Prov. Library 180

IF YOU WANT AN
"Empire Typewriter"
APPLY TO THE
MAIL-HERALD OFFICE
LOCAL AGENT.

The Mail-Herald

AGENTS FOR
Empire Typewriter
THE MAIL-HERALD.

Legislative Assembly Library
SEP 18 1906
VICTORIA, B. C.

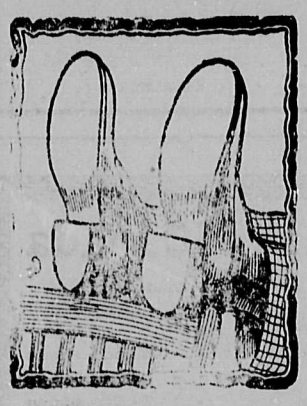
Vol. 12.—No. 111 REVELSTOKE, B. C. SEPTEMBER 15, 1906 $2.50 Per Year

Mail Order Dept. **C.B. Hume & Co.** Write For Samples
LIMITED.
DEPARTMENT STORE.

NEW FRUITS

Here are some pointers on what Fruits to order next week for procuring, also Vegetables for Pickling :—

California and B. C. Peaches
Red and Greengage Plums
Crab Apples, Citrons
Ripe and Green Tomatoes
A Nice Lot of Cucumbers.



WET WEATHER BOOTS AND RUBBERS

We have a special line of Men's Wet Proof Shoes—the "Doctor's Special" and a Rubber Sole Line.

These are made in the New and Popular Lines and Shapes. Some are Leather Lined. They are about what you need before the Rubber Season comes on.

Sole Agents for the Original Slater Shoe.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—SECOND FLOOR.

C. B. Hume & Co., Ltd
Stores at Arrowhead and Revelstoke.

COUGHS GO!

No Cough can linger if you use . . . .

Nairn's Famous Black Cherry Cough Balsam

This remedy has been sold for the last 12 years and gives universal satisfaction.

It cures coughs and colds speedily and is equally good for old and young.

Keep a bottle in the house. This is the season for colds.

Red Cross Drug Store
D. NAIRN, PHM. B.

REMEMBER
Nelson Fall Fair
Sept. 19-20-21, 1906
****
Biggest and Best Ever
****
Horse Races, Lacrosse Tournament and other attractions
The largest Fruit, Vegetable and Mining Exhibits in the Province.
****
EVERYBODY COME
****
D. C. McMORRIS, Secretary. J. J. MALONE, President.

Headquarters for . . . **Furniture !**
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS.
John E. Wood's Furniture Store

THREE REFRIGERATORS LEFT ON HAND

YOU CAN HAVE ONE AT COST !!!

Large Size was $27 50	Now	$19 00
Medium Size was 20 00	Now	14 00
Small Size was 16 50	Now	11 00

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AT COST.

Tennis Racquets.....From $1.25 and up.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.
Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Tinware, Miners', Lumbermen's and Sawmill Supplies, etc., Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

Jewish Persecution—Big Blaze at Ottawa—Bodies of Victims of Valencia Disaster Found—New York Tragedy—Record Customs Entry.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In a dispatch from Vienna it is stated that an anti-Jewish outbreak is likely to occur at Warsaw in the next few days. Fugitives have called on Herr Dausynski requesting him to inform the European press of the massacre of Jews planned for Sept. 29th. Herr Dausynski wiring to the Tribune says: "I am informed from a trustworthy source that the Russian government is organizing four battalions of the most brutal soldiers who are drafted into the city from the provinces and divided into commands, to the total exclusion of all civilians."

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The Gilmour Hotel was burned to the ground last night. The hotel was crowded with guests, some of whom are supposed to be dead. The rescued lost all their possessions.

ROSSLAND, Sept. 15.—Members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce arrived at eight o'clock yesterday morning and were entertained to luncheon by the Mayor and citizens.

SUDBURY, Sept. 15.—The inquest od the train wreck at Azilda was opened last evening. The engineer stated that the air brakes were not working properly. The inquest was adjourned till to-night.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 15.—Probably the largest single customs entry ever put through in Canada has passed through the customs house here when 58,874 tons of steel rails for the Grand Trunk Pacific, valued at $1,500,000 were entered. The duty paid was $382,722.31, which is regarded as a record customs payment.

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—The United States revenue cutter "Grant" arrived here last night with ten bodies of the victims of the Valencia disaster, which were found at various places along the beach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Victor Anthony, aged 35, cut the throat of her three-year-old daughter Annie, in their home in Jersey City. Then going to the roof she jumped to street, three stories below. The child is dead and the mother is dying.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It appears that within a short time a fleet of eight vessels will surround Cuba and will be well manned by marine contingents, making good the deficiency in the point of equipment of Denver.

GRUESOME FIND.

TACOMA, Sept. 14.—Frank Clark, a diver, recovering concentrates lost a month ago by the collapse of the dock at the Tacoma smelter, has found the skeleton of a man at the bottom of the bay holding to the handles of a wheelbarrow. Several years ago an Italian, while wheeling slag from the smelter furnaces, disappeared with the wheelbarrow and it is thought that the remains are his. The bones were held together by the tangle of weeds with the help of the wheel barrow. The skeleton will be brought to the surface and given burial.

Just take a look at the large line of iron beds at Howson's.

ANNEX THE WEST INDIES

A Toronto Business Man Most Enthasiastic Over Results to Be Attained.

The acquisition of the British West Indies by Canada is a step most strongly advocated by R L. Patterson, of Miller & Richards, type founders, of Toronto. Mr. Patterson has returned from a five weeks' cruise amongst the various islands such as Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bermuda, and St. Lucia. He found them fairly prosperous and contented, with the exception of Jamaica, business in which, on account of the low price in sugar, is in rather a depressed condition.

"I certainly think it would be a good thing for Canada if it were possible to acquire these islands," he said on his return."

"In the first place we should get the climate we require for the growth and production of such things as tropical fruits, sugar, cocoa and coffee.

"In the course of time Canada would be self-sustaining and meet all the requirements of a great nation.

"It is for Canada to take the initiative, and, I think there would be very little objection on the part of the principal people of these islands to amalgamate with Canada.

"From enquiries I have made it seems that they would have decided objection to being annexed by the United States, because they are satisfied that the negroes, who comprise nine-tenths of the population, would not have fair treatment; they draw their conclusions from the unfair treatment meted out to the colored men in the Southern States of America.

"Canada should sacrifice something for the sake of securing these valuable islands. I feel satisfied, too, that the English Government would not be likely to object. True the West Indies are handicapped, as each island has its own Governor and its own legislature. But all enactments before being assented to, must be submitted to London for the sanction of the Crown, before being made law.

"If they threw in the lot with us they would have the same self-government as we have. Another advantage of amalgamation with Canada would be that our capitalists, our business and professional men of all sorts and conditions, would visit the islands and purchase large estates, which are now more or less dormant and non-productive.

