APPLY TO THE MAIL-HERALD OFFICE LOCAL AGENT.

The Mail-Herald

THE MAIL-HERALD.

Vol. 12.—No. 87 REVELSTOKE, B. C. JUNE 23, 1906 $2.50 Per Year

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NAIRN HAS IT — A Good Cigar, Choice Tobaccos, A fine Cigarette, A Good Pipe?

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Imported direct from STARRET'S.

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DO YOU WANT A GOOD BICYCLE

We have four left—High Grade—Fitted with Best Dunlop Tires. Two Ladies' Wheels and Two Men's.

Our Stock is New and Up-to-Date with Refrigerators, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Poultry, Wire Netting, Lawn Fencing, Screen Doors and Windows, Hammocks, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Paints, Oils, etc.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT & CAREFUL ATTENTION

A Nuisance.

Editor MAIL-HERALD.

SIR,—In the interest of all living near the west semaphore, I would ask if it if necessary for trains entering the yard to so frequently use the whistle. It is very objectionable at night to those sleeping, and specially troublesome to children, but far worse to those suffering in the hospital. If the semaphore is against a train surely the road cannot be clear, and if the road is clear there should be no necessity to whistle. Those on duty in the yard know when to expect the trains, and would certainly attend to the semaphore. This matter has always been a public nuisance, and if it is possible to discontinue it, I am sure many people would feel very grateful. Thanking you for this space in your valuable paper, I am, etc.,

CITIZEN.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

The Premier at Chilliwack—Terrific Wind Storm in Ontario—Western Railway Subsidies.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

OTTAWA, June 23.—Hon. Fielding has introduced a bill which allows the Government to return the Grand Trunk Pacific its five million cash deposit and accept instead any securities of undoubted commercial value.

TRONDHJEM, Norway, June 23.—After coronation yesterday their Majesties held state dinner, attended by 350 principal guests.

CAPETOWN, June 23.—The Government has introduced a bill providing for an expenditure of seventeen million dollars on railway extensions.

CHILLIWACK, June 23.—Premier McBride addressed a largely attended meeting here last night. His account of good work accomplished by the Government was heartily cheered.

WARSAW, June 23.—Another police officer was murdered last night. He is the 120th victim of vengeance on police since January 1st.

TORONTO, June 23.—A terrific wind storm visited London, Woodstock and Forrest yesterday. Many roofs were blown off and much damage done.

OTTAWA, June 23.—Western railway subsidies include, Kootenay Central, from Golden to the boundary line, $595,200; Kettle river valley railway $160,000; Wellington & Union Bay extension of C. P. R. island line $176,000.

OTTAWA, June 23.—Yukon staff reductions will accomplish a saving of $50,000 per annum.

NICOLET, Quebec, June 23.—Loss by fire here is now placed at half a million dollars.

TORONTO, June 23.—Holy Ann, whose real name was Ann Preston, died at Toronto last night, at the age of a hundred. She was one of the best known Methodist women and though she never learned the alphabet was able to read the Bible in a scholarly manner.

SPORTS

Football

At a meeting of the Football Club on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: J. H. Lyons, captain; W. Feeney, vice-captain; A. Le Feaux, treasurer; W. Smythe, secretary. A team will go to Vernon for Dominion Day. Members are requested to turn out every night for practice at the Gun Club grounds.

The English Pilgrim footballers intend visiting Canada this fall and wish to arrange for a game with Revelstoke.

Bowling.

The second contest between the Dent House and the C. B. Hume Co. was played to a crowded house of ladies and gentlemen who waxed enthusiastic over the game, as the scores were so close that the result was in doubt most of the time. The C. B. Hume team won out by 63 points, the total scores for the three games being 2423 to 2360. M. Hume with 263 was the top individual scorer. Other contests are in prospect

THE MINES.

The Rossland Miner says: "That the production of ore in the Kootenays and Yale is rapidly increasing is evidenced by the efforts of the smelters to keep in step with the output. At Trail a large furnace of 350 tons a day capacity is being installed, and the outlook is that it will hardly be finished before it will be necessary to begin the work of preparing to install another of like capacity."

The Standard Mine has been shut down for a short time till the snow is sufficiently gone to enable work to be started on a lower level. The annual meeting of shareholders will be held at the Company's office, at Revelstoke on July 18th.

The Ymir mine is running 30 stamps and shipping concentrates to the Hall Mines smelter. The ore is coming mainly from the 1,000 foot level on the west side.

A. Dubois, Supt. of the Silver Dollar, was in the city yesterday. He reports the mine looking splendidly. The machinery is being put in place and the mill will be ready to run in a month. Mr. Dubois expects to be milling ore in three months. Mr. Bottorff, Supt of the Elwood Tinworkers Mining Company, who own the property, is expected to visit the mine early next month.

The Ottawa mine, at Slocan City, is sinking its shaft below the 500 foot level.

You can get all Artists' Materials, such as water and oil paints, academy and drawing boards, pencils, crayons and brushes at Canada Drug Store.

Don't order a suit because it is cheap. Order it because it is becoming, and durable and comfortable. The best is the cheapest. We make the best. Knight and Devine the tailors.

"MEG'S DIVERSION."

Synopsis of the Play.

Jeremy Crow, a farmer supposed to be rich in owning a large farm, which however has been mortgaged to its full value for many years, hopes to relieve his financial embarrassment by marrying his two daughters to rich men. His plans are strengthened by the engagement of his daughter, Cornelia, to Ashley Merton, an aristocratic Squire, who prides himself on being something of a philosopher. This is a sore trial to Mrs. Netwell, a widow, whose residence adjoins that of the Squire.

Meg, the farmer's younger daughter, has an ardent admirer in Jasper Pidgeon, a carpenter, whose suit is discouraged by Meg's relatives because of his plebeian origin. But Jasper falls heir to a large fortune, and for the sake of securing a loan to make a necessarily immediate payment, Crow induces Meg to let Jasper suppose himself an accepted suitor, which she consents to, accompanying the supposition with much ridicule and teasing.

Jasper's brother, Roland, who has been brought up as a gentleman, resolves to avenge Meg's ill-treatment of his brother, and having a favorable opening through saving Crow's life wins Meg's regard. Mrs. Netwell's tenderness for the Squire has caused her to refuse repeated offers of marriage from Mr. Eytem, her lawyer, who is connected also in a business way with Farmer Crow and the Pidgeon brothers.

Squire Merton, becoming aware of his cooling affection for Cornelia and desiring that her regard for him should be tested, induces Roland to profess love to the young lady. Again, as in Meg's case, Roland woos successfully, but this time loses his own heart. This sudden turn of affairs causes Meg much grief and humiliation, but she acknowledges that the lesson was richly deserved. Jasper, however, resents his brother's conduct and a furious quarrel is averted by Meg's interference, who has found that she can and does love Jasper, who finally proves acceptable as a son-in-law to Crow whose pecuniary hopes are now realized. Eytem makes a virtue of necessity; Mrs. Netwell and Merton unite philosophy and matrimony and general happiness results from "Meg's Diversion."

This picturesque, pathetic and humorous drama will be produced by the Amateur Dramatic Club, Thursday, June 28th, in aid of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. Seats may be reserved at the Grand Drug & Book Store.

ARROWHEAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Gold Commissioner Fraser was in town this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Morrison of Revelstoke spent a few days here.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were in Comaplix on Sunday last.

Webster Fleming returned Wednesday from Chicago where he has been at school, and will spend the holidays at his home here.

Mrs. Frank Giles and daughter arrived from Bellingham, Wash.

E. Harkins made a trip to Revelstoke Thursday to meet Mrs. Harkins who is coming from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart have moved into their new house near the Arrowhead mill.

E. J. Bangs, of Nakusp, was in town Thursday.

Mr. McGillivary, lumber inspector for the Lumbermen's Association, visited the mills here.

An Unreliable Alderman.

Editor MAIL-HERALD:

Sir,—Kindly allow me through the medium of your paper to correct a statement of Ald. Tapping's in your report of the last Council proceedings.

Ald. Tapping:—"The Captain is allowed $500 a year by the Dominion Government. I know this as I was an applicant tor the position myself."

Such a statement is deliberately false. The only grant the Dominion Government makes outside of the regular militia pay to efficient members is $40 per year for fuel. Anyone who knows the length of our winters out here will know this sum is not sufficient to heat the hall. Such statements as Mr. Tapping's are detrimental to the Company. My brother officers and myself have been at considerable personal expense to keep it in existence. A few dances have been held in the hall and we secured the Irish Guards Band concert here in the hope that we would raise a little money for the furnishing of the gymnasium, but unfortunately they have not been a financial success.

Yours truly,
H. A. BROWN.

RAIL AND STEAMER.

A long discussion took place upon the bill to incorporate the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company. Vigorous opposition was offered on the ground that the lines would parallel many existing roads in Western Canada and notice was given of several amendments when the reading should be brought up.

Mr. Whyte, general manager of western C. P. R. lines says: "If Mr. Hill, after completing the railway connections, can induce the wholesale dealers of St. Paul and Minneapolis to cut their prices for Canada, then the entire western trade of the Dominion will be lost to eastern Canada, if the country itself is not lost to the British Empire."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT

Collapse of Another C. P. R. Bridge—Two Men Killed and Two Injured—Line Blocked for 17 Hours.

The city was shocked on Friday afternoon by the news of another bridge disaster on the C. P. R. main line, this time at the Loop where the B. C. Contract Company have a contract to build a steel bridge for the C. P. R. This bridge is elevated 100 feet above the bed of the stream. A span 70 feet long was being lowered into position about 11:30 a.m., when the tackle gave way and the span was precipitated some feet below. In its crash it killed two men, named Mayleart and Rich, who were members of J. C. Fraser's bridge gang. It appears the contractors were short of men and got Mr. Fraser's gang to help. A man named Schultz was in charge of the work for the construction company.

On the news reaching town a wrecking train with Supt. Kilpatrick, Drs. Sutherland and Graham, started for the scene of the disaster. Two men named Lockie and McGillivary were slightly injured.

The east-bound train was waiting to cross the bridge when the accident happened and the dining car was sent out to feed the passengers.

Beyond the loss of life, the damage done was not so serious as at first supposed. It appears the two and a half inch rope used for lowering the span into position, broke at an unexpected place, and one end of the girder slipped two feet, falling on the two men who were killed and crushing their lives outright. The rope had been used to lower the other spans without a sign of weakness.

Mr. Leach, engineer for the contractors, had a narrow escape, as he was standing right alongside the girder when it fell.

The girder was got into position and the bridge was available for traffic within 17 hours of the accident and regular traffic is now resumed.

Dr. Sutherland is arranging to hold an inquest in the absence of Dr. Cross.

The bodies of deceased were brought to the city last night.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Lord's Day Alliance Bill.

On the Lord's Day Bill coming before the Commons, Ralph Smith strongly supported the clause giving persons working on Sundays one day's rest out of seven and said every member of the Grand Trunk organization had to work seven days in every week. Mr. Galliher contended the provision was impracticable as far as smelters were concerned because the companies could not get experienced men who would be available to take the place of men who were getting 24 hours' rest once a week.

Mr. Smith submitted an amendment that a man employed two hours on Sunday need not have 24 hours' rest during the week.

Mr. Bourassa denounced the Bill as the most antiquated, immoral and absurd that had ever been introduced into Parliament. It deprived people of all their liberties on Sunday. They did not provide for outings on Sundays for sick or feeble children. It provided liberties for Jews and restrictions for two million Roman Catholics.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought each province should have the making of its own Sunday laws. The Privy Council had decided otherwise. The basis of Sunday laws should be to give effect to the Divine precept that Sunday should be a day of rest. In putting through this Bill the Government was giving civil sanction to moral and Divine law. When France, after the Revolution, had done away with Sunday observance, it had made the greatest mistake in its history.

CHURCHES.

ST. ANDREW'S.—Rev. W. C. Calder, pastor. Sunday, June 24, 11 a.m.—"A Citizen of the Kingdom." 7:30 p.m, "An all-inclusive Benediction."

L. O. L. 1658 will parade to St. Andrew's church on Sunday evening July 8th.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN.—J. R. Robertson, B. D, Minister. Usual services on Sunday conducted by the pastor. 11 a.m.—"Out of Darkness into Light." 7:30 p. m.—"Pluck Out and Cast Away." This will be the last of the series on "The Difficult Words of the Master," that Mr. Robertson has been following during the past six weeks. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, subject, the Fourth Psalm.

METHODIST.—Sunday a. m. subject, "The Christian's Security in Danger." At 3:30 p. m. a Scandinavian service will be held conducted by Rev. C. N. Hauge of Vancouver. At 7:30 p. m. there will be a united English and Scandinavian service when the Rev. Mr. Hauge will give short addresses in both languages.

ST. PETER'S—Second Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a. m Morning Prayer at 11 a. m. Evensong at 7.30 p m. Sermons by the Rector Rev. C. A. Procunier.

The C. P. R. have let a contract for the erection of a fine new station at Fernie.

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Groceries, Hardware, McClary's Stoves, Etc.

Onion Sets, Flower Seeds, Farm & Garden Seeds, Garden Tools. A Large Assortment.

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Our Stock of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, is always Fresh.

BOURNE BROS. Mackenzie Avenue

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We have left a few 5-Acre Villa Lots, suitable for Fruit Culture and Market Gardening, which may be purchased on small monthly, quarterly or semi-annual payments.

This land is situated within five minutes' easy walking of the New Schoolhouse Site recently purchased by the City.

There will be no land available after this season within such easy reach of the City, and intending purchasers should not delay in making their selection.

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Boots & Shoes, Men's Furnishings, Ready-made Clothing

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RISING SUN FLOUR

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We guarantee absolute satisfaction or refund your money.

The proof of the Pudding is the Eating.

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Half " " "	1.50
Quarter " " "	1.00

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Legal notices 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion. Measurement Nonpariel [12 lines make one inch]. Store and general business announcements $2.50 per inch per month. *Preferred positions, 25 per cent. additional.* Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c. each insertion. Timber notices $5.00. Land notices $7.50. All advertisements subject to the approval of the management. Wanted and Condensed Advertisements:—Agents Wanted, Help Wanted, Situations wanted, Situations Vacant, Teachers Wanted, Mechanics Wanted, 10 words or less 25c., each additional line 10 cents. Changes in standing advertisements must be in by 9 a. m. Tuesday and Friday of each week to secure good display.

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CORRESPONDENCE invited on matters of public interest. Communications to Editor must be accompanied by name of writer, *not necessarily to publication, but* as evidence of good faith. Correspondence should be brief.

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The Mail-Herald

"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, JUNE 23, 1906

A CIVIC MISTAKE.

We consider the action of the City Council in *regard to the Drill Hall* at last meeting was unfair. The council accepted ex parte statements made to prejudice the Drill Hall which were untrue. The Hall has not been used as a dance hall, the Captain does not receive $900 a year for expenses, the Dominion Government does not make an allowance to cover water and light dues. We consider the Drill Hall one of the best public institutions of the town for our young men and it is a pity more of them do not join the rifle corps. There is nothing promotes better manhood than drill and discipline, nor is there a more moral incentive than rifle shooting, as the man who wishes to excel must follow all that tends to develop the best qualities of physical character. The hall has a well equipped gymnasium, and the Morris-tube competitions afford a fine type of recreation during the winter months. The city showed its appreciation of the advantages of the Drill Hall by donating the site on condition the Dominion Government erected the hall. The Government did its part, and it looks very bad for the city to repudiate its own policy on the irresponsible and untrue statements made at the council meeting as a matter of personal vindictives and self-interest. We stand for what is fair, and we feel sure the council will, on reconsideration, regret its ill-advised action.

The only fees the Drill Hall receives are grants of $40 a year each from the province and Dominion and the personal capitation of members which they voluntarily turn over for the benefit of the corps. When the members of the corps show so much self-sacrifice it is up to the city to do its share, and to frown down any such narrow, picayunish spirit as was displayed on this question. Every rifle corps that we ever heard of in any part of the world has the right to use its hall for dances and social entertainments promoted by the members of the corps. Why should Revelstoke be an exception? The small sums of money realised were used for equipping the gymnasium, a perfectly legitimate object of expenditure. The city should of course get full credit for the value of all services it supplies and if the Drill Hall has to pay these water and light dues let them be returned to the corps as a civic donation.

The same arguments apply to the Y. M. C. A. Anything which makes for the manliness, virtue, moral upbuilding, and elevation of a community is cheap at any price.

RAILWAYS AND LEGISLATORS.

If there is one thing more than another that disgusts the people of Western Canada with the conduct of their representatives in the Commons and Senate, it is the servitude of legislators to the great railroad interests. What Western Canada wants is opening up by railway lines, no matter by whom it is done. The railroad rates to the west are little less than highway robbery. In our own case it costs up a monopoly of this kind is to encourage competition. If we have two railways into Revelstoke instead of one, rates would go down half, and the railway would still be able to pay dividends and carry to reserve thumping profits. Yet instead of the people's representatives in parliament encouraging new lines and breaking up railway monopoly, they do what they can to stifle it. Jim Hill offers to build railways in Canada without subsidies. The Grand Trunk wants *to build* branch lines, one of which is projected from the Yellowhead Pass to Nelson via Revelstoke and the Big Bend. Yet instead of welcoming such projects the legislators place every obstacle in their way. The fact is that in many cases members of parliament become the paid servants of the railway and other corporations instead of the people who elect them. *Public opinion* wants an awakening on this head, such as it is getting in the United States.

PRINTER AND LUMBERMAN.

We hate to do any kicking from a business point of view affecting the industry in which we are engaged, but *we are glad to see the printing offices* of the interior wakening up to the fact that they are not getting a square deal from the lumbermen. The lumber industry could not exist and prosper *for a year* without the assistance and co-operation of the press of the province. When the lumbermen found their titles and markets in jeopardy, they were only too glad to *get the help of the press.* That help was given generously, and because it was believed that in helping out the industry a substantial benefit would be secured to the province. Now that *prosperity has come* to the lumbermen it might be expected that they would remember the friendship shown them by the local press in the days of their adversity, but instead of that *we find them,* with the exception of the Revelstoke Sawmill Company, sending their printing to Minneapolis or some other outlandish place, because they can get it done for a little *less than they* would have to pay their home printer. Why did they not go to Minneapolis instead of their home printers and newspapers for aid in their license extension legislation and *such matters?* The press of the interior wishes to co-operate and work with and to the advantage of the lumbering and every other industry of benefit to the community, and it is only because *it is forced to do so in self-defence* that the press of the interior is taking up this question with a view to securing the "square deal."

We congratulate the City Council on having taken steps to reduce the electric light charges for the city. The matter will come up at next meeting and we understand the Water and Light Committee have the subject.

A matter the City Council should take up is the securing of a permanent reservation of the whole of the watershed of Bridge Creek, and in fact the reservation should be made to cover the whole of Mt. Victoria, from which the city derives its water supply. It is a well known fact that the destruction of forests destroys sources of water supply, and one reason why Revelstoke has been short of water in the past has been the fact that the forests on Mt. Victoria had been burned off. Now the new growth is coming on it should be preserved from spoliation. The Provincial Government made a similar reserve for the benefit of the sources of water supply for Vancouver City and there is no reason why the Dominion Government should not do the same for Revelstoke.

TROUT LAKE.

W. Abrahamson of Trout Lake, who is in the city, informs us mining operations look better than ever in that part of the Lardeau. Trout Lake people are not at all discouraged about the removal of the mill to Gerrard as they intend establishing another mill almost immediately and have secured the necessary timber limits to supply the logs.

