOH

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

ISSUE NO. 61-65.

Bargains! Bargains!

After Stock-Taking.

Remnants and Ends offering less than Cost.
This is Our House-Cleaning Time.

BOYS SUITS

All-Wool Tweed. Reg. $4, $4.50. Now $1.75. Not a Suit in the lot that did not cost more to turn out. Sizes 21 to 26.

BOYS' REEFERS selling at $1.50.

MEN'S OVERCOATS at just wholesale prices.

LADIES' SKIRTS

All Wool Skirts at just half price—$3.00—Now $1.50.

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLE—Your money will go further at this Store just now than ever before. . . . . .

Reid & Young.

For Stock-Taking Sale

We are selling for a few days Books, Perfumes, Photo Frames, Vases and a thousand other things

FOR JUST HALF PRICE

ON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

The Canada Drug & Book Co.'y

Local and General.

Some cases of measles are reported in the city.

Next meeting of the B. C. Fruit Growers Convention will be held at Nelson.

The C. P. R. Telegraphs have had the telephone re-instated at the telegraph office.

Ald. Tapping got 336 signatures to the petition against unrestricted sale of patent medicines which he circulated.

Mr. Wilson, Supt., C. P. R. Telegraphs, will be in Revelstoke next week to arrange for the new telegraph office to be built on McKenzie Ave.

A. Padilano has arranged to import a plant for making cement blocks and has arranged to build two houses of cement blocks on First Street east.

News was received in the city this week of the sudden death of Dr. White at Crossfield, Alta. Dr. White was formerly associated with Dr. Brett in the Sanitarium at Banff.

Ald. Trimble and F. B. Wells have been appointed Licensing Commissioners for the city of Revelstoke, and Ald. Howson and Willis J. Armstrong Police Commissioners for the city.

The attempt to establish two newspapers in a small city has failed at Rossland just as it did at Nelson. The Star, established as a Liberal paper in Rossland a few months ago has ceased publication.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jackson, mother-in-law and wife of the man Jackson who was poisoned in Vancouver at Christmas, were sentenced to 12 and 9 months imprisonment respectively on charges of perjury. Mrs. Jones cursed the judge and all concerned in her prosecution.

While playing with a revolver at Walla Walla, Morbett Griggs, aged fifteen, shot and seriously wounded his brother, Eugene, aged twelve. The bullet struck the boy on the end of the nose, and lodged in the throat.

William J. Brown, of 2606 Lombard Avenue, Everett, Wash., died at his home on January 31st, from blood-poisoning caused by a malignant carbuncle. He suffered a very painful illness for six days. Mr. Brown was a former resident of Revelstoke, leaving in 1900 for Everett. He leaves a wife and two children, Emmett and Elaine to mourn his loss.

W. A. Foote has in hand the building of a warehouse on the spur for C. F. Paget. The warehouse is 60 feet in length and will be used for storing lime and building materials with a warehouse for Mason and Risch pianos.

We draw the attention of parents to the fact that the law requires them to advise teachers of an outbreak of measles or other infectious disease in their homes within eighteen hours, failing which they are liable to a penalty up to $100. No children must attend school from a home where such diseases have been prevalent without a medical certificate that there is no further danger of infection.

George H. Munroe, a member of the firm of Munroe & Munroe, brokers of Marconi Wireless fame, has been arrested on an order brought by United States Senator Warren Miller to recover $25,000. Munroe, who said he had a complete defence to the suit, promptly furnished $15,000 bail and was released. Miller sets forth defendant obtained $25,000 from him by false representations in regard to the conditions of the Montreal & Boston Mining & Smelting company.

PALATOL

A Perfect Tasteless Compound of Cod Liver Oil, Malt & Hypophosphites

For—COUGHS, COLDS, WASTING DISEASES.

Red Cross Drug Co.

SCHOOL ESTIMATES

The school trustees submitted to the city council the following estimates for the ensuing year:

Your worship and gentleman; the board of school trustees respectfully submit their estimates of expenditure for the carrying on of the schools for the current year as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Teachers salaries	$ 6,480 00
" " additional	420 00
	6,900 00
Janitor (both schools)	750 00
Secretary	60 00
Fuel (both schools)	750 00
Stationery and supplies	750 00
Repairs	200 00
Clearing block 50	100 00
School grounds and trees	300 00
Hylo plate black board	350 00
Incidental	200 00
Delegate to trustees conv.	75 00
Total, public school	10,435 00

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal's salary	$ 1,500 00
Repairs, supplies, incidental	200 00
Library	200 00
	1,900 00
Additional teacher 4 months	400 00
" furniture	150 00
Total, high school	2,450 00
Grand total	$12,885 00

1-3 OFF **1-3 OFF**

The largest stock of Smokers' Supplies in the Interior at One-Third Less than Regular Prices for the next Fifteen Days. Meerschaum Pipes, Briar Pipes, Gold and Silver Mounted Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Tobacco Pouches, Tobacco Jars, Turkish Hookas, etc

BROWN'S CIGAR STORE

1-3 OFF TELEPHONE No. 96. **1-3 OFF**

Business Locals.

Nothing better than "Our Special."

Howsons Furniture Sale continues.

Fresh Eggs at C. B. Hume & Co's. 50c. per dozen.

Ivanhoe, English Classics, at Bews' Drug Store.

CALL AT BROWN'S CIGAR STORE.

Now is your time to Furnish cheap. Don't wait until the spring rush commences. Big discount on all goods. John E. Wood, the Furniture Store.

CIGARS you like to smoke at prices that don't burn, at BROWN'S.

Valentines, fancy and comic, at Bews' Drug Store.

Pleases every smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

It will pay you to get prices at Howson's Furniture Sale.

Clearance Sale of Pipes and Smokers' Supplies at Brown's Cigar Store.

New Souvenir Post Cards at Bews' Drug Store.

Now is the time to get that odd Parlor chair cheap, at Howson's Sale.

25 bars of real good laundry soap for $1.00 at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Try our made-to-order Corsets, most satisfactory. Apply to Mrs. J. R. Robinson. Feb. 10-2t.

Discount on Iron beds, large assortment, pretty designs, at Howson's.

Bean Guessing Contest for a Case of Pipes at Brown's Cigar Store.

C. B. Hume & Co's store is the place for Jelly Powders, 10c. a package.

Everything in Smokers' supplies at Cost for the next 15 days at Brown's Cigar Store.

Special discounts for cash on all lines during February. Call in and get our prices. Bourne Bros.

Great clearance sale of Furniture. We have to make room for spring stock. We will give you a big discount on anything you may require. John E. Wood, the Furniture Store.

Overstocked with Pipes, Pouches, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cases Etc., at Brown's Cigar Store.

There is much in merit, but of two stores of equal merit the one that does the best advertising will do the most business.

One Third Off Everything in Smokers' Supplies for the next Fifteen Days at Brown's Cigar Store.

The Revelstoke Steam Laundry will open for business on Feb. 15th. P. O. address, box 283. Persons wishing the laundry rig to call will oblige by mailing us a postcard giving address, when laundry work will be called for and delivered.

Now is the time for Beef Tea, Johnson's is the best, we have them. 16 oz. bottles ..... $ 1 00
2 oz. jars 30
4 oz. tins 50
2 oz. Bts. Bovril 35
4 oz. " " 65
At C. B. Hume & Co's.

BASKETBALL.

On Thursday night a match will be played between the City and Rocky Mountain Ranger teams. After several contests there is considerable rivalry between the two teams, each of which will be out for blood on this occasion. This new game is a very popular one. A dance will be held at the Opera House after the game.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular meeting last night. All present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. Gordon reported 17 hours lighting lost at powerhouse by slush ice.

SCHOOLS.

The school estimates were submitted and showed an increase of $1000 over last year.

The city clerk said the government were still holding $800 the trustees claimed to be due.

The mayor remarked that meant the city might be called on for another $1000 extra in addition to the increase already stated.

LIGHT POLES.

G. Lembke's application for longer poles was referred to F. W. and L. committee.

LOCK-UP.

Premier McBride wrote stating the question of providing a lock-up for the city would receive attention.

GENERAL.

Secretary Tuberculosis Association asking city to appoint delegate to conference to discuss best means of eradicating consumption.

Ald. Abrahamson said steps were taken in European countries to provide hospitals for consumptives so as to isolate them and protect the public from contagion. The same steps should be taken in Canada and strictly enforced.

Ald. Howson urged Dominion inspection of dairy stock against tuberculosis.

On suggestion of Ald. Abrahamson it was resolved to appoint Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, to represent the city at the convention and urge means of isolating persons suffering from consumption with a view to preventing spread of the disease.

REDUCTION OF LIGHT RATES.

Ald. Tapping moved for a reduction in light rates, Ald. Abrahamson seconding pro forma.

The mover said when the bylaw was put to the people for purchasing the light plant it was understood the rates would be reduced. The city made a profit of $15,000 from light last year and could do with less profit. The present high rates caused people to put in acetylene gas and use lamps, causing increased fire risks.

The mayor considered it premature to reduce the light rates till the committees had gone into city affairs. There were about 100 meters not yet put in, and they had work to do on the dam which would cost $5000. When all the meters were in a reduction could be made.

Ald. Abrahamson agreed with the mayor, and considered the matter could stand over till fall. His firm was probably the largest consumer of light in the city.

Ald. Caley asked if Ald. Tapping proposed lowering the light rates and raising the real estate taxes.

Ald. Trimble urged waiting till the estimates were all in before making a reduction. If people used their light properly they could have no complaint.

Ald. Tapping said the meter rates in Calgary and Westminster were much lower than in Revelstoke.

Ald. Abrahamson said if the rate were reduced the taxes must be increased.

The city clerk said they would have to face the matters of isolation hospital, lock-up, Greely Creek road within city limits, installation of electric power, auxiliary steam plant, increased education, this year.

Ald. Howson said they did not want to be too hasty in chopping down the revenue.

The motion was lost.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Finance, Fire, Water and Light Committees for consideration and report.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Palmer asked when the Works Committee would get down to work?

The mayor said they usually did not report till spring.

Ald. Trimble asked whether the bylaw required ladders to top of two storey buildings? Such would be useful in case of fire. Such a bylaw should be enforced if possible.

BYLAWS.

Ald. Trimble asked where they could get the bylaw?

Ald. Abrahamson said the bylaws should be printed up to date. As it was no one could get a copy of the bylaws. These should be in such shape they could be got by anyone requiring them. These bylaws should be on sale to people requiring them at a price to cover the cost of printing. The city had some loose copies printed but they had never been bound or put together and showing the amendments. Each alderman for instance should have a copy of the bylaws governing the city.

Ald. Palmer considered this a good suggestion.

The mayor suggested the bylaw committee go into the matter and report at next meeting. It was a very good suggestion.

BRIDGE.

Ald. Tapping said he would like to see some action taken as suggested by the MAIL-HERALD to secure the present railway bridge over the Columbia river for a traffic bridge in the event of the C. P. R. building a steel bridge.

Ald. Caley said there was good land there for settlers and an effort should be made in the matter.

Ald. Abrahamson said the Dominion and Provincial governments should be asked to take action in the matter.

Social and Personal

Theodore Ludgate went to the coast this week to consult an ear specialist.

On medical advice R. Samson is taking his wife east on a trip for the benefit of her health.

Gen. Supt. R. M. Marpole spent today in the city on his way to the Field railway convention.

On Tuesday afternoon at 3 p. m. a meeting will be held at the City Hall of the Y.M.C.A. Ladies' Guild, which is being organized to promote the interests of the Y. M. C. A. All ladies interested in Y. M. C. A. work are requested to attend.

On Saturday, 17th inst, a complimentary concert will be tendered to W. H. Humphries. An excellent programme has been prepared. Mr. Humphries has always been so ready and willing to help at any entertainment in the city that this complimentary concert should be well patronised.

An enjoyable at home was given at the residence of Mrs. F. B. Lewis on McKenzie Avenue Wednesday evening, at which about fifty guests enjoyed the hospitality of their host and hostess. Progressive whist took up the earlier part of the evening, at which prizes were won by Mesdames Holten and Elson and Messrs. Watt and Allum. After lunch was served the spacious parlors were cleared and dancing was enjoyed for the rest of the evening. Among out of town guests were noticed Mrs. and Miss Mundy, Three Valley, Mrs. Risteen, Vancouver and others.

CHURCHES.

ST. ANDREW'S—The annual meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, held on Wednesday evening last, was attended by a large number of members and adherents. The reports presented were very encouraging and showed a most successful year's work. The congregation closed the year free from debt, and the large congregations at both the morning and evening services make the outlook for 1906 very bright. Special tributes of praise were paid to the Ladies' Aid, which under its able President, Mrs. H. Bruce, has rendered the highest kind of service to the congregation. The Sabbath school, too, was highly complimented. V. Anderson was elected a member of the Board of Managers in place of R. Armstrong, who is out of the city at present.

When all the business had been disposed of a short musical programme was carried out, after which refreshments were served.

Sunday, Feb. 11th. 11 a.m., "The Men Whom Jesus Chose." 7.30 p.m., "The Case of the Ethopian and the Leopard."

The Basket Social under the auspices of St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid, on the 19th inst., will be held in Selkirk Hall.

METHODIST—Pastor Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland.—The church having been relighted and the new opera chairs all being in place, the services will partake of the nature of a re-opening. Morning subject, "What an Improved Church Demands." P. M. subject, "Jesus the Only Alternative." Anthem, "Christian the Morn Breaks Sweetly O'er Thee." Solo by Mrs. Dent. Anthem, "Gloria in Exelcis." Literary meeting of the Epworth League on Monday evening at 8 p. m., the subject for study being the reading course book "Canada."

KNOX—Rev. J. R. Robertson, B. A., pastor. The usual Sunday services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The Sunday School meets at 2.30 p.m. and the Prayer Meeting on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Sunday morning subject: "Personal Christian Influence." Evening subject: "The Highest Calling in Life." The ordination and induction of the newly elected elders, Messrs. T. A. Lewis and G. M. Clark, will take place during the evening service.

LUMBERING

Theodore Ludgate's Views.

To a Province man at Vancouver, Theodore Ludgate said:

"Men are very scarce, especially millhands. We are paying pretty high wages for some good men, and the cheapest we can get even common laborers for is $3 a day. The large amount of railway construction going on, both in Nicola Valley and on the other side of the line, is responsible for the scarcity of labor.