"It would lead to a revival of business that might mean much, both for the good of these islands and for this country.

"The main advantage, as I have said, would be that we could produce those articles of consumption that we are unable to produce at the present time. We would be a self-sustaining nation like the United States."

$100,000 A DAY FOR RACING NEWS.

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 13—Phillip McGory, one of the alleged wire-tappers nabbed here, says the G. N. W. is paid $33 for each track by each pool room it supplies with racing news. As there are 832 pool rooms to get the service from four tracks, the revenue is about $109,-824 per day.

Nothing better than Our "Special."

BUTTER

As with all other goods, we try to handle nothing but the best, and judging by the quantity we solicit it is evident that people are aware of this fact. Butter will be much higher in price later on and you will save money by buying one or more boxes at present.

BOURNE BROS.
GROCERIES HARDWARE STOVES

..BANFF HARD COAL..

We are the sole representatives for **Banff Hard Coal** the only hard coal mined in Canada, which is a superior coal for domestic and steam purposes When fired properly it will give off a greater, more even and sustained heat than any other coal, hence the most economical to use. This coal is smokeless and is specially recommended for Self Feeders, Hot Blast Stoves and Furnaces. The price is **$9 per ton.** Leave orders at our offices in the Molsons' Bank Building, where they will have prompt and careful attention.

REVELSTOKE FUEL & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

E. J. BOURNE,
Boots & Shoes, Men's Furnishings, Ready-made Clothing
FIRST STREET, REVELSTOKE.

Say, Wifey

What the deuce is the matter with this bread? I was at mother's last night, and she had the most lovely bread. Well, no wonder, your mother bakes with **RISING SUN** and if the grocer sends any more of that stuff he sent last, I'll send it back. You get

RISING SUN FLOUR

and I'll make just as good bread as your mother ever made.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by
The Western Milling Co., Ltd.
OF CALGARY, ALBERTA.

FOR SALE BY
C. B. HUME & COMPANY
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Vast and Glowing Future for Lumber Industry — Revelstoke is the Hub of the Interior.

Situated in the centre of a vast area of country, thickly covered with forests and peculiarly well adapted for transportation facilities of lumber, Revelstoke is rapidly becoming one of the most important and busiest distributing centres of the lumber trade. As chief city of the Kootenay region Revelstoke is, as it were, the shipping port of the Big Bend country. With exception of some considerable tracts of fertile and partly cleared and open country along the valley, the greater part of this region is extremely mountainous and densely wooded with every species of merchantable tree. Naturally in consideration of the economic products of British Columbia, the lumber industry takes the lead. The territory which will be dealt with chiefly is that which skirts the Columbia River and all that portion which lies in the Big Bend, with Revelstoke as its centre. The timber harvest varies with the climatic conditions. Where the rain fall is abundant, and on low grounds irrigated by streams it compares favorably with that of any part of the Province, running from 10,000 to 100,000 feet per acre. Drier lands are more sparsely clothed and afford 3,000 to 10,000 feet per acre. Slopes, benches and ravines, on the mountain sides, and especially on the northern exposures, carry in places choice timber up to the limit of tree growth. Sunny sides are clothed with scrub and are periodically swept with fire. In order of abundance the varieties are yellow pine or red pine, an inferior variety of bull pine. Good specimens grow to 5 feet on the stump. Over many thousands of acres this magnificent tree prevails; natural parks as big as kingdoms where all the world might go picnicing. Western white cedar and red cedar a magnificent tree, specimens of which are found up to 10 feet in diameter. Piles over 100 feet long and perfectly straight can be trimmed from trees 24 to 30 inches at the stump. This wood is used for ordinary house building; for finish, ceiling, panelling, doors, etc., nothing can equal it. The mere refuse affords stock in abundance from which the finest shingles in the world are made It is easily logged, easily driven, easily sawn, easily dried, light to handle, runs up a light freight bill an dis pleasing to the farmer.

Red fir, invaluable for bridge timbers, stringers, joists, ties, etc., and it is incomparable, being stronger than oak in proportion of 6 to 3. The eager demand of the railroads for fir ties, is leading to the untimely destruction of the smaller growth. Larch, spruce, black pine, mountain balsam, white poplar are useful and also plentiful in many parts. Western white pine is a common but unfortunately not abundant tree. It is slightly less free in grain than is the eastern white pine, but here as elsewhere, is king of saw logs, and happy is the man whose limits afford 10 per cent of it. Trees that scale 5,000 feet are frequently met with.

So much for the various kinds of timber which are in chief commercial use, and now let us turn to the hub of the industry, our mills. First and foremost comes the Revelstoke Saw Mill Co., at the Big Eddy. This enterprising firm, who in spite of the terrible loss they sustained in the destruction of their premises by fire, have risen from the ashes and today stands out as the most up-to-date mill in the vicinity of Revelstoke. The company's limits extend from the Dominion line to 30 miles up the Columbia river on both sides or about 60 square miles, and taking the average amount of feet per acre as has been previously stated, a nice little sum can be worked out to tell the quantity of standing timber this company possesses. The mill's capacity per diem is over 60,000 feet, and the company employ nearly 200 men steady and operate several large camps during the winter months. The company also, with a keen eye to extending their already large business have, in connection with the Revelstoke mill, extensive lumber yards on the prairies at Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Gull Lake, Glacier and Wetaskiwin, each run by local management. This year a big logging camp will be established at the Jordan Pass, and also at Strawberry Flats, where a large number of men will be employed.

The Bowman Lumber Co.'s mill which lies to the east of the city is another big concern. The company's holdings lie up and down the Columbia river, and 20 miles between Revelstoke and Arrowhead. The mill's capacity is 50,000 feet per diem.

A few miles up the western track is the Mundy Lumber Co.'s mill, situated on the picturesque lakes of Three Valley. This firm, who crossed from the States some years ago, operate a fine plant, with cutting capacity of 60 000 feet per diem. Their holdings are very extensive, which include over 60,000,000 feet of adjacent cedar. The drawback is that transportation is hard. Thus we see that the lumber industry is carried on to a great extent round our city. We have men who know the ropes of the business, and have all the points at their finger ends.

That the lumber industry is in the ascendant may be seen from the many changes that have taken place; Americans are investing their almighty dollars in buying up mills and holdings in the Province and those not far from our own city. The time is not far distant when three transcontinental railways will have reached the Pacific Ocean. Already extensive railway building during the last year in the prairie provinces has given stimulus to the lumbering in British Columbia. Our local firms are ever on the alert to profit by any new building that may require lumber no matter how far away it may be. The mills have now plenty of orders to keep them running to full capacity and it is expected that the trade will increase. The advent of American capital is a most significant feature. Never in the history of Canada has the outlook been so bright for this branch of trade. Never has the influx of immigration been so heavy. The eyes of the world are on our great western empire lying between the Rockies and the coast railways must be built and cities erected. The greater portion of the lumber used in this work must come from this great region of the interior. This vision has caused the lumbermen to take heart. Money invested in this industry here, bids fair to be amply and rapidly repaid. The whole west is inter-dependent in the "grand march of progress," and it is safe to assert that money invested in manufacturing the natural resources of this fair district, will in the future be remunerative to a degree not hitherto dreamed of.