Mr. Abrahamson also informs us there is a very strong feeling against the action of W. A. Galliher, M. P., in ignoring the petition against further extension of the A. & K. railway charter and instead bringing in a bill to extend the charter against the will and interests of his constituents.

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The regular meetings are held in the Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethern cordially welcome

C. A. PROCUNIER, SECRETARY.

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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, $30.00 per 1,000; Sugar Prune, two-year, fine, $30.00 per 1,000.

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Is now open under new and competent management.
MR. HEMUS, recently of Sydney, *Australia, will meet you and guarantee* you our usual satisfaction.
THE OLD STAND
Over Canada Drug & Book Company.
MACKENZIE AVENUE.

WAH CHUNG'S
For Your Fruit Orders Strawberries at $2.50 per crate on and after July 1st.
Front Street, Revelstoke

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.

RE-OPENED!
W. Fleming's
Meat Market
FIRST STREET.
Orders for Beef and Mutton, Poultry, Fish and small goods will receive prompt attention.

of lake river, Fire Valley:

Commencing at a post 40 chains north of Angel's north west corner post and marked "Harry McIntosh's north east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

Dated June 14th, 1906.
HARRY McINTOSH.

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 Osoyoos division of Yale District:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the south branch of Cherry creek at a point 10 miles north easterly from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "A. McCrea's north east corner post," thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the south branch of Cherry creek, about 10 miles north easterly from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "A. McCrea's south-west corner post," thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the south branch of Cherry creek, about 10 miles north-easterly from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "A. McCrea's south-west corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the west *bank of the south branch of Cherry creek,* about 10 miles north-easterly from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "A. McCrea's south-east corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located the 23rd May, 1906.

5. Commencing at a post planted about a mile west from the west bank of Lake creek at a point about 7 miles north-easterly from the junction of Lake creek with the north fork of Cherry creek and marked "A. McCrea's north west corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located the 28th May, 1906.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1906.
A. McCREA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, 30 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, situated in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north from the north-west corner of K. & 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.

2. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north from the north west corner of K. & S. Block 60, 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.

Dated June 18th, 1906.
BIG BEND LUMBER CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay District:

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 south east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 18th, 1906.
BIG BEND LUMBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay district, Upper Arrow Lakes:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of the south west corner of Lot 6145 and marked "J. W. Foley's south east corner," thence north 160 chains thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 18th June, 1906.
J. W. FOLEY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate near Tete Jaune Cache, Cariboo district, B. C.:

Commencing at a post planted on the Fraser River near Tete Jaune Cache and marked "N. T. Edwards' and R. A. Blackmore's south west corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence *east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains,* thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. Containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated 18th June, 1906.
N. T. EDWARDS,
R. A. BLACKMORE.

Windsor Restaurant
Mrs. H. J. Hanbury Managress.
First-Class Table.
Private Dining Boxes.
Large Diningroom for Banquets, Suppers, etc.
Furnished Rooms To Le
FIRST STREET, REVELSTOKE

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
"BUCK BRAND"
OVERALLS
come in every wanted style and material. All are carefully cut and perfectly sized. For appearance, ease and durability they have no equal . . We also carry a wonderfully fine line of workingmen's Gloves, Sox and Shirts . . . . . .
Wm. J. McMaster & Sons
LTD.
MANUFACTURERS
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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 in Osoyoos division of Yale District:

1. Commencing at a post planted about a mile west from the west bank of Lake Creek, about 7 miles up from the junction of Lake *creek and the north fork of Cherry creek and* marked "S. Hill's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about a mile west from the west bank of Lake creek, about 7 miles up from the junction of Lake creek and the north fork of Cherry creek and marked "S. Hill's south west corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1906.
S. HILL.

FREIGHTING

I am prepared to undertake all kinds of freighting and teaming.

STEAMER STAGE

My stage connecting between the steamer and the city leaves the City at 4 a.m. Tuesdays and Fridays, connecting with the Steamer Revelstoke for the Big Bend, and also meets the steamer on the return trip same days.

Leave word at Navigation Company's office or my Stables where to call.

ROBERT SAMSON.

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, west side of Upper Arrow Lake:—

Commencing at a post marked "W. W. Lock's south east corner," at the south west corner of Lot 862, and about ½ mile south of Fosthall Creek, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1906.
W. W. LOCK,
Per T. C. Makinson, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "L. M. Johnstone's south east corner," at the south west corner of Thomas Webster's application to purchase, about 3 miles south of Fosthall Creek and about 1¼ miles from the lake, thence north 80 chains, *to the south boundary of G. J. Hammond's application* to purchase, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 560 acres.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.
L. M. JOHNSTONE,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "M. C. Dickerson's north west corner," on the shore of Upper Arrow lake, about 3 miles south of Fosthall creek and about 20 chains north of the south east corner of Thomas Webster's application to purchase, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains more or less to the shore of Arrow Lake, thence following said shore in a general northerly and westerly direction 120 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.
M. C. DICKERSON,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "K. A. Slye's south east corner," *about 1½ miles south of Fosthall* Creek, at the south west corner of Lot 4576, thence north 80 chains along the west boundary of Lot 4576, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.
K. A. SLYE,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "A. Dollenmeyer's north east corner," about 16 chains west of the south west corner of Lot 862, at the north west corner of K. A. Slye's application to purchase and about ¼ mile south of Fosthall creek, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1906.
A. DOLLENMEYER,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "F. A. Slye's north east corner," about 1¼ miles south of Fosthall Creek, and about 1½ miles *from the lake* shore at the north west corner of G. J. Hammond's application to purchase, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.
F. A. SLYE,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "M. C. Slye's north east corner," at the south east corner of Thomas Webster's application to purchase, about 3 miles south of Fosthall Creek, and about 1 mile from the lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 480 acres.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.
M. C. SLYE,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "A. E. Hammond's north west corner," about 1¼ miles south of Fosthall Creek at the south east corner of Lot 4576, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less to the lake shore, thence following said shore in a general northerly direction 80 chains more or less to the south boundary of J. L. Hirch's application to purchase, thence west 40 *chains, more or less, to point of commencement,* containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906
A. E. HAMMOND,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

Commencing at a post marked "G. J. Hammond's north east corner," about 1¼ miles south *of Fosthall Creek,* at the south east corner of Lot 4576, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.
G. J. HAMMOND,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

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:—

1 Commencing at a post marked "A. McRae's north west corner post," planted about six miles from Gold Stream, on west side of trail, running 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west to point of commencement.

2 Commencing at a post marked "A. McRae's south west corner post," planted about six miles from Gold Stream, on west side of trail, running 80 chains north, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 80 chains west to point of commencement.

3 Commencing at a post marked 'A. McRae's north west corner post," planted about eight miles from Gold Stream, on east side of trail, running *80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains north,* 80 chains west to point of commencement.

4 Commencing at a post marked "A. McRae's south west corner post," planted about eight miles from Gold Stream, on east side of trail, running 80 chains north, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 80 chains west to point of commencement.

5 Commencing at a post marked "A. McRae's south west corner post," planted about nine miles from Gold Stream, on east side of trail, running 80 chains north, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 80 chains west to point of commencement.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1906.
A. McRAE.

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, situate in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District:—

1. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the south branch of Cherry creek at a point 8 miles north-easterly from the 40 mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "S. Hill's north east corner," thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the south branch of Cherry Creek at a point 8 miles north-easterly from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "S. Hill's *north west corner," thence south* 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

3, Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the south branch of Cherry creek at a point 8 miles north-easterly from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "S. Hill's south west corner," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Cherry creek about 9 miles from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and *marked "S. Hill's south west corner," thence* east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to the point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Cherry creek about 9 miles from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "S. Hill's north west corner," thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 24th May, 1906.

6. Commencing at a post planted about a mile west from the west bank of Lake Creek, about 7 miles up from the junction of Lake *creek and the north fork of Cherry creek and* marked "S. Hill's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted about a mile west from the west bank of Lake creek, about 7 miles up from the junction of Lake creek and the north fork of Cherry creek and marked "S. Hill's south west corner post," thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 28th May, 1906.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1906.
S. HILL.

Kootenay District:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "Gus *Lund's north east corner,*" about ½ mile up north fork of Goldstream thence north 40 chain, east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about ½ mile up north fork of Goldstream, thence south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about ½ mile below north fork of Goldstream, on left bank, thence north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains to point of commencement.

4. *Commencing at a post marked* "Gus Lund's north east corner," about ½ below north fork of Goldstream, on left bank, thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north east corner," about 1 mile from *mouth of Caribou Creek* where it joins Goldstream, thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 1 mile from mouth of Caribou Creek where it joins Goldstream, thence west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains, south 160 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north east corner," about 1 mile from mouth of Caribou Creek where it joins Goldstream, thence west 40 chains, south 160 chains, east 40 chains, north 160 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner, about 7 miles below north fork of Goldstream, thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

9. *Commencing* at a post marked "Gus Lund's north east corner," about 7 miles below north fork of Goldstream, thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 7 miles below north fork of Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about 9 miles below north fork of Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 9 miles below north fork of Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at a post marked "Gus *Lund's south west corner," about 9 miles below* north fork of Goldstream, thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

14. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 9 miles below north fork of Goldstream, thence south 80 chains, *west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80* chains to point of commencement.

15. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south west corner," about 11 miles below fork of Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

16. *Commencing at a post marked* "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 11 miles below fork of Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about 11 miles below *fork of Goldstream, thence south 80 chains, east* 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

18. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north east corner," about 11 miles below fork of Goldstream, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to *point of commencement.*

Dated June 10th, 1906.

19. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 3 miles up Camp Creek, thence north 160 chains, west 40 chains, south 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

20. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south west corner," about 3 miles up Camp Creek, thence north 160 chains, east 40 chains, south 160 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement.

21. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about 3 miles up Camp Creek, thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

22. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north east corner," about 3 miles up Camp Creek, thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to point *of commencement.*

23. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about 2½ miles up Camp Creek, thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

24. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 2½ miles up Camp Creek, thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

25. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south east corner," about 4 miles below McCullough Creek, 2 miles from Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

26. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's south west corner," about 4 miles below McCullough Creek, 2 miles from Goldstream, thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

27. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north west corner," about 4 miles below McCullough Creek, 2 miles from Goldstream, thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

28. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Lund's north east corner," about 4 miles below McCullough Creek, 2 miles from Goldstream, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 12th, 1906.
GUS LUND, Locator.

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 in the Osoyoos division of Yale District:—

1. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the south fork of Cherry creek about 7 miles up from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "D. Woolsey's south-east corner post," thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the south *fork of Cherry creek, about* 7 miles up from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "D. Woolsey's south west corner," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 23rd May, 1906.

3. *Commencing at a post planted on the* south bank of Cherry Creek about 9 miles from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "D. Woolsey's north east corner," thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Cherry Creek about 9 miles from the 40-mile post on the Monashee wagon road and marked "D. Woolsey's south-east corner," thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 24th May, 1906.

5. Commencing at a post planted about a mile west from the west bank of Lake Creek, about 7 miles up from the junction of Lake Creek and the north fork of Cherry Creek and marked "D. Woolsey's north east corner post," thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; *thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to* the point of commencement.

Located 28th May, 1906.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1906.
D. WOOLSEY.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

Francis Mineral Claim, situate in the Revelstoke Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located:—North of Iron Hill Mineral Claim, Standard Basin, Big Bend.

Take notice that I, Jas. I. Woodrow, F.M.C. No. B88479, acting as agent for myself and A. W. McIntosh, F.M.C. No. B88406, Geo. Johnson, F.M.C. No. B88027, *Elizabeth McMahon, F.M.C. No.* B88539, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this Fourteenth day of May, A.D., 1906.
JAS. I. WOODROW.

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 on the west side of Lake creek, starting at the south east corner post of Lot 2818, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated the 29th May, 1906.
D. P. KANE.

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 situated in the West Kootenay District, west side of Upper Arrow Lake opposite Nakusp:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "North East Corner Post," thence 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains north to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post adjoining No. 1 limit on the north side, thence 40 chains north, 160 chains west, 40 chains south, 160 east to point of commencement.

Dated 8th day of June, 1906.
ED. LEPINE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate near Tete Jaune Cache, Cariboo district, B. C.:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of Lot 480 and marked "G. B. Nagle'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, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated 14th day of April, 1906.
G. B. NAGLE,
Revelstoke, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate near Tete Jaune Cache, Cariboo district, B. C.:—

commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of Lot 480 and marked "E. McBean's south *west corner post," thence east 50 chains, thence* north 120 chains, more or less, to the bank of the Fraser River, thence west 50 chains along the bank of the Fraser River to the east boundary of Lot 480, thence south 120 chains, more or less, along the east boundary of Lot 480 to the point of commencement, containing 600 acres more or less.

Dated the 14th day of April, 1906.
E. McBEAN,
Revelstoke, B. C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay District, east shore of Upper Arrow Lake:—

Commencing at a post marked "J. D. Coplan's south west corner," at the north west corner of Lot 863 and about 1½ miles north of Nakusp, thence east 80 chains more or less, thence north 80 chains more or less, thence west 80 chains more or less to the Lake shore thence in a general southerly direction along the Lake shore 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1906.
J. D. COPLAN,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

LAND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands on the "Big Ledge" wagon road, Arrowhead Mining Division, West Kootenay District:

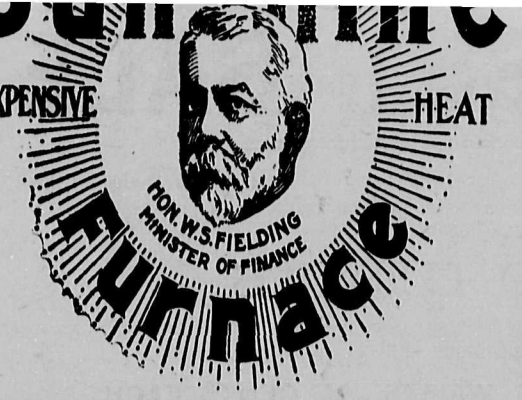
Commencing at a post about ten chains south of the 8-mile post on the "Big Ledge" wagon road and marked "C. M. Symons north west corner," thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated May 1st, 1906.
C. M. SYMONS.

NOTICE

NO

Sunshine Furnace



It is not the price you pay for a furnace that makes it cheap or expensive, but the fuel it afterwards consumes.

A common furnace may cost you $5 or $10 less than a "Sunshine," but if it eats this up the first winter in extra fuel, what do you gain? Nothing, but all the annoyance and extra work that go with a poor furnace.

The **"Sunshine"** is in use from Halifax to Vancouver, and we have hundreds of testimonials from pleased users.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Booklet free.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON.

BOURNE BROS., Sole Agents.

News from Camden Town

Situate in London, Camden Town is well-known as the home of the Gilbey Gins which are of world-wide popularity. Here W. & A. Gilbey have their celebrated Distillery, daily producing from the finest materials thousands of gallons of the

Purest and Most Wholesome Gins

Spurious Gin, like spurious Whisky and Brandy, is injurious to health—a deadly enemy to the consumer and a foe to decent morals. But—

W. & A. GILBEY'S

PURE LONDON GINS

Are of Finest Quality and Delicate Flavor

Distilled from choice Corn and flavored with the juice of selected Juniper berries, they are unequalled in Quality and Purity and unexcelled in Medicinal value.

Among the celebrated specialties are:

"GILBEY'S PLYMOUTH GIN"
"LONDON DRY" and "OLD TOM"

Examine the Labels for an **Absolute Guarantee.**

W. & A. Gilbey

Largest Wine and Spirit Merchants in the World

For sale by all the leading Hotels and Stores.

Distributors—The Revelstoke Wine & Spirit Co., Ltd., Revelstoke.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.

Branches in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec.

Capital Subscribed	**$4,000,000.00**
Capital Paid Up	**$3,900,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$3,900,000.00**

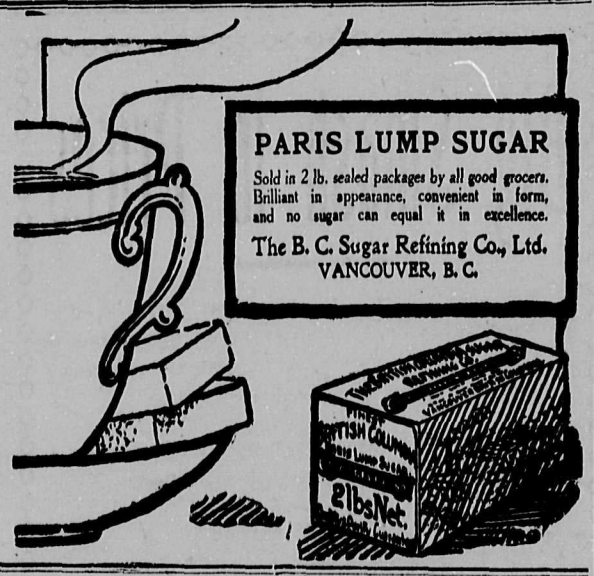
D. R. WILKIE, President; HON. R. JAFFRAY, Vice-President.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Deposits received and Interest allowed at highest current rate from date of opening account, and compounded half-yearly.

Drafts sold available in all parts of Canada, United States and Europe. Special attention given to Collections.

Revelstoke Branch, B. C.—A. E. Phipps, Manager.



NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district, west side of Upper Arrow Lake:

Commencing at a post about three miles south of Fosthall creek, and about 1 mile from the Lake, marked "Thomas Webster's south east corner," at the north east corner of M. C. Slye's application to purchase; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the lake shore; thence following said shore in a general northerly and westerly direction 40 chains, more or less, to the south boundary of A. E. Hammond's application to purchase; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to the east boundary of L. M. Johnstone's application to purchase; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1906.

THOMAS WEBSTER,
Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay district, west side of Upper Arrow lake about one-half mile south of Fosthall creek.

Commencing at a post marked, "W. W. Lock's south east corner," at the south west corner of L. 862, thence north 40 chains, along the west boundary of L. 862; thence west 120 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less to the west boundary of A. Dollenmeyer's application to purchase; thence north 40 chains, more or less to the north west corner of A. Dollenmeyer's application to purchase; thence east 80 chains more or less to point of commencement, 640 acres

Dated May 28, 1906.

W. W. LOCK,
Per. T. C. Makinson, agent.

Pleases every Smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

PARLIAMENT

(Special to the MAIL-HERALD.)

OTTAWA, June 16.—An unduly violent criticism by the parliamentary writer in La Presse, of Mr. Foster, to which extended notice was given in this column last week, was taken up and debated in the House, Mr. Foster claiming the protection of the House, poor man, against such treatment. The Government thought to laugh it out of court, it was a childish proceeding, and beneath the dignity of an old time public man, whose reputation should be proof against such attacks, to notice. A hundred years ago such matters were thought to be important but the parliament of the Motherland had outgrown the idea, and her members

IGNORED PRESS ATTACKS.

However Mr. Foster believed he could make the Government side with the writer, and take a position that would give color to the charge of fomenting a racial and religious quarrel, and he therefore refused to accept the means of escape offered him, but persisted in his attempt. The result was that, after showing up the foolishness of the whole proceeding, Sir Wilfrid moved a mild vote of censure on the offending scribe, and Mr. Clinq-Mars was called in and told by Mr. Speaker that he mustn't use such strong language again. It is to be hoped that Mr. Foster's lacerated feelings are sufficiently soothed.