"The Northwest market? Well, that all depends on the coast and mountain millmen. If the lumbermen all stand together and maintain an equable schedule of prices, the Canadians can prevent any of the American lumbermen marketing any of their product in the Northwest. It all depends on the crops.

"Immigration to the Northwest, I believe, will be very heavy this year. I have been informed by a prominent Government official that 200,000 immigrants are expected to arrive in the Northwest this year. If this estimate is anywhere near correct, British Columbia will be called on to contribute a large share in the way of supplies to that part of Canada."

"CHICK."

"Chick," the mountain waif, which will be produced at the Opera House Tuesday, Feb. 20th, by the Melrose Stock Co., is a drama of unusual merit and holds one interested from the time the curtain rises on the first act until the last, and one feels that a lesson to humanity has been learned—never to be forgotten. Mr. Melrose has secured some of the best talent in the city and will spare neither time or expense to make this, "his first dramatic production in Revelstoke," a grand success. Mrs. Melrose will play the part of "Chick," the mountain waif, in which character she has successfully appeared in most of the largest cities in the country. Mr. Melrose will handle the leading comedy roll, which he has also played many times, and we feel assured that with their combined experience and ability, the play will be first class in every respect. Numerous specialties will be introduced throughout the action of the play, and also between the acts, making the show a continuous performance.

A free dance will be given afterwards and a good time is assured all who attend.

LAGGAN

Builders Strike at Lake Louise.

The following has been received from Laggan, Alta.:

The carpenters, masons, laborers and others, working on Lake Louise Chalet, are on strike. Notices have been sent to Winnipeg Calgary, Banff, etc., to warn men who may be hired at those points for Laggan, not to agree under union rules, viz;—Carpenters, 35c.; Masons, 35c.; Laborers, 26c.; per hour.

Superintendent, J. C. O'Leary, of C.P.R. hotel construction, promised action in seven days from Jan. 29th, but nothing was done, hence the strike.

NEW YORKS' POOR

Proposition to Choroform them.

Startling is the plan advanced by Miss L. Graham Crozier, a sociologist of New York, for the "scientific relief" of New York's poor children.

"If something is not done to relieve the suffering of the poor," she is quoted as saying, "I crave the permission of New York to allow me to mercifully administer chloroform to the sixty thousand or seventy thousand children who are so hopelessly handi capped by the misfortune of their birth.

RAIL AND STEAMER.

The C. P. R. has decided to plant large quantities of young trees at various points along its prairie lines to supply its own ties and fence posts.

A Montreal telegram says: "It has been about decided by the Canadian Pacific management that the company's double daily train service will be resumed at the beginning of May."

McKenzie and Mann and the Grand Trunk are fighting over the right-of-way of the James Bay Railway at Toronto, the Grand Trunk having blocked the crossing.

Patronize home industry—smoke Revelstoke Cigars.

RAILWAY ACTIVITY.

C. P. R. will Enter Similkameen

Accumulating proof of the C. P. R's intentions to construct a railway through the Similkameen leaves little ground for further doubt or conjecture. Emissaries of that company are known to have been in Princeton and along the surveyed route of the V. V., & E. on secret missions recently. Engineers laid off the Nicola branch have been ordered to report in the field with crews in three weeks.

The assembling of men and material at Okanagan Landing for the building of two large scows and a tug for the C. P. R. to convey railway construction supplies and machinery to Penticton is evidently the beginning of the great race for the Similkameen. Some phenomenal railway building may be expected next summer.

Grading on the Nicola branch is about done, only a few men being retained to finish up.

THE MINES.

The Granby smelter of British Columbia is the largest concern of its class in Canada, and the second largest in the world, being only exceeded in capacity by that of the Amalgamated Smelter Co., Anaconda.

Mr Cornell, M. E., representing New York capitalists, was in Revelstoke yesterday on his way to Field to examine the Monarch mine.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"COSMOS"—The MAIL-HERALD cannot be used as a means of publishing personal scandal and your letter is refused.

"REFORM"—The statements you make are, on the information we have, untrue, and even if they were true the matter is one for the police and not for ventilation through the columns of a newspaper. If we published your letter the proprietors of the hotel concerned could prosecute both you and us for libel.

THANKS

We beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to the kind friends who so ably assisted in our fire here.

Respectfully,
GEO. CHAPMAN.
GEO. NEWMAN.

$550 Buys a 4-Roomed Cottage, newly built, woodshed and 50 x 100 Lot on Eighth Street. Revelstoke Insurance Agency Limited.

SECOND STREET Residence, conveniently situated for railway men, two-storey dwelling of 6 rooms. A Snap—$1,600. Revelstoke Insurance Agency, Limited.

MODERN RESIDENCE on Corner of 5th Street and Orton Avenue, 9 rooms, hot and cold water baths and other conveniences; front room finished in white enamel. Handsome, imposing residence, constructed of the very best materials. $1500 will handle this exceptional opportunity. Revelstoke Insurance Agency, Ltd.

$15.00 Per Annum will protect you against any sickness or accident no matter what your occupation may be. Revelstoke Insurance Agency, Limited.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we 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:

1. Commencing at a post planted about two miles west from Bannock Point on Upper Arrow Lake and marked "B. B. L. Co's southeast corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about three miles west from Bannock Point on Upper Arrow Lake and marked "B. B. L. Co's southeast corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Feb. 2nd, 1906.
m7 BIG BEND LUMBER CO., LTD.

THIRTY DAYS after date we intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of K. & S., Block 860, and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's South-east Corner Post," thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north from the north-west corner of K. and S., Block, 860, and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's South-east Corner Post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north from the north-west corner of K. and S., Block 860, and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's North-east Corner Post," thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains: thence north 80 chains: to point of commencement.

BIG BEND LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.
Jan. 28th, 1906. 26 F

WANTED

FOR SALE—Lot on Second Street, cleared and fenced. Price $300. Apply MAIL-HERALD office.

WANTED—A girl not over 25 to do general house work. Wages $30 per month. Must be good worker. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—Second-hand safe, apply at this office.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, over office of Mail-Herald. Apply at this office or to R. Tapping.

BETRAYED

I.

Andrew Warrender was a hard man—cold, deliberate, pitiless. And he looked it to-day. The cold sunlight, forcing its way through the dirty windows of his office, showed his face, rugged and determined, and hard as iron. It was his poverty perhaps, that made him so morose; the loss of his wife years and years ago, possibly, that made him so bitter against life; and the anxiety to provide for his only child, perhaps, that made him shut himself up, away from all friends and neighbors, in his office, where he pored over the books and counted, and reckoned, and calculated pounds, shillings, and pence.

People said that if he loved any woman living in the world it was his daughter Ruth. But he did not show it to-day.

He stood, bent and white from long poring over papers, by his desk, looking at her with his hard, grey eyes; and there was no sign of love in them now.

"What do you say?" he asked in a slow, hoarse voice. "Say it again."

She looked at him with her head uplifted and surprise in her pretty eyes.

"I thought you knew," she said unsteadily. "I—I thought you would—you would expect him to speak. He has loved me so long, and I——"

"And you——" said Andrew Warrender.

"And I have loved him, too," she said simply.

"So you think you love Philip Cowell?" he asked.

"I do; I know I do," cried Ruth, with the color deepening in her cheeks. She went a little closer to the old man. "Father, you must know—you must have guessed. He has been here so often, and he was only waiting until they made him manager of his department before he spoke. Oh; father, you can't mean that you object to him?"

"Object?" Andrew sat upright. "Of course I object," he cried. "You are not going to throw yourself away on a man like Philip Cowell. Why, what is he? A clerk, and no more. It is folly to think of it."

"Why—why, he is taking five pounds a week at least," she said. "Oh, father I hate to think of the money, but—but—five pounds a week!"

He said nothing for a moment. He was watching her, curiously, calculating, thinking.

"From a worldly point of view, he is a splendid match for me," she went on, unsteadily; "better, even than Dick Sinclair."

"So Dick Sinclair has been proposing too?"

"Yes," she said. "He—he wrote to me by the same post, and—I have replied to them both. The letters are upstairs, but I couldn't post them until I had told you.'

"Ah! you will not post one of them at any rate, child. You are not for Dick Sinclair nor for Philip Cowell. They are neither of them good enough. Five pounds a week! Bah! Let him offer you fifty, and then we'd see."

Ruth fell back a little, with her eyes fixed nervously on her father's face. How strangely he talked! Fifty pounds! Why, she had never seen even five pounds together in the whole of her life and he talked as if it were nothing!

They were horribly poor—so poor that they often sat in the dark for hours together to save the gas; so poor that she had sometimes on bitter winter nights cried from sheer hunger and weariness; and yet how her father scoffed at the idea of five pounds a week!

"But, father," she said, almost under her breath, "five pounds is such a lot. And we are so poor—so dreadfully poor."

The queer hard look died from his face. A strange softness took its place and he rose and went slowly towards her.

"Ruth," he said, "you shall have five pounds and more—much more—as much as you like, child—as much as you like. Look! The time has come. I meant to wait for your twenty-first birthday, but I had better show you now, to put that silly folly out of your head once and forever. Come here and see what I have done for you."

She followed him slowly. He had moved back to his desk and was taking from his pocket a bunch of keys. He selected one and fitted it into his drawer and then drew it open.

"Look, Ruth—look," he said. "Look at all these."

Inside lay a quantity of papers all tied with red tape into neat bundles. He took up one of them and began to untie it. His fingers trembled with impatience, and it seemed a long minute to Ruth before he thrust it into her hands at last. Then with uncomprehending eyes she began to read.

The words the figures, jumbled themselves together in her brain. So many thousands of pounds made her head reel. Andrew had his hands full of papers. His eyes were eager, glistening.

"Do you understand, Ruth?" he said. "Do you understand, child? Those thousands of pounds are mine—mine! What paper is that you have? The Alt Bayswater Building Society. I have two thousand pounds in that—two thousand pounds at eight per cent. And this—look at this—eight thousand pounds in that; and they are mine——mine—mine! Do you understand, Ruth? I am not a poor man, but rich—rich enough to buy up men like Philip Cowell and Dick Sinclair. Rich enough to buy an estate like Sir John Littlewick's, if I chose. Rich enough to buy up half of this town. Ah, Ruth, I have done this for you! I have saved and striven and struggled for years—for you. And now—well, you are nearly twenty-one, and a month or two won't make any difference. We will leave this place at once for London. We can soon arrange our plans, and then you shall take a position worthy of you, child. The money will do everything. We will have a house in Kensington—one of the best. I have thought it all out. I know of one now. We will have a grand house—carriages and horses—servants and everything. We will get some grand lady to bring you out—that also can be arranged with money, and then, child—then you will marry some great man—you, with your beauty, will marry someone worthy of you—and of this money."

Ruth put down the papers slowly. All the color had died from her face now and her eyes looked strange and wild.

"This money!" she repeated with white lips. "Is all this money really ours?"

"Yes, yes, child—ours! Mine and yours!"

"But I don't understand—we have always been so poor—so dreadfully poor."

"That was part of my plan, child. One cannot grow rich without care, and if people had known I was not as poor as I seemed I could not have saved so carefully. You will be able to choose your husband from the best—you will be able to do as you like. You shall choose from the best of them, Ruth."

"I have chosen;" the words burst from Ruth's dry lips. "I have chosen Philip," she said.

Andrew Warrender stared at her. Then he roused himself and took a step towards her. "Yes—yes, you think so now, child," he said, "but when you get away—when we get to London everything will look different."

Her gesture startled him. She flung out her hands, her face dark and set.

"I have chosen," she said, harshly; "and I have chosen Philip now and forever. Nothing can make any difference. The money you have saved I hate and will not touch. Oh, if we were poor as I thought, and he was a beggar in the gutter, I should choose him. And even though you are rich I still choose Philip."

Andrew had dropped back in his chair.

"You do not know what you are talking about, child," he said, harshly. "You have not realized what it means, and you must think. An heiress, as you are, cannot marry a man earning five pounds a week. And besides do you think Philip will marry you now?"

"I am not an heiress," she said, in a queer, hoarse voice. "The money is not mine. I will not have it. I only want Philip. I want to be as we were before, and I want him and not your money. Oh, I give it all back to you—gladly, willingly—if you will only give me Philip."

Andrew looked very grey. He twisted his fingers uncertainly together, but his face was hard and his lips set.

"You are foolish; you have not realized things yet," he said, "and you say you have already written and accepted him?"

She choked the lump in her throat.

"The letter is upstairs," she said in a low voice. "I—I could not post it until I had spoken to you. And the one to Dick is there, too. I wrote to him at the same time."

Andrew nodded, placing his hand heavily upon her shoulder.

"Before you post the letters go and think," he said. "Wait before you post them——"

She shook her head.

"It won't make any difference," she said. "I shall always feel the same, and if the money comes between us I shall give it up for him."

Andrew turned away and waited, listening to the sound of her footsteps as she passed into the other part of the house; then, with quick, light steps he mounted the stairs to her room. On a table lay the two letters. He picked them up quickly and read them over. They were still open, unsealed, and at the sight of them his face grew suddenly, swiftly harder still. Here was his chance. With bent head he listened for a moment. Then quickly he changed the letters. He glanced at the one to Dick as he did so, and was satisfied. She had begun without any heading, as though she had not known what to do. It would do quite as well for Philip as for Dick.

"I do not know how to say it," she had written. "I cannot marry you. I am sorry if you thought I cared in that way. I never meant to let you think that. I hope you will take this as final and will not attempt to see me again. My mind is made up, and nothing you can say or do can alter it."

He put it into the envelope, addressed it to Philip and then sealed them both. The very moment he did so he heard Ruth's footsteps below. He came out into the hall and met her at the top of the stairs.

"Father, it is no use thinking," she said, breathlessly. "I am going to post the letter to Philip."

In the dull light of the landing his face looked very hard.

"You can give them to me to post if you like," he said stiffly; "I'm going out."

Andrew Warrender's fingers shook a little as they closed over them and then he departed.

II.

It was a year later. Andrew had taken his house in Kensington, and had bought his furniture, his carriages and horses, and he had his servants and everything he had said he would—even the grand lady to bring Ruth out and introduce her to Society, and yet he had failed.

He stood with his hand on the handle of his hall door looking out.