MUNDY LUMBER COMPANY'S MILL THREE VALLEY.

BOWMAN LUMBER COMPANY'S MILL, REVELSTOKE.

Lands which a few years ago were thought inhospitable as an abode of man, now respond to his call. Regions where once the bison trod and the red man pitched his tent, have, as if by magic, been transformed into fertile fields. Lands where once but the cayote's howl broke the stillness of the evening air, now resound with the whistle of the locomotive, the ring of church bells, and the roar of machinery. The circle of the advancing army who have gone in to claim this heritage is ever widening and the time is not far distant when that country will contain one of the largest, most prosperous, and contented cities in the world—and that city is Revelstoke.

The lumberman of British Columbia looks down and sees this advancing army. He then casts his eyes over the forest and mineral wealth of his own grand province endowed with natural resources, second to none, in the world. He sees that this vast multitude must be housed. Their expressed amazement at the great changes wrought here in the construction of the new mill and homes for the company's employees.

R. Marpole, general superintendent of the C.P.R., passed through Revelstoke yesterday, en route for Fernie where he will meet Sir Thomas Shaughnessy

CAMBORNE.

From our own Correspondent.

The high water of last week did terrible damage here. Two months ago the bridge across Fish Creek at the town was washed out by a log jam. Now the bridge at Goldfields is gone. The bridge over Pool Creek was also washed out, and the creek has made for itself a new channel through the town. The Eva flume was so damaged the mill had to be shut down and cannot be started up again till the end of the month. The flume and pipe line of the Oyster-Criterion mine were also seriously damaged. The Government are starting in immediately to reinstate the bridges over Pool and Fish Creeks.

COMAPLIX.

From Our Own Correspondent.

We had a visit from a party of noted banking men on Tuesday including D. R. Wilkie general manager of the Imperial Bank; Mr. Cockshutt, one of the directors; A. E. Phipps, manager of the Imperial Bank at Revelstoke, and T. B. Baker, manager at Arrowhead. The party were shown over the Bowman Lumber Co's mill by the company's secretary, Mr. Sine, and

TROUT LAKE.

From our own correspondent.

Work has been started on the Broadview by the new company. Mr. Emmens is expected in the beginning of the month.

C. Abrahamson, of Revelstoke, was here Monday and Tuesday.

H. McPherson, government overseer is pushing work on the new trail to the Great Northern mountain.

No reply having yet been received from Hon. R. F. Green re the timber limits, D. R. McLennan has gone to Victoria to interview the government on the matter and get a definite reply.

Horse collars from 17 to 24, Sweat pads, single and double harness, blankets, whips, and harness parts at Bourne Bros.

Pleases every smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

WHAT MEN OWE TO FIT-REFORM

Originators in Canada of Hand Tailored Garments, Completely Finished—First in the Field.

When Turner, the artist, was asked how he mixed his colors to get his striking effects, he replied "with brains."

So it is with Fit-Reform. A tailor may copy a Fit-Reform suit. But Fit-Reform garments are not mere jumbles of cloth, thread and buttons. The expression, the tone, the individuality, the indefinable style, grace and exclusiveness of Fit-Reform, are missing in the copies.

BECAUSE FIT-REFORM CREATES.

And more.

Because Fit-Reform has the brains, as well as the mechanical skill, to perfect its creations.

Fit-Reform founded hand tailored garments, completely finished, in Canada. Fit-Reform demonstrated the possibilities of this ideal method of tailoring.

SPECIALISTS ON TAILORING.

Fit-Reform was the first to adopt the specialist system of tailoring. Men were trained on one individual part of the work until they became adepts at it. Today, in the Fit-Reform workrooms these specialists make every part of every garment—sleeves, collars, lapels, shaping shoulders, moulding canvas, all by hand. It is not too much to say that Fit-Reform tailoring corps is the most expert body of its kind in the Dominion.

Fit-Reform also originated the plan which gives to every man perfect fitting garments. To fit stout men, short stout men, tall men, slender men, as well as the average men. So exact is the Fit-Reform system—and so gradual the gradations from one physique to another—that it is no exaggeration to state that every man may be fitted exactly in Fit-Reform garments.

Suits and overcoats are so constructed that, if by any chance, a sligh alteration should be necessary it can be made quickly and accurately. Fit-Reform garments are completely finished, for the purpose of enabling men to see if alterations are necessary.

FIT-REFORM ORIGINATED

the Wardrobe system, since copied and played upon by so many Canadian imitators, a manufacturer in the United States going one better by using the name "Fit-Reform.'

One of the prime factors in the success which Fit-Reform has achieved *is the high order of cloths used in the* garments. Quality and value are inseparable with Fit-Reform.

Fit-Reform, since its inception, has enjoyed a steady growth, and from the beginning, has been regarded as "The Maker" of high class garments for men in Canada.

LOOK FOR FIT-REFORM LABEL.

Fit-Reform is sometimes confounded with those who play upon the name. The public should be on their guard when buying suits and overcoats, to make sure that they get Fit Reform garments. The Fit-Reform label, with price, is in the left inner pocket of every genuine Fit-Reform garment. Look for it.

Private Sale of Household Furniture.

I intend leaving Revelstoke and have decided on selling my household furniture by private auction. Parties wishing to purchase may call at my residence on Second Street, east of the Queen's Hotel, at any time.

T. STURDY.

Auction Sale

The Household Furniture of Morris Anderson, Fourth Street, will be sold by Public Auction on

Tuesday, Sept. 18

At 1:30 O'clock, Sharp

INCLUDING

Three Bedroom Suites, Iron Bedsteads, New Singer Sewing Machine, $40 Coal Stove (feeder), Cooking Stove and Utensils, Parlor Furniture, etc.

Everything to complete a first-class house.

No Reserve.

H. MANNING, - Auctioneer

TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE.

250,000,000 feet of Fir, Cedar and White Pine
250,000,000 feet of Spruce and Hemlock.
Three miles to C. P. Railway. For particulars write to

ROBERT SCOTT,
Trout Lake City, B. C.

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.

THE REVELSTOKE WINE & SPIRIT CO.
LIMITED.

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.

Imperial Bank of Canada
Head Office—Toronto, Ontario.
Branches in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec.

Capital Subscribed	**$5,000,000.00**
Capital Paid Up	**$4,280,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$4,280,000.00**

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.

LOANS NOTARI
SIBBALD & FIELD
HAVE
Houses and Lots
FOR SALE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
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.

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

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
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS

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

McClary's
A Child can Operate a Kootenay Steel Range
Kootenay Range
London-Toronto-Montreal
Winnipeg-Vancouver
St. John N.B.