PROROGATION IN SIGHT.

The dignity of Parliament having thus been vindicated, and the country saved, the House evidently feels it may hurry up business and get home. Morning sessions start next week, and the end of the month will probably see prorogation. There has been a great spurt of industry this week, the estimates are being hustled through rapidly, and bills are going through their various stages with far less disposition to waste time in unnecessary discussion. One of the most important of these is

THE IMMIGRATION BILL,

which was referred to at length in this column three weeks ago. The provisions of the measure recommend it to both sides of the House, and very little criticism is being offered. About the worst that could suggest itself apparently, was the growing expense of the work. The Opposition does not seem to be able to realise that the vast increase in results necessitates some increase in cost. The cost per head is less to-day than it ever was.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

has just issued the best statement of business in the history of the country. So far the increase of trade for the eleven months of the present fiscal year is $74,000,000 ahead of the corresponding eleven months of last year, and it is estimated that the full year will show an increase of at least $80,000,000. For the month of May alone the increases are, imports $3,000,000, and exports $6,000,000; and the increases for the eleven months are, imports $21 000,000, and exports $49,890,360. The total imports are still greater than the total exports, but the latter are rapidly pulling up.

EVERYTHING IS BOOMING

in fact. Even the Intercolonial Railway is going to show a surplus this year, and what will Mr. Haggart do then, poor thing? The minister of railways told the House the other day that the deficit had been wiped out by the end of April, and during the remaining two months of the fiscal year he expected to gather a modest surplus. Reduced expenditure, and increased revenue are doing the trick and this too, without impairing the efficiency of the road.

THE VAST TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

with which the country is grappling, loom up from time to time and claim the attention of parliament. A vote of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) for for surveys and construction work on the Transcontinental went through this week with little discussion. The charter to build the Georgian Bay Canal has been renewed, the authorised capital increased, and power given to the Government to take over the enterprise at any time it may be thought wise to do so, and an application is before the Government to renew the land subsidy to the company holding the charter to build a road to Hudson Bay. Any one of these propositions would have caused the people to catch their breath ten years ago. Now they scarcely attract attention. Truly the country has reached man's estate.

The many changes that ten years has brought about in the personnel of parliament is strikingly brought to public attention by the death this week of

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN,

one of the real old timers. Though he had retired from active service before his party went down to defeat in 1896, he was still at that time in close touch with those who were central figures in the stirring events of that day, and it brings forcibly to mind how many have passed from public ken in the interim. On the Government side, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir William Mulock, Sir Henri Joly, Messrs Mills, Sutherland, Tarte, Blair, Fitzpatrick, Prefontaine, Davies, Geoffrion, Bernier Dobell, Carroll and others; on the Opposition side, the Tuppers, Sir Adolph Caron, Hugh John Macdonald, Messrs. Clark Wallace, Peter White, Nicholas Flood Davin, Dalton McCarthy, Wood, Ives, Prior, E. F. Clarke and Dr. Montague. Half of them dead, the other half gone from the public gaze, and it must be added, we fear all of them fast being forgotten by the eager hurrying crowd that now occupies their places on the stage they trod but a few short years ago.

AN IMPENDING BOMB.

A representative of one of the city papers in the press gallery announces, occultly, that "some extraordinary information has reached the Conservative members, and will be used in the examination of witnesses," in the steamer Arctic investigation. Well, that is what the country was told weeks ago and with what patience it can muster, the country has been waiting for the bomb to burst. Under some conditions the suspense would be awful, but somehow nobody seems to mind much.

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Fit-Reform Summer Suits solve the problem—"How to be cool and well dressed."

Their lightness makes them coolness itself. Their faultless tailoring and perfect fit—enable a man to be both stylishly dressed and comfortable.

English Flannels and Serges.

Scotch Tweeds and Irish Homespuns.

$15, $18, $20 up.

306

FIT-REFORM

J. G. MACDONALD

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I 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 situated in East Kootenay district, B. C.:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's south west corner post," planted on the east side of Sullivan River about ¼ mile from Kimbasket Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence north 120 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's north west corner post," planted on the south bank of Sullivan River about two miles from Kimbasket Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's north eastcorner post," planted on the south bank of Sullivan river about 4 miles from Kimbasket Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's north west corner post," planted on the south bank of Sullivan River about 4 miles from Kimbasket Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's south west corner post," planted on the south bank of Sullivan River about 4 miles from Kimbasket Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's north west corner post," planted on the south bank of Sullivan River about 6 miles from Kimbasket Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "Arthur Payne's south west corner post," planted on the south bank of Sullivan River about 2 miles from Kimbasket Lake thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated the 21st day of May, 1906.

ARTHUR PAYNE.

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 in West Kootenay District:

Commencing at a post planted at north-west corner of Timber Claim 6142, marked "Arrowhead Lumber Co.'s north east corner post," running west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains to place of commencement.

May 25th, 1906.

jy 7 ARROWHEAD LUMBER CO. LTD

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 permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 2½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 3½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 4½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 5½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 6½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement

6. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 7½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 2½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's south east corner post," thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to the point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 4½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E J. Johnson's south east corner post," thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to the point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Smith creek about 6½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's south east corner post," thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to the point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the north fork of Smith creek, about 6½ miles from the Columbia river and marked "E. J. Johnson's south east corner," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated May 23, 1906.

E J. JOHNSON.

Richard R. Copeland

JOBBING CARPENTER AND CABINETMAKER

Mantles, Shelving, Screen Doors, etc

Jobbing Promptly Attended To

Third Street East, Revelstoke

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CEMENT BLOCKS

Manufactured for all classes of buildings

CEMENT AND LIME FOR SALE

All kinds of building and plastering undertaken.

A. PRADOLINI, - REVELSTOKE

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in the West Kootenay District:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "H. Donnelly's north west corner post," planted about 1½ miles north from Seymour Creek and about 2 miles west of the west bank of the Columbia River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles west from the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's southwest corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles north from Seymour Creek and about 2 miles west of the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's north east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commence ment.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles north from Seymour Creek and about 2 miles west from the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's south east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commence ment.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles north of Seymour Creek and about 3 miles west from the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H Donnelly's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains. thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement

6. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles north of Seymour Creek and about 3 miles west from the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's south-east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 9th June, 1906.

7. Commencing at a post planted about 2½ miles north of Seymour Creek and about 3 miles west from the west bank of Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted about 3½ miles north of Seymour Creek and 2 miles west from the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's north west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post planted about 3½ miles north from Seymour Creek and about 1 mile west from the west bank of the Columbia River marked "H. Donnelly's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 11th June, 1906.

10. Commencing at a post planted at a point about opposite Keystone Creek and about 3 chains west from the west bank of the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains. thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 12th June, 1906.

11. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Frisby Creek about 1½ miles west from the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Frisby Creek about 1½ miles west from the Columbia River and marked "H. Donnelly's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 13th June, 1906.

13. Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile west from the west bank of the Columbia River about opposite the south boundary of Lot 3414, Group 1, Kootenay District, and marked "H Donnelly's south east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

14. Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile west from the west bank of the Columbia River about opposite the south boundary of Lot 3414, Group 1, Kootenay District, and marked "H. Donnelly's north east corner post," thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Located 14th June, 1906.

H DONNELLY.

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 situated in the West Kootenay District, on the west side of Arrow Lake, opposite Nakusp:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "North East Corner Post," thence 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains north to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post adjoining No. 1 limit on the north side, thence 40 chains north, 160 west, 40 chains south, 160 chains east to point of commencement.

Dated June 9th, 1906.

ED. LEPINE.

Import direct from Country of origin.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

REVELTSOKE, B. C.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH

S. McMAHON, - FIRST STREET

For Agricultural Implements. Carriages, Wagons, Etc., John Deere Ploughs, Moline Wagons, Canada Carriage Company's Buggies, Planet jr., Garden Seeders and Cultivators, Wheelwright and Blacksmith Work attended to. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, Pres. S. H. EWING, Vice-Pres.

JAMES ELLIOT, General Manager.

Capital paid up, $3,000,000
Reserve, $3,000,000

Everything in way of banking business transacted without unnecessary delay.

Interest credited twice a year at current rates on Savings Bank deposits.

W. H. PRATT, Manager, - REVELSTOKE, B. C.

HOTEL VICTORIA

(Under New Management)

ROBT. LAUGHTON, Prop., REVELSTOKE, B. C.

First-clas accommodation for travellers. Best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Cigars.

RATES $1 AND $1.50 PER DAY

REE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

LELAND HOTEL

KAMLOOPS

R. Dowswell, (formerly of Leland Hotel, Vancouver) **Proprietor.**

First Class House for Travellers and Commercial Men

Newly Built, Newly Furnished, and the most comfortable house in the City.

CLOSE TO RAILWAY STATION. Large Sample Rooms

Queen's Hotel

COMAPLIX

Best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Travellers to Fish Creek will find excellent accommodation at this Hotel.

CHIEF YOUNG, - - Proprietor

P. BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchants

Pork Packers and Dealers in Live Stock. Markets in all the principal Cities and Towns of Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon. Packers of the Celebrated Brand "Imperator" Hams and Bacon, and Shamrock Brand, Leaf Lard.

Central Hotel

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

Newly built. First-class in every respect. All modern conveniences Large Sample Rooms.

Rates $1.50 per Day. Special Weekly Rates.

Queen's Hotel, Trout Lake, under same management

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INSURANCE COMOX COAL

ORIENTAL HOTEL

suitably furnished with the choicest the market affords. Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rate.

J. ALBERT STONE, PROP.

CITY - LIVERY - STABLES

Hack service to any part of the City at all hours. Rigs equipped for Pleasure Parties. First class single and dodble rigs. Express, draying and transferring. Saddle and pack horses for hire. All kinds of job work undertaken. Wood for sale.

STABLE AND RESIDENCE PHONE 41. HACK STAND—27

CHAS. W. TURNROSS, - Proprietor

Commercial Printing

Rapidly and neatly turned out at the MAIL-HERALD Office

Shoe News! - Read It!

Shipments of Boots and Shoes have been coming in on the jump the past week, making Our Stock the Best Assorted in the city.

Special attention has been given to the Children this Season, and the Misses', and Little Tots can have their pick of the Latest American and Canadian Styles, in Black, Red, Tan and White.

LADIES' SHOES Black and Tan, in high and low cut, Regulation or Ski Toes. A pair of our Slippers or Gibson Ties, is one of the niftiest things for wear with Summer Dresses. Ladies, we invite your inspection. **LADIES' SHOES**

MEN'S SHOES IN ALL STYLES—Are Agents for the Famous **WALK-OVER SHOES.**

TRAINMEN'S SHOES

We claim this Shoe is the Best on the Market. Every Pair Guaranteed. Give them a Trial.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD GOODS AND GOOD VALUES

REID & YOUNG

THE SHOE THAT NEVER DISAPPOINTS

CAMERAS AND KODAKS

We have them—all Kinds, all Prices and all Sizes. This is the Season for Picture Taking.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Limited

MARRIED.

SCOTT-DEAN—At St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, B. C., June 18th, 1906, by the Rev. Gilbert B. Wilson, Bessie May Dean to George Alex. Scott, of Revelstoke, B. C.

Local and General.

A white fly threatens to destroy the strawberry crop at Westminster.

Mr. D. Nairn is moving his family into the new residence on the corner of Third street and Boyle Ave.

Afternoon tea and sale of work under auspices of St. Peter's Ladies Guild in the rectory on Tuesday, the 26th. Admission 10c.

The Ladies' Hospital Guild will hold their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday afternoon next at 3:30 o'clock in the city hall.

Mrs. Desire Brothier was arrested at Seattle as she stepped from the with her husband.

Some children's pretty dresses at the afternoon tea and sale of work under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of St. Peter's church, on Monday the 26th. Admission 10c.

At their last meeting the city school trustees resolved to make extensive improvements to the school grounds, and to have the lawns that are to be prepared regularly cut and watered.

The Presbytery of Kamloops is called to meet at Golden on Tuesday the 26th, to consider the matter of raising the congregation of St. Andrew there to the status of an augmented congregation.

Mrs. Phillips, who was lost in the mountains on Gribble Island, British Columbia, was without food 48 hours, chased by bears and wildcats, and rescued only in time to save her from starvation.

Half a million acres of land in the Edmonton district has just been purchased from the C. P. R. by a company with a capitalization of $2,500,000, represented by Cecil Ward of London, England.

The medals for the rifle shooting, and also the medal presented by Lieut. Brown to the Interior Rifle Association, have arrived and will prove very handsome decorations for the winners of these trophies.

The Nova Scotia Provincial elections resulted in the return of the Government, but the Opposition will number six instead of two, as before. Two members of the Government, Messrs. Wickwire and Patterson, were beaten.

C. J. Wilkes and J. McKeesick have invented an ingenious device for syphoning out a ship, etc., without the use of steam, and Mr. Wilkes goes to Vancouver to complete the necessary plans and papers for patenting the device.

FRUITED ICE CREAM

This is one of the Special Dishes which we wish our patrons to try at their leisure.

The Ice Cream is the purest we know how to make, while the Fruit Trimmings give it an added delicacy, which is deliciously pleasing.

WALTER BEWS. - Phm. B.

Druggist and Stationer,

next the Hume block.

The curlers have secured from the Revelstoke Land Company six lots behind McKenzie Avenue and intend erecting a rink to be ready in time for next season's play. Plans are being prepared and the building will be put in hand at an early date.

On the supplementary estimates appear grants for Nelson public building, improvement, $1,400 Removal of snags, etc., between Kootenay Landing and the International Boundary, $2,000. South Thompson river, removal of sand and gravel bars, $5,000.

The great Scottish entertainers and singers, Miss Nannie Strachan and Gavin Spence are appearing here July 4th, under the auspices of the Revelstoke Fire Brigade. This is one of the really good concerts we will have this year and also being under the patronage of the Fire Brigade, every person should make an effort to hold this evening open for them.

A Winnipeg despatch says: "Winnipeg will take every strawberry British Columbia can send, as the demand ... preferred over every strawberry except Hood Rivers. British Columbia fruit growers should co-operate and secure a regular fruit car service. In this way shipments would come forward more regularly and in a more uniform condition."

The secretary of the Alpine Club of Canada has received for active membership the name of Miss Henrietta L. Tuzo of Surrey, Eng. The qualifications of Miss Tuzo, bespeaking the hardy mountaineer, are: Ascent in Canadian Rockies of Mounts Victoria, Bonnie, Rogers, Swiss Peaks, Sir Donald, all over 10,000 feet, and some over 11,000 feet. Miss Tuzo has also reached an altitude of over 12,000 feet in the Swiss Alps.

George Laurie was attacked at Morrissey by a bald headed eagle which knocked him to the ground. Attempting to rise to his feet he was again knocked down. Fortunately there was a good-sized stick within reach of where he fell, and grasping it, and jumping to his feet Mr. Laurie started along the line of an energetic defence. The eagle was game, however, and notwithstanding the fierce work Mr. Laurie did with his club, returned to the attack again and again, and Mr. Laurie was forced to beat a retreat until he reached a point where the eagle dropped the fight and withdrew from the field.

Social and Personal

S. A. Mundy was in the city on Thursday.

Miss Haywood left for the east this morning.

W. Moscrop and family left for the coast Thursday.

Dr. Cross is taking Dr. Taylor's practice at Golden for a week.

A. Y. Anderson of Revelstoke, has been appointed a Notary Public.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGinnis returned from their honeymoon trip Thursday.

Chief Bain is away on a three weeks' holiday and Constable Sturdy is acting as chief.

Misses Mundy and McRae left this morning on a visit to Mrs. Dudgeon at Comaplix.

Judge Curtis returned Wednesday from Nelson and left this morning for his home at Calumet, Mich.

Mss Laura Phipps, of Revelstoke, is the guest of Mrs. McKeown, 13th avenue, west, Vancouver.

Fred. Fraser, gold commissioner, returned Thursday from an inspection trip of the Pingston Creek road.

Messrs. S. H. Bowman and C. Johnston arrived in the city this week in connection with their lumber interests

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes arrived this week from Comaplix and intend visiting friends at Trail, after which they will go to Vancouver.

Constable Upper and H. Manning went on a fishing expedition to Flat Creek yesterday. Mr. Upper took 15 fine trout and Mr. Manning adds a good fish story to his basket.

On Monday evening Dr. and Mrs. Morrison entertained about 20 young people in honor of Miss Dever, on her leaving Revelstoke. The evening was spent at crockinole, music and cards.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, of Albert Canyon, returned this morning from a months holiday. Most of the coast cities were visited and notwithstanding the wet weather they had a splendid time.

The "At Home" given by the Ladies' Auxiliary in the Association building was a very happy affair. The attendance was large and representative. The following contest was watched with keen interest and good plays were applauded. After the contest was over the ladies took a hand at bowling and made spares and strikes and big scores too. It need not be told that the refreshments were delicious, for the housewives of Revelstoke are famous cooks. They sold them all so the ladies were quite delighted with the success of the event.

On Thursday evening a farewell ... the occasion of her leaving Revelstoke, and was held at Mrs. A. N. Smith's. A purse of gold was presented to Miss Dever by her admirers. W. Bews made the presentation on behalf of the donors and in doing so said those present wished to show their desire to part with her with feelings of kindness. The choir had during Miss Dever's leadership, been in better condition, and has supplied better music, than at any time during his residence in Revelstoke, and he felt justified in saying so

Business Locals.

Nothing better than "Our Special.

Carpets and squares at Howson's.

Hammocks, any price, at Canada Drug & Book Co's.

Oranges, lemons, bananas and strawberries at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Pleases every smoker the "Marca Vuelta."

See Howson's complete stock of iron beds.

Souvenir post cards and mountain views at Canada Drug Store.

See the fine assortment of furniture at Howson's.

Do not forget to secure some Multiple post cards at Bews's Drug Store.

The Ostermoor—the best mattrass made—at Howson's.

On and after July 1st, Wah Chung will supply strawberries at $2.50 per crate.

Japanese napkins from 35c. to 75c. per hundred at The Canada Drug Store.

Call and get a dozen Sauce Dishes for 45c. This bargain closes today—C. B. Hume & Co.

Miss Nannie Strachan, a regular Jessie McLaughlin, in Opera House July 4th. Don't miss it.

A shipment of McLaren's Imperial, English Stilton and Limburger cheese just in at C. B. Hume & Co's.

The Camera Fiends get what they want when they call at Bews' Drug Store, chemicals, films, developers, plates, etc.

The man who tries to get too much for his money invariably gets too little. We give the biggest possible values for any given price—Knight and Devine, the tailors.

Positively We Are Not Knockers

Where did you get that Idea?

IT'S OUR VALUES THAT KNOCK

Want to hear real knocking? "OLD HIT HIM A LICK" down the street works overtime at it advertising us.

BROWN'S CIGAR STORE

Tel. 96 GOOD GOODS P O Box 44

Cigars, Tobaccos, Confectionery Ice Cream Sodas.

From our own Correspondent.

A quiet wedding took place at the Manse on Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being Mrs. L. Andersen and Mr. M. A. McMillan both of this place. Miss Field, the teacher, acted as bridesmaid and J. Gordon Frazer, druggist, was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Miller. Immediately after the ceremony was performed Mr and Mrs. McMillan left by the evening train for the coast. Both parties are well and popularly known in Field and the best wishes of the entire community are with them in their new relationship.