At the bottom of the flight of steps a doctor was getting into his brougham. The door banged as he drove off. Yet Andrew Warrender still stood there with the doctor's words ringing in his ears.

"Absolutely nothing the matter—want of vitality, that is all. Give her some interest in life and she will be all right. She will die if you don't, and nothing else will save her. Rouse her—make her want to live—that is all."

He went back slowly and sat down, looking dully round the gorgeous room. Upstairs lay Ruth—ill of a complaint that no doctor could cure—ill, dying, perhaps, because she did not care about life, because all was wealth, all London could not give the thing she craved for!

Andrew's hands trembled upon the arms of his chair. His face that people had said was hard had grown old. The bitter set of the lips, the cold light in his eyes, the pitiless meanness had gone from him, leaving him a feeble old man face to face with the failure of his life. He had put all his wealth at Ruth's feet and it was killing her!

Slowly he looked round, and then he took from his pocket a letter. It looked yellow and dirty. The envelope was torn and the ink was faded. He spread it out.

"Dearest, I can't accept your letter, there is something wrong somewhere and I must see you. I must hear from your own lips the reason why you refuse to marry me. It was signed "Philip Cowell," and was dated the day after Andrew Warrender had posted Ruth's letter—a year ago.

He folded it up again and then looked round dully like a man whose sight has gone. Then he rose to his feet and went slowly from the room.

Upstairs Ruth sat listlessly before the fire. Andrew hesitated before he went up to her. The sight of her white face seemed to rouse all the ugly pain at his heart, and he put up an unsteady hand to his breast. Ruth turned and held out her hand.

"I am sorry to be so stupid" she said. "Oh, I am afraid I have disappointed you, but I—I can't help it."

"No—no, child."

"Perhaps after the winter has gone—when the season comes—I shall be all right. I daresay balls and concerts will wake me up. I think I am only silly, and am certain that the doctor thinks there is nothing the matter with me. But when we get through these horrible fogs——"

"Ruth, would you like to go back to Middleborough?" he asked, suddenly. She turned, started and rose to her feet.

"To Middleborough?" she cried. "Oh, no, no, father—not there. Oh, don't go there. I never want to see it again. I hope—I pray—oh, father, don't let me go back there again."

"Why?" he asked, and her eyes wild with fear, frightened him.

"You know why," she said huskily. "Oh you know. I dare not risk seeing Philip or anyone belonging to him again. He never answered my letter. You know how I waited—those days before—before we came away."

Did he not know? His face grew set and drawn. Heaven forgive him for acting as he had done! He knew only too well. But he thought that his money and London would wipe out all that. And it had not!

She had turned to the fire again. "You know I wrote again; you posted it yourself and no answer came. And then—and then you heard that he had thrown up his berth at a moment's notice and gone, and no one knew where. After that Middleborough was hateful."

Andrew Warrender held his breath for a moment, fighting with himself. It was hard work. The thing he had to tell her would cure her, but she might hate him forever. For a moment he almost felt he would rather let her die than feel her hatred. He had loved her so in his queer way. It was not for his own sake that he had schemed and struggled and piled up money, but for hers; to give her a position amongst the best people in London—to make her happy. And it was killing her! He braced himself up.

"You thought that Philip had played with you?" he said, unsteadily.

"What else was I to think?" she cried. "He, no doubt knew he was going; no doubt had made all his plans beforehand. I had heard that there are some men like that, who win a girl's love just for the fun of it, but I never believed it until then. And Philip—his letter seemed so true—I could not believe—— Oh, I did not believe until I heard he had gone. Then I knew."

Andrew stood quite still.

"But suppose he had not made any plans of the kind, suppose he went because he thought you had played with him; suppose somebody stopped the letters between you, and then—met him and talked and told him that you had been playing with him—what then?"

She was facing him, wildly, her face deathly white, her eyes blazing. Andrew's heart seemed to have grown still and cold in his breast. This treatment the doctor had recommended was rousing her. She was coming to life again, but it was killing him!

"Father! What are you saying?" she cried. "What do you mean? Who—who could have betrayed us?"

Slowly, jerkily, his fingers fumbled in his pocket and closed round the letter.

"I did," he said.

She fell back, her hands to her throat, and his eyes grew keen. He hesitated for a moment, fearing she would fall, but she did not. The doctor's remedy was taking rapid effect. He held out Philip's letter.

"It was I who betrayed you," he said, slowly. "I changed the letters you had written, putting the one to Dick Sinclair in the envelope for Philip, and posted that, and then I went to see Dick. I told him you had sent me, and he accepted my statement, and so I got rid of them both. Now I am going to-night to find Philip and bring him to you. I sha'n't come back until I find him, however long it takes. I shall just have time to see my lawyer before I go and to arrange for you to have whatever money you want, and if I don't come back, you will know I can't find him."

"Father!" She flung out her hands and plunged towards him, but she was weak and the remedy was severe. She fell headlong. Andrew waited only a moment to place her on a couch and then went out.

. . . . . .

It took three months exactly, and to them both it was like three years. It was early in the year when Andrew stood on the step at last, leaning heavily on Philip's arm.

"But—but—will she be able to see us at this time?" Philip asked. It was past ten o'clock. "They may object."

"They? Who?"

"The people she is living with," said Philip. "You did not tell me what she was doing. I thought she was living at home with you, and had no idea she was in a grand place like this. Is she a governess or——"

"Wait," said Andrew. When the door opened he stepped back, and it was Philip who asked for her.

The man servant made way for him to enter, and then started when he saw his master. Andrew made him a quick sign and the man understood.

"I'll wait here in the hall," Andrew said, as the servant disappeared to tell Ruth. "You see her alone first, Philip."

Philip thought he understood.

"She will forgive you as I did," he said; "but, oh, how hungry I am for the sight of her face. What an age the man is away. Oh! if they don't let me see her? Are they nice people she is with? And what is she—governess or what?"

Before Andrew had replied the man came back and took Philip away. When the man-servant returned it was a very feeble old man who put up his hands to him.

"Help me up, Cochrane," he said, "and tell me all about Miss Ruth. Take me into the dining-room. Oh, how tired I am."

The man put him in an easy chair and produced a decanter.

"Miss Ruth is quite well, sir," he said; "only wanting you again, sir, that bad."

"Wanting me?"

"Why, yes, sir. She's mortal anxious about you, sir, and has been ever since you went."

Andrew closed his eyes to shut back a tear that threatened, and it was while his eyes were still closed that a pair of arms were thrust about his neck and he clasped his round the girl he had betrayed.

"Now I have brought him back—forgive," he said.

But Ruth had already done so.—London Tit-Bits.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

It is said of Lord Curzon of Kedleston that during the whole time he has been in India acting as viceroy he has never worked less than fourteen hours a day.

The Empress of Japan is an adept performer on the koto, a kind of large zither. It is an instrument which is much played and very popular in Japan.

The Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, is an excellent linguist, speaking, besides several European languages, Arabic and Hindustani. One of his favorite hobbies is the collection of Dervish weapons, which he keeps in a small museum at his Scottish estate.

Senor Pedro Alvarado, the mining king of Mexico, is to erect a monument in memory of his late wife which will be of marble and two tons of solid silver. A steel frame will be erected around the grave to guard the monument. The output of Alvarado's mine is $100,000 weekly. When he discovered it he was working for 75c a day.

King Edward's lucky number is 9. Both his parents were born in 1819; he was born on a 9th; his marriage took place in the year '63, which numbers added the one to the other make 9; his reign commenced in 1901; he was to have been crowned on the 27th, which figures added together make 9; and he was actually crowned on August 9th.

The late Signor Tamagno, in spite of his lavish generosity, managed to amass a larger fortune than any singer of his time, with perhaps the single exception of Jean de Reszke. Beginning life as a courier, he left behind him $1,000,000, most of which is bequeathed to his only daughter, to whom he was devotedly attached, the residue going to the poor of Varese.

Miss Greta Greig, B.A., LL.B., the first Australian young lady to be called to the Bar, is of Scottish birth but Melbourne has been her home from childhood. Two of her sisters are in practice as doctors and a third is a University tutor. She says she does not intend seeking criminal business, and will only undertake it in certain special cases, preferring common law, equity, and probate business.

Signor Caruso, the famous tenor, although always wishing to become a professional singer, studied engineering when he was a youth. Subsequently he served in the artillery. He was perpetually singing, however, and when, ten years ago, a celebrated teacher expressed a highly favorable opinion of the quality of his voice he abandoned engineering forthwith and devoted himself to opera. Signor Caruso, by-the-bye, is a very gifted black-and-white artist.

The Khedive of Egypt is one of the potentates who have profited—both morally and financially—from the protection of Britain. In addition to his annual grant of $500,000, he has amassed an enormous private fortune in the management of which he has had the opportunity, as well as the tendency, to be a good deal thriftier than his predecessor. Not only is he a monogamist and a teetotaler, but it is said that he does not smoke—not even an Egyptian cigarette! He gets up at six every morning, and can talk in six languages.

The story of how Sir George Kekewich left Oxford is amusing. He was at Balliol and rose there to the highest eminence as an oarsman and a racket-player. But he had no taste for chapel, and during his last term never once put in an attendance. The result was that the Dons sent him down for three days. This annoyed him so much that he shook the dust of Oxford for ever off his feet, withdrew his "caution" money, which amounted to $100, off the college books, and went to spend it in feasting in London. Thus he returned to his parents without having taken a degree.

Lord Radstock has been for upwards of twenty years an enthusiastic lay preacher, and has, in his evangelistic tours, been in every quarter of the world. Some five-and-twenty years ago he had a successful mission in Russia, preaching, of course, in English to the members of the cultured classes, who are well acquainted with our tongue. Lord Radstock, who had a distinguished University career—he is a Balliol man—is a very earnest and forcible speaker. He confines his work exclusively to the religious world. Although a peer of the realm, he is not a Lord of Parliament, and has accordingly no seat in the House of Lords. He is the holder of an Irish peerage, conferred on his grandfather, a distinguished admiral, in 1800, for a naval victory off the coast of Lagos in 1797.

Little Boy (to policeman): "Oh! sir, there is an awful fight going on around the corner." Policeman: "Who's fighting?" Little Boy: "My father and another man." Policeman: "How long have they been at it?" Little Boy: "Oh, half an hour." Policeman: "But why didn't you come before?" Little Boy: "Why, because dad was getting the best of it up to five minutes ago."

About the House

FRENCH MEAT RECIPES.

Rib of Beef a la Marseillaise.—Remove the bones from a rib of beef. Put four tablespoonfuls of oil into a saucepan, set on a good fire. When hot put in the meat. Then salt and pepper, cover, and let cook slowly for two hours. Serve with the following sauce: Fry in oil two or three onions sliced thin. When browned add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a small teaspoonful of mustard, salt, pepper, and a half pint of bouillon. Replace it by the sauce. Boil for a few minutes, pour over the meat and serve.

Beef Tongue Roasted.—Wash the tongue and steep it in boiling water long enough to allow the skin to become loose and be scraped off easily. When scraped and freed from gristle put it in boiling water with salt, pepper, one good sized carrot, two onions, two bay leaves, two cloves or garlic, and two shallots. Boil four hours. Take it out and let it get cold. Lard it with thin strips of pork and bake in the oven for three-quarters of an hour. Serve with a sauce piquante, a puree or a la jardiniere.

Calf's Liver Saute.—Put a good sized piece of butter in a frying pan over a bright fire. When the butter is hot put in sliced liver and brown quickly on both sides. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Remove the pan from the fire and arrange the liver on a dish. Then return the pan to the fire and to the gravy in it add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Scrape the bottom of the pan and let boil. Pour over the liver and serve with chopped parsley on the top. Like kidneys, liver saute should not cook too long; eight minutes are sufficient.

Escalopes of Veal.—Slice some veal cutlets in pieces four inches square and half an inch thick. Heat some butter in the frying pan and put in the meat. Brown on both sides. Pour out the butter and replace it by a quarter of a pint of bouillon; put in salt, pepper finely chopped chives, and parsley. Cook slowly for half an hour and serve.

Spaghetti.—To boil spaghetti grasp the given quantity in your hand, put the ends down into boiling water and as they soften press gently until the whole length is in the water; boil rapidly for twenty minutes. Drain and blanch in cold water. The small Italian pastes used for soups are usually cooked a few moments in water, then drained and finished in the soup. A half pound will be sufficient to serve six persons. The Italians cook it for twenty minutes in water, then finish the cooking in stock.

Spaghetti in Cheese Shell.—After the centre has been scooped from a pineapple or Edam cheese, save the shell for the serving of spaghetti. Boil the spaghetti, drain, blanch and drain again. Twist it around the inside of the cheese shell; make a half pint of cream sauce and pour it carefully over the spaghetti. Stand the shell on a piece of paper in the bottom of a baking dish and bake in a moderate quick oven fifteen or twenty minutes. Dish on a napkin and send at once to the table. If handled carefully the shell may be used again. The cheese shell imparts a delicious flavor to this most tasteful and sightly dish.

PIE TWINS, GOLD AND SILVER.

They are beautiful to the eye and delicious to the taste, and were evolved from what was originally a simple cream pie recipe. This is the way to make them.

Break three eggs and carefully place whites and yolks in separate bowls. For the gold pie beat the yolks very light with three tablespoons granulated sugar. Add one and one-half cups rich milk and a suspicion of salt. Individual tastes differ and the mixture should be tasted at this stage and if not considered sweet enough, more sugar may be added. Line two pie tins with good pastry, fill with the custard, grate nutmeg over the tops and bake in a slow oven.

For the silver pie first pour one and one half cups sweet cream into a bowl, add three tablespoons sugar or more, if desired, and allow it to dissolve while the whites of the eggs are beaten in a dish, which is large enough to hold not only the whites, but the cream also. Beat the whites, to which a "pinch" of salt has been added, until stiff, then pour slowly over them the cream and sugar, beating hard all the while. Beat a minute longer, when the mixture may be poured into two pastry-lined tins, sprinkled with nutmeg and baked in a slow oven.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSE.

Before roasting pork score the skin with a knife. Baste constantly while roasting, and serve with apple sauce.

To remove paint stains from windows moisten a little common soda, and lay it on the spots, taking great care that it does not touch the painted window frames; in a short time wash it off, and the paint will be found to be loosened.