BOURNE BROS., Sole Agents.

Pure London Gins

W. & A. GILBEY'S

Celebrated Specialties—the Purest and Most Wholesome Obtainable

Gilbey's "London Dry"
Gilbey's "Plymouth"
Gilbey's "Old Tom"

Distilled, Bottled and Guaranteed by

W. & A. Gilbey

SOLD EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

P. BURNS & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Wholesale and Retail Meat Merchants

Pork Packers and Dealer 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.

SOUVENIR GOODS

If you are looking for something nice in SPOONS AND PINS, BELT BUCKLES, WATCHES, "BUNN SPECIAL" for Souvenirs, we have them here.

J. GUY BARBER, - JEWELER OPTICIAN
C. P. R. WATCH INSPECTOR.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS

For all kinds of up-to-date and reliable furniture and house furnishings go to

R. Howson & Co., Furnishers

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 situate in the West Kootenay district.

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 2447 and marked "J. Paxton's north-west corner," thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1906.

J. PAXTON,
sep 15 Wm. Toye, 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 situated in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted on the Lake shore about 20 chains from the north-west corner of Lot 2111 and marked "Jas. McQuarrie's south-east corner post," thence north 20 chains, to the north-west corner of Lot 2111, thence west 20 chains, thence south to Lake shore, thence along the lake shore to place of commencement, and containing 40 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1906.

JAS. McQUARRIE,
sep 15 J. E. Taylor, Agent.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner T. C. 7583, and marked "Clara McQuarrie's south-west corner," thence north 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement, and containing 80 acres more or less. a relocation of Sangster's preemption.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1906.

CLARA McQUARRIE,
sep 15 M. R. McQuarrie, Agent.

NOTICE.

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

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of T. C. 7583, and marked "G. H. Playle's north-east corner," thence west 20 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 60 chains to place of commencement and containing 120 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1906.

G. H. PLAYLE,
sep 15 M. R. McQuarrie, Agent.

ARROWHEAD

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The government have arranged to erect a lock-up here, and Fred Fraser, government agent, was here selecting a site. The lock-up will be in charge of Constable Dodd, the new provincial officer here.

The new proprietory of the Arrowhead Lumber Co's. mill, intend making considerable additions and extensions to the mill.

R. Gibbons, who has successfully managed the affairs of the Arrowhead Lumber Co., since the death of W. R. Beattie, will now take charge of the Pingston Creek Lumber mill and limits for the gentlemen connected with the former Arrowhead Lumber Co., who have arranged to purchase this property.

The building of the new town of Arrowhead is proceeding apace. The Newman block, which will be occupied by C. B. Hume & company and W. S. Newman, will be ready for occupation in a week or so. The Union hotel, which is being constructed by Dennis McCarthy, of Revelstoke, is a large and commodious building and should be ready for business in about a month. The City hotel, being erected by Caley Bros., is architecturally the finest building in the town, and is one of the finest looking hotels in the interior of the province.

Reid & Young, Limited, are busy with the excavations for their new store.

From J. Shaw's ranch, at Galena Bay, comes one of the finest samples of plums grown in the country.

D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank, accompanied by Mr. Cockshutt, one of the directors, spent Tuesday here. Mr. Phipps, manager at Revelstoke, came down with them. Mr. Wilkie expresses surprise and satifaction with the general development of British Columbia, in which his bank has played so important a part.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER.

A Missouri editor, who evidently had troubles of his own, is responsible for the following.

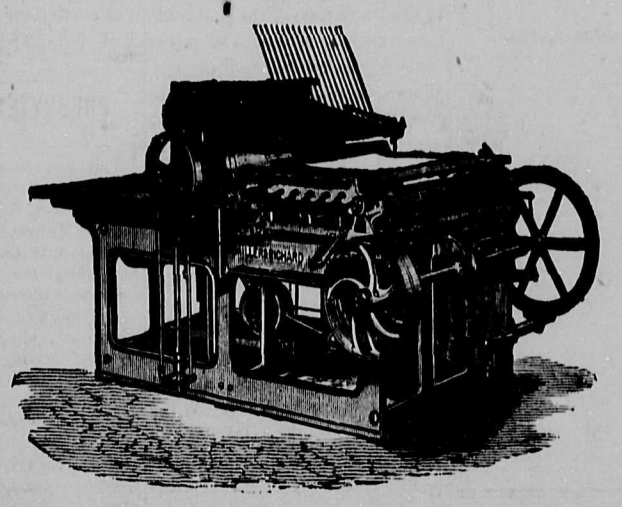
It doesn't take money to run a newspaper. It can run without money. It is a charitable institution, a begging concern, a highway robber. The newspaper is a child of the air, a creature of a dream. It can go on and on when another concern would be in the hands of a receiver and wound up with cobwebs in the window. It takes wind to run a newspaper; it takes gall to run a newspaper. It takes a scintillating, acrobatic imagination and half a dozen white shirts and a rail road pass to run a newspaper. But money—who ever needed money in conducting a newspaper? Kind words are the medium of exchange that do the business for the editor—kind words and church societies' tickets. When you see an editor with money, watch him. He'll be paying his bills and disgracing his profession. Never give money to an editor. Make him trade it out. He likes to swap, cordwood, cabbage, eye water, corn salve, old duds and scrap iron are all useful to him. Then when you die, after having stood around and sneered at the editor and his Jim Crow paper, be sure and have your wife send in for three extra copies by one of your weeping children, and when she reads the generous, touching notice about you, forewarn her not to send the 15 cents to the editor. It would overwhelm him.

Money is a corrupt thing. The editor knows it and what he wants is your heartfelt thanks. Then he can thank the grocers. Send your job work to some cheap institution in the east, and then come and ask for a free puff every time the baby cuts a tooth. Hold the editor and his paper responsible for your town being dead and exonerate yourself. Get your lodge stationery printed out of town and then flood the editor with resolutions and cards of thanks. They make such spicy reading, and when you pick it up filled with those vivid and glowing mortuary articles, your are proud of your little paper. But money—scorn the filthy stuff. Don't let the pure, innocent editor know anything about it, for it might do him harm. Keep that for the sordid tradespeople who charge for their wares. The editor gives his bounty away. The Lord loves a cheerful giver. He'll take care of the editors. Don't worry about the editor. He'll get the paper out somehow, and lie about your pigeon-toed daughter's tacky wedding, and blow about your big-footed sons when they get a $4-a-week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from your grasping body, and smile at your giddy wife's second marriage He'll get along. The Lord only knows how—but the editor will get there some way.

HOOLIGAN TO-NIGHT

The newest thing in laughs direct from New York City is promised to-night when "Hooligan's Troubles" appears at the Opera House. It is a musical farce comedy with a plot, but this isn't allowed to obstruct the humor. Billy A. Ward plays the role of "Happy Hooligan" in this, the copyrighted production. The piece has had many imitators, but the management announces that this is the original New York company. There are a number of pretty girls who can sing and dance and who know how to wear bewitching costumes.