On Thursday night of last week trainmaster Carey was taken with a very painful sickness. On Saturday he was removed to the Banff Sanitarium. On Sunday morning his case had become so critical that his family were sent for. We are glad to learn however that he is greatly improved and we hope to see him entirely well and at his post again before long.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Stephen's Church purpose giving a strawberry social on Wednesday evening of next week.

Mrs. Lynes and her sister, Miss McDonald, have returned from Shuswap where they have been visiting for the past couple of months.

Mrs. Howard McRae has returned from her visit with her parents at Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. Lougheed, of Vancouver, have spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark. They left for Vancouver on Monday evening.

J. A. Patterson, conductor, and his crew have gone over to work between Laggan and Hector. Traffic has not, for a long time, been so nearly tied up on account of the rush as it is just at present.

NAKUSP.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

K. Burnet, P. L. S., has rented an office adjoining Mrs. Thos. Abriel.

Mrs. F. Wensley is visiting friends at Burton.

Mrs. R. Stevens and Mrs. D. J. McEwen, of Burton, spent a few days in town.

During a terrific gale on Monday, Messrs. Bulger and Anthony's steam launch, the Minewa, which was tied up beside a barge at the ship yard, was swamped and went to the bottom. She was soon raised again and as Engineer Anthony says she is a submarine, she is none the worse for her trip to the bottom.

Although the smoke of the recent fire has not yet cleared away and the future of Nakusp looks rather blue, your correspondent feels confident that within a year another mill will be built on a much larger scale and equipped with modern machinery for we have here one of the finest mill sites in B. C., and also large timber limits.

... had the pleasure of a short trip down the lake and called at the ranch of Messrs Drake Brothers, two hustling Americans who have taken up a ranch here this spring. I was surprised at the work they have accomplished. They have erected a fine house, barn and tool house, also have a stump puller at work, and I can safely say that within a few years they will have a fine ranch. We also called at the ranch of Mr. L. Borgat, and his wavering fields of grain and clover, and orchard of fine fruit trees, reminded me of an eastern farm. It is such men as these whom we want on the ranches along the Arrow Lakes. As our time was limited we did not visit any other places but expect to some time during the summer, and will give you a description of our journey.

COUNTY COURT.

H. A. Brown Wins Suit Against Curlers.

At the County Court, on Wednesday, before Judge Forin, H. A. Brown sued members of the curling club for $82 rent of rink for last season's play. Defts. contended pltff. had closed the rink on 28th Feb., before end of season and kept it closed during March although the weather was then favorable for curling. Pltff. stated he had kept the rink open to the curlers during the usual "season," and the case resolved itself into a difference of opinion as to what constituted the "curling season." J. M. Scott appeared for pltff. and G. S. McCarter for defts. Judgment was given for pltff. $58 and costs.

W. Pulsifer, who was committed for theft of harness from W. Fleming, pleaded guilty and elected for speedy trial. He was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. J. M. Scott appeared for accused, and asked the Court to deal leniently with the prisoner.

Several chamber applications were heard and disposed of.

GRIP AND PASSWORD.

I. O. F.

At a special meeting of Court Mt. Begbie, No. 3461, held on June 17th, it was resolved that: "The Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland be heartily congratulated upon the beautiful and able sermon which he preached to the Independent Order of Foresters, on Sunday, June 17th; also that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered for the hospitable way in which he received Court Mt. Begbie."

K. OF P.

Representatives of Gold Range Lodge went to Arrowhead last night to inaugurate a new lodge there.

C. W. O. W.

The local Woodmen will probably visit the Vernon lodge on Dominion Day celebration.

Prescriptions that are right—We fill prescriptions "the only way"—the right way—Bews' Drug Store.

CORSET SALE

We have lots of New Corsets on the way and have to make room for them. To do this we must close out the present stock and to do so we put the whole lot of "E. T. CORSETS" on sale at one price

50 CENTS

In this lot you will find every size from 18 to 30. Some sold at $1.50 and $2.00 and some were less, but they are all the one price now.

CHILDREN'S WAISTS, 25 CENTS EACH

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Is a line to which we pay particular attention. We know good Hosiery, and we will not keep a poor quality, no matter how cheap it may be offered us. Our variety is large and the colors are fast—they are Hermsdorf Dyed—you know what that means—the very best.

COTTON HOSE—20c. 25c. 30c. Per Pair. LISLE HOSE—40c. 45c. 50c. 60c. Per Pair

LACE HOSE—45c. 50c. 60c. 75c. Per Pair. EMBROIDERIED HOSE—25c. 50c. 75c. $1.00.

SEE OUR DRESS SKIRTS

Made by the best firms in Canade—cut in a style that always has the proper "hang" and made of materials that wear long and look well and sold at prices from $5.00 up.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS

Your choice of any in this Store at $1.00.

We invite you to call and see our stock. We are pleased to show it to you. You will not be urged to buy, and if you do and are not satisfied, you can get your money back.

McLENNAN & COMPANY

WANTED

FOR SALE—Two-story dwelling and lot 50 x 100 feet, corner Douglas and Hanson Streets. Price $550. For terms apply SIBBALD & FIELD. 30

WANTED for Office—Stenographer and typewriter. Apply stating experience and qualifications to "A. B." MAIL-HERALD Office.

WANTED to Purchase—A good office safe. Send particulars to MAIL-HERALD Office.

ROOMS TO RENT—Mail Herald building. Apply to R. Tapping.

FOR SALE—Complete set of Stern Wheel Machinery and Boiler suitable for heavy work. Particulars—Apply to H. A. JONES, 407 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—Four-Roomed Cottage furnished, 1 incubator included in bargain. Five minutes' walk from C P R Shops. A Snap. KINCAID & ANDERSON.

Dressmaking & Plain Sewing

MRS. ELLEN JOHNSON

Cor. King and Douglas Sts.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

H. W. EDWARDS

TAXIDERMIST

Deer Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Etc., MOUNTED.

Animal Rugs Mounted.

P. O. Box 31. Studio: OPPOSITE P. O. Revelstoke, B. C.

Strawberry and Ice Cream

SOCIAL

SELKIRK HALL

Monday, July 2, 1906

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF KNOX CHURCH

No. 5 Company, R. M. R.

NOTICE

Inspection of the above Company takes place in the Drill Hall on Monday, June 25th, at 7.30 p.m.

All arms and accoutrements in your possession must be returned to the Armoury thoroughly cleaned, not later than Thursday, June 21st, at 8 p. m. Drill every evening.

H. A. BROWN, O. C.

Revelstoke, B. C., June. 19th, 1906.

NOTICE.

Meeting re Fruit Growing.

A meeting will be held in Revelstoke on Tuesday, July 10th, in Willis J. Armstrong's Orchard, at 2:30 p.m., and will be addressed by Mr. H. Kipp of Chilliwack on "Planting and Pruning," and Mr. W. J. Brandrith on "Spraying," and in the City Hall at 7:30 p.m., when Thos. A. Brydon, of Victoria, will speak on "Planting and Pruning," Mr. J. C. Metcalfe of Hammond, on "Small Fruits," Mr Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, on "Orchard Cultivation," Mr. Henry Kipp, of Chilliwack, on "Varieties to Plant," and W. J. Brandrith on "Beautifying the Home."

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

THOS. A. BRYDON, President. W. J. BRANDRITH, Secretary.

6 ins

Something Pure

If you are looking for Pure Honey we have just opened up a consignment of Ontario

HONEY IN THE COMB

in 1 lb. boxes, or in 5 lb. cans "Guaranteed Pure."

CANNED GOOD

Our Canned Goods are second to none, and more than that we "Guarantee every Can."

HOBSON & BELL,

GROCERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Arrowhead, Trout Lake and Nakusp Rural School Districts

Revelstoke Assessment District

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

Dated at Revelstoke, this 15th day of June, 1906.

C. M. FIELD,

Judge of the Court of Revision and Appeal Revelstoke Assessment District of West Kootenay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days 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, situate in the Osoyoos Division of Yale District:—

Commencing at a post marked "Sam Hill's north west corner post," planted on the south bank of the north fork of Cherry Creek, and about one mile above the forks of the north fork, running east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement,

Dated May 30th, 1906.

SAM HILL.

Commencing at a post marked "D. Woolsey's north east corner post," planted on the south bank of Cherry Creek, about three miles above the forks of the north fork of Cherry Creek, running west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated May 29th, 1906.

D. WOOLSEY.

Commencing at a post marked "A. McCrea's north west corner post," planted on the south bank of the north fork of Cherry Creek, and about three miles above the forks of the north fork, running east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated May 29th, 1906.

j 20 A. McCREA.

WANTED

Girl for Dining Room. Apply to Hotel Revelstoke, City.

J. R. Thornton

ASSOCIATION BILL POSTER

For City of Revelstoke.

SIGNS, COTTON STREAMERS, Show Cards

For toilet water, Florida water and powders, The Canada Drug Co. keep a large assortment.

Have you tried "Peanut Butter" especially recommended for picnics and luncheons, for sale at C. B. Hume & Co.

THE UNION HOTEL

Arrowhead, B. C.

Charmingly situated on the shores of Arrow Lake.
Good Trout Fishing.
Boats always for hire.
Sample Rooms in connection.
First-class house for Tourists and Commercial men.

W. J. Lightburne, Proprietor

Express and Cartage

J. Henderson, having purchased the business of J. B. Smith, will give prompt service.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED AND TRANSFERRED

Has Special Attention

Leave Orders at Lawrence's, Hardware Store or Central Hotel Front Street.

THE BILL BOARD

R. TAPPING has secured the right-of-franchise as Bill Poster for the Canadian and American Bill Posters Association in the City of Revelstoke, and having the bill boards, he is now prepared to do all kinds of advertising on the same

For Sale or Rent

A FARM ON EASY TERMS

Containing 140 acres, about three-quarters seeded with Timothy. Suitable for fruit growing. House and outbuildings in good condition. Situate at Craigellachie, a few miles west of Revelstoke Apply to R. TAPPING, Revelstoke.

Big Smash in Prices

We know, and the manufacturers know, that it is better to sell clothing at a reduction, and even at a loss, then to pack it away and pay the Cash of storage and Insurance, losing interest on the investment, and run the risk of changing Fashions.

It is for these reasons, then, that we are inaugurating a CLOTHING SALE that will attract widespread attention.

Nothing could be plainer or more convincing.

We are going to convert our stock into money, and make a great sacrifice in order to do so.

SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS

Of course you are at liberty to stay away from this Sale, but will it be a wise thing to do. THAT'S THE QUESTION !!

J. G. MACDONALD.

THE MAIL-HERALD
SUPPLEMENT

THE WHEELBARROW RACE

YESTERDAY Jennie and I had more fun than I can tell you joining in the wheelbarrow race with the Snyder and Gregory children.

Jennie is a trump. For, while we were going lickity-split down the hill, what do you think? Why, she spilt out! But she didn't cry a tear.

Instead of that, she picked herself up quick before any one could help her, and scrambled back into the wheelbarrow—she didn't even lose her dolly. And then I ran on as fast as I could go, and we won the race, so we did. Don't you think Jennie's a trump?

Tomorrow we're going to have some more wheelbarrow racing. It is jolly fun, I tell you. The only thing I don't like about it is having to push the wheelbarrow up to the top of the hill again each time. But it isn't so bad, after all, for, of course, Jennie walks up.

THE ROARING DRAGON—HOW TO MAKE ONE

JAMES and Jerry are ingenious boys. They get up the greatest doings! The neighbors are always asking each other: "Well, what will those boys be doing next?"

One of the latest contrivances they devised was "The Roaring Dragon." You should have seen it! It worked to a charm. The first the neighbors knew of it was when they looked out of their windows early one morning and saw, to their amazement, a huge dragon crawling slowly along on the front pavement.

Of course, they were not fooled. It took them only a moment to guess that this was James and Jerry's latest stunt. But they were really filled with admiration, for boys who could do that stunt were clever boys, to say the least.

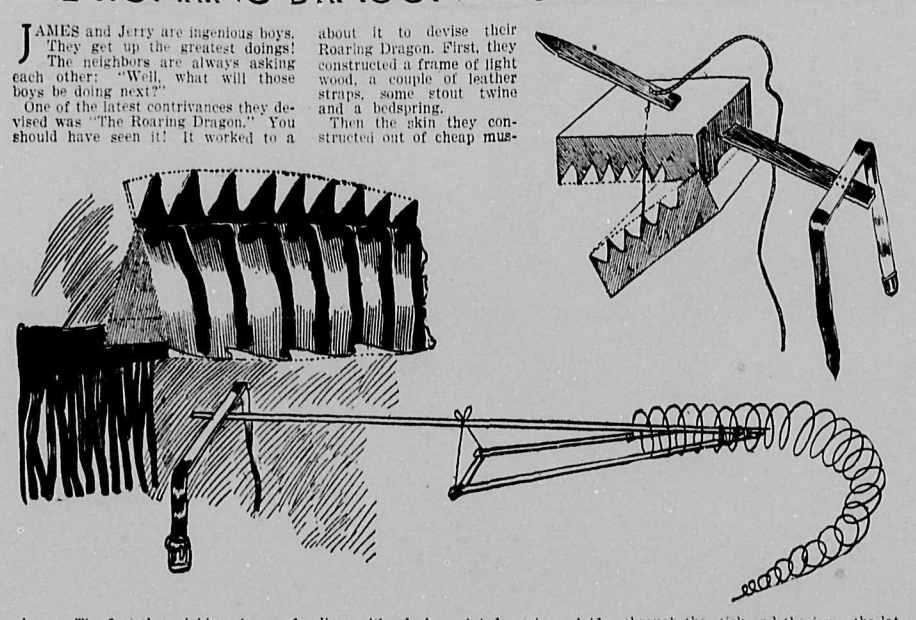
The pictures show how the boys went about it to devise their Roaring Dragon. First, they constructed a frame of light wood, a couple of leather straps, some stout twine and a bedspring.

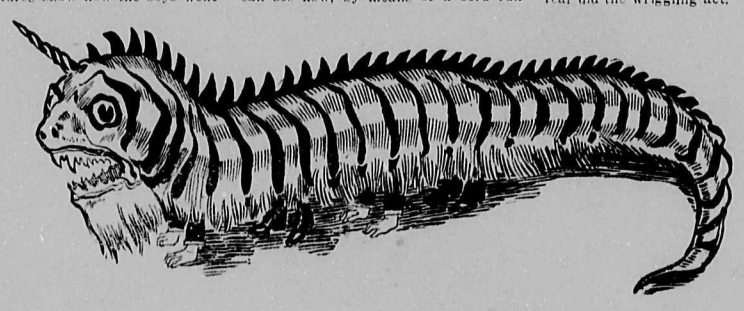
Then the skin they constructed out of cheap muslin, with dark painted stripes laid over a support made of cardboard. The top of the cardboard support was cut into a saw-tooth edge and painted black, with tips of white. The entire edge of the muslin on each side up to the beginning of the tail was fringed.

The frame for the head and mouth and horn was also made out of heavy cardboard and a stick and attached to the rest of the dragon framework. You can see how, by means of a cord run through the stick and the jaws, the latter can be made to open and close.

By cutting a saw-tooth edge, teeth were easily represented. Black paint soon brought out ferocious-looking eyes and nostrils and outlined the huge mouth. A heavy fringe of muslin finished the lower jaw.

The two boys got inside the framework; and while the forward one operated the jaws and did the roaring (through a megaphone), the one in the rear did the wriggling act.





A Hard Road to Travel

Teacher—What is the meaning of "crisis"?

Tommy—A turning point.

Teacher—Correct; now write a sentence containing the word.

After some hesitation Tommy wrote: "They came to a crisis in the road."

Known by the Brand

The little girl had been sewing and lost her needle. A short time afterward her mother found one, and, upon seeing it, the little girl cried:

"That's my needle; I know it's mine, 'cause it has a hole in it."—Little Chronicle.

A Natural Inference

"Grandpa," said a little maid, whilst seated on his knee,
"You're awful old, I do believe! I wish you would tell me?"
"Yes," said the old man, solemnly, yet with a twinkling eye,
"Remember, I was in the Ark." She gave a wondering cry—
"Were you Noah?" "Not Noah," said he. "Then you, perhaps, were Shem?
Not Shem? Then Ham—or Japhet? It must be one of them!"
The old man shook his head and smiled. Not daunted in the least.
"Well, I declare!" she quickly cried, "you must have been a beast!"

Why He Knew

Teacher—What bird was it that Noah sent out of the ark?

Little Jimmy—A dove.

Teacher—I'm surprised to find that the smallest boy in the class is the only one who could answer my question.

Billy—His father keeps a bird shop

A Land of Plenty

One evening my little brother started to name the flags of the different countries. Upon coming to the flag of Austria-Hungary, which he had not learned thoroughly, he hesitated for a moment and then exclaimed:

"Oh, yes! Austria Eat!"—Little Chronicle.

Golden Egg Susan

HOW A BOY MADE MONEY FOR CHARITY

"MOTHER," said Ben Mason, when he returned from Sunday school, "Miss Smith told us boys the pitifulest story today. She went to see an old woman and her old husband that she had heard of, and found them sitting hand in hand—oh! so poor, and almost starved!—in a little bit of an attic room; and they used to be well off, but their friends all died, and they had bad luck and got old and feeble; and now they would be dead if the neighbors—poor folks themselves—didn't give them a little to eat now and then."

"Dear, dear!" murmured Mrs. Mason, with a look of deep interest and sympathy, "what does Miss Smith propose to do to help them?"

"Why, she says some ladies have talked with her, and they want to raise $500 to pay for a room in that Old Folks Home at Darleigh, you know. If they can do that, then the old man and woman will be happy and comfortable the rest of their lives. And Miss Smith told them she would ask her Sunday school boys to raise $50. There are ten of us—that makes $5 for each boy to raise."

"Hm! That is a large sum. Did you promise?"

"Yes; but I'm blessed if I know just how I'm going to raise my $5, for Miss Smith asked us to earn our money. She says money we've worked to earn will be real giving."

"And she is quite right, Ben."

"But how to go about it?"

"Have you any money?"

"Yes, a little in my savings bank."

Ben ran to the library for the bank, and, emptying the contents, counted 5 cents, 15, 65, $1.05 in all.

"Well, think it over, Ben, and ask father's advice tonight."

Father's advice was to raise chickens and eggs.

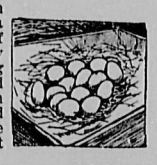
"For, Ben, that is an investment that you can realize on in four months' time. But it requires daily and religiously careful attention. You must keep out dogs, cats, rats and dirt."

"I'll do it, dad," cried Ben, enthusiastically.

The following day he came home with the announcement that Mrs. Williams, down by the creek, would sell him a Plymouth Rock cock and setting hen for $1.50.

"If in good condition, they are not expensive at that price," said Mr. Mason.

So, with a loan of forty-five cents from his father to add to his own money, Ben made the purchase, and installed the fowls in the unused stable, with the barnyard to scratch around in.



On scraps from the table and a daily handful of fine corn and plenty of fresh drinking water, Caesar and Susan, as Ben named them, thrived at a rate to make the boy's heart swell with pride.

Two weeks of brooding quiet! Then one morning Susan's subdued "Cluck-cluck!" was heard, and Ben, rushing to her side, heard a faint "Peep, peep," which meant the early emergence of fifteen little chicks, if all the eggs proved productive.

Sure enough, by noontime, thirteen—not fifteen—fluffy yellow chickens had made their appearance and struck wondering acquaintance with the barnyard world.

All day Ben hovered around his precious possessions, admiring them and inviting in the neighbor boys to admire them.