Bathing the eyes several times a day in cold water makes them bright and greatly helps to preserve the sight to extreme old age. When any substances get into the eye, syringe gently with lukewarm water till free of them.

For Whooping Cough.—Beat together one ounce of honey, one ounce of castor oil, and the juice of a lemon. The dose is a teaspoonful every four hours.

Hints about Eggs.—Boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh. A good egg will sink in water. Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell. The shell of a fresh egg has a limelike surface. A boiled egg which is done and dries quickly on the shell when taken from the pan is fresh. If packed in bran a long time, eggs acquire a musty smell.

Here is a test for butter, so simple that any housewife can put it into successful practice. A clean piece of white paper is smeared with a little of the suspected butter. The paper is then rolled up and set on fire. If the butter is pure, the smell of the burnt paper is rather pleasant, but the odor is distinctly tallowy if the butter is wholly or in part made of animal fats.

To revive leather.—Chairs and sofas upholstered with leather will last much longer and retain a very much better appearance if the leather is regularly revived with the following mixture, for it cleans the leather, and at the same time softens it and prevents its cracking. Take one part of best vinegar, and two parts of boiled linseed oil, and shake well together. Apply a little on a soft rag, and afterwards polish with a silk duster or an old chamois leather.

Be sure to have an easy lounge or chair in the kitchen, where you may spend the few waiting moments between acts, as it were, in rest. If you cannot afford to buy a lounge especially for that purpose, make one. This is easily done. Get two long boxes from the dry goods store; place them end to end and nail together. Make a mattress and fill it with desired materials. Shredded shrucks are clean and excellent. Over this drape any kind of cover to suit the fancy. Be sure to get something that can be washed and ironed. Red and white bed ticking is pretty and durable, and never fades, and when laundered looks as good as new. Make a pillow to match. Now while you are watching the cakes, bread, pies, and the like, remember there is your lounge. Rest. Do not say you have no time. You have to wait for your baking to brown. Why not rest while you wait? You will be surprised how much refreshment you will gain even from one minute's relaxation upon this improvised lounging quarter.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Successful and happy home-making has been and will continue to be an interesting problem. A writer gives forth the following suggestions:

Learn to govern yourself and be gentle and patient.

Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation, and trouble, and soften them by prayer and a sense of your own shortcomings and errors.

Remember that, valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

Do not expect too much from others, but remember that we should forbear and forgive as we often desire forbearance and forgiveness ourselves.

Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

Beware of the first disagreement.

Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

Study the characters of each, and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.

Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.

Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.

Never conceive a bad motive if a good one is conceivable.

Be gentle and firm with children.

Do not allow your children to be away from home at night without knowing where they are.

Do not say anything in their hearing which you do not wish them to repeat.

Beware of correcting them in a petulant or angry manner.

SCHOOL MEALS IN EUROPE.

Several Countries of Europe Furnish Them.

In London there is the London Schools Dinner Association, a private charity, which gave in one year a hundred and ten thousand free dinners to the children of the board schools. This system relies on the application of the parent, and the net result is said to be that the parents whose children most deserve the dinners do not apply.

In Belgium, Switzerland (except Zurich), Venice and some other Italian cities, the same plan is carried out, except that these private charities are largely subsidized by the state.

In Milan and some French cities the meals are given and paid for by the municipality, but only to those and investigation being most complicated after the usual manner of Continental officialism.

The famous Cantines Scholaires of Paris provide meals of excellent quality to all who desire them, at a charge of three sous per dinner. Admission is by ticket; those who satisfy the authorities that they cannot pay for the tickets get them free and there is no difference in the appearance of the free ticket and the pay one. The plan is said to work well, though here again there are shrinking souls who can neither pay the three sous nor bring themselves to ask for aid.

In at least one town—the Italian Vercelli—all the school children are fed, and that at the expense of the whole commune.

CURIOUS ALMSHOUSE.

The most curious almshouse in England is St. Mary's Hospital at Chichester. There eight old ladies live actually in the church, which is a fine old building dating from 1686. It was originally a monastery, but when Queen Elizabeth came to visit there she turned it into an almshouse, to endure as long as almhouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little rooms each down the sides of the main church with windows looking out on the garden. They have each a coal supply, a kitchen range, water and gas. At one end of the church is the chanel, where daily services are held. The choir stalls are beautifully-carved oak, the original seats that the monks used. The church stands in a quiet little square.

A HUGE PRIZE.

The Brazilian Chamber of Commerce has devoted the handsome sum of $2,000,000 as a prize to be given to the scientist who shall discover a really enduring method for the cure of cancer. An international committee is to be formed, consisting of two members of the Medical Academy in Rio Janeiro and of four eminent pathologists chosen from London, Paris and Rome. These six gentlemen will act as the jury in the case of awarding the prize.

WONDERFUL PROPHECIES

FAMOUS FOLK IN THE HANDS OF FORTUNE-TELLERS.

Late Queen Victoria's Destiny was Foretold — What Gipsy Lee Told Miss Dallas-Yorke.

The late Queen Victoria had cause to believe in fortune-telling, for her destiny was truly foretold by a gipsy at Broadstairs when she was a girl. The fortune-teller in question was "Mother Madden," who made her living by telling fortunes at the seaside till she died, many years after the Queen had come to the throne. She told the Princess Victoria that she would marry Prince Albert, and that one day a descendant of hers would rule over an European Empire not then created, which, of course, came true in the case of the German Empire ruled by her grandson the Kaiser.

Many people will remember Gipsy Lee, the famous fortune-teller of Brighton, England. On one occasion Miss Dallas-Yorke went up to her to have her future outlined, and was told that in later years she would wear

A DUCHESS'S CORONET.

The possibility of this coming true was so remote that the girl laughed heartily when she heard it and forgot all about it. Not long afterwards, however, she met the present Duke of Portland at a country railway station, and he fell in love with and married her. Then the prophecy was recalled to her mind, and the Duchess sent Gipsy Lee a satin gown.

When Mme. Modjeska was a girl of fifteen she chanced to be in the Ring Theatre at Vienna, when a gipsy came up to her and offered to tell her fortune, saying: "You are so beautiful that I feel sure you must have a bright future waiting for you." The girl agreed, and was told she would one day wear a coronet; but two years after she married her guardian, M. Modjeska, so there seemed no chance of the prophecy being fulfilled. When they had been married only four years, however, her husband died, and subsequently the great actress married Count Chlopowski, thus fulfilling the augury so strangely made

SOME YEARS BEFORE.

The great actress Eleanora Duse had her future prophesied by her own mother under peculiar circumstances. When the child was but a few days old she was put into a crystal basket to be taken to Venice to be christened. The procession was headed by a priest, and presently they were astonished to see the guard of Austrian soldiers then occupying Venetia turn out and present arms to the basket, believing it to contains the relics of some dead saint.

"Soldiers presenting arms to my child, and I a peasant!" exclaimed Duse's mother. "Then she will have a great future and will be admired by Kings and Queens." The old lady did not live to see her prophecy fulfilled, for she died when her daughter was but fourteen.

Mme. Carnot, the widow of the murdered President of France, has in her possession a small Indian idol which has a curious story attached to it. When her husband was Minister of the Interior, with no thought of ever becoming President, a friend who had just returned from India gave him the idol, but warned him that the legend attached to the relic was that the owner would attain the power of a monarch and

DIE BY THE KNIFE.

Indeed, there was cause to believe that there was something in the legend, for the idol had belonged to the dynasty of Khadjurao, all of whom had perished in the manner described. As everyone knows, this was exactly the manner of death that fell to the lot of President Carnot.

One of the most remarkable predictions ever made was that uttered by an old blind pedlar of whom a Yorkshire stable-boy bought some cheap article out of charity. "Look me in the face," said the man, and the boy did so. "I foresee that you will some day rise to great power and will be the helpmate of Princes," said the pedlar as if by inspiration.

The lad was so amused by the remark that he told his friends, who nicknamed him Grand Duke in consequence. But the most remarkable thing is that the boy, after being respectively a jockey, then valet to the Duke of Lucca, rose to be Minister of Finance to the Duchy of Parma; in short, he was no other than the great Baron Ward.

RESCUED THE BIRDS.

Swallows Could not Homeward Fly Until Aided.

A pretty story comes from Lucerne, Switzerland. This year, the swallows, while pursuing their autumn migration to the south, were overtaken by unusually inclement weather. Still they struggled onward, but on reaching Switzerland matters grew worse, for intense cold prevailed, and the mountains over which the birds must pass were covered with snow. The little creatures seemed to have lost heart, for they perched in melancholy rows upon the telegraph wires and elsewhere so numbed and helpless that they were easily caught by the hand. The Ornionological Society of Lucerne organized a band of rescuers, and the swallows were collected from all parts of the lake districts, and after having been fed and tended were despatched to a common centre suitably warmed, where they were kept some days to restore their exhausted strength. Finally the birds were sent in crates by train over the long and perilous St. Gothard pass to Chiasso on the Italian frontier, accompanied by a request that the station master there would give them their liberty.

"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy today for whispering in school." "Well, that was right." "But mamma, he hollered ten times as loud as he whispered.'

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"I would . . . earnestly advise them for their good to order this paper to be punctually served up, and to be looked upon as a part of the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1906.

TOURIST PROMOTION.

The first annual report of the British Columbia Game Warden furnishes interesting reading and suggestions for the better preservation of the big game of the province. The worst enemy of game at present is the Indian, and no time should be lost in placing the Indian in the same position as the other residents of the province as regards the game laws. The system of appointing rangers is a good one. and should be extended, while the strict enforcement of good game laws by the magistrates will give the wardens the support they require.

In its tourist attractions British Columbia leads the world. Subsidiary to the attractions which nature has provided, a country well stocked with game affords special inducements to scores of thousands of people from all parts of the world who are liberal spenders. The question of game preservation therefore comes home to this province very closely. More than that, no effort should be spared to improve the fishing in the streams and lakes of the province. Every tourist association should become a missioner to stock the streams and lakes in its section with trout and other fry every spring, and the Dominion Government fish hatcheries should be used to supply the millions of fry which could be thus distributed.

The Dominion Government has recognised the value of the tourist traffic to this country by the attention given and expenditure made on th National Park. That expenditure is repaying itself tenfold by the large tourist traffic it is now attracting and the large expenditure of tourists in the mountains. The stocking of the streams and rivers with fish is second only to the development of the National Park and the Dominion Government might therefore reasonably be expected to give its aid to this project.

Another thing—East and West Kootenay abound in sloughs on the creeks, lakes and rivers which might be made favorite resorts for feathered game by the introducing of wild rice, which has made the far north the great feeding grounds for this class of game. It is admittedly difficult to acclimatise wild rice, but the difficulty consists in carrying the seed from one point to another. Experts are now agreed, however, that if the seed is packed in clay and kept moist it can be done. If the wild rice were introduced on the headwaters of the Columbia River for instance it would find its way into the sloughs along the whole course of the river and these would become great feeding grounds for wild fowl. This is work which the Dominion or Provincial Government might well take up Indeed the importance of the tourist business to British Columbia is sufficiently important to warrant the Government in doing what has been done in New Zealand for instance—establish a tourist department and lend the whole force of the government to advertising and developing the tourist attractions of the country, including the stocking of streams with fish, acclimatising wild rice and other foods likely to make the water wastes of the province a resort of wild fowl, and in every other way that seems expedient promote what can be made a means of employment for thousands of guides, hotel-keepers, packers, and other accompaniments of tourist service such as is enjoyed in Switzerland, Norway and New Zealand.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 5.—The bill of Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) to reduce

THE ELECTION DEPOSIT

from $200 to $50 passed its second reading this afternoon by a mixed vote of 16 to 15. A number of members on both sides of the House were absent at the time, and a rumpus is expected in Committee A considerable amount of discussion took place over the measure, those opposing it holding very strongly that a man who cannot—or whose friends cannot for him—find a sum as $200 deposit, is scarcely the sort of person fit to be entrusted with the administration of the affairs of a vast and wealthy province. It is being bluntly put that the temptations which would come before such a man—poor, and suddenly given a voice in the handling of more money than he has ever dreamt of and greater destinies than his mind could ever be capable of adequately grasping—would be certain to prove too much for either his integrity to resist or his mental capacity to dea with. The bill will most probably be defeated on its third reading.

THE PLEASING AND UNUSUAL SPECTACLE

of a measure passing the House unanimously and without a dissenting voice, on its second reading, was afforded this afternoon when the Bill for the establishment of a University in this province, and the Bill respecting McGill College, both passed. In speaking to the two measures, Hon Mr. Fulton, Minister of Education, stated that a benefactor in the east had promised to support the project by giving $5,000 a year towards it. (Applause.) Students, he continued, would be able to take two years in Science and Arts, and could finish at McGill, and in chemistry and biology could lay the foundation of a medical course, and the same in other sciences. (General applause.)

OTHER BUSINESS.

Garden (Vancouver) introduced a measure to amend the False Creek foreshore Act, which passed its first reading.

The bill of Mr. Price Ellison (Vernon) relating to telephones—extended reference to which was made in this correspondence on Saturday—passed its first reading.

The Dewdney Relief Bill and the Act to amend the Assessment Act both passed their third readings.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 7.—One really never knows when trouble will come. In Monday's correspondence approving reference was made to the pleasing unanimity with which

THE UNIVERSITY BILL

and the McGill Bill passed their second readings. Having slept over the matter, however, several of the members saw much in it to dislike.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) started the ball almost before the chairman—Brown, of Greenwood,—had got into his seat. The member from Ashcroft objected to the measure because no provision was made for the provincial government to nominate to the board of governors. He further took the stand that graduates should have a voice in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Fulton begged the member for Yale to observe that, as there was no proposal before the House for Government aid, there was no grounds on which to insist for Government representation beyond the minister and superintendent of education.

Mr. Henderson replied by advancing the theory that, as the Government wos making this a provincial institution by putting this legislation forward, the province therefore should have some voice in its control.

Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) agreed with the member for Yale because he was of the opinion that, if aid was not sought for now, it would be later. (Laughter.)

The Attorney-General thought the bill went quite as far as was necessary at present.

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) thought the bill was a private bill in all intents and purposes.

Hon. Mr. Fulton pointed out that the present measure did not stand in the way of a provincial act.