THE INTERIOR PUBLISHING CO.



Steam Printers and Publishers

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

YOU CAN GET THE

MAIL-HERALD

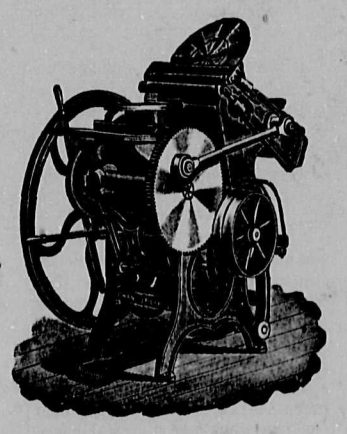
TWICE-A-WEEK

FOR A WHOLE YEAR FOR

$2.50 IN ADVANCE

JOB PRINTING

ALL WORK PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED . . .



COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY WITH US HERE

GIVE US A TRIAL

The Interior Publishing Company

LIMITED, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

The Mail-Herald.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT
REVELSTOKE, B.C.,

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Including postage to England, United States and Canada.

By the year [through postoffice]	$2.50
Half " " "	1.50
Quarter " " "	1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.

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, 5c. 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.

JOB PRINTING promptly executed at reasonable rates.

TERMS—Cash. Subscriptions payable in advance.

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.

HARVEY, McCARTER AND PINKHAM,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
OFFICES: IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Money to loan.
Offices: Revelstoke, B. C.; Fort Steele, B. C.

GEO. S. McCARTER,
A. M. PINKHAM, Revelstoke, B. C.
J. A. HARVEY, Fort Steele, B. C.

J. M. Scott, LL.D W. I. Briggs.
SCOTT AND BRIGGS
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
MONEY TO LOAN
SOLICITORS FOR MOLSONS BANK
First Street. Revelstoke, B.C.

ROBERT SMITH
Provincial Land Surveyor,
Mine Surveying
Engineering
McKENZIE AVENUE.
BOX 106, REVELSTOKE.

EDWARD A. HAGGEN,
MINING ENGINEER,
(Mem. American Institute Mining Engineers)
Canadian Mining Institute.)
REVELSTOKE, B. C.
Examination of and reports on Mineral Properties a Specialty.

A. L. WISNER & CO.
(Incorporated)
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Dividend paying mining, oil and industrial investments. Highest speculative profits combined with bank security; 6,000 dividend cheques mailed every month to clients. Call or write for particulars.
E. A. HAGGEN, - REVELSTOKE, B.C.
Agent for Kootenay.

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, SEPT. 15, 1906

THOUGHT IN ADVERTISING.

Advertising has long been recognised as the chief aid in selling goods. The manufacturer who does not advertise, is fixing a nice hard place to light on when his business falls from under him, says the Commercial Bulletin. The fact that the maker advertises, compels the retailers to carry the lines upon which the people are informed, and with the good qualities of which they have been informed through the press. If they find that the advertisement has been built on lines of fraud they cut the goods from their list and the sale ceases. The advertised goods that live up to the publicity reputation they must either carry or lose many sales. Should you place an advertisement in your town paper do not allow yourself to think you have done your duty as an advertiser for a whole season to come. Do not allow your advertisement to remain over one week or a fortnight without change. Keep it in the papers every issue, but let it be a new advertisement. If you publish the same advertisement for a long time it will become stale reading and instead of doing you good, it will do your business injury. Are you thinking about your advertisement? Nothing will come to you without thinking. Thinking brings results, for if no thought is put into advertising there will be nothing in your articles of publicity to interest readers. There can be no doubt that few people are able to say interesting things without thinking. If you cannot interest yourself sufficiently to do some good thinking, how can you hope to interest others in what you say. Money is a very good thing, but its goodness is in its moving, its circulating. Thought is its propelling power, remove thought and the circulation of money stops. A people who do no thinking would have no use for money. Money can exist only where thought exists. An advertisement calls for money. It costs money to begin with; it brings money to end with; but since money is moved by thought the advertisement will move it in proportion to the thought it contains.

"THOU SHALT NOT COVET!"

"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," is perhaps a maxim that can be applied to ourselves in Revelstoke today. The great point to be considered now, is, do we really, honestly, have the welfare of our city at heart, do we feel that we will make every endeavor to join in the general work of making Revelstoke popular and attractive to prospective investors and possible citizens? If so, then we are going the wrong way to work. Only too frequent, alas, are the stories told by visitors and would be neighbors who have come here full of good prospects and schemes, that apart from putting money into their own pockets, will probably have beneficial results to our city in general. As has been stated in another column of this issue, the circulation of money is absolutely necessary to render it profitable, (and this especially refers to outside capital,) and what more foolish and utterly damaging a thing than preventing, directly or indirectly, the circulation of outside coin. To put it in plain English, Revelstoke has been guilty of such acts, those of sending away, or rather driving away persons who may be, in every respect, desirable and useful to the city community. A man may be engaged in a proposition which may entail the purchase of lands or buildings owned by local parties, and it is only fair that he should receive every encouragement to the ultimate accomplishment of the same, by holding out to him fair and square dealings and propositions as regards prices. It is only the act of a suicide and a cut throat policy to grind a man, that may be profitable to us, down, knowing that he cannot help himself, for that man will probably go away disgusted, and deal, after all, elsewhere. No! give a man, who may be a useful and profitable neighbor, a fair chance; give him the easiest terms you can with reasonable profit to yourselves, help him to carry out his schemes, and don't drive capital away by a "grasping and grab all" spirit. Fair treatment in all dealings is the best policy to ensure the growth and popularity of Revelstoke; and, citizens! don't be like so many leeches all ready to get your fill of blood from the first likely stranger that comes along! Above all, pull together, work each for the city's good and the result will soon show itself.

The Nelson Canadian records the fact of a little child in that town who picked up a trial package of medicine in its father's back yard and was engaged in following the directions by taking it, when she was discovered by her mother and the dangerous articles destroyed. Is there no law that will reach those life destroyers? It is worse than murder to place deliterious compounds within reach of children, and grown-up idiots who will swallow anything in the shape of a pill and leave imagination of the mourners to fill up the banks of the coffin lids?

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Dr Barrie Dow, of Dumfermline, Scotland, who is at the Hotel Vancouver, represented the University of St. Andrew's (the oldest university in Scotland) at the British Medical Association's convention in Toronto. On the subject of Medical Science in Canada, Dr. Dow said the operating theatre of the Victoria Hospital Montreal was quite equal to that of any similar institution in either Scotland or England. Medical training, however, was not so thorough in Canada as in Great Britain. The course was shorter. He condemned the existence of separate qualifications in individual provinces; and expressed the opinion that there should be a general examination for the whole Dominion. Whilst a member of the Royal College of Surgeons from Great Britain, could practise anywhere in Canada, a doctor with a Provincial qualification, could not practise outside his own Province without undergoing the examination imposed by the province into which he was about to enter. Dr. Dow also recommended the establishment of a general Medical Council, controlling the medical education of the country.