"Better nail an extra board in the corner of your yard yonder," advised Jim Bates. "See our dog peeping in? He won't do a thing to those chicks if he gets at them!"

"Whew!" whistled Ben. "I'll do that right away," which he did forthwith.

Then, for fear of smaller predatory animals—cats, rats, etc.—he stopped up every hole and every crevice that he could find anywhere.

"Good, Ben!" said his father, when he reported these precautions that night; "it's good business sense you are showing. See if Susan does not repay your care by laying golden eggs for you."

"Golden eggs?" repeated Ben. "Why, dad, hens don't lay gold eggs!"

"Ha, ha!" laughed both his father and mother, much amused at Ben's dead earnestness and literalness.

"In other words, my boy, Susan, if she is a grateful mother, will reward you for your pains by raising a good, healthy family of spring chickens and laying an egg every day for you; and you can convert her chickens and eggs into money. So, in that sense, it would not be improper, I hope, to call her Golden-egg Susan."

Next day Ben came in with a long face, a half-dead chicken in his hands.

"Forgot 'n left the gate open. Jim's dog got in 'n nearly killed the poor little thing before I could drive him out!" he explained, half in tears.

"Oh, the poor, little thing!" sympathized mother. "But perhaps good nursing will save it. Let me see—ah! there are no broken bones! Yes, it may recover."

And so it did, thanks to a nice, soft nest in a basket close to the kitchen fire and a healing application of warm vaseline to its wounds.

After that no further dreadful accidents occurred, Ben having learned the lesson of caution. In a few days Susan graciously signified her willingness to contribute a daily egg to Ben's accumulating treasure.

"Bless her gizzard, she's proving herself, indeed, a golden-egg Susan!" reported Ben joyfully at the supper table.

Surely, no boy ever had a better behaved hen than Susan. She was as reliable a hen as ever lived, faithfully mothering the chickens, and never forgetting to lay a nice, large egg in the nest provided by her young master.

In due course of time the thirteen chickens grew to the spring-broiler stage, and ten of them went to Mr. Bates' grocery at 70 cents apiece.

"Seven dollars!" proudly announced Ben, jingling the silver coins in his pocket.

Add to that the eight dozen eggs that Susan had laid—

And drawing a soiled memorandum slip from his pocket, Ben read off the entries aloud:

One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	25c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	24½c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	24c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	23½c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	23c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	22½c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	21c.
One dozen eggs sold to Mr. Bates...	20c.
Total, eight dozen.....	$1.83½

"So you have made, all told—?" asked his mother.

"All told—eight dollars, eighty-three and a half cents;" said Ben," and when I've returned to dad the 45 cents I borrowed from him and deducted my original investment of the dollar from my savings bank, I have made a net profit of seven dollars, thirty-eight and a half cents—over two dollars more than I promised to give. Hurrah! Oh, mother! won't Miss Smith open her eyes when I hand in seven shining silver dollars!"

"Seven! Are you going to give seven, Ben?"

"Sure, I am! What else did Susan earn the money for?"

That night it was a very happy boy who sang the praises of Golden-egg Susan in the ears of his father; and the next Sunday it was a very much surprised and pleased Sunday school teacher who heard the story and received the evidence of what Golden-egg Susan had contributed through Ben Mason to the happiness of two old people!

POLLY EVANS.

Fun With Musical Signs

OF COURSE you boys and girls are familiar with many of the signs used in writing musical scores.

But have you ever discovered that these signs can be used for another purpose besides writing music?

Just try and see if you cannot combine them to form funny pictures. Here are some samples that will help you to form some original pictures of your own.

You can have a jolly rainy afternoon in this way, and can make your friends happy by suggesting the idea to them.

Benny's Land Sailboat

MORE than one boy has been inquiring for plans to make a land sailboat. So Polly Evans provides good plans today.

For land sailboating, you must have a good stretch of road, boys; don't forget that. It is dangerous sport for crowded streets.

You can have almost as many different varieties of the land sailboat as there are varieties of the water boats. But we will consider only one kind today. If you are clever, you can devise some other forms out of your own mind.

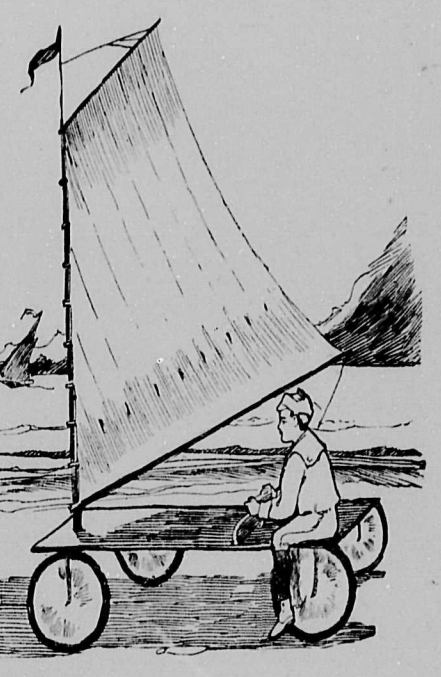
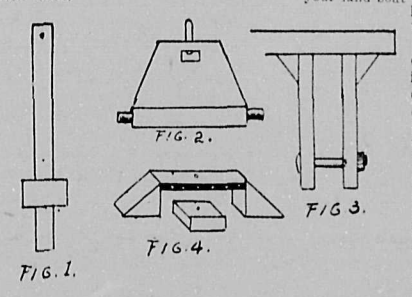


Figure 1 shows the bed of your wagon, which is made of two pieces of board, one five or six feet long and six inches wide, the other two feet long and eight inches wide. Each should be at least an inch thick.



Fasten the shorter board across the longer board at right angles.

Figure 2 shows the forward truck. Remember that the trucks are an important matter,so do careful work on them. The two forward wheels fit in at either end of the forward truck. Use a strong bolt to fasten the top of the truck to the end of the wagon bed.

Make the truck wide enough so that either wheel may be swung clear around under the wagon bed in obedience to your guiding hand.

You can seat yourself on the hind end of the wagon bed when sailing, as shown in the illustration, but a much better way is to construct an "outrigger," consisting of a board attached by means of a bolt to the hind end of the wagon bed and provided with a wheel of its own, swinging perfectly clear on a pivot.

Thus, you see, you on your outrigger, with its independent wheel, can swing around either one side or the other behind your wagon and manipulate a very large sail without danger of tipping your land boat over. (You must always keep the outrigger towards the wind.)

The wagon bed needs only one hind wheel, if you have the suggested outrigger. Otherwise, of course, it must have two. Figure 3 shows how to put in this hind wheel. Use a bolt for the axle. If it is the same size as the outrigger wheel, you will find your rear truck easier to make.

Figure 4 shows how to construct the "step" for your mast. Make it very strong and fasten to the forward part of the wagon bed. Make your sail out of strong cotton cloth, any size you desire.

If made light and smooth-running,this land sailboat will beat the fastest running. It is sport, without doubt.

Pretty model for shirtwaist of lawn or handkerchief linen. It has small tucks yoke depth and a box pleat down the front, edged with tiny frill of the material. The sleeves are tucked to give deep cuff effect.

The Best Series

THE BLAZED TRAIL, by Stewart Edward White

In Thorpe, the Landlooker, and his "Fighting Forty" of lumberjacks, Mr. White has given to literature the most virile and picturesque types of the pioneer since the early work of Bret Harte. The fierce warfare of the rival lumber camps is tempered by an idyllic love story.

The Blazed Trail

BY STEWART EDWARD WHITE

(Continued From Last Week.)

One man said nothing in the general discussion. It was his first winter in the woods, and plainly in the eyes of the veterans this experience did not count. It was a faute de mieux, in which one would give an honest day's work, and no more.

As has been hinted, even the inexperienced newcomer noticed the lack of enthusiasm, of unity. Had he known the loyalty, devotion, and adoration that a thoroughly competent man wins from his "hands," the state of affairs would have seemed even more surprising. The lumber-jack will work sixteen, eighteen hours a day, sometimes up to the waist in water full of floating ice; sleep wet on the ground by a little fire; and then next morning will spring to work at daylight with an "Oh, no, not tired; just a little stiff, sir!" in cheerful reply to his master's inquiry,—for the right man! Only it must be a strong man,—with the strength of the wilderness in his eye.

The next morning Radway transferred Molly and Jenny, with little Fabian Laveque and two of the younger men, to Pike Lake. There, earlier in the season, a number of pines had been felled out on the ice, cut in logs, and left in expectation of ice thick enough to bear the travoy "dray." Owing to the fact that the shores of Pike Lake were extremely precipitous, it had been impossible to travoy the logs up over the hill.

Radway had sounded carefully the thickness of the ice with an ax. Although the weather had of late been sufficiently cold for the time of year, the snow, as often happens, had fallen before the temperature. Under the warm white blanket, the actual freezing had been slight. However, there seemed to be at least eight inches of clear ice, which would suffice.

Some of the logs in question were found to be half imbedded in the ice. It became necessary first of all to free them. Young Henrys cut a strong bar six or eight feet long, while Pat McGuire chopped a hole alongside the log. Then one end of the bar was thrust into the hole, the logging chain fastened to the other; and, behold, a monster lever, whose fulcrum was the ice and whose power was applied by Molly, hitched to the end of the chain. In this simple manner a task was accomplished in five minutes which would have taken a dozen men an hour. When the log had been cat-a-cornered from its bed, the chain was fastened around one end by means of the ever-useful steel swamp-hook, and it was yanked across the dray. Then the travoy took its careful way across the ice to where a dip in the shore gave access to a skidway.

Four logs had thus been safely hauled. The fifth was on its journey across the lake. Suddenly without warning, and with scarcely a sound, both horses sank through the ice, which bubbled up around them and over their backs in irregular rotted pieces. Little Fabian Laveque shouted, and jumped down from his log. Pat McGuire and young Henrys came running.

The horses had broken through an air-hole, about which the ice was strong. Fabian had already seized Molly by the bit, and was holding her head easily above the water.

"Kitch Jenny by dat he'd!" he cried to Pat.

Thus the two men, without exertion, sustained the noses of the team above the surface. The position demanded absolutely no haste, for it could have been maintained for a good hour. Molly and Jenny, their soft eyes full of the intelligence of the situation, rested easily in full confidence. But Pat and Henrys, new to this sort of emergency, were badly frightened and excited. To them the affair had come to a deadlock.

"Oh, Lord!" cried Pat, clinging desperately to Jenny's headpiece. "What will we'z be doin'? We can't niver haul them two horses on the ice."

"Tak' de log-chain," said Fabian to Henrys, "an' tie him around de nec' of Jenny."

Henrys, after much difficulty and nervous fumbling, managed to loosen the swamp-hook; and after much more difficulty and nervous fumbling succeeded in making it fast about the gray mare's neck. Fabian intended with this to choke the animal to that peculiar state when she would float like a balloon on the water, and two men could with ease draw her over the edge of the ice. Then the unexpected happened.

The instant Henrys had passed the end of the chain through the knot, Pat, possessed by some Hibernian notion that now all was fast, let go of the bit. Jenny's head at once went under, and the end of the logging chain glided over the ice and fell plump in the hole.

Immediately all was confusion. Jenny kicked and struggled, churning the water, throwing it about, kicking out in every direction. Once a horse's head dips strongly, the game is over. No animal drowns more quickly. The two young boys scrambled away, and French oaths could not induce them to approach Molly, still upheld by Fabian, looked at him piteously with her strange intelligent eyes, holding herself motionless and rigid with complete confidence in this master who had never failed her before. Fabian dug his heels into the ice, but could not hang on. The drowning horse was more than a dead weight. Presently it became a question of letting or being dragged into the lake on top of the animals. With a sob the little Frenchman relinquished his hold. The water seemed slowly to rise and over-film the troubled look of pleading in Molly's eyes.

"Assassins!" hissed Laveque at the two unfortunate youths. That was all.

When the surface of the water had again mirrored the clouds, they hauled the carcasses out on the ice and stripped the harness. Then they rolled the log from the dray, piled the tools on it, and took their way to camp. In the blue of the winter's sky was a single speck.

The speck grew. Soon it swooped. With a hoarse croak it lit on the snow at a wary distance, and began to strut back and forth. Presently, its suspicions at rest, the raven advanced, and with eager beak began its dreadful meal. By this time another, which had seen the first one's swoop, was in view through the ether; then another; then another. In an hour the brotherhood of ravens, thus telegraphically notified, was at feast.

CHAPTER VIII

Fabian Laveque elaborated the details of the catastrophe with volubility.

"Hee's not fonny dat she bre'ks t'rough," he said. "I 'ave see dem bre'k t'rough two, t'ree tam in de day, but nevaire dat she get drown! hees haid—sacre dieu! eet is so easy, to chok' dat cheval—she make me cry wit' de eye!"

"I suppose it was a good deal my fault," commented Radway, doubtfully shaking his head, after Laveque had left the office. "I ought to have been surer about the ice."

"Eight inches is a little light, with so much snow atop," remarked the scaler carelessly.

By virtue of that same careless remark, however, Radway was so con-W'en dose dam-fool can't t'ink wit' firmed in his belief as to his own culpability that he quite overlooked Fabian's just contention—that the mere thinness of the ice was in reality no excuse for the losing of the horses. So Pat and Henrys were not discharged—were not instructed to "get their time." Fabian Laveque promptly demanded this.

"Sacre bleu!" said he to old Jackson. "I no work wid dat dam-fool dat no t'ink wit' hees haid."

This deprived the camp at once of a teamster and a team. When you reflect that one pair of horses takes care of the exertions of a crew of sawyers, several swampers, and three or four cant-hook men, you will readily see what a serious derangement their loss would cause. And besides, the animals themselves are difficult to replace. They are big strong beasts selected for their power, staying qualities, and intelligence, worth anywhere from three to six hundred dollars a pair. They must be shipped in from a distance. And, finally, they require a very careful and patient training before they are of value in co-operating with the nicely adjusted efforts necessary to place the sawlog where it belongs. Ready-trained horses are never for sale during the season.

Radway did his best. He took three days to search out a big team of farm horses. Then it became necessary to find a driver. After some deliberation he decided to advance Bob Stratton to the post, that "decker" having had more or less experience the year before. Erickson, the Swede, while not a star cant-hook man, was nevertheless sure and reliable. Radway placed him in Stratton's place. But now he must find a swamper. He remembered Thorpe.

So the young man received his first promotion toward the ranks of skilled labor. He gained at least a field of application for the accuracy he had so intelligently acquired while road-making, for now a false stroke marred a saw-log; and besides, what was more to his taste, he found himself near the actual scene of operation, at the front, as it were. He had under his very eyes the process as far as it had been carried.

In his experience here he made use of the same searching analytical observation that had so quickly taught him the secret of the ax-swing. He knew that each of the things he saw, no matter how trivial, was either premeditated or the product of chance. If premeditated, he tried to find out its reason for being. If fortuitous, he wished to know the fact, and always attempted to figure out the possibility of its elimination.

So he learned why and when the sawyers threw a tree up or down hill; how much small standing timber they tried to fell it through; what consideration held for the cutting of different lengths of log; how the timber was skilfully decked on the skids in such a manner that the pile should not bulge and fall, and so that the scaler could easily determine the opposite ends of the same log;—in short, a thousand and one little details which ordinarily a man learns only as the exigencies arise to call in experience. Here, too, he first realized he was in the firing line.

Thorpe had assigned him as bunk mate the young fellow who assisted Tom Broadhead in the felling. Henry Paul was a fresh-complexioned, clear-eyed, quick-mannered young fellow with an air of steady responsibility about him. He came from the southern part of the State, where, during the summer, he worked on a little homestead farm of his own. After a few days he told Thorpe that he was married, and after a few days more he showed his bunk mate the photograph of a sweet-faced young woman who looked trustingly out of the picture.

"She's waitin' down there for me, and it ain't so very long till spring," said Paul wistfully. "She's the best little woman a man ever had, and there ain't nothin' too good for her, chummy!"

Thorpe, soul-sick after his recent experiences with the charity of the world, discovered a real pleasure in this fresh, clear passion. As he contemplated the abounding health, the upright carriage, the sparkling, bubbling spirits of the young woodsman, he could easily imagine the young girl and the young happiness, too big for a little backwoods farm.

Three days after the newcomer had started in at the swamping, Paul, during his early morning walk from camp to the scene of their operations, confided in him further.

"Got another letter, chummy," said he, "come in yesterday. She tells me," he hesitated with a blush, and then a happy laugh, "that they ain't going to be only two of us at the farm next year."

"You mean!" queried Thorpe.

"Yes," laughed Paul, "and if it's a girl she gets named after her mother, you bet."

The men separated. In a moment Thorpe found himself waist-deep in the pitchy aromatic top of an old bull-sap, clipping away at the projecting branches. After a time he heard Paul's gay halloo.

"Timber!" came the cry, and then the swish-sh-sh,—crash! of the tree's fall.

Thorpe knew that now either Hank or Tom must be climbing with the long measuring pole along the prostrate trunk, marking by means of shallow ax-clips where the saw was to divide the logs. Then Tom shouted something unintelligible. The other men seemed to understand, however, for they dropped their work and ran hastily in the direction of the voice. Thorpe, after a moment's indecision, did the same. He arrived to find a group about a prostrate man. The man was Paul.

Two of the older woodsmen, kneeling, were conducting coolly a hasty examination. At the front every man is more or less of a surgeon.

"Is he hurt badly?" asked Thorpe; "what is it?"

"He's dead," answered one of the other men soberly.

With the skill of ghastly practice some of them wove a litter on which the body was placed. The pathetic little procession moved in the solemn, inscrutable forest.

When the tree had fallen it had crashed through the top of another, leaving suspended in the branches of the latter a long heavy limb. A slight breeze dislodged it. Henry Paul was impaled as by a javelin.

This is the chief of the many perils of the woods. Like crouching pumas the instruments of a man's destruction poise on the spring, sometimes for days. Then swiftly, silently, the leap is made. It is a danger unavoidable, terrible, ever-present. Thorpe was destined in time to see men crushed and mangled in a hundred ingenious ways by the saw log, knocked into space and a violent death by the butts of trees, ground to powder in the mill of a jam, but never would he be more deeply impressed than by this ruthless silent taking of a life. The forces of nature are so tame, so simple, so obedient; and in the next instant so absolutely beyond human control or direction, so whirlingly contemptuous of puny human effort, that in time the wilderness shrouds itself to our eyes in the same impenetrable mystery as the sea.

That evening the camp was unusually quiet. Tallier let his fiddle hang. After supper Thorpe was approached by Purdy, the reptilian red-head with whom he had had the row some evenings before.

"You in, chummy?" he asked in a quiet voice. "It's a five apiece for Hank's woman."

"Yes," said Thorpe.

The men were earning from twenty to thirty dollars a month. They had, most of them, never seen Hank Paul before this autumn. He had not, mainly because of his modest disposition, enjoyed an extraordinary degree of popularity. Yet these strangers cheerfully, as a matter of course, gave up the proceeds of a week's hard work, and that without expecting the slightest personal credit. The money was sent "from the boys." Thorpe later read a heart-broken letter of thanks to the unknown benefactors. It touched him deeply, and he suspected the other men of the same emotions, but by that time they had regained the independent, self-contained poise of the frontiersman. They read it with unmoved faces, and tossed it aside with a more than ordinarily rough joke or oath. Thorpe understood their reticence. It was a part of his own nature. He felt more than ever akin to these men.