Hon. Mr. McBride asked the member for Yale if he would be kind enough to outline his proposed mode of proceedure in electing a representative board of governors, as the method provided for by the present measure had been found to answer perfectly in the case of hospital boards and similar institutions.

R Hall (Victoria) dashed into the breach.

"I have my doubts about this bill,' he remarked, "it is drawn by a very fine hand. I think I detect the fine Italian hand of the President of the Council." (Roars of laughter.) "If we endorse this bill now. we may find later that other institutions of learning are barred out."

The Premier assured the House there was no monopoly, but McGill had made the only overture of the kind ever received by the province, and the Government felt it was their duty to accept it. The door was left wide open for all other universities.

Mr. Hall said he didn't mean to say anything against McGill, but he didn't want the province to be tied up.

Mr. Cotton said the bill was practically a private one, but its importance had so impressed the Government that they had decided to make it a Government measure. He anticipated no future difficulty as there was no monopoly and no exclusive support.

Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) said he was not at all satisfied, and proceeded to treat the House to a disquisition on the beauties of Socialism, when the grim form of his adversary, John Oliver, of Delta, rose to a point of order. Pressed for a decision, Chairman Brown said he of Nanaimo was wandering from the point and musn't do it.

J. A. Macdonald (Rossland) moved an amendment to clause 8 of the Bill to the effect that McGill University should only take over control of high school education with the specific consent of the Lieut-Governor in council first obtained in each case. He also moved that instead of the words "Royal Institutions of Learning." "McGill University" should be inserted.

Hon. Messrs. Cotton and Fulton agreed to this.

Mr. McNiven (Victoria) objected to the bill as he believed it injurious to the principles of responsible government.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

THE KAIEN ISLAND DEAL.

The Kaien Island special committee met at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. All members were present. J. T. Garden was appointed chairman, and Dr. Young (Atlin) secretary. Only Mr. McKay, draughtsman of the Lands and Works Department, was examined, he proving the map produced, showing Kaien Island and the lands in question.

At the request of Premier McBride, the committee was adjourned till Thursday of this week to permit him to be present.

TIMBER LAWS.

The adjourned committee on the now famous "Act respecting the Use and Manufacture within British Columbia, of Timber cut on Lands of the Crown," was the principal item on today's bill of fare. There is a considerable amount of bitter feeling over the opposition which this very necessary measure is receiving. There is no doubt that, as pointed out by Mr. Bowser, of Vancouver, the adoption of a similar measure by the late Sir Oliver Mowat in Ontario saved the lumber industry in that province from ruin.

The debate in committee this afternoon was a very long and heated one. Bowser (Vancouver) made a splendid speech in the cut-and-slash style.

John Houston, who does not like Mr. Bowser, paid the Vancouver representatives the compliment of one of his most savagely personal attacks—in which he was followed by Macdonald (Rossland) Patterson (Islands) and Oliver (Delta), all of whom had suffered from the tongue of the third member for Vancouver.

Oliver, who spoke last, woke up Hawthornthwaite, who warmly criticised the member for Delta.

An extensive and rather cleverly worded amendment in three clauses, produced by the leader of the Opposition, and practically amounting to an annulment of the measure or the alternative of encumbering it with expensive and intricate legislative machinery, was the principal centre of strife, and was the first amendment put to the House by the chairman. It met with defeat.

Mr. Oliver's original amendment in favour of the exemption of fish-piles and railway-ties, previously referred to in this correspondence, was then put to the committee by the chairman, and defeated.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to nullify the entire object of the bill by exempting the hand-loggers from its provisions, was then put and lost by 21 to 11.

The Chief Commissioner then introduced an amendment, providing that the new measure should not apply east of the 121st meridian.

Brown (Greenwood) asked that the Committee rise and report progress, in order that he might take a look at the map. His request was endorsed by his leader, and assented to by the Chief Commissioner, and the Committee rose and reported progress.

NEW RAILWAYS.

Bill (No. 55) "An Act to incorporate the British Columbia Northern and Alaska Railway Company," passed through committee with the change that, instead of being bonded at $45,000 per mile, it was bonded at $35,000 per mile.

The Act to incorporate the Ashcroft, Barkerville & Fort George Railway Co. passed its second reading, as did the Act to incorporate the Bella Coola & Fraser Lake Railway Co., and the act to incorporate the Southern Okanagan Railway Co.

The act to amend the "Lightning Creek Gold Gravels & Drainage Co. (Ltd. Lby.) Act, 1886," also passed its second reading, the Attorney-General remarking that he would move certain amendments in Committee.

The House adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

THE MAN IN THE GALLERY.

Value of Advertising.

A leading American merchant was asked:

"'Do you find it necessary to advertise?'

He replied: "'We certainly do. There is no such thing as advertising too much as long as it is good advertising. If our customers do make objections to our advertising, it is just because they don't know the game."

Patronize home industry—smoke Revelstoke Cigars.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days 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:

Commencing at a post planted at the North west corner of the C. P. R. Block, No. 373, near mouth of Mosquito Creek, and running 40 chains west, thence 160 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 160 chains north to place of commencement.

Dated Jan. 24th, 1906.

m3 RICHARD MAXWELL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber *from the following described lands in West* Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post marked "C. B. Kirk's south east corner post," planted at the north east corner of timber limit 4061 and about one and one-half miles from Blind Bay on the north arm of Arrow Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 120 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Jany. 20th, 1906. C. B. KIRK.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands.

Commencing at a post marked Bowman Lumber Co., Ltd. N. E. Corner post, 3½ miles north-west of Bannock Point; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

BOWMAN LUMBER Co. LTD.

36f9

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about four miles south of Cape Horn on Upper Arrow Lake and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

BIG BEND LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.,
Dated January 7th, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of K. and S. Block 860 on the west side of Upper Arrow Lake and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's south-west corner post," thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

BIG BEND LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.,
Jan. 7th, 1906. 52f16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

No. 1.

Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the north fork of Fosthall Creek and about two and one-quarter miles above the forks and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's Southwest Corner Post," thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the north fork of Fosthall Creek about one and one-half miles above the forks and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's Southwest corner post, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3.

Commencing at a post planted about one-half mile from the west bank of the north fork of *Fosthall Creek and about one mile above the* forks and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's Southeast Corner Post," thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4.

Commencing at a post planted about one half *mile from the west bank of the north fork of* Fosthall Creek and about four miles above the forks and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's Northeast Corner Post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

BIG BEND LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.
Arrowhead, B.C.,
Jan. 23, 1906. 255 f28

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake in West Kootenay district:—Commencing at a post marked "Bert Blyth's South West Corner Post," planted about 1½ miles north of Halcyon Hot Springs and about ½ of a mile from Lake shore; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

BERT BLYTH.

January 2, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the east side of the Upper Arrow Lake in West Kootenay district:—

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked "Bert Blyth's Northwest Corner Post," planted on George Boyd's eastern boundary and about 160 chains north of his southeast corner; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked "Bert Blyth' South West Corner Post," planted on George Boyd's Eastern Boundary, and about 160 chains north of his south-east corner; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

BERT BLYTH.

Dec. 28th, 1905.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Kamloops and Yellow Head Pass Railway Company," with power to construct, equip and operate a line of railway from a point at or near Kamloops, thence running in a northerly direction following the valleys of the North Thompson river, the Canoe river and McLennan's creek to a point at or near Tete Jaune Cache in the Province of British Columbia with all such powers as may be necessary and expedient for the construction and operation of said line of Railway and with power to purchase and develop and convey over its Right of Way, electric power, and to sell and distribute the same within the said Province of British Columbia, and with power to acquire and operate steam boats and ferries in connection with the Railway, and with power to effect a junction with any line of railway to be constructed from the south to a point at or near Kamloops, or with the Canadian Pacific Railway at that point and also with any railway coming westward through the Yellow Head Pass.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 5th day of December, A.D., 1905.

TUPPER & GRIFFIN,
Royal Bank Chambers, Vancouver,
British Columbia.
d14-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

Windsor Restaurant

Mrs. H. J. Hanbury Managress.
First-Class Table.
Private Dining Boxes.
Large Diningroom for Banquets, Suppers, etc.
Furnished Rooms To Let.
FIRST STREET, REVELSTOKE

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 1658.

Regular meetings are held in the Oddfellows Hall on the Third Friday of each month, at 8 p. m. sharp. Visiting brethren cordially invited

J. A. ACHESON, W. M
R. J. TAGGERT, Rec.-Sec.

KOOTENAY STAR, R. B. P.
Meets on First Tuesday of every month, in I. O. O. F. Hall.

J. ACHESON, W. P.
R. J. TAGGERT, Rec.

Cold Range Lodge, K. of P., No. 26, Revelstoke, B. C.

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY in Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock Visiting Knights are cordially invited.

J. B. SCOTT, C. C.
STEWART McDONALD, K. of R. & S.
H. A. BROWN, M. of F

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F. & A.M.

The regular meetings are held in the Masonic Temple, Oddfellows Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed

C. A. PROCUNIER, SECRETARY.

SELKIRK LODGE, NO 12, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

R. MACDONALD, N.G. J. MATHIE, Sec

W. H. HUMPHREYS
BASS SOLOIST
AT
Society and Church Concerts.
For terms write Box 704,
Revelstoke, B. C.

RE-OPENED!

W. Fleming's
Meat Market
FIRST STREET.
Orders for Beef and Mutton, Poultry, Fish and small goods will receive prompt attention.

WOOD YARD

I have started a permanent Wood Yard on Third street. With my past experience I hope to be in a position to satisfy all requirements of customers. Dry cordwood kept in stock and supplied in any lengths at reduced prices for cash.

R. SAMSON.

THIS SPACE
RESERVED FOR
HOBSON & BELL

Important Notice!!

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS beg to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Revelstoke that they have made arrangements with Walter Bews, Phm. B., Druggist, and will hold daily demonstrations for two weeks, commencing MONDAY, FEB 5 regarding treatment of the Hair and Scalp.

They respectfully invite everyone to call and consult with them. Come and see the Long, Beautiful Hair, grown by the use of the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Hair and Scalp Cleaner. Canadian Head Office, 11 Colborne Street, Toronto, J. H. Bailey, Foreign Manager.

M. J. HENRY'S
Nurseries, Greenhouses & Seed Houses
VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PACIFIC COAST GROWN GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS. New crop now in stock and on test in our greenhouses. Ask your merchant for them in sealed packages. If he does not handle them we will mail 50 assorted. 5c packets of vegetable and flower seeds (our own selection, suitable for B. C. gardens) for $1.00. Special prices on your bulk seeds.

B. C. GROWN FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES now ready for spring shipment.

Extra nice stock of two and three-year Apple Trees at $20.00 per 100, $180.00 per 1,000; Maynard Plums, $1.00 each; Italian Prune, two-year, fine, $25.00 per 100; Sugar Prune, two-year, fine, $30.00 per 100.

Full list of other stock at regular prices. No expense, loss or delay of fumigation or inspection.

Let me price your list before placing your order.

Greenhouse Plants, Flor Work, Bee Supplies, Fruit Packages, Fertilizers, etc.

CATALOGUE FREE.

M. J. HENRY
3010, WESTMINSTER ROAD, VANCOUVER, B. C.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Cariboo Creek about three quarters of a mile east of Burton City Townsite, and marked "the Y. C. L. Co's. north west corner post" and thence running east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

THE YALE COLUMBIA LUMBER Co., LTD.
Dated at Nakusp, B. C., Jan. 19th, 1906.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay District:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of Halcyon Hot Springs and about ¼ mile from Arrow Lake, and marked "Bert Blyth's north-west corner post,' thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated January 16th, 1906.
24f BERT BLYTH.

Open Air Rink

W. G. Watson's open air rink is now open: Ice in good shape
SKATING DAILY.

MISS GARVIN,
TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE
Engagements accepted for At-Homes &c. Theory Lessons a specialty. Pupils now enrolled for the new year.

Alphonsus De Feo
PROFESSOR OF PIANO
Lessons 50c. Each.
Given at Mr. Dominic Gallicono, near Station.
Music supplied at "At Homes" and Dances.

If in want of Hay, Vegetables
write for prices to
L. E. Griffiths
MALAKWA, B. C.

To Trappers
Raw Furs Bought
Cash Prices Paid
F. B. WELLS,
Exporter of Furs.

Richard R. Copeland
JOBBING CARPENTER AND CABINETMAKER
Mantles, Shelving, Storm Doors, etc
Jobbing Promptly Attended To
Third Street East, Revelstoke
42tc

SEE
Wing Chung's newly imported stock of Chinese and Japanese goods
The best assortment ever landed in Revelstoke of useful and ornamental articles:

Tea services	Flower Pots
Plates	Umbrella Stands
Baskets	Lunch Baskets
Cane Chairs	Smoking Jackets
Handkerchiefs	Silk Goods.

GOLD FISH
Finest stock of candies and fruits in town.
Front Street, Revelstoke

Jas. I. Woodrow,
BUTCHER.
Retail Dealer In
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, Etc.
Fish and Game in Season.
All orders promptly filled.
REVELSTOKE, B. C., Corner Dougla and King streets

Bankhead Coal

Egg Size Delivered	$9.00
Stove " "	9.00
Nut " "	8.50

Orders left at P. Burns & Company's Office will receive most prompt attention.

F. McCarty, Agent.

The Money Saving Work Saving Soap

That's Royal Crown kind—made in Vancouver—Largest Soap Factory west of Winnipeg. House cleaning and washing are easy with its help. And the money saving is the

Premium System

Booklet tells what we give for Royal Crown Wrappers. Send for it—Free—Also try the Soap.

Royal Soap Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING

Opinion of a Good Authority.

In order to obtain an expert opinion upon the very important subject of "How and why a municipality should advertise," the Trade Gazette called upon Mr. W. T. Robson, the head of the advertising department of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The first question we asked was, "Should municipalities advertise?"

Mr. Robson replied, "Certainly, they should; that is if they are alive to the benefit of advertising."

"Suppose you owned a municipality would you advertise?"

"Most assuredly I would, just as I should advertise my own business."

"But a municipality is not a business."

"No, unfortunately, judging by the usual way their business is conducted."

"Now, will you please tell me briefly just how a municipality should advertise?"