WESTERN WOMAN'S CHANCE

The western woman's chance is now here; will she take it is the question? The tinned meat trade of Western American cities is done—"killed" beyond a doubt—killed and canned. Now is the time for the daughter of the field, the woman of the ranch to go into poultry raising, ham and bacon curing, etc. We are all consumers in the big west, when we should be producers; and the growth our importations is very noticeable. There is no reason why the Canadian West cannot supply its own market with fruit, butter, eggs and fowl; but the fact stands that we do not do so. We are chock full of loyalty when it comes to flag flying and speech making, but we lack true principles of loyalty when we depend upon and encourage American products. Let us do less cock crowing and loyalty and a little more hen cackle round the home nest!

PRESBYTERY MEETING.

The Presbytery of Kamloops was convened in Knox Church, Wednesday last at 10 a.m., Rev. T. O. Miller presided as Moderator. There was a good attendance os the ministers of Presbytery, though few of the representative elders were present.

The morning session was taken up with the reading of the minutes of previous meetings, revising the Presbytery roll, arranging the docket, etc. The afternoon session was largely taken up with the report of the Home Mission Committee, which was presented by the Convener, Rev. D. Campbell. It cannot be said that this report was very optimistic, for the mission fields of this Presbytery are so scattered and the difficulties so great that on enthusiastic report is almost impossible. The need for careful visitation of the fields is imperative. It was felt also that in many ways our Home Mission work needs to be reorganized. The need also makes it imperative that in the near future we must have a Superintendent who can devote all his time to B. C.

A call from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Vernon, to Rev. Logie Macdonnell was presented and arrangements made for his induction in the near future.

A resolution of regret and sympathy for Rev. W. C. Calder and family in their present quarantine through sickness was unanimously passed on motion of Revs. W. L. McRae and J. R. Robertson.

At the evening session a public meeting was held at which interesting addresses were given by Revs. A. W. K. Herdman and C. W. Whyte on "The Church in Relation to Young People's Societies," and "The Social Problem of the Church," respectively. A duett was sung by Miss Borden and Miss Grant, and a solo by Mrs. Dent. The ladies of the congregation then entertained the members of Presbytery with refreshments and a pleasant social hour was much enjoyed by all present.

After this social hour the session of Presbytery resumed its business at about 10:30 p m. The report on the work and claims of Manitoba College was presented by Rev. J. R. Robertson, convener, which called forth an animated discussion from some of the members of Presbytery. Rev. D. Campbell, as commissioner to the General Assembly, reported on his visit to the Assembly and in an interesting way reviewed the work of the Assembly.

The communication from the Assembly on the question of Church Union was the last matter taken up and this drew forth one of the most hearty discussions that has taken place in the Presbytery for some years. A motion was presented by Revs. J. R. Robertson and C. W. Whyte expressing satisfaction with the present movement looking towards union, and commending the matter to the careful consideration of all Sessions and congregations. The discussion that followed showed clearly that the question of Church Union is becoming a live one, and that all the matters involved must be looked into. At one o'clock in the morning the debate was adjourned to the next regular meeting of Presbytery.

Before the Presbytery adjourned a motion of thanks was passed to the Session, Managing Board and Ladies' Auxiliary for the use of the church and the social reception given, and also to all the friends who so kindly extended their generous hospitality.

The members of Presbytery all returned to their several homes on Thursday having much enjoyed their visit in Revelstoke.

'FRISCO EARTHQUAKE

At the Opera House, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 17-18, Bert Martin, the well known moving picture expert, will present the most realistic pictures ever shown on canvas. The destruction of the beautiful city of the Golden Gate will be realistically and accurately depicted in moving pictures, both in stirring scenes before and after the earthquake. As an extra feature on Monday night, Mr. Martin will present the original Montana train robbery and will sing the following beautifully illustrated songs: "Wait till the Sun Shines, Nellie," "Gettesburg," etc. An entire change of programme is given on Tuesday. The feature picture will be the gorgeous production of "Over and Under the Sea." From all parts the general opinion of Bert Martin's moving pictures is, "The best we have seen!" Revelstoke should not miss this grand opportunity of seeing such a superb exhibition and witnessing the actual taking place of 'Frisco's destruction. Popular prices, 50c. and 25c.

The monthly clean up at the Eva mill, Camborne, took place on the 1st., resulting in a gold brick and concentrates estimated at over $4,200.

BIG LAMB SHIPMENT.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 15—A valuable consignment of live stock has left here for Chicago in the shape of 7000 lambs, consisting of Cotswold grades. The lambs were purchysed from F. G. Farnsworth of Republic, by Smythe & Co., of Arlington, Oregon. Both the Great Northern and the Kettle Valley lines were working hard to secure this nice slice of freight to the great meat centre of the continent, but the Kettle Valley lines, in conjunction with the C. P. R. managed to secure the prize. It took 24 double deck cars to fill the bill. The C. P. R. "Soo Line" over which the consignment will go is 120 miles nearer Chicago than the Great Northern route and the advantage was too much for the rivals to get over. The freight on the consignment comes to the tidy sum of $5,560.

BURIED ALIVE.

255 Persons Meet an Awful Death.

TIFLIS, Sept. 13.—Practically without warning, the side of a mountain rising above the township of Kwareli, in Caucasia, broke away, and in a veritable sea of semi-liquid mud, sand and stones, swept down on the township, overwhelming and totally obliterating it. Some 255 persons have been buried alive. Fifty-five bodies already have been recovered from the mire which is about six feet deep. In addition to the lives lost, countless numbers of cattle perished while the crops were all destroyed. Kwareli township covers an area of five kilometres in the district of Tela, Caucasus. Similar disasters are of common occurrence in the Caucasian valleys.

OBITUARY

HALIFAX, N. B., Sept. 11.—A much respected and aged body has passed away at her residence, 7th Victoria Road—Mrs Marie Calder, widow of David Calder, aged 92 years. The deceased during her long and useful life endeared herself to a large number of friends who will regret to hear of her death. The late Mrs. Calder was a daughter of the late William Caldwell and was sister to the late Samuel R. Caldwell, ex-mayor, who died last year at the age of 92 years. He was mayor of Halifax at an interesting period of its history and had the honor of being chief magistrate, when in 1860, the Prince of Wales, now King of England, visited the city. The deceased leaves two sons, J. C. Calder, of Halifax, and Rev. W. C. Calder, of Revelstoke, B. C., and four daughters, Mrs. W. Woodhill, of Melrose, Mass., and three at home. The funeral takes place on Wednesday from her late residence.