As swamper he had more or less to do with a cant-hook in helping the teamsters roll the end of the log on the little "dray." He soon caught the knack. Towards Christmas he had become a fairly efficient cant-hook man, and was helping roll the great sticks of timber up the slanting skids. Thus always intelligence counts, especially that rare intelligence which resolves into the analytical and the minutely observing.

On Sundays Thorpe fell into the habit of accompanying old Jackson Hines on his hunting expeditions. The ancient had been raised in the woods. He seemed to know by instinct the haunts and habits of all the wild animals, just as he seemed to know by instinct when one of his horses was likely to be troubled by the colic. His woodcraft was really remarkable.

So the two would stand for hours in the early morning and late evening waiting for deer on the edges of the swamps. They haunted the runways during the middle of the day. On soft moccasined feet they stole about in the evening with a bull's-eye lantern fastened on the head of one of them for a "jack." Several times they surprised the wolves, and shone the animals' eyes like the shattered embers of a camp fire.

Thorpe learned to shoot at a deer's shoulder rather than his heart, how to tell when the animal had sustained a mortal wound from the way it leaped and the white of its tail. He even made progress in the difficult matches his senses against those of the creatures of the forest,—and art of still hunting, where the man sometimes wins. He soon knew better than to cut the animal's throat, and learned from Hines that a single stab at a certain point of the chest was much better for the purpose of bleeding. And, what is more, he learned not to over-shoot down hill.

Besides these things Jackson taught him many other, minor, details of woodcraft. Soon the young man could interpret the thousands of signs, so insignificant in appearance and so important in reality, which tell the history of the woods. He acquired the knack of winter fishing.

These Sundays were perhaps the most nearly perfect of any of the days of that winter. In them the young man drew more directly face to face with the wilderness. He called a truce with the enemy; and in return that great inscrutable power poured into his heart a portion of her grandeur. His ambition grew; and, as always with him, his determination became the greater and the more secret. In proportion as his ideas increased, he took greater pains to shut them in from expression. For failure in great things would bring keener disappointment than failure in little.

He was getting just the experience and the knowledge he needed; but that was about all. His wages were twenty-five dollars a month, which his van bill would reduce to the double eagle. At the end of the winter he would have but a little over a hundred dollars to show for his season's work, and this could mean at most only fifty dollars for Helen. But the future was his. He saw now more plainly what he had dimly perceived before, that for the man who buys timber, and logs it well, a sure future is waiting. And in this camp he was beginning to learn from failure the conditions of success.

CHAPTER IX.

They finished cutting on section seventeen during Thorpe's second week. It became necessary to begin on section fourteen, which lay two miles to the east. In that direction the character of the country changed somewhat.

The pine there grew thicker on isolated "islands" of not more than an acre or so in extent,—little knolls rising from the level of a marsh. In ordinary conditions nothing would have been easier than to have ploughed roads across the frozen surface of this marsh. The peculiar state of the weather interposed tremendous difficulties.

tered the smoker of the train, shak-

The early part of autumn had been characterized by a heavy snow-fall immediately after a series of mild days. A warm blanket of some thickness thus overlaid the earth, effectually preventing the freezing which subsequent cold weather would have caused. All the season Radway had contended with this condition. Even in the woods, muddy swamp and spring-holes caused endless difficulty and necessitated a great deal of "corduroying," or the laying of poles side by side to form an artificial bottom. Here in the open some six inches of water and unlimited mud awaited the first horse that should break through the layer of snow and thin ice. Between each pair of islands a road had to be "tramped."

Thorpe and the rest were put at this disagreeable job. All day long they had to walk mechanically back and forth on diagonals between the marks set by Radway with his snow-shoes. Early in the morning their feet were wet by icy water, for even the light weight of a man sometimes broke the frozen skin of the marsh. By night a road ol trampled snow, of greater or less length, was marked out across the expanse. Thus the blanket was thrown back from the warm earth, and thus the cold was given a chance at the water beneath. In a day or so the road would bear a horse. A bridge of ice had been artificially constructed, on either side of which lay unsounded depths. This road was indicated by a row of firs stuck in the snow on either side.

It was very cold. All day long the restless wind swept across the shivering surface of the plains, and tore around the corners of the islands. The big woods are as good as an overcoat. The overcoat had been taken away.

When the lunch-sleigh arrived, the men huddled shivering in the lee of the knolls, and tried to eat with benumbed fingers before a fire that was but a mockery. Often it was nearly dark before their work had warmed them again. All of the skidways had to be placed on the edges of the islands themselves, and the fogs had to be travoyed over the steep little knolls. A single misstep out on to the plain meant a mired horse. Three times heavy snows obliterated the roads, so that they had to be ploughed out before the men could go to work again. It was a struggle.

Radway was evidently worried. He often paused before a gang to inquire how they were "making it." He seemed afraid they might wish to quit, which was indeed the case, but he should never have taken before them any attitude but that of absolute confidence in their intentions. His anxiety was natural, however. He realized the absolute necessity of skidding and hauling this job before the heavy choking snows of the latter part of January should make it impossible to keep the roads open. So insistent was this necessity that he had seized the first respite in the phenomenal snow-fall of the early autumn to begin work. The cutting in the woods could wait.

Left to themselves probably the men would never have dreamed of objecting to whatever privations the task carried with it. Radway's anxiety for their comfort, however, caused them finally to imagine that perhaps they might have some just grounds for complaint after all. That is a great trait of the lumber-jack.

But Dyer, the scaler, finally caused the outbreak. Dyer was an efficient enough man in his way, but he loved his own ease. His habit was to stay in his bunk of mornings until well after daylight. To this there could be no objection—except on the part of the cook, who was supposed to attend to his business himself—for the scaler was active in his work, when once he began it, and could keep up with the skidding. But now he displayed a strong antipathy to the north wind on the plains. Of course he could not very well shirk the work entirely, but he did a good deal of talking on the very cold mornings.

"I don't pose fo no tough son-of-a-gun," said he to Radway, "and I've got some respect for my ears and feet. She'll warm up a little by tomorrow, and perhaps the wind'll die. I can catch up on you fellows by hustling a little, so I guess I'll stay in and work on the books today."

"All right," Radway assented, a little doubtfully.

This happened perhaps two days out of the week. Finally Dyer hung out a thermometer, which he used to consult. The men saw it, and consulted it too. At once they felt much colder.

fright," assented Purdy.

"Th' old man knows it himself," agreed big Nolan; "did you see him rammin' around yesterday askin' us if we found her too cold? He knows damn well he ought not to keep a man out that sort o' weather."

"You'd shiver like a dog in a briar path on a warm day in July," said Hines contemptuously.

"Shut up!" said they. "You're barn-boss. You don't have to be out in th' cold."

This was true. So Jackson's intervention went for a little worse than nothing.

"It ain't lak' he has nuttin' besides," went on Baptiste. "He can mak' de cut in the meedle of de fores'."

"That's right," agreed Bob Stratton, "they's the west half of eight ain't been cut yet."

So they sent a delegation to Radway. Big Nolan was the spokesman.

"Boss," said he bluntly, "she's too cold to work on them plains today. She's the coldest day we had."

Radway was too old a hand at the business to make any promises on the spot.

"I'll see, boys," said he.

When the breakfast was over the crew were set to making skidways and travoy roads on eight. This was a precedent. In time the work on the plains was grumblingly done in any weather. However, as to this Radway proved firm enough. He was a good fighter when he knew he was being imposed upon. A man could never cheat or defy him openly without collecting a little war that left him surprised at the jobber's belligerency. The doubtful cases, those on the subtle line of indecision, found him weak. He could be so easily persuaded that he was in the wrong. At times it even seemed that he was anxious to be proved at fault, so eager was he to catch fairly the justice of the other man's attitude. He held his men inexorably and firmly to their work on the indisputably comfortable days; but gave in often when an able-bodied woodsman should have seen in the weather no inconvenience, even. As the days slipped by, however, he tightened the reins. Christmas was approaching. An easy mathematical computation reduced the question of completing his contract with Morrison & Daly to a certain weekly quota. In fact he was surprised at the size of it. He would have to work diligently and steadily during the rest of the winter.

Having thus a definite task to accomplish in a definite number of days, Radway grew to be more of a taskmaster. His anxiety as to the completion of the work overlaid his morbidly sympathetic human interest. Thus he regained to a small degree the respect of his men. Then he lost it again.

One morning he came in from a talk with the supply-teamster, and woke Dyer, who was not yet up.

(To be continued.)

Beck (despondently)—"I said something my wife didn't like and she hasn't spoken to me for two days."

Peck (eagerly)—"Can you remember what it was you said?"

—*Tit-Bits.*

LUCKY WOMAN

The following extract from an obituary recently appeared in a rural paper. It was written by a child of the deceased:—"In spite of all that medical skill and loving hands could do, she died without a struggle."—Lippincott's.

per's Weekly.

A friend of the deceased, who cut short a Canadian trip to hurry back to Washington for the purpose of attending the last rites of his colleague, entered the late lawyer's home some minutes after the beginning of the service.

"What part of the service is this?" he inquired in a whisper of another legal friend standing in the crowded hallway.

"I've just come myself," said the other, "but I believe they've opened for the defense."

Tom Tit's Experiments

REVEALING THE WONDERS OF THE WATERS

Most of you boys and girls live close enough to bodies of water to be able to put in practice what Tom Tit talks to you about today.

When you reflect with Tom Tit that close to three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water, you will wonder with him if it is not true that about three-fourths of the earth's wonders are not floating or concealed under that great expanse of water.

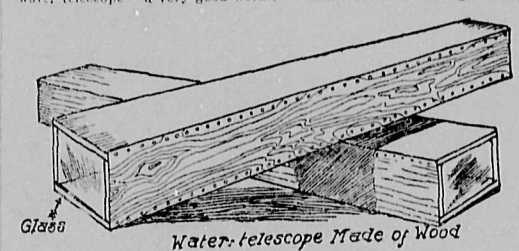
Let us experiment today with an article by means of which we may take a peep into the great concealed part of nature's storehouse and discover some of the curiosities floating there.

Dan Beard calls this contrivance a "water telescope"—a very good word for it. It is made of either wood or metal, and when one end of it is partly submerged you can plainly see objects in the water which are hidden from the naked eye. Indeed, you will be surprised and delighted to find how far and how much you can see under the water by this simple means. The fishermen of Norway would not make the use of it that they do if it were not a practical article that will disclose the presence of schools of fish, for instance.

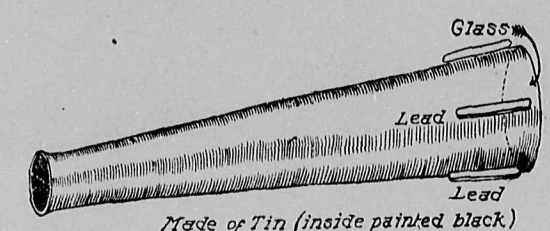
Now suppose we construct our water telescope out of wood. Take four boards—the longest you can get from your lumber yard—ten or twelve inches wide, and put them together to make a long box with open ends. If you are skilful enough to do a little planing or sawing, you might taper the boards off at one end so as to make the box a little smaller at one (the peeping end) than at the other (the submerged end).

Fit a piece of glass into the larger end, then apply putty to every seam and crack and end up by painting the whole thing, for it must be water-tight. It is now ready for use.

If you would like a telescope of metal, use tin shaped in the form of a funnel, from three or four to ten or twelve feet long, as suits your wishes. Be sure to make the smaller end amply large for both eyes. Tack lead sinkers to the larger end, so as to make that end easier to submerge. Paint the inside black—otherwise the light reflections will disturb you.



Water-telescope Made of Wood



Made of Tin (inside painted black)

You can probably find a round piece of glass to fit into the larger end, but if you cannot, then make or get a tinner to make a square piece of tin to be fitted on to the large end of the funnel, provided with a square piece of glass and the whole made water-tight by means of lead soldered into all the seams.

Take one of these telescopes on your next boating party. If the water is not too deep you can have the pleasure of seeing the very bottom of the river or pond and watching the panorama of marine life going on there.

Mr. and Mrs. Softy, the Monks.

A hostess should be careful in selecting her guests. But no matter who the guest is while under her roof, he must be treated with cordiality and respect.

The bride and bridegroom's family precede them to the church. The groom's family is seated to the right of the altar, the family of the bride to the left.

To round out the arms practice the different arm exercises and rub with melted cocoa butter, using a circular movement from wrist to shoulder.

The perfect hostess causes all her guests to feel at ease and perfectly at home while at her house. The stiff, reserved woman who seeks to keep her guests in awe is a failure as a hostess.

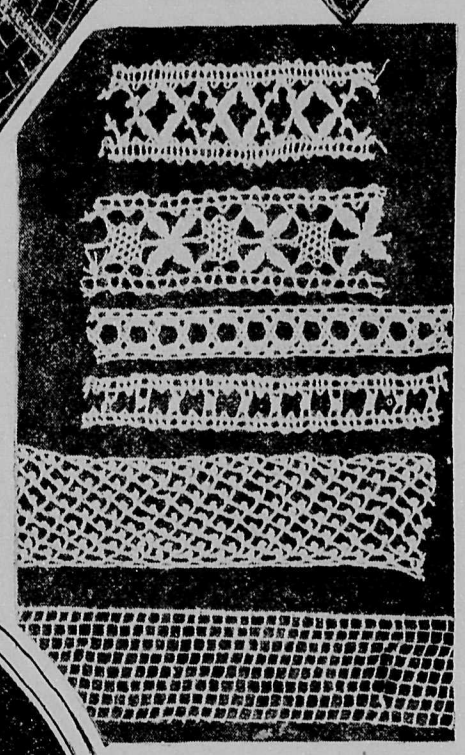
The following is a hair tonic that has an extensive reputation: Bay rum, one pint; Castor oil, one ounce; Tincture Cantharides, one-fourth ounce.

Sulphur and molasses should not be taken during the winter season; a teaspoonful of cream of tartar may be taken with the same result in purifying the blood.

Practical and Pictorial Suggestions for Women

HOW LACES ARE USED IN PARIS

Point de Venise motifs half worked



Hand made Torchon

Torchon insertion used with hand embroidery

LACE fashions have undergone a radical change, by which, however, they have become even lovelier than ever. It seemed as if every variety had been drawn upon—and so it had—but French ingenuity discovered beauties and possibilities heretofore undreamed of in the simple groundwork of the fashionable laces.

Coarse, handmade laces, wrought of finer thread than they have usually been, are the keynote. They are worked into wonderful designs and used as fleecy ruffles, but never with plain material, for handwork is more necessary and lavish than ever before. In carrying out a scheme two entirely different lace motifs are often used in combination, but more frequently it is some arrangement of hand embroidery that goes with the new filagree insertions.

An excellent idea of how this is done is given by the blouse pictured. Here baby French crochet (a detail of which is shown in the patterns) is combined with a new design of hand embroidery. It is simplicity itself—but the elegant simplicity of the Parisienne.

Any one of the laces given may be successfully used in this way. They are really only the simple mesh, or background, for all the wonderful heavy patterns with which we have become so well acquainted within the past couple of seasons; filet, Irish, torchon and cluny. They are the easiest form of lace making; if you care to undertake anything of the sort you can have the latest Paris lingerie waist for a very moderate cost. Often a piece of the "hand-done" looking allover embroidery that now comes already made may be found at not too great expense, and with a little planning you can work it up with excellent effect.

Or strips of one of the heavy laces are herring-boned in alternate rows with a fine valenciennes lace. This is very new for yokes, tuckers and even whole shirtwaists—if you have lots of time.

Again, the new laces will encircle motifs of point de Venise. These latter are the latest form of fancy work in Paris. They are slow work, but not nearly so intricate as they appear to be when finished. A white tulle dress shown at one of the great lingerie houses was incrusted with these motifs, each surrounded by fine valenciennes insertion and edge.

In fact, all lace combinations are wonderful and more elaborate than ever. There is scarcely a single piece on which only one sort of lace is used.

A magnificent gown of point de Bruges is weighted with motifs of French-Irish and insertions of baby Irish. A blouse of all-over valenciennes has motifs of point de Paris, their design traced out by a curious little fluffy edge of narrowest thread lace.

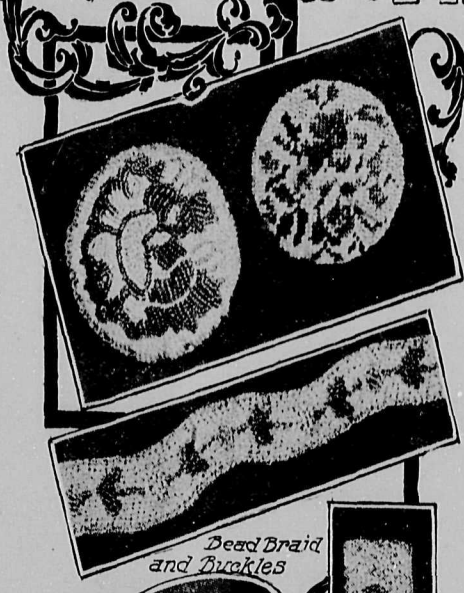
A dotted swiss gown is trimmed with valenciennes insertion and great cream-colored motifs. And as if they were not heavy enough, their pattern is overworked with pure white linen thread of the coarsest variety.

The same sort of work was so daintily managed on another piece that you would hardly connect the two. The filmiest of pale blue crystalline was trimmed with something that appeared at a few feet a lacey brocade. It was point de Paris insertion, its flowered design delicately embroidered in shades of palest blue silk.

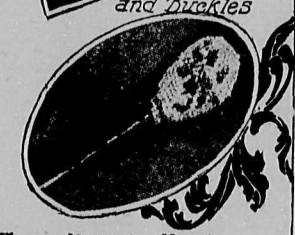
In fact, any sort of lace combination that you can think out is apt to be safe, and the more odd and original you can make it the better it will be. E. D.

Paris, '06.

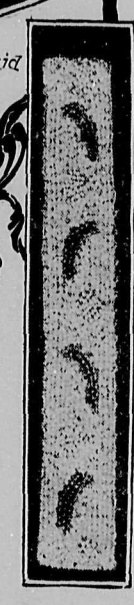
New Forms in Beadwork



Bead Braid and Buckles

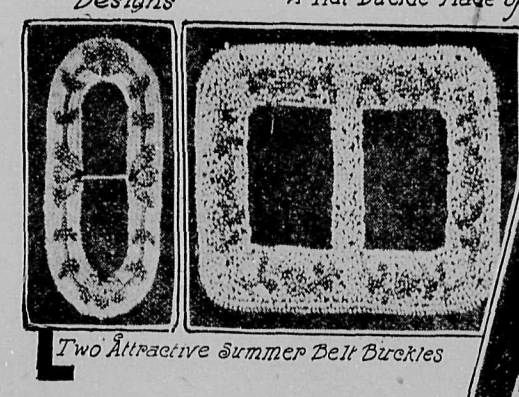


Even Hat-pin Heads Are Beaded



Bead Belts Come in New Designs

A Hat-buckle Made of Beads



Two Attractive Summer Belt Buckles

An Old Fashioned Design

SO MANY ways of doing beadwork have been discovered that it is brought within the scope of those who crochet or knit or embroider, the beads, for either crocheting or knitting, carefully strung on the silk threads before the work is begun.

Silk cross-stitch patterns are followed by counting stitches with the design spread out before you, so that the figure is sure to be set in the right place and the colors properly balanced.