"Well, in the first place let me say—I have a very high regard for the local newspaper. Too often its good work for the municipality is overlooked—as week after week it devotes valuable space gratis for the benefit of the community in which it is located, and like many other blessings, its value, by the unthinking, is not recognized. The trouble with municipalities is divided effort; there is not united action in any one direction. If the place has some exceptional advantages, such as location for manufacturing, scenery, water power, fishing, hunting, or as a holiday resort, local jealousy may easily interfere with the development, because the people do not see that if the merchants, hotel keepers, or any other class is helped, the benefit must circulate among the community. Then good streets, neat dwellings and stores, all add attractiveness, and are good advertising; but frequently you will notice the worst roads and buildings right round the station, where they can be easily seen by every one passing through by train, which is something no business firm will tolerate, if they were looking for customers. Make your place attractive, otherwise you cannot reasonably expect to draw business. Unfortunately, in most places the work of exploiting the village or town is left to a very few public-spirited men, who carry the load, while others profit by their labors. I think every municipality should hoist the work over to their merchants, and call it a board of Trade, or Tourists' Association, or any other name. The whole municipality receives the benefit, then why not put the burden where it rightly belongs, upon all the municipality. The men who have charge of this work should have their printing done by local printers, and avoid the travelling fakirs, who come along with special editions of write-ups in foreign papers. If you have an attractive town or village, send photos and descriptive matter to your local railroad and steamboat companies. They are always interested in their territory, and it is to their interest to unite their efforts with yours to make your advantages known to the world. It is these simple things which cost little that are the most important; united effort by public-spirited officials; a reasonable sum of money for expenditure; some special advantages, to advertise, which if you have not—well, my advice is to always make the best of what you have and never run down your own village or town as long as you are a resident of it, but talk its good points and endeavor to mend its bad fortunes. I notice Toronto had the opinion of three New York advertising men as to the best methods to adopt to advertise the attractions of that city. One of them, Mr. S. Keith Evans, spoke of the good work done in this direction by Dallas, Texas, a city of 75,000 population, where only about seven months ago there was a conference of business men, the Council, the Board of Trade, and other associations, the outcome of which was the formation of a "150,000" club, the idea being to increase the population to that figure within five years. The organization planned the expenditure of $50,000 a year for five years, and adopted the "follow up" system of advertising. As a result of their first advertising in four applications they got 1,730 enquiries, and have already secured five branches of manufacturing industries."

BROWN WANTS YOUR BUSINESS.

Let your friends in other parts see something of your district by sending them "Picturesque Revelstoke." Price $1.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Smith Creek, about seven miles from Palliser River, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 1st day of January, 1906.
24f WALTER NIXON.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Smith Creek, about ten miles from Palliser River, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 1st day of January, 1906.
24f WALTER NIXON.

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Smith Creek about ten miles from Palliser River, thence 40 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 80 chains north to place of commencement.

Located the 1st day of January, 1906.
24f WALTER NIXON.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Smith Creek, about nine miles from Palliser River, thence 40 chains west, thence 160 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 160 chains north to place of commencement.

Located the 4th day of January, 1906.
24f WALTER NIXON.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Smith Creek, about eight miles from Palliser River, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to place of commencement.

Located the 4th day of January, 1906.
24f WALTER NIXON.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Palliser River about six miles from the mouth and about two miles from the river, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 6th day of January, 1906.
JOHN NIXON,
24f Per Walter Nixon, Agent.

No. 7. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Palliser River, about six miles from the mouth and two miles from the river, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 6th day of January, 1906.
JOHN NIXON,
24f Per Walter Nixon, Agent.

No. 8. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Palliser River, about six miles from the mouth, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to place of commencement.

Located the 6th day of January, 1906.
JOHN NIXON,
24f Per Walter Nixon, Agent.

No. 9. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Palliser river, about six miles from the mouth, thence 40 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 80 chains north to place of commencemet.

Located the 6th day of January, 1906.
JOHN NIXON,
24f Per Walter Nixon, Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on west side of Upper Arrow Lake in West Kootenay district:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "Robert Sanderson's north east corner," and planted on a blazed line running east from Pingston Creek and crossing the divide about two miles west of Sanderson's lime kiln, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "R. S. south east corner," and planted about 10 chains west of post described in first location, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1906.

ROBERT SANDERSON,
Halcyon, B. C.

McKenzie and Martin

THE GROCERS
Dealers in FRUITS
OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON

Vernon, B.C

A Dealer who sells a man...
"BUCK BRAND"
Overalls

is assured of his good-will and future trade. They are Union made, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and long service.

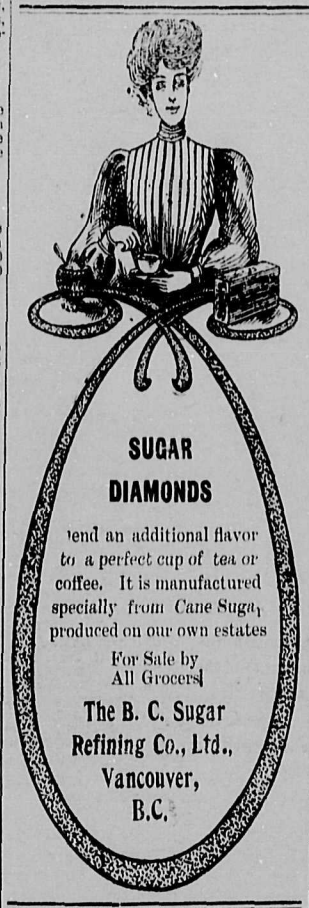
Our other lines equally as good are - - - - - - -

SMOCKS . . . . . .
UNDERWEAR. . . .
WORKING SHIRTS
MEN'S GLOVES . .

For sale retail by all Dealers.

WHOLESALE BY
Wm. J. McMaster & Sons,
LTD.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

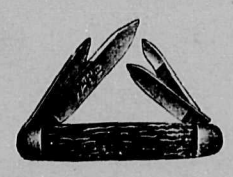
YODO FUJI
has reopened a
RESTAURANT
on McKenzie Avenue.
Open Day and Night. First-Class Service
157tc



Galt Coal
$8.70 PER SINGLE TON
Reduction made for large quantities.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Orders left at the Lawrence Hardware Store, or at Smythe's Tobacco Store, promptly attended to.

200 Cords Wood
WELL SEASONED
$4.00 per Two-Rick Cord.
J. C HUTCHISON, FIRST ST.

"GRIFFON KNIVES"



Made of "Griffon" Razor Steel. They hold an edge longer than any knife made. Full assortment. All styles.
Lawrence Hardware Co.
Limited.
REVELSTOKE B. C.

THIS BOOT is made in sizes for BOYS YOUTHS and MEN

It's a grand school boot, a splendid fall boot, a great business man's boot. It fits like a glove, and is a stylish-looking boot, too, as heavy boots go, being made from No. 1 quality box calf leather with a heavy sole, it will wear like iron. For sale by all good retail shoe men.

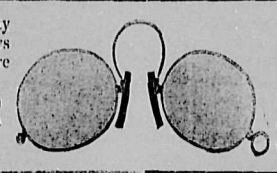
WHOLESALE BY
J. LECKIE CO., Ltd.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
"KURTZ'S PIONEERS"
"KURTZ'S OWN"
"SPANISH BLOSSOMS"
UNION MADE CIGARS
MANUFACTURED BY
Kurtz's Pioneer Cigar Factory
148, Cordova St., W.
VANCOUVER, - - B. C.

"Soothing and restful" is what so many women say of a hot cup of steaming Blue Ribbon Tea. It's fresh fragrance seems to tone up and calm every jangled nerve. Try the Red Label. Only one best tea. Blue Ribbon's it.

REOPENED REMODELED
Union Hotel Restaurant
Mrs. McKitrick, Manageress.
Open at all hours. Short Orders tastefully served.
Meal Tickets Issued. Rates Moderate

GET YOUR EYES EXAMINED FREE
A large variety of Glasses always kept in stock here
Try a pair on—we guarantee a perfect fit.



If you require anything in Jewelry it is here for you.
A complete stock of the right class of goods.
J. GUY BARBER, - Jeweller, Optician

LOANS NOTARIES
SIBBALD & FIELD
HAVE
Houses and Lots
FOR SALE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
INSURANCE COMOX COAL

Scott & Potts Merchant Tailors.
Everything a gentleman wants in the line of tailoring.
Our stock is new and up-to date.
Pressing and cleaning promptly attended to.
First Street, Opposite Union Hotel, Revelstoke.

Style and Grace in
Rubber Footwear

Maple Leaf City Rubbers are made over foot form lasts that follow exactly the shoe models.

They are the acme of perfection in stylish Rubber Footwear.

Ladies ask your dealer to show you the new "Calve" and "Melba" designs with Cuban Heels, or the new "Lily" and "Rose" models for French Heels.

They are just a bit more graceful and chic than anything you have seen before.

J. LECKIE CO., LTD.
Vancouver, B. C. - Selling Agents.

THE CITY EXPRESS
E. W. B. Paget, Prop.
Prompt delivery of parcels, baggage, etc., to any part of the City.
Any Kind of Transferring Undertaken.
TELEPHONE NO. 7.

WAH CHUNG'S
Best Firewood in the City.
Shipment of Chinese Canaries just received—Prices from $2 to $5 each
Front Street, Revelstoke

PATENTS Trademarks and Copyrights
obtained in all countries.
ROWLAND BRITTAIN,
Registered Patent Attorney
Mechanical Attorney and Engineer.
Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville st., near P.O
VANCOUVER, B. C.
A postcard will secure an evening appointment for those who cannot call during the day

THE UNION HOTEL
W. J. LICHTBURNE, Manager.
NEWLY BUILT AND FURNISHED
STRICLY FIRST-CLASS
THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH BEST BRANDS
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
ARROWHEAD, - B. C.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium.
Under the new management of HARRY McINTOSH, Hoffman House Rossland.
THE MEDICAL WATERS of Halcyon are the most curative in the world. A perfect, natural remedy for all Nervous and Muscular diseases, Liver, Kidney and Stomach ailments and Metallic Poisoning. A sure cure for "That Tired Feeling." Special rates on all boats and trains. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Telegraph communication with all marts of the world.
TERMS—$12 to $18 per week. For further particulars apply to
HARRY McINTOSH
Halcyon Hot Springs
Arrow Lake, B. C.

CRESSMAN & MORRISON
The Leading Merchant Tailors
Don't order a Suit because it is cheap. Order it because it will be becoming, fashionable, durable and comfortable. The best is the cheapest. We make the best. In making a Suit we give advice when wanted and we accept advice when a customer desires to give it.
Every now and then you are confronted with the question, "Who's Your Tailor"—Cresssman & Morrison, of course.
Cressman & Morrison

CUTS HALF-TONES ZINC-ETCHINGS THE ANGELL ENGRAVING Co 510 Hastings St W. VANCOUVER B.C.

P. BURNS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
. . . . Meat Merchants.
Head Office, Abattoir and Cold Storage:
Calgary, Alberta

THE REVELSTOKE WINE & SPIRIT CO.
LIMITED.
Import direct from Country of origin.
WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.
REVELTSOKE, B. C.

HOTEL VICTORIA
(Under New Management)
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NOTES AND COMMENTS

The term sociology was made popular by Herbert Spencer. To him it stood for a collection of facts about society, arranged in an orderly exhibit. Sociology was not a science in the present acceptation of the word. A science cannot be, as it might have been a generation ago, purely descriptive. It must be explanatory. It is not enough to say that things are so and so, A reason must be given why they are so and not otherwise. Natural history was once ranked as a science. It described the existing groups of living things; it did not seek to explain the evolution of species. Biology has taken its place, for biology is curious to account for every existing fact, even life itself. Spencer ignored at first, as he admitted later, one important group of facts, the domestic relations, and when he tried to rectify this initial omission he merely added another exhibit, without connecting it vitally with the other facts he had assembled.

Prof. Albion W. Small in his work on "General Sociology" presents the claim of latter-day sociology to be considered a science. It no longer professes to study the structure of society, because the word "structure" suggests parts of a whole at rest in relation to each other, while society is considered now as an organism in a state of growth and change. The new definition of sociology is "the science of the social process." All facts which concern the evolution of society from primitive conditions, and which illustrate the present tendencies of human activity are a part of the material of sociology, but not the whole of it. The correlation of facts is the essential thing, without which the exposition of them can never be considered science.

Sociology is not to be thought of as a convenient term to include relating to human life which cannot easily be included in the older sciences, such as history, politics, economy, or anthropology. It is more than any of these, for it embraces them all, or, better, it takes the finished product of these sciences, adds the ultimate deductions of psychology, philosophy, and many other branches of human learning, and tries to formulate from the laws that have been in force in the past a rule of conduct for the future. The home, primitive political institutions, the antagonistic interests in states, the machinery of charity, reform and punishment, amusement, religion, education, and the promotion of health are phases of life which are studied by sociologists. The problem which sociology reaches is: "In the actual present condition of the American people, for instance, what general purposes and what special programs are necessary in order to satisfy the conditions of that stage of the process in which we find ourselves?" If sociology is adequate to the task, if it can formulate with scientific absolute accuracy the solution of the problem, it is entitled to rank not only as a science but as the most important of sciences.

Teetotalism is the latest blow leveled at the Russian government. The boycotting of vodka has been ordered by the Workman's alliance not because of dislike of it but because it contributes greatly to the revenues. The receipts from taxes on the sale of spirits amount to about $265,000,000 a year out of a total ordinary revenue of $988,000,000. The workman who keeps out of the vodka shop economizes at the expense of the government. The only question is whether the boycott can be maintained for any length of time. The Russian peasant is fond of strong drink. He has found in it almost the only solace for his woes. It will be better for Russian peasants and workingmen if they can abstain. They will have more money with which to buy food, of which they must have need. There have been so many strikes during the last few months that one wonders what the wage workers have to live on. The liquor appetite is so strong that if the vodka boycott shall be maintained it will be necessary to give the Russians credit for more self-control and fixity of purpose than men of other races would be likely to display under similar circumstances.

SILENT FOR SIX YEARS.

The case of Josephine Varillo has created a good deal of interest in Paris. Six years ago, in resentment at a sentence of imprisonment, she vowed she would never speak again. She kept that vow, and recently the doctors discovered that she had actually become dumb.

WHAT IT WAS.

Mrs. Wanterknowe—"I should like to know, Mr. W., why you are so cross when I ask questions. Surely you don't think I have idle curiosity?"