LIKE CANADA BANK SYSTEM

The collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank in Chicago is causing a great deal of discussion at present, and some comparisons between the American and Canadian banking systems. It is urged by many that the present Government inspection is not enough. The Record-Herald of Chicago admires the branch bank system of Canada. It says: "For relief, people denounce wrongdoers, criticize the laws, and attack the administration of the laws, but swindling will not be prevented in the future by the denunciation, and the legal problems that are presented are puzzling. In a case of the sort there is, however, a suggestion that banking would be safer if it were more of a monopoly than it now is. Small, outlying institutions are valuable as a convenience, but they would offer far greater security and protection if they were managed from the large banking houses. In travelling about a Canadian city the American is struck by the number of branch banks that he sees. They are parts of splendid financial institutions that command universal confidence. They serve the purposes both of convenience and security, and they must be of greet benefit to the people."

THE MONEY SAVING WORK-SAVING SOAP

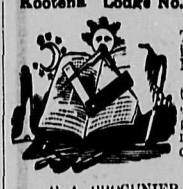
That's Royal Crown kind—made in Vancouver—Largest Soap Factory west of Winnipeg. House cleaning and washing are easy with its help. And the money saving is the

Premium System

Booklet tells what we give for Royal Crown Wrappers. Send for it—Free—Also try the Soap.

Royal Soap Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F. & A.M.



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

C. A. PROCUNIER, SECRETARY.

SELKIRK LODGE, NO 12, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend

R. J. TAGGART, N.G. J. MATHIE, Sec

Gold Range Lodge, K. of P., No. 26, Revelstoke, B. C.

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY in Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock Visiting Knights are cordially invited.

A. J. HOWE, C.C.
G. H. BROCK, K. of R. & S.
H. A. BROWN, M. of F

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

E. A. HAGGEN
Stock, Share and Financial Broker
Mining, Real Estate, Insurance and General Commission Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE
Agent For
The Non-Combine Insurance Companies who give the BEST RATES OF PREMIUM, combined with ABSOLUTE PROTECTION against loss to amount of Policy.
London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.
Ottawa Fire Insurance Company.
Montreal-Canada Fire Insurance Company.
Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company.
Equity Fire Insurance Company.
Colonial Fire Insurance Company.
Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

GUARANTEE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE
AGENT FOR
London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company.
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company.

LIFE INSURANCE
AGENT FOR
North American Life Insurance Company, solid as the Continent.

Employer's Liability Insurance.
Maryland Casualty Company issues policies to Lumber and Mining Companies and Contractors.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE
Agent for the Pioneer Live Stock Indemnity Company, which insures against loss by accident or death of Farm Stock, Dairy Herds, Logging, Livery, Teaming and Pack Horses.

Mining Promoters
A. L. Wisner & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York.

Fuel
Agent for Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.
International Coal and Coke Co.
These companies supply the best and cheapest heating and steam coal on the market. Prices in Revelstoke from $7.50 to $8.50 per ton.

REAL ESTATE
City lots, Rural Lands, Farm and Stock Ranches, Real Estate, Mining Properties, Timber Limits, bought and sold.
Houses and Business Premises for Sale and to Let.

FINANCIAL
All active mining and industrial stocks bought and sold.
Money to Loan on City and Rural Securities.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Purchasers found for Hotels, Stores, Liveries, Bakeries, Restaurants, etc.
Agents in principal centres of Canada and United States.
OFFICE: MACKENZIE AVENUE
Revelstoke, B. C.
Next Office to C.P.R. Telegraphs.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF REVELSTOKE

Court of Revision, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision to hear complaints against the Assessment Roll, as prepared by the Assessor for the City for the year 1906, will be held at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Revelstoke, B. C., on Monday, October 1st, 1906, at 7:30 p m.

H. FLOYD,

Revelstoke, B. C., Aug. 28th, 1906. aug 29 td

BUILDER
Of Concrete, Hollow Blocks, Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings. DEALER in Cement, Lime, Concrete Hollow Blocks, and other building materials. All labor and materials first-class.
Plastering and Plastering Supplies a Specialty.
PRICES RIGHT.
E. C. FROMEY

CEMENT BLOCKS
Manufactured for all classes of buildings
CEMENT AND LIME FOR SALE
All kinds of building and plastering undertaken.
A. PRADOLINI, - REVELSTOKE

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.

Henry's Nurseries
VANCOUVER, B. C.
BULBS Extra large importation of to arrive from Holland, France and Japan in September
For Fall Planting
Thousands of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Rhododendrons, Roses and hardy plants now growing on our own grounds for future planting.
No expense, loss or delay of fumigation, inspection nor customs duties to pay. Headquarters for Pacific Coast grown and imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.
Visitors are always welcome to inspect our stock.
Greenhouse Plants,
Cut Flowers and Floral Designs, Fertilizers Bee Hives and Supplies, Spray Pumps and Spraying material
No agents—therefore you have no commission to pay. Our catalogue tells you about it. Let me price your list before placing your order.
We do business on our own grounds—no rent to pay, and are prepared to meet all competition. Eastern prices or less White labor. Catalogues Free.
M. J. HENRY
Greenhouses:—3010 Westminster Road. Branch Nurseries:—South Vancouver.

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

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
"Buck Brand" Overalls
are manufactured by Western men to meet Western requirements. In the language of the West—"They're tough as they make 'em." Every pair is Union made and guaranteed as nearly perfect in cut, fit and finish as human skill can make them.
For sale retail by all reliable dealers.
Wm. J. McMaster & Sons
LTD.,
MANUFACTURERS
VANCOUVER, B. C.

A FATAL COLLISION

Two Passenger Trains Collide near Sudbury, Ont.—Eleven People Killed—Many Others Injured.

SUDBURY, Ont., Sept. 13.—Eleven persons were killed and a score or two injured yesterday morning just west of Sudbury, in a head-on collision on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The wreck occurred shortly after 7 a.m. at a small station called Aryilda, a few miles west of of Sudbury and the whole dreadful list of deaths and casualties was caused by the stop cock on the east-bound transcontinental train, it is claimed, which prevented the brakes from working and caused the heavy train to plunge head-on at little less than full speed into the Toronto harvesters' excursion train, which was standing on the main line waiting to allow the express to pass.

The third section of No. 1, west-bound, had orders to meet the section of No. 2, east bound, at Ayilda. The west-bound train was made up of colonist coaches containing harvester excursionists and was backing into the siding to allow the east-bound express to pass, when suddenly the east-bound came round the corner and crashed into the harvester tr in, the baggage coach of the latter telescoping the first passenger car.

The dead and injured were all taken out of the first car of the harvester train, no one being injured on the other cars or on the eastbound express

The engineer of the eastbound train states that the brakes refused to work. The crews escaped by jumping.

A scene of wild confusion followed the shock, but rescue work began speedily, the survivors working hard taking out the dead and injured. The majority of those killed were in berths in the first car when the crash came, and were crushed to death.