Nothing but tapestry patterns are followed for the many bags done in beadwork. Purses, for some incomprehensible reason, are anything but popular, although a year ago some quaint ones of a single color—all white beads, for instance—were shown among the prettiest purses of the season. But bags of all sizes and shapes—wrist bags, chatelaine bags and their kin—are better than ever. Occasionally the liking for beads runs rampant upon a bag, the clasps mysteriously covered with them, and even the strong hook which sticks so firmly in your belt made of one of those great bead buttons which are among the trimming novelties of the year.

That is usually too much of a good thing—like a "gingerbready" frame upon a picture. Metal clasps and chain and hook set the quaint, old-fashioned design off in a much prettier way.

Pretty Opera Bags.

Under the head of beadwork the bags embroidered with paillettes ought really to be classed. Most of them are ambitious affairs, opera bags of pink or blue made into charming things by a design modeled something upon art nouveau lines, done in the soft iridescence of mother-of-pearl paillettes, perhaps set off by those of gold or silver, or even (a French touch) by the clever introduction of a little touch of black. And gray bags are even lovelier, embroidered unobtrusively, yet richly, with silver paillettes, which transform the bag when the light strikes it to a thing of sparkling beauty.

The most popular bead-use of all is for the making of necklaces and the thousand and one chains with which the summer girl has been bedecking herself the past few years, and which are more popular than ever this year.

They are woven in every way ingenuity can devise; dog-collars, the threads drawn taut so that the beads stay in place like set jewels; pendant necklaces, with lattice work of fine beads supporting great cut beads; simple strings of pearl or turquoise or amber or amethyst, and a thousand varieties of each, are all popular.

The use of rondelles, as those flat crystal beads are called, is particularly marked. Adroitly used—that is, with beads in which the contrast is not too marked—they lose themselves in adding additional sparkle and lustre to the beads they separate.

Belts are seldom used—that craze burnt itself out almost in a single season. But belt buckles, and even hat buckles, are made of beads, and great buttons (made, by the way, of the tiny bead purses in favor a couple of years ago) are effective, if rather barbaric in their style.

Even hatpin heads are beaded, a design carried out in fine little beads, or a single great bead forms the head, amber (and its imitations) far in the lead, although the pretty fashion of deliberately choosing hatpins to match or contrast with each particular hat is still ardently followed.

There's even a bead braid which comes by the yard.

Candleshades made of or trimmed with beads are as popular as ever—the newest effects got by the use of big beads, in the shade proper or artfully inserted in the fringe. And bead portieres have their season at this time, with bead and bamboo ones a close second.

The variety of beads is greater, too, in spite of the fact that it seemed as though we had about exhausted the possibilities. An all-white bit, for instance, may have its well-defined pattern, four or five kinds of beads used—crystal, milk, opal and chalk-white being the four most usual kinds; and white coral beads have a style all their own.

All the jewels in fashion, particularly the semi-precious jewels, are imitated quite frankly in beads.

"Garnets" of astonishing sizes come to make necklaces which are copies of the fascinating ones made of the real stones. Amethysts are no less popular, while coral and turquoise and amber come in every imaginable size and shape and style of bead.

Not only are the real stones imitated, but a score of new ones made up—blue and green "peacock" stones, Alice blue crystal beads, and the loveliest of lavender and white streaked ones, like an etherealized onyx.

Cabuchons have a hundred uses—long, "tear-drop" kinds, or those in pure ovals or circles, or the sort of squares which somehow have been robbed of their corners and yet remain squares.

Forming the Baby's Character

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge.

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WHEN the child is 2½ to 3 years old he may be allowed to walk in the street for a little while each day, even in winter. When the weather is cold his legs should be well protected by warm leggings, and if the walks are at all damp he should wear small rubbers. Woolen leggings are warmer and better for such little tots than are leather ones.

The baby may now leave off his ribbed knit band and depend on his shirt for warmth over the abdomen.

If the child is an only one, it is well to invite a little friend in to play with him occasionally, so that he may learn to share his toys and play nicely with other children.

Avoid children's parties, however, as long as possible; so many children are made ill and overexcitable by these entertainments that it hardly seems fair to the child to run such a risk just for an hour or two of nervous pleasure.

It is so much better to have one little friend in to lunch or to spend the afternoon, while the child is young and easily excited.

Never allow the baby to have a hearty romp just before he goes to bed; these bedtime romps are often accountable for restless nights and the "night terrors" of childhood.

Many children will seem very naughty and mischievous at this age, when in reality they are not so, but simply need a little guidance in occupying their restless minds and fingers. It is a very bad plan to keep saying "don't" to a child. If the mother does her own housework she should allow the child to help her in little ways; if the baby is a boy, it will do him no harm to assist about the house a little also. Perhaps the help given will not be very much real assistance, but it will start the child in the right direction and keep him busy and happy instead of in mischief. Children always love to "help," and will be perfectly delighted if they are given a towel and a few spoons to dry, or a duster, and are allowed to polish off some of the furniture.

Must Not Tax Brain.

On account of the morning nap, which should be kept up until the child is at least four years old, it is better not to send him to the kindergarten at present. If a little class can be formed of children of the neighborhood, having a kindergarten teacher at one of the houses for an hour every morning after the child has had his third birthday, it will be an advantage and not too much of a tax on the little brain. This is very different from a regular morning session of school, which usually lasts from nine to twelve.

A piece of paper and a pencil will often keep a child of this age amused for a long time. He will like to "write a letter" and to make believe draw things. A pair of blunt or rounded scissors should be kept on hand especially for his use, for he will enjoy cutting out pictures, and may safely do so if he sits quietly in his little chair and uses his own blunt scissors.

A 3-year-old child usually weighs thirty-one pounds. His head measures about nineteen inches, his chest twenty inches, and his length thirty-five inches.

When the child is 3 years old the following articles of food may be added to his diet: Fresh, very well-cooked green vegetables, as green peas, lima and string beans, and squash; fresh ripe peaches, half a raw, scraped apple, corn starch, and, once a week, broiled or boiled fish.

Insist upon the child's chewing all his food thoroughly, not taking large mouthfuls, or eating hurriedly. He should never eat between meals.

He should be fed at regular meal hours.

It is better to give the milk warm, especially in winter. Do not give the child a liking for tea and coffee by putting "just a few drops" in his milk. If he does not know what they taste like, he will not be apt to form the tea and coffee habit a little later.

Enjoyable Birthday Parties for the Young Folks

By Eleanor B. Clapp.

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CHILDREN keenly enjoy having a birthday. It is something so distinctly their own. That day out of all the year a youngster is the prominent and important member of the household; and if the event is to be celebrated with a party, the cup of happiness is filled to overflowing.

And it takes so little to make a child happy that every mother and auntie and even grandma feels well repaid for the extra trouble, as she sees the glad, smiling face and feels the hug of gratitude when the little one goes to bed, saying: "Oh! I've had such a lovely birthday!"

Should your little girl happen to be ten years old, invite nine of her friends, so that with herself there will be just ten at the table; have her write her own invitations on small note paper decorated with some floral or Kate Greenaway design, or even an initial, and have them sent out just ten days before the party. Let the hours of the party be from 3 to 6 P. M., and serve the refreshments about 4 o'clock.

If you live in the country, or have a house with a good deal of ground around it, an excellent plan is to set the table on the piazza, if it is large enough, or out in the grounds under a shady tree, but if you do not care to do this or hesitate on account of the uncertainty of the weather, decorate the dining room with great bunches of white field daisies, not crushed heavily and solidly together, but arranged lightly and mixed with nodding grasses, timothy and the feathery field grass that grows everywhere.

Have the table set as prettily as possible, and in the centre a big birthday cake, large and round and frosted in white. Make a regular old-fashioned Maypole for the middle of this cake. Take a thin, round stick, and either cover it with gilt or silver paper or tinfoil or paint it some pretty color. Have narrow ribbons of pink, white, blue, red and yellow, and lavender for the ten streamers that must come from the top in traditional style. Finish the pole off by a pretty bow or rosette.

Around the edge of the cake, placed at exact distances apart, are the ten little Maypole dancers. These are cheap little china dolls, four or five inches high and dressed in any way you prefer, only the dresses should be of bright colors.

A very pretty effect is to have every other doll dressed as a boy; this is very easily accomplished by making for the dolls tiny loose trousers, gathered up at the knee like bicycle trousers, and a little blouse of blue or red cambric, sateen, silk or anything you happen to have that is a pretty, bright color.

If you can get them, the small, old-fashioned, wooden-jointed dolls that used to be called "Dutch dolls" can be used for this purpose instead of the china dolls. But the kind of doll used does not so much matter as long as it is not too big. The dolls should be placed all around the edges of the cake. A long, black-headed pin, such as is used for pinning on flowers, or even a short hatpin, can be run through the back of their clothes to make them stand erect. A streamer from the Maypole should be tied on each doll's hand.

This Maypole cake, with the same number of dancers as the little girl is years old, is much newer and prettier than a cake with candles, and entirely does away with all danger from fire, dread of which often spoils the pleasure of the older folks when the candles are lighted. When the supper is over, just before the little guests rise from the table they can each be given one of the Maypole dolls and a slice of the birthday cake as a little souvenir of the occasion, only be sure to take the long pins out before giving the dolls away.

In making the birthday cake, any good cake recipe can be used, but it should not be too rich, so as to disagree with its little eaters, and it should be frosted all over top and sides with white icing. If you cannot get the sides to look smooth and pretty, you can hide all imperfections by making a wreath of roses or ferns and placing it around the sides of the cake.

About halfway between the big cake in the centre of the table and the children's plates lay on the white cloth an old-fashioned daisy chain, made in the form of a circle or oval, according to the shape of your table. You can make this in the morning and keep it fresh by wrapping it in a damp cloth until almost time for the feast, when it can be taken out and all superfluous moisture wiped away before being put on the table. If you are afraid of the flowers staining your tablecloth, place under the daisy chain strips of white paper, cut narrow so that they will not show.

If you use pretty Japanese paper napkins, it will please the children as being something unusual and save your own napery a good deal of wear and tear. Put these napkins beside the little ones' plates, and put on each one as a favor either a rose, divested of its thorns, or a tiny bunch of daisies to be worn as a buttonhole bouquet.

On the other side of the plate place a tiny candy basket made of pink-and-white peppermint candy (the kind that you can buy at Christmas time for a few cents). Almost any candy store can supply these, if you order them two or three days before they are wanted. Beside this put a funny little turtle, made from a good-sized California prune. A clove stuck deep into one end, with the bud end out, forms the head, the stick end of a clove the tail, and four other cloves, two stuck in on each side, with the bud ends down, the legs.

LINING NET CURTAINS.

IF YOU have made the mistake of getting curtains of too thin a net to hang over natural wood shutters, get sheer muslin, or silk, or one of its substitutes, and hang it from the same pole, by way of lining.

A delicate tint of color may be used in certain rooms, instead of white or ecru, but it must be so delicate as to suggest white.

Women's Ways of Earning Money

By Cynthia Westover Alden.

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AN ENERGETIC little woman no bigger than a child of 12 is doing a rushing business in this great city by taking a house and furnishing it on the instalment plan. She got a house on Thirty-fourth street, not far from the great Waldorf-Astoria. She had in all $300. She haunted auctions until she had used up most of her money, then bought on the instalment plan. It was a venture, but with one month's rent paid she started in.

She filled her house at first with transients from the hotels. She left her business card with the clerk at every hotel near, and then personally called at every house, saying she could take roomers, and advertised in the daily papers. She now has three houses. In one there is a restaurant; in the other two houses breakfast is served to order. She makes the venture more successful by trying to supply the needs of persons in ways that the average lodging-house keeper ignores.

For example, Mrs. Brown lives in the country, and she wants to know of some place where she can stay overnight if her shopping keeps her late. She is cared for here just as if she were at home.

Another woman wants to take a run into the city, but is timid. She is perfectly willing to pay some one to meet her, to show her about through the shops, to go to the theatre with her, perhaps drive through the Park. Here she gets all this attention, and is charged for it accordingly.

One woman tells another when she finds out a good thing like this.

Commencement Presents

EVERY young girl likes jewelry, and on the happy occasion of graduation there is no more suitable gift to make her than a dainty personal trinket or some novelty in pin, bracelet or chain.

Belt pins make impossible the untidy "missing connection" between waist and shirt. Charming novelties are those for the athletic girl, a fox head, with tiny diamond eyes, on a gold crop.

Other pretty styles are gold safety pins, either plain or studded with stones. The plain gold bands, bright or frosted, are always good.

What girl is not crazy over neck ornaments? The new La Valliere style, with gold chain and amethyst dangler, is most attractive.

Festoon chains have three or more danglers of amethyst or baroque pearls.

Garnets are in again. You can find nothing more becoming to a brunette than one of the new garnet necklaces with graduated star pendants.

The dog collars in antique, green-finished silver, studded in colored stones, are extremely stylish, especially over a dark gown. Not expensive, either.

The gate-top bracelet, in links of plain and engraved silver, folds to the size of a ring and expands to fit any arm. Equally adjustable is the gold or silver serpent. It can be used as a necklace as well.

Pendants with amethyst centres surrounded by baroque pearls would delight any girl graduate.

Flower shirtwaist pins, in sets of three, in rose-finished gold or baroque pearl studdings, are worth considering.

Bangles never went out of favor with girls, and are more popular than ever. Now they are distinctly "the thing." The plain gold band is the best style.

Earrings are a relic of barbarism — a little better now that they are screwed on. The round or button pearls are the favorites.

For straying lovelocks, a barette is indispensable. They come in rhinestones and pearls, closely set in silver, in walls-of-Troy and crescent shapes. Plain gold ones are still prettier.

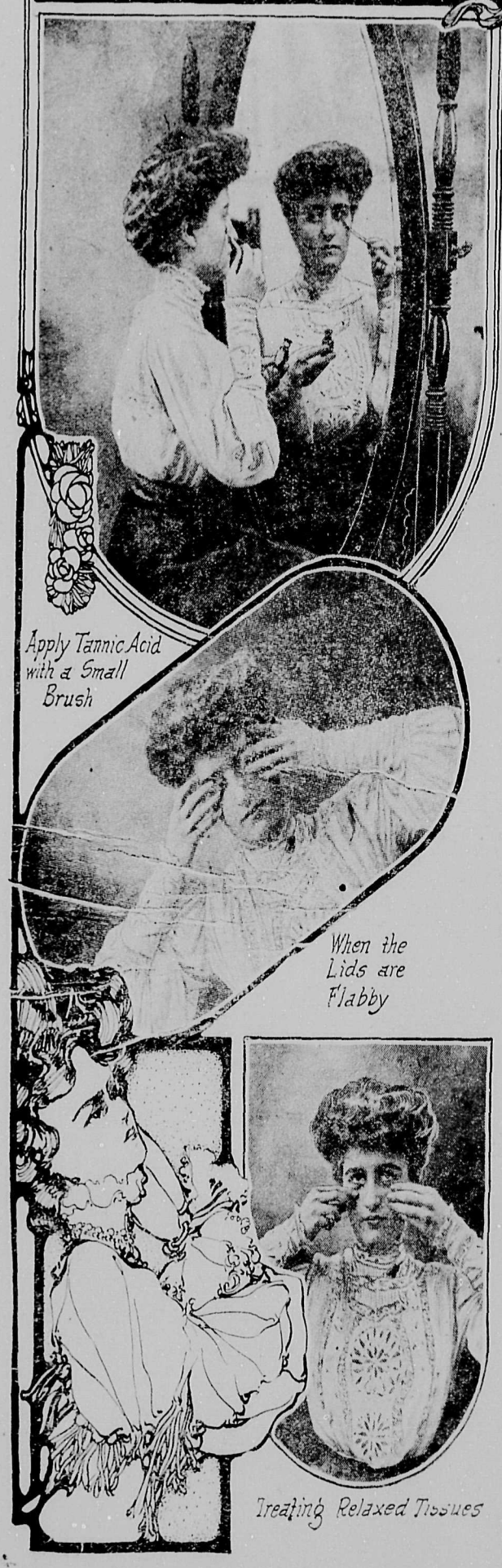
Tortoise shell back and side combs are equally conducive to a "tidy" head. Sometimes they are inlaid with gold scrolls.

A young girl's heart is sure to be won either by a string of solid gold beads, or by a plain gold locket, cut with a monogram.

How to be HEALTHY AND BEAUTIFUL

by Mrs Henry Symes

TREATMENT for PUFFINESS AROUND the EYES



THE condition of the tissues surrounding the eyes makes much more difference to the appearance of the eyes themselves than is generally realized. Even an unusually clear, bright pair of eyes will lose much of their attractiveness if the skin surrounding them is wrinkled, or if there are puffy bags underneath.

When the skin is young, healthy, firm and elastic, the temporary wrinkles produced by frowning or smiling leave no permanent trace, but when the flesh becomes flabby and the skin loose and non-elastic, the repetition of muscular movements leaves deep furrows.

The puffiness which is seen under the eyes is the despair of many women. Sometimes this is due to some chronic internal trouble, but more often it is due to a relaxed condition of the skin.

It is easy to determine whether the puffiness under the eyes is due to inflammation of the lower lid. Pull the lid down, and, if it looks red and inflamed inside, the chances are that this is the seat of the trouble. This trouble can nearly always be remedied by the application of a mild astringent by means of an eyecup. Salt and water make an excellent solution for this, and another good lotion is boric acid of the strength of ten grains to the ounce of distilled water.

In addition to allaying the inflammation, measures should also be taken for restoring tone to the relaxed condition of the skin. Tannic acid will be useful for this—twenty grains to an ounce of glycerine. This may be applied to the baggy skin night and morning by means of a small brush or bit of absorbent cotton.

Massage is also most effective for toning up the skin and removing bagginess or puffiness. Use both hands; place the finger tips directly beneath the eyes, press gently around the outer corners and upward, following the contour of the eye.

Besides the massage for the relaxed tissues under the eyes, massaging the eyelids is very beneficial and keeps them from becoming wrinkled and puffy.

This should be gently done by means of the forefinger or middle finger of each hand applied to the corresponding eyeball over the closed lid. Begin at the middle, and gently, with a rotary motion, pass the fingers outward until the whole lid has been covered. Very little pressure should be given.

If the puffiness stubbornly refuses to disappear after the above treatment, it is most likely occasioned by some constitutional trouble, and it would be wise to consult a physician in regard to the cause.

The Various Baths and Their Benefits

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

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THE youngest child of a certain peasant's large family, so the story goes, was feeble-minded. The mother, instead of feeling tender toward the little one, kept it out of the house as much as possible, and it was forced to go and sit in the neighboring peat bogs.

One day the county physician, on going his rounds, noticed a great improvement in the little boy. He asked the mother what she had been doing to her child, and she replied that she did not have time to do anything for him; that she had been sent out-of-doors, and he had been playing in the mud. This gave the doctor a new idea, and from that time, so tradition has it, mud baths have been noted for their medicinal effects.

The Russian is a hot-vapor bath, while the Turkish is a hot-air bath. More perspiration is caused by the latter than by the former. These baths are followed by the cold spray. The object of these baths is to produce profuse perspiration for the removal of impurities through the skin, which is stimulated later by the cold water.

The girl with heart trouble, or one who suffers with a full sensation in the head, should never take a Russian bath, nor should she take the Turkish. Neither should those who are not strong indulge often in these baths.

An alcohol rub is frequently given after the Russian or Turkish bath.