Mr. W.—"Great Scott, no! Yours is the most perniciously active, wide-awake, sleepless, energetic curiosity it was ever my fate to encounter."

Fashion Hints.

NEW WRINKLES.

Everyone must have noticed the revival of the scallop as a dress decoration, says a fashion authority in the New York Post. Many of the handsomest broadcloth street gowns are thus decorated, the effect given being one of graceful fluffiness. Let no one regard a scalloped gown as economical. The scallops have to be bound by hand, an endless proceeding, and one which adds materially to the tailor's bill. On strictly tailored gowns the scallops are usually bound with the dress material, but often the color of the binding is a contrast, thus adding to the elaborateness of the effect. Taffeta, satin, and velvet are also used. A very good model in a scalloped gown was a dark red chiffon broadcloth made with a very long coat, really an over-dress, since the effect of the costume was princess. The skirt was cut in a circular shape, very flaring at the hem, which was trimmed with a scalloped band.

The princess ocr-dress was cut in long points back and front, with two box pleats on the sides, the pleats disappearing in mysterious fashion at the top, leaving the gown quite smooth and plain over the waist and hips. This over-dress or peplum was trimmed with a scalloped band about two inches wide, the band simply outlining the garment. Another scalloped band trimmed the waist, outlining a sort of a bolero, back and front. The sleeves were gigot, ending at the elbow in a cuff formed of four rows of the scalloped banding. Simple as the description sounds, the gown was really very elaborate, the scallops giving it a fluffy and airy appearance which was very striking. With it were worn furs of shining black fox, a small neckpiece, and an enormous pillow muff.

OF GREEN BROADCLOTH.

Another scalloped gown was of green broadcloth, in combination with heavy black satin. The gown was a princess with a short bolero, one of the most fashionable models of the season. The skirt was the usual circular, smooth over the hips, and very wide at the hem. The front of the skirt had two shaped gores over-sewn, forming a double pane. These were untrimmed, but the main body of the skirt had a wide shaped flounce headed by large scallops, cut in fancy, pointed shape. Between each scallop was a half diamond of black satin with a slight embroidery decoration in green and gold. The upper part of the skirt was trimmed with a simulated long pointed jacket, scalloped at the edges, a band of black satin being laid under the scallops. The bolero was trimmed to match this, and there was also a shawl collar of black satin. The bolero closed with large black satin buttons over a narrow waistcoat of embroidered satin. The elbow sleeves were finished with a gauntlet cuff of scallops over black satin, and two ruffles of green chiffon. Long black gloves were worn.

DELICATE FABRICS.

Even thin gowns are trimmed with scallops. One sees chiffon, net, and other delicate fabrics scalloped and bound with the lightest of ribbons or silk. These gowns are usually flounced until they look like delightful reminiscenses of the Tuilleries and Empress Eugenie. A white figured net gown was made with an accordeon-pleated skirt of white mousseline de soie, the net forming the long over-dress. This was suggestive of an old-fashioned polonaise, except that it was trimmed with three voluminous scalloped flounces each scallop bound with green silk. The over-dress was long on the back, and was cut in a sharp scallop in front. It looked as if modelled after the calyx of a lily. The decollete was pointed in front, and was bound with a broad band of green silk inside, which was ruching of point lace.

Another old-fashioned trimming revived is narrow plaiting. In the early seventies gowns were trimmed with dozens and dozenst of yards of narrow ruffles of plaitings. We are not cutting up materials in such reckless fashion nowadays, but the narrow plaitings have been revived and no one knows precisely where they will stop.

CHANGE IN FORMS.

It must be a source of annoyance to the fashionable that again the lines of the figure have changed, and the too, too, solid flesh has now to be by some means compressed. Hips are very unfashionable. In fact, to be truly smart, one must have a figure like the traditional bean-pole, very long and quite straight up and down. A photograph of one of the arbiters of French modishness, recently published in Le Figaro-Modes, shows the lady swathed from her shoulders to feet in a princess gown of heavy white lace over satin. The gown has a very high stock collar, bound with satin, and the flaring cuffs which finish the sleeves are also bound with satin. Otherwise, the gown is untrimmed. It is waistless, and is no more than a long straith sheath for an apparently curveless figure. The sleeves are perfectly straight sheath for an apparently curveless figure. The sleeves are perfectly straight sheath for an apparently curve-ornament worn is a long jewelled chain with a brooch fastened half way between the collar and the waist line. A large Corday hat is worn with this astonishing costume, which somehow is in the very height of style.

Another change of the line is observed. Belts are short and round, without a suggestion of dip in front. This gives the short-waisted and long-limbed effect which is considered desirable just at present. This is in opposition to the bean-pole figure which has no waist at all. The princess skirt and short bolero jacket give this kind of a figure exactly the right chance. But only slender women with small hips wear these models becomingly, so the long, straight lines are preserved.

IN FOOTWEAR.

Colored cloth spats are worn a great deal, especially with patent leather shoes, which everyone knows are very cold things. The spats go far towards supplying necessary warmth, and are besides an addition to the toilet. It is possible to get spats to match almost any shade of the fashionable colors, but it cannot be denied that the most effective spats are brown, black, dark blue, or grey. Red, green, or purple ones are far from becoming, as a rule, and as for the shepherds plaids they increase the size of the feet, and that is enough to say of them, since the modern woman has a sufficiently large foot already. At the Horse Show patent leather low shoes with heels of pale blue or scarlet leather were rather startling. They are in line with the numerous fancy slippers and shoes which are offered in the shops. Their variety is very great, from patent leather pumps, unfrimmed save for a convenient bow, of dull black ribbon, to elaborately beaded and trimmed suede and satin affairs with rosettes or bows of satin and chiffon. A pretty slipper, which comes in black castor or bronze kid, has a round toe, a very high heel, and a low-cut vamp. A tiny beaded bow trims the slipper, the vamp of which is further ornamented with a bow and ends worked on the kid in tiny bright beads. The price is $6. A satin slipper, which comes in black and colors is trimmed with a huge Pierrot rosette of tulle edged with a fine line of beads. This slipper in white satin and gold beads is very attractive.

STANLEY'S TRIP EASY NOW.

Can be Done Now in Seventeen Days Instead of Nine Months.

Count von Gotzen, the Governor of German East Africa, has made a journey to Victoria Nyanza and around the great lake, which in distance covered and the circumnavigation of the lake much resembles Stanley's journey in 1875. But the two journeys are in other respects wonderfully different.

It took Stanley nine months and six days from the time he left the Indian Ocean to reach the lake, circumnavigate it, and attain the chief town of the King of Uganda on the north shore. The time required by Count von Gotzen, however, to reach the lake, entirely circumnavigate it and arrive in Uganda, within a few miles of the point where Stanley entered it, was seventeen days, six of which were spent at three German stations on the shores. He was back in Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean, just three weeks after he had left Zanzibar for his inland journey.

Stanley made the journey through the jungle, scores of porters carrying his baggage on their heads, and six or seven miles a day was good work. Sometimes he was delayed for weeks while parleying with chiefs for permission to cross their territory. Von Gotzen, on the contrary, made his comfortable journey in a well appointed train and was only two days in reaching the lake. The actual time of travel, in fact, was only twenty-four hours, for trains on the Uganda railroad do not yet travel in the night time.

Stanley made his way around the shores of the lake in small boats rowed by his black men. Several times the lives of the whole party were imperilled by storms that came near swamping the boats. But the German Governor stepped from the train at Port Florence to the deck of a fine and swift little steamer that carried him clear around the lake. He describes the steam voyage as one of his pleasantest experiences in Africa.

Now and then Stanley was attacked by islanders in the lake, who had never heard of white men before and were bent on the destruction of the explorer's party. Many persons still remember the hue and cry that was raised in England when the news came of Stanley's fight with the natives of one of the islands. The fact is, not a man of his party would have escaped if he had not used his guns.

The German Governor, on the other hand, was received at the three German stations which he visited and at the capital of British Uganda with cannon salutes, speeches, banquets and fireworks. These were festival days at Schirati, Muansa, Bukoba and Entebbe, for it was the first time that a Governor of German East Africa had visited the 700 miles of German coast line around the southern half of the lake.

Thirty years have wrought this wonderful transformation, and it is only forty-five years since Speke, the discoverer of Victoria Nyanza, groping his way through unknown countries and unfriendly tribes, was one year and four and a half months in reaching the lake from the sea.

MYSTERIOUS MAN OF LETTERS.

Englishman Who Has Taken up His Residence on Island of Bouton.

Latest mails from the Celebes in the Eastern Archipelago tell of the advent of a mysterious Englishman, who has taken up his residence on the island of Bouton.

Early in July arrived in a sailing boat a bronzed, broadchested stranger, accompanied by a little fair haired dwarf, apparently his servant. According to the story told by the agent of a wealthy merchant of Macassar, the two white men proceeded to build a large log house, the interior of which they painted a brilliant scarlet. Over the threshold, flanked by Union Jacks, they raised a gigantic wooden shield, bearing a portrait of the master of the house seated at the apex of a pyramid, around the base of which crowds of pygmies grovelled, looking up with expressions of bewilderment and awe. Beneath this wonderful device was a mysterious inscription: "I am a M. O. L."

Hundreds of natives came to look at the "funny white men," but the master repelled their curiosity, brandishing a couple of revolvers. The quaint shield roused the admiration and curiosity of all, and stories were told by the superstitious of dark deeds done at midnight in the house of the strange white man.

One native, more educated than his brothers, read the inscription beneath the shield, and the word went forth that the big white man was a new god, named Amol, and that the dwarf was his attendant priest. The story was readily believed because of the hundreds of sheets of white paper which Amol daily covered with mysterious writings, believed by the natives to be charms against disease.

For six months the Englishman lived on the stores they brought with them. Then the dwarf set sail for Macassar to lay in a new supply. He told a curious tale about his employer.

Amol, he said had told him that he was the "greatest English novelist alive." But the English people were fools, and did not appreciate good work. Cheap journalism and upstart publishers combined to stifle men of letters. He was himself a man of letters, although no one would believe it. For years he had been unwillingly compelled to prosecute his genius that he might live. But at last, a rich lady, who had hoped that he would marry her, died of a broken heart, bequeathing him her fortune. Forthwith he shook the dust of London off his feet, leaving behind him, he hoped forever, his unappreciative native land.

HOME.

CHOICE RECIPES.

Horehound Candy for Coughs and Colds.—Steep one tablespoonful of dried horehound in one-half cupful of water. Strain and add one pint of sugar and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil without stirring, test in cold water, and pour into buttered pans when brittle. It may also be pulled white, like molasses candy.

Potato Soup.—Put on potatoes after paring, in plenty of water, according to the number to be served. Crop and add some celery—the kind you get that looks like parsley and comes for about five cents a bunch. If you cannot get it, other will do, but the first tastes better. Do not put in too much, as it will be too strong. While your potatoes and celery are boiling, chop some onions fine and brown in butter to a light brown. Add to the butter and onions, when brown, flour for thickening. When done set this mixture aside until needed. When the potatoes are done pour off the water into a bowl and mash the potatoes. Pour water back into the kettle and put the onions and flour in. Use no meat.

Jellied Tongue.—Boil a fresh tongue slowly, with herbs, and vegetables to flavor it. Let cool in water it is boiled in. Skin and slice thin. Put into a dish, one pint of the liquor, one teaspoonful of veal, or beef gravy, one teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; add two ounces of gelatin which has been soaked half an hour in a cup of cold water. Pour over all one pint of boiling water. Strain when gelatin is dissolved When slightly stiff set slices of hard boiled egg around a mold. Fill in with slices of tongue and jelly until firm. Turn out, garnish, and slice when served.

Hot Chocolate Sauce.—One cup of sugar, one cup boiling water, one stick cinnamon. Boil together, remove stick. Dissolve four tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, or cornstarch, in one-fourth cup of cold water. Four tablespoonfuls grated chocolate in one-half cup of milk. Boil together five minutes.

Spoon Corn Bread.—One cup of cornmeal (put in pudding dish in which it is to be served), one tablespoonful lard, a pinch of salt. Scald with boiling water into a thick batter. Add the beaten yolk of one egg, mixed with half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful baking powder. Thin the batter with sweet milk until as thin as sponge cake, lastly the beaten white of the egg. Bake and serve with a spoon.

Old-fashioned Pumpkin Pie.—Select a pumpkin of a rich orange color, cut it in two and take out the seeds. Then cut into slices, peel thinly, scrape off the inner fibres, and cut the slices into three-inch pieces. Put it into a large kettle with about a cupful of boiling water. Set it on the back of the stove and cover closely so that the steam may draw out the juices of the pumpkin. Simmer for five or six hours until tender, sweet and nearly dry; then rub the pulp through a colander. Measure the pulp, and for every cupful allow one cupful of rich milk, one well beaten egg, a little salt, sugar, nutmeg and ginger to taste. If the flavor of molasses is liked, the sweetening can be part molasses and part sugar. Some pumpkins are much sweeter than others. Bake in a deep pie plate lined with pastry. As pumpkin pies require a hot oven and the rim of the crust is apt to burn before the pie is sufficiently baked, it is a good plan to heat the mixture scalding hot before turning it into the pie plates.

HOW TO FIX MUSHROOMS.

Deviled Mushrooms.—Chop one quart of mushrooms, season with salt and pepper, and a little lemon juice. Mix the yolks of two hard boiled eggs with two raw ones, stir in a pint of bread crumbs and a tablespoon of butter. Fill baking shells with the mixture and cover with bread crumbs and bits of butter. Bake until well browned.

Broiled on Toast.—Use only large mushrooms, peel and cut off the lower part of the stalks, wash, drain on cloth, and season with salt and pepper. Broil over a double gridiron over a brisk fire and baste with oil. Dish out on thin toast, pour melted butter over them and serve.

Beefsteak with Mushrooms.—Procure a tender round steak, cut it in small pieces, and brown these in butter in the frying pan. Add a pint of mushrooms, a little water, salt and pepper, and stew until tender. Thicken with a little flour made smooth in stock or water. A little onion may be used with the mushrooms.

Rice and Mushroom Croquets.—Stew a half pint of mushrooms for ten minutes, using soup stock if you have it. Afterward cook four tablespoons of rice in the same stock, allowing it to soak up in the rice. Chop the mushrooms, add the soft rice, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Season with pepper and salt. When cold, flour your hands and mix into croquettes. Roll these in egg and cracker crumbs and set on the ice before frying.