The excursion train carried 18 coaches, all crowded, making the train hard to handle, but the general opinion at the scene blamed the crew of the eastbound express for not slowing up at the meeting point. The engineer states that he applied the brakes, which refused to act, and he was forced to jump, with the fireman, for his life, as did the crew of the other train.

STORM BOUND BATTLESHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A cable from Bermuda states a great storm is prevailing here. There is a heavy southerly gale which is increasing rapidly. The barometer is 29.50 and is falling. The British battleship Dominion reported by wireless message at 11 o'clock this morning that she was 52 miles outside and was unable to reach port. A subsequent message says that the battleship had arrived safely at the anchorage.

ELECTRIC SMELTING

A Large Plant Will Soon Be Established in Canada

The successful smelting of magnetic iron ores by electric process at Sault Ste Marie has attracted considerable attention elsewhere, and already enquiries for detailed information are being received by Dr. Haanel, superintendent of mines, from all parts of the world. The enterprise of the Canadian government in conducting these experiments has won interested praise, and it is pleasant to know that the money and labor expended upon the subject is not going to be all for the benefit of foreigners. It is said that a well known Pittsburg company intends going into the electric smelting industry in Canada at some point where power can be obtained at minimum rates. Plans are also being laid for the establishment of electric smelters in Mexico and United States ore will be ready for operation at Band, California, six months hence. It will consist of one 2,000 horse power electric furnace with a guaranteed output of 20 tons or 2,240 tons of pig iron, and, if successful, will be followed with a plant capable of smelting from 600 to 800 tons a day, the greater part of which will be converted into soft steel for structural purposes. The ore can be mixed at 30 cents a ton and will cost delivered at the furnace between 82 cents and $1 a ton.

THE MINES.

A mining deal of considerable magnitude has been closed at Nelson, an agreement having been signed whereby Barney Crilly, obtained a bond on the Golden Bell group of three claims near Salmo. The agreement is a working bond calling for $50,000 and runs for 18 months. Mr. Crilly will commence work almost immediately. Not much is known of the group in question, but assays of ore taken from the surface showings have given high gold values.

THE MINES

Never since the days "before the strike," if even then, has the outlook for mining in Kootenay been brighter and apparently more assured. The big mines of Rossland, Boundary and East Kootenay are producing a greater weekly tonnage than ever before in their history, and many are expending big sums on expansion of treatment, plants or mining equipment, preparatory to further increases. Round Ymir, Erie and Salmo, new properties are being opened. Old properties like the Ymir and Arlington are being worked to their full capacity and many half-developed mines have become scenes of activity. Strikes in Lardeau and Camborne districts continue. The Triune mine will shortly be in full operation. The most important developments lately have been in the Sandon-Slocan district which has suffered a prolonged period of heart-breaking failure and hope deferred. The long looked for strike in the Rambler-Cariboo has rehabilitated Sandon camp. The lead has been struck in an upraise and the famous long tunnel has still to be driven 400 feet which will give it a total length of nearly a mile and a quarter. Of hardly less importance is the succession of rich strikes in the oldest camp of all—Ainsworth. The number, richness and extent of the veins discovered are without a parallel in the chronicles of Kootenay.

Another concentrator is to be operated near Kaslo. It will be on the South Fork, making two in that section. The new mill is to work on the ores of the Montezuma and Province mines.

PRESERVE OUR GAME

The experiences of the many hunters who have essayed to break the shooting record since Sept. 1st. have been far from gratifying. Birds are scarce, and they are wild. A tramp of many hours, over many miles of rough country, has been in the majority of cases productive of not more than two or three birds. Many reasons are given for this scarcity of grouse, but it seems to be the generally accepted theory that the wet, cold spring and summer is the main cause. Apart from this, however, the fact must not be lost to sight of that, the too early advent of the shooting season, the inadequacy of the game laws, and the non-enforcement of the laws—such as they are—are the causes which go far towards the depletion of our fields and forests. Unless radical changes are very quickly made, both in game laws, and the enforcement of such, game in British Columbia, except in very remote parts—which, by the way, will not long be remote,—will be a thing of the past and a very few generations will wonder at the folly of their forefathers in spending money on expensive guns, dogs and other paraphernalia.

"A CHANGE OF AD."

A blacksmith in a small country town not far from Revelstoke has recently posted the following announcement in front of his store. "The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is because I am a bachelor and do not need to make a profit for the maintenance of wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will be shortly withdrawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will, therefore, do well to make their purchases at once at the old rate."

The Matron of the Hospital wishes to thank Mr. and Mrs. Williamson for contribution of flowers; the Ladies' Guild for fruit; Mrs. Harvey for books and flowers, and Mrs. Elson for flowers.

Horse collars from 17 to 24, Sweat pads, single and double harness, blankets, whips, and harness parts at Bourne Bros.

Pleases every smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

LOST FOR TWO DAYS

Two Little Children Stray Six Miles from Home — Found Asleep in Middle of Wagon Road.

KAMLOOPS, Sept. 14.—The town was thrown into a state of great excitement last night by the disappearance of two little children, brother and sister, aged three and a half and five years respectively. The children had been missing since four o'clock, but their mother, Mrs. Somerville, widow, was not disturbed until later, when a little boy who had been with them returned from the hills south of Kamloops without his companions. It was ascertained that the three children had followed a team along the Nicola road, but one became frightened and returned, the others continuing. In answer to the mother's appeal for help, friends drove out to look for them, but failing in their search they returned and the fire alarm was turned in. When the crowd assembled, explanations were made, and hundreds of men armed with lanterns set out to search the hills for the missing children. The coyotes howled dismally in the hills when the fire whistle sounded, and fears for the safety of the little ones increased. All night parties searched dilligently, covering many miles of ground, but it was not until an early hour this morning that they were found, nearly six miles from the city, lying fast asleep in the middle of the wagon road. The little girl had undressed, as though to go to bed, and wore only a little shirt, using her clothing as bed covering. Fortunately the night was not inclement, though chilly. The youngsters were brought into town this morning at seven o'clock, apparently none the worse for their adventure.

CHURCHES.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN.—J. R. Robertson, B. D., minister. The usual services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "The Vision of the Life Giving Stream." Evening subject: "The Highest Relationship of Life."

The Young People's Guild will meet on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S.—Rev. W. C. Calder, pastor. 11 a. m., "A Great Sorrow." 7:30 p. m., "True Worship." Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p. m. Choir practice at 7:30 this (Saturday) evening.

METHODIST.—Services as usual at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m.

CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father R. Pecoul, O.M.I., pastor. Henceforth the church services will be held every Sunday at the following hours: 8 a. m. Communion Mass; 10:30 a.m. High Mass and Sermon. 2 p.m. Baptisms; 2:30 p.m. Sunday School; 7:30 p. m. Rosary, Instruction and Benediction.

Miss Betty McLennan

(Pupil of Dr. A. S. Vogt, of Toronto University)

is prepared to take pupils in Piano Instruction. Residence—Fourth St.

DRESSMAKING

Suits from Ten