Among the peoples of the Northern countries the value of sweating is highly appreciated. A certain French traveler, named Paulus, has given a most interesting account of the steam bath that he took in the "Land of the Long Night."

He describes the bathhouse as being dark, with no light or air except what came in through the door. The room was about fifteen feet long and about ten feet wide. In the centre had been piled up a mass of boulders, which formed a structure like an oven. There were several rows of seats along the walls; these were made from the branches of trees, and were built in tiers like seats at the circus. The native boys brought wood which they put into the oven and ignited.

They kept this fire going from morning till afternoon, until the boulders were thoroughly heated through.

Disrobed in Intense Cold

Late in the afternoon, when the stones were well heated, two women went in and cleaned the place thoroughly, removing all of the ashes. They brought a big vessel which was filled with water, and placed it near the oven. Slender birch branches were also brought. Finally, the natives told Paulus to prepare for the bath by undressing in his room. It was thirty degrees below zero, but that made little difference to the young Finns.

When the boys were undressed they ran to the bathhouse, quickly closing the door after them. Water was taken from the vessel and dashed over the stones from a large dipper; the steam began to rise; more water was used, until the place looked like the steam room in a Russian bath. Paulus was so much affected by the steam at first that he had to sit on the floor until he became used to breathing the hot air. The perspiration coursed down his body in streams.

Then the boys fell to switching each other with the birch rods; more steam was raised, and another switching was indulged in, and then they were all ready to go home.

On the way to the house they all rolled in the snow, and Paulus pronounced it a delightful sensation. He was warned not to dress until he had stopped perspiring, so he walked up and down in his room for more than an hour before putting on his clothes. He declares that he felt like a new man after his experience.

An oil rub after the bath is very refreshing and is beneficial to the skin. Massage is necessary to knead in the oil, which should be perfectly sweet. The best quality of olive oil or cocoa butter is excellent for this purpose.

The electric light bath is medicinal, and is arranged so that the electric light rays are thrown either on to the whole surface of the body or a part of it. When the current is turned on, heat and light are produced. These baths are used with great benefit in cases of rheumatism, gout and various joint affections.

EXERCISES to INCREASE the HEIGHT

I HAVE had a great many inquiries lately from women who wish to increase their height. Until quite lately this has been considered almost in the light of an impossibility, but recent developments have shown that much can be done in this respect.

Of course, age has quite a lot to do with the success of this operation, and the younger the person the greater the advantage.

It has been shown that several boys who have been debarred from the army or navy one year on account of under size have so increased their height by persistent and regular exercise that they have been able to enter the following year. It cannot be done quickly, nor can very many inches be added, but it is quite possible to increase one's height one or two inches.

Keeping the body slender will, of course, give the appearance of height, and a very great deal may be done by dressing with this idea in mind, forswearing lines and trimming that go around and cultivating long perpendicular lines.

When exercise is to be the medium of attaining greater height, care must be taken to stretch the muscles, not the organs. Stretch, stretch, stretch must be the slogan, but only so much as can be done without any chance of injury.

To do the work best, a horizontal bar is needed, placed at a height which makes it necessary for a person to stand on tiptoes to reach it. Grasp it firmly with both hands (Figure 1), then, standing on tiptoes, stretch and draw the body up, making sure that every muscle is being brought into play. This should be done for five minutes if possible, with short rests in between if there is a feeling of exhaustion.

Next touch the bar with one hand (Fig. 2) and throw the full weight of the body on the foot to correspond. Then stretch, doing first one side and then the other for ten times.

To stretch the muscles of the lower limbs, position should be taken near a support of some kind. Place the hand firmly on the support, and then put back one leg as far as it will go (Fig. 3), pushing vigorously to exercise all the muscles. Do this first with one foot and then with the other before trying the fourth exercise, which is meant for the upper part of the body.

This is done by leaning so far forward that without a support one would lose balance. Make the leaning also a stretching-reach just as far as possible.

The woman who wants to grow taller must keep up her physical condition by good, nourishing food, as bodies will not grow without proper nourishment any more than plants or trees.

Advice to Many Correspondents

ALAMEDA.—Both your questions are unusual ones and most difficult to answer. I advise you to consult a skin specialist in regard to your neck and the peculiar marks on your face.

READER.—A good way to strengthen weak ankles is to rise on the tiptoes fifteen or twenty times in succession several times during the day.

V. E.—Try the following lotion for the stubborn wrinkles under your eyes. To fill out your hollow cheeks, rub cocoa butter well into the pores every night before retiring, letting it remain on all night. Do not use this if there is a tendency to growth of superfluous hair.

Lotion for Premature Wrinkles.

Alum, 70 grains; almond milk (thick), 1½ ounces; rose-water, 6 ounces.

Dissolve the alum in the rose-water, then pour gently into the almond milk, with constant agitation.

Mrs. R.—To clear your complexion try the milk and sulphur treatment recommended to A. K. L. Putting a few drops of benzoin in the water you bathe your face in is also beneficial; it whitens the skin and tones it up.

IDA W.—I do not know of any method for reducing the size of the hands, but you can improve their appearance by care. Use a little benzoin in the washing water, and at night apply olive oil or a good cream, rubbing it well in and allowing it to remain over night.

READER.—If your own druggist cannot prepare the Vaucaire Remedy, ask him to give you the name of a reputable druggist in one of the large cities who will prepare it for you.

A. W. R.—Bran bags can be purchased from almost any druggist. But, if you prefer, you can make them yourself. Mix equal parts of powdered oatmeal and bran together, and to a pint add half a cup of powdered soap. To this add about one ounce of powdered orris root. Fill small bags and use in the bath.

M. P.—Excessive perspiration is most annoying. It is often significant of nervousness and a generally depleted physical system. Take a quick bath with tepid or cold salt water every morning. Dust the armpits well with a powder made of one-half pound of pure borax, one ounce of baking soda and one dram of any preferred sachet powder.

A very simple powder, most delightful to use after bathing, and one which will do away entirely with excessive perspiration, is made of combining one ounce of boric acid, two ounces of precipitated chalk and seven ounces of powdered talcum. After bathing the armpits with warm water and castile soap, dry and dust well with the powder.

RUDDY NOSE.—A red nose calls for careful general hygiene. Wear warm clothing, take a quick bath every morning and keep out of doors as much as you can. No tight collars, snug corsets or choking sleeves for the girl with a crimson nose. Apply this ointment every night to the flamboyant part of your face: One dram of powdered sulphur, two and one-half drams of powdered starch, one and one-half ounces of ointment of zinc oxide, three drops of oil of rose.

A. M. H.—I cannot tell you the proportions of ingredients necessary for the hair tonic you mention, as I have not heard of it before. The astringent lotion will not curdle when properly compounded.

Mrs. J. J. P.—Try rubbing a little vaseline well into the scalp every night, and shampoo once a week during this treatment, using the egg shampoo.

Egg Shampoo—Dandruff Cure.

Yolk of one egg, one pint hot rain water, spirit of rosemary, one ounce. Beat the mixture thoroughly and use it warm. Rub it well into the scalp and rinse with several clear waters.

Tender Skin Freckles

May I ask one question? I have a rather tender skin and freckle easily. Will peroxide of hydrogen remove freckles? I have been told that it would by a young lady who has a fine complexion. R. E. K.

Peroxide of hydrogen will sometimes remove freckles. The following lotion is also excellent for this purpose:

Lemon and Glycerine Lotion.

(For Light Freckles and Sunburn).

Citric acid (lemon), 3 drams; hot water, 11 ounces; borax, 2 drams; red rose petals, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 ounce.

Dissolve the acid and borax in the water; infuse the petals for an hour; strain through a jelly bag after twenty-four hours, decant the clear portion and add the glycerine. Apply as often as agreeable.

Mrs. Symes' Formulas for the Care of the Hair and Complexion

Annoying Pimples

I AM a constant reader of your beauty columns, and want to ask a few questions about my complexion. I am bothered all the time with pimples that form on my chin and cheeks, and will not go away unless I open them with a needle; then they leave a large red spot that will not disappear. I will be deeply grateful to you if you can tell me of something to apply externally that will make these marks disappear. I am 40 years old and mother of two children, but am anxious to keep looking well for them. A. K.

To Clear the Complexion

Will you please tell me what I can use to give a good clear complexion? At times I have a fine color and again am quite pale. My skin needs something to clear it. Also, tell me if the orange-flower cream is good for a rather flabby skin. A. K. L.

To clear the complexion, rub the face over, just before washing it, with two teaspoonfuls of flowers of sulphur mixed in half a pint of new milk. This mixture should stand a little while before it is used on the face. Massage with orange-flower cream will benefit a flabby skin.

Pimples usually indicate some inward disturbance. Try to correct this internal cause and apply the following cream externally.

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 5 grams; sweet almond oil, 5 grams; sulphur precipitate, 5 grams; oxide of zinc, 2½ grams; extract of violet, 10 drops.

Apply a very little of the cream to each pimple; wait until the pimples are cured before using the face brush, which might irritate them.

Blotches on Face

I am an interested reader of your health and beauty hints, and am now using your witch hazel cream. I have a fair complexion, but am so dreadfully annoyed with red blotches all over my face. Have taken medicine off and on, but was not much benefited. When the blotches first appear they are hard and red, sometimes they are more noticeable than others. Can you please recommend something useful for my case. The trouble seems to be just under the skin. E. F.

The blotches you describe indicate an inward disturbance, most likely disordered blood or liver; and I advise you to consult a physician who can give you specific treatment.

Good Make-Up

Will you please send me the recipe for sultana cream make-up, and also a good skin food? I am a reader of your valuable paper and I have mislaid my recipes, and will be very thankful to you for your kindness.

I am giving you formula for sultana cream. You will find the orange-flower cream, formula for which is frequently published, an excellent skin food.

Sultana Cream Make-Up.

Sweet almond oil, 4 ounces; white wax, melted, 320 grains; spermaceti, 320 grains; benzoin (finely powdered), 160 grains; tincture of ambergis, 60 grains; rice powder, 320 grains; pure carmine, 15 grains.

Blend the fats in the inside receptacle of a custard boiler, add benzoin while they are heating, the rice powder and carmine while cooling, and tincture last of all. Spread it on the face and throat, gently and carefully, rubbing it into the skin, and avoid its getting into the eyebrows or close to the eyes. Powder with any flesh-colored powder or velouting, applying freely with a puff, and after a little while wipe off with a bit of chamois. This masks as effectually as a plaster of pastes and paints all slight imperfections of the skin, without having the repulsively artificial look which they give. By artificial light it is imperceptible.

Face Becomes Red

Would you kindly give me, through your columns, which I read every week and so much interested in the name of a white paint similar to rouge, with the difference in color?

I find when the face burns uncomfortably the powder does not disguise the redness. A SUBSCRIBER.

Try the following lotion, which will, I think, prove beneficial:

For Whitening the Skin—A Liquid Powder.

Pure oxide of zinc, 1 ounce; glycerine, 1 dram; rose-water, 4 ounces; essence of rose, 15 drops.

Sift the zinc, dissolve it in just enough of the rosewater to cover it, then add the glycerine, next the remainder of the rosewater.

Shake well and apply with a soft sponge or an antiseptic gauze. The face must be well wiped off before the liquid dries or it will be streaked.

Hands in Bad Condition

Will you kindly tell me, when I am buying the ingredients for your creams and lotions, should the druggist mix them, or does he simply give me so many ounces and drams in bottles? I never followed any of your good advice, though I am greatly in need of some of your remedies. My skin is so very dry that my face feels drawn and lines are appearing, to my sorrow. Yet I have never used any cream, because of the large amount of down on my cheeks. Your orange-flower cream, however, appeals to me, for you state so emphatically that it will not increase the growth. Can you tell me also what to do for my hands? They are full of cracks, not sore or open, but dry lines that hold every bit of dust that comes in contact with them. At times the skin is so dry and hot that it comes off in little pieces. They are red besides. Mrs. M. D.

Any druggist will prepare the creams and lotions for you. To improve the condition of your hands wear cosmetic gloves at night. I am giving you directions for making them. The cream for chapped hands will also be beneficial.

Cream for Chapped Hands.

White petrolatum, 3½ ounces; paraffin wax, ¼ ounce; lanolin, 1 ounce; water, 1½ ounces; oil of rose, 3 drops, alcohol, ½ dram.

Melt the paraffin wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin. Stir constantly, heating the water in during the process. Add the oil and alcohol when nearly cold.

To Make Cosmetic Gloves.

Use soft, large leather gloves, three or four sizes too large. Rip them open and spread the insides with one of the following preparations, then sew the ripped seam up. The simplest, and therefore the least troublesome, paste to make is this:

Cosmetic Glove Paste.

Ground barley, the white of an egg, a teaspoonful of glycerine and one ounce of honey.

Cosmetic Glove Paste—No. 2.

Home-made soft soap, ½ pound, olive oil, 1 gill; mutton tallow, 1 ounce.

After boiling these together, remove them from the fire before adding spirits of wine, 1 gill; ambergris or some other perfume to an amount to suit the taste, always being on your guard not to scent things too highly.

Cosmetic Glove Paste—No. 3.

Refined pine tar, 1 teaspoonful; olive oil, 1 pint.

Melt in a water bath, scenting with rose-water or some other perfume. This is a preparation which does not spoil.

The following preparation for use with cosmetic gloves is slightly more elaborate:

Myrrh, 1 ounce; honey, 4 ounces; yellow wax, 2 ounces; rose-water, 6 ounces.

Melt the wax in a water bath and add the myrrh to it while it is hot. After beating them together add the honey and rosewater. Roll all up and add glycerine by the teaspoonful until you secure a paste which will spread nicely.

To Dye the Hair

About the second or third week of October, 190[illegible] you printed in your columns two recipes for staining or dyeing gray hair, both advertised as harmless. My paper was mislaid, and have watched the papers each week, and have never seen this a second time. Will you kindly print these two as soon as possible, stating the shades produced? Chinese stain; walnut stain. DOROTHY S.

I am giving you formulas for two hair dyes, both of which will stain the hair brown. The Chinese stain to which you refer is for use on the eyebrows and lashes only.

Walnut Stain.

Four ounces of walnut skins, beaten to a pulp, to which is added pure alcohol, 15 ounces. Let stand eight days and drain. Then apply as any other dye.

Brown Hair Stain.

Green walnut shells, 2 ounces; alum, ¼ ounce; pure oil, 4 ounces.

Heat together in a water bath until the water has been completely expelled. Then express, filter and perfume. The stain should be applied to the hair with a small brush.

Eyelashes Thin

Will you please give me a recipe that will make my eyelashes grow? I have very little, thin ones on the upper lids, and hardly any on the lower ones. Also, the ends of my hair are split almost half way up. I used to have very thick hair, but it is so thin now that I cannot do anything with it. I dampen the front and do it up every night in rubber curlers. I generally use six. Do you think that will hurt the hair? GRACE.

The following lotion will promote growth of the eyelashes and brows. Painting them each night with a brush dipped in sweet oil slightly warmed is also excellent. Have the ends of your hair carefully singed, and use a good tonic on the scalp. Doing the hair up in curlers does not injure it, unless it is pulled tight enough to break the hair.

Eyebrow and Eyelash Grower.

Cologne, 2½ ounces; glycerine, 1½ ounces; fluid extract of jaborandi, 2 drams.

Agitate ingredients till thoroughly incorporated. Apply to the eyebrows with the brush and to the lashes with a tiny camel's-hair paint brush. The brush must be freed from any drop and passed lightly along the edge of the eyelids, exercising extreme care that no minutest portion of the lotion touches the eye itself.

Hair Gray at 22

Will you please tell me if the "physician's prescription" you give for gray hair would injure the hair in any way, and how often it should be applied? I can't bear the thought of using anything, but, as I am only 22 and my hair is becoming gray, I feel that I really must use something, so I come to you for advice. M. N.

The physician's remedy for restoring the color to the hair is perfectly harmless when used as directed. However, I think it unwise for so young a person to resort to coloring the hair by artificial methods. First try getting the scalp and hair in perfect condition by constant and careful attention. It is quite probable that a hair specialist could give you valuable advice in regard to treatment that would retard the appearance of gray hair.

Excessive Oiliness of Hair

I write to you asking for advice concerning my hair. I have light brown hair, but it is very oily, and I would like you to tell me something that would take out some of the oil and to make it fluffy, but nothing harmful. When it is oily, it is very, very dark. I washed it Monday, and by Thursday it was very oily and dark again. I have tried a great many tonics, but without success. F. M. S.

Formula for Oily Hair.

Use the following mixture daily, rubbing well into the scalp:

Alcohol, 2 ounces; witch hazel, 2 ounces; resorcin, 15 grains.

To Remove Superfluous Hair

I have been using a depilatory for hair on my chin, but am getting discouraged, as I fail to find it of much benefit, and have already had two bottles. If you know of a depilatory you think would be better, I wish you would let me know. I would have it done with the electric needle, but as I do not live in a city I do not know where to go to have it done. Could you give me any idea of how much it would cost to have it done? M. R.

Try the following depilatory:

Depilatory.

One of the oldest depilatories manufactured, and which has a very large sale, is as follows:

Sulphydrate of soda, 100 grains; chalk, 300 grains.

Mix thoroughly and keep dry in well-corked bottles until wanted for use. Take enough to make a paste and add warm water to it until the proper consistency is secured. Spread over the hairy surface and allow to remain for from one to five minutes, according to the nature of the growth and the susceptibility of the skin, then scrape off with a blunt blade—a paper knife, for example. It should be removed, as in every case with a depilatory, when the burning sensation is produced. Too long contact with the skin should be avoided, and immediately after the hair has been removed the denuded surface should be gently washed with warm water and a cold cream or a bland oil applied to prevent irritation.

Illness Causes Hair to Fall

Can I use a hair tonic and hair dye? Would you advise the use of a hair tonic in connection with the physician's prescription to restore the color and make the hair grow out again? I have been very sick and my hair has fallen out, and what is left is gray, and as I am only 35, I am very much worried about it and will go according to your advice. My hair is very dry and I cannot keep it in place. It seems to snap and sizzle like when I comb it. Now, what tonic would you advise? W. W.

You cannot well use a tonic and dye on your hair at the same time. I advise you to trim the split ends of the hair, shampoo it thoroughly and then commence treatment with the following tonic:

Quinine Hair Tonic.

Sulphate of quinine, 1 dram; rosewater, 8 ounces; dilute sulphuric acid, 15 minims; rectified spirits, 2 ounces. Mix, then further add: Glycerine ¼ ounce; essence royale or essence musk, 5 or 6 minims. Agitate until solution is complete. Apply to the roots of the hair every day.

How to Get Cream

I am a reader and have been much interested in your columns, and if it is not asking too much of you, I would like to consult you about the orange-flower cream. I would like to know where I can get it and about what it will cost. I tried to get it of one druggist, and he said it would cost me more than it was really worth. If you know of any reliable druggist where I can obtain it, would you please send me the name and about the price of it? Mrs. A. K.

Names of dealers or commercial articles are not given through this department, but I assure you that any reliable druggist will prepare the orange-flower cream for you at a moderate cost.

Protruding Ear

Could you kindly advise me through your column about a matter which is very important to me? I am a girl of 18, and through some neglect of my mother one of my ears protrudes much more than the other. Could you tell me of any way I could make them look more natural, or do you think an operation would be of any benefit? LOU W.

You can do much toward training the protruding ear closer to the head by wearing at night and at convenient times during the day a skeleton cap similar to those worn by small children for this purpose. A strap should be arranged to come directly over the protruding ear.