Mushrooms with Tomatoes.—Toast and butter some rounds of bread. Peel and cut into thick slices some firm tomatoes and lay on the bread, or you can use the solid pieces of meat which come in some varieties of canned tomatoes. Put one large, or three or four small mushrooms on top of each and put them in a shallow dish that can go on the table. Put a little clarified butter over them and bake in a hot oven for twelve or fifteen minutes, baste with a little butter and water and serve.

USEFUL HINTS.

To clean a white felt hat, brush it over carefully with a paste made of magnesia mixed with cold water. Dry thoroughly, then brush off. If the hat is very much soiled, two or three applications may be necessary.

How to Clean White Furs.—This can be done at home very nicely and inexpensively by using magnesia. A quarter of a pound will clean one fur. Put the magnesia in a large, clean pan and thoroughly rub it into the fur, then well shake and brush it.

Brighten the colors in a carpet by sweeping it with a broom dipped in salt and water, shaking well to remove all surplus water. The broom should be damp and not wet. Use damp earth to remove the dust when carpets are lifted.

To Mend Table Linen—Always do this before sending it to the wash. Provide yourself with flourishing cotton in different sizes, according to the fineness or coarseness of your linen. Paste a piece of stiff paper over the hole on the right hand side, and then darn very carefully with the flourishing thread on the wrong. The darn should reach half an inch beyond the tear on all sides, and the crossing must be very neatly and accurately done. It is really more satisfactory to mend these places before they reach the hole stage, and takes far less time.

Leather-covered chairs, when dull and shabby-looking, may be greatly improved in appearance by being brushed over with the white of an egg. Leather portmanteaus and trunks may be treated in the same way.

An excellent wrinkle.—For large shoes which slip at the heel glue a shaped piece of velvet to the inside bottom and side of the heel, and it will cling to the stocking.

Have You Tried This?—The quickest and best way to clean piano-keys is to rub them with new milk then polish with a dry, soft duster. We think our lady readers will be pleased with the appearance of the keys if they try this.

Laundry Hint.—To glaze collars and cuffs you need a proper polishing iron, one with a rounded surface faced with steel. Iron each collar until quite dry. Lay on a board covered with one thickness of calico only. Rub over with a clean rag squeezed out of cold water, and iron quickly with your polishing iron, pressing hard. The iron should be moderately hot.

Spots and stains on Silk.—To remove spots or stains from silk without injuring the color take five pounds of water and six parts of alum well pounded. Boil them a short time, after which pour it into a vessel to cool. Previous to using the mixture must be made warm, then wash the stained parts, and leave to dry.

How to cut glass.—Glass can be cut without a diamond, and the way is very simple. Dip a piece of string in alcohol and squeeze it reasonably dry Then tie the string tightly around the glass on the line of cutting. Touch a match to the string, and let it burn off. The heat of the burning string will weaken the glass in this particular place. While it is hot plunge the glass under water, letting the arm go under well to the elbow, so there will be no vibration when the glass is struck. With the free hand strike the glass outside the line of cutting, giving a quick, sharp stroke with any long flat instrument, such as a stick of wood, or a long-bladed knife, and the cut will be as clean and straight as if made by a regular glass cutter.

THE HUMOR OF ANIMALS

CATS AND DOGS HAVE A KEEN SENSE OF FUN.

A Persian Cat Was Fond of Playing Ball—A Dog Invented Games for Himself.

"It will first of all be necessary to define humor, for it is evident that the humor of a dog or of a cat cannot be such as depends on tricks of speech. These little animals make serious efforts to understand our language, which compare very favorably with the small progress we have made in the comprehension of theirs, but their modes of communication are by no means confined to articulate sounds. It is only necessary to watch attentively a couple of cats speaking together to discover how various are their means of conveying their meanings. Words, in fact, are the product of the action of certain muscles in relation to appropriate sounding mechanism, and they appeal to only one sense. The small animals do not confine their expression to these muscles; they use a very varied combination of many muscular movements and they appeal to several senses—touch, and sight, as well as hearing. I do not mean to imply that herein they have an advantage over us, for the use of speech is relatively as convenient as the use of money in the place of barter," writes Arthur Lynch in London Daily News.

"We must, however, seek generalized definitions of humor. Immanuel Kant said in effect that it consisted in the disappointment of some wrought-up expectation. To this definition Alexander Bain added the proviso that the disappointment should not be attended with

UNPLEASANT SENTIMENTS.

"For example, if a man rushes out to catch a 'bus, and has to return for his hat, we laugh. But if he misses the 'bus by falling down a cellar and breaking his neck, we do not laugh, unless, indeed, our sense of humor is exaggerated beyond even our sentiments of humanity.

"Reasoning thus, and seeking for a typical example, independent of the form of expression, I find it in the trick of a small boy who ties the coat-tails of his schoolmaster to the chair and enjoys his disconcerted look when he rises. Studying animals, then, and looking out for manifestations of this kind, I am inclined to believe that both cats and dogs, but especially dogs, have a keen sense of humor, and delight in its exercise. As a rule, when we speak of the intelligence of animals, we think of their performance of various tricks we have taught them, but we ought to study their natural ways and their own amusing sallies. The trick-dog bears the same relation to the natural dog as the stage Irishman to the genuine Hibernian.

"I was once the possessor of a beautiful little Persian cat, with whom we used to play at times with ball games. She entered into these with great gusto, and sometimes when there was nothing stirring she would appear carrying the ball in her mouth. Then she would lay it at the feet of one of us who seemed inclined for a game, and, looking up with an arch expression, she would stand ready to begin. The slap-dash explanation of acts like these as 'instinct' is, of course, ridiculous, though even in those cases where it does apply it is at best but a cover for our ignorance of deeper explanations.

"Now, play itself involves a certain sense of humor, but certain other manifestations were more precise. Kitty used to play on the balcony—This was in Paris—and when she wanted to come in she would stand on her hind legs and scratch fiercely at the window with an assumed look of excited alarm that reminded one of a caricature of Louis Wain's. When she entered I would generally take her on my shoulder to hear her purr.

ONE SUNNY DAY

as I was reading, I heard the familiar scratching, and, looking round, found her standing in her attitude of great anxiety. I went to the window and opened it, and she made a step forward, but when I tried to pick her up she turned round and ran up the balcony looking behind her shoulder and with a laugh all over her face. She enjoyed that joke immensely.

"The cat has been less observed than the dog even by those thinkers like Romanes and Wundt, of Germany, who have given much attention to the subject. The cat is, in fact, generally misunderstood and badly treated, but when well treated she displays the most attractive traits. Your cat is a veritable moral barometer that tells the character of her masters.

"The dog is more demonstrative in his displays. Terriers especially are humorists, but the dachshund is a born wag. In that he has the advantage of appearance. His long, low body, his crooked legs, and hanging ears, his remarkable changes of shape and attitude, aid him greatly. Then he has, like all great comic actors, something in his face that shows him out for the part. It is not that he looks frolicsome. On the contrary, his aspect in repose is that of meditation and judicial calm. He has that serious regard that one finds in the famous comedians—Toole or Coquelin Cadet. It is that background which throws his drollery into relief when he lets himself go.

"All these qualities are especially marked in my own dog, in honor of whose proud lineage the name of 'Hernando Cortez,' was bestowed. In Paris, where he was well known, he was called familiarly by his friends, Nando.

"Nando has a love for sheer fun, and he has practically invented, or, at least, developed, certain games for himself. At the same time, he has an abiding fear of the whip, and of cold water, but especially of the water. One of the games to which he thinks he is entitled is to bite my shins on the way to the bath, but if I can reach to a glass of water, Nando makes a bolt, and seems to roll down stairs in the rapid movements of his sinuous body. His affected look of terror is comedy

BORDERING ON FARCE.

"Nando was occasionally whipped when he was young for various crimes and misdemeanors incidental to his age and inexperience. And after a whipping he used to make straight for his bowl of dog-biscuit, which was always left for him. In satisfying his appetite he forgot the pangs of his chastisement. But as he grew older he developed a curious trait. He had found the whipping so good an appetizer that he used to refuse to go to his dinner till warned by a castigation. The whip was like an aperitif which the boulevarder takes as a matter of course before repairing to his sumptuous repast.

"Accordingly, if Nando were hungry he would start to bark till he got his whipping, or, at least, the simulacrum of such, and then he would go peaceably to his bowl. The bowl came to be regarded, therefore, as a sort of Alsatia. While eating he was out of danger of a cut. He often took advantage of this, somtimes even, one might think, straining the privilege. Thus when visitors were present Nando often thought fit to make himself obnoxious by barking. This was for pure mischief, but sometimes he went so far as to exhaust sympathy. Then, with apologies I would precipitate myself out of the room to seek the whip, but on my return Nando would be found quietly standing at his bowl, apparently immersed in his food, except that he would cast a glance over his shoulder, inimitable in its effrontery, its coolness, and its appreciation of the situation. He never stepped over to the bowl, I have been told, till the last moment. If the principle of reincarnation were true, if these little dogs really come from Egypt, I should imagine him to have been a rare jester of the days of the Ptolemies.'"

BETTER THAN A CLUE.

"Now," said the great detective, "if you show me where the burglars got into your shop, I will see if I can find some clue.

"In a moment," said the proprietor. "I am working at something a little more important than a clue-hunt just now. Take a seat." And the merchant continued his writing as follows:

"The burglar who broke into Fraudd's shop last night, and stole a silk hat, a pair of gent's French calf skin boots, a fur-trimmed overcoat, a black morning-suit, and two suits of silk underwear, was a black-hearted villain and a scoundrel of the deepest dye, but, withall, a man whose judgment cannot be called into question. He knew where to go when he wanted the finest clothing the market affords."

"Jacob," he said to the bookkeeper, "send a copy of this to all the papers, and tell them I want it printed in big black type, to occupy half a column, to-morrow morning. Now, Mr. Hawkeye, I am at your service."

There are times when the voltage of a wasp seemingly exceeds that of a ten horse-power dynamo.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irish-Canadians.

The kelp harvest on the west Clare coast, which for various reasons declined for several years, has recently proved once more a profitable one.

At Ballykiston, near Limerick Junction, County Tipperary, on the 24th ult. a farmer, named Ryan, was knocked down and killed by a motor car.

Miss Annie Vahey, who went from Dublin to attend fever patients in Oughterard Union, died from the disease, contracted while in the discharge of her duties.

Caroline Martin, four years old, has died at Belfast from alcoholic poisoning. She drank the entire contents of a bottle of whiskey during the absence of her parents.

At Ballymena railway station Miss Lizzie Martin narrowly escaped being killed while crossing the line. A day or two after she died, and there are strong suspicions of poisoning.

The death is announced at Greencastle, County Donegal, of Captain Michael M'Laughlin, aged 91 years, formerly commodore of the Laird line of steamers, between Londonderry and Glasgow.

John W. Wright, aged 26, a medical student at Queen's College, Belfast, died suddenly of diabetic coma after working hard on medical examinations for a degree from the Royal Dublin University.

An Irish tariff reformer, in the course of a lecture at Burnley, spoke of whiskey as "that stuff which goes down one's throat like a torchlight procession," a remark which created a roar of prolonged laughter.

At Dublin City Sessions, David Holohan, quay laborer, obtained a decree for £15 damages against the Dublin Dockyard Company for personal injuries sustained by falling into the hold of a vessel while in their employment.

In connection with Sir Donald Currie's offer of £20,000 to Queen's College, Belfast, provided that a similar sum be subscribed by local effort, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, president of the college, announces that the money received amounts to £14,161.

A farmer named Gleason was set upon on the high road at Thurles, near Clonmel, by two men, who robbed him of £21. One of the assailants threatened the farmer with an open knife. Two men have been accused, and are in custody.

The tenants on the O'Brien estate in the northern part of County Longford, once controlled by Colonel Dopping, have purchased their holdings on terms of twenty years' purchase on first-term rents, and twenty-one and a half years' purchase on second-term rents.

A deputation consisting of influential members of the Irish Forestry Society, and introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Castletown, waited upon the Chief Secretary in Dublin in order to lay before him a draft scheme for the afforestation of Ireland under State control.

A shocking tragedy, which is at present surrounded in mystery, occurred at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, Sergeant Major Waugh being found dead under remarkable circumstances. It is believed that after setting fire to books and documents he committed suicide.

A sad fatality took place at Windgates, County Wicklow, when a little boy of four years, son of a farmer named Chapman, was burned to death. The child was playing in a stable containing a quantity of straw and it is believed that the little fellow must have lit a match and dropped it among the straw.

At the Dublin City Sessions, before the Hon. the Recorder, Julia Butler sued Anne Murphy to recover damages for the loss of the eye of the child, which was picked out by a game cock belonging to the defendant. Evidence was given to the effect that the cock had pecked five other children about the face, causing them to bleed. The Recorder awarded £15 with costs.

The young lions presented by His Majesty the King to the Dublin Zoo in Phoenix Park, have arrived. At present they are placed in a cage next one of the young Dublin lions, and they are quite at home already and eager for play. These lions, just arrived direct from Africa, have been accustomed to gambol about the compound of a native king, by whom they were presented to King Edward.

SAME OLD STORY.

Mrs. Smith—Oh, dear, I'm completely worn out! I was up more than half the night with a toothache.

Mrs. Jones—That's too bad. Did you go to the dentist this morning?

Mrs. Smith—Oh, my, no! It was my husband's tooth that ached.

HER PARTING SHOT.

Mrs. Vick-Senn had discharged her cook.

"I shall not give you a character, either," she said.

"Ye haven't anny to spare, mum!" shrilly responded the cook, flouncing out of the house.

HE HAD IT.

Pat—"The throuble wid Dugan is he has no backbone."

Mike—"Faith he has backbone enough if he'd only bring it to the front."

"That coat looks shabby," remarked Hicks to his intimate friend the poet; "why don't you have it turned?" "Do you think this coat has three sides?" asked the impecunious one, sadly; and nothing more was said on the subject.

Mrs. Ann—"I ordered a new dress pattern here yesterday, to be sent. I wonder if it has been cut yet?" Shopwalker—"Certainly not, madam. The assistant said you hadn't been in yet to change your mind."

Eve induced Adam to eat, but he took to drink of his own accord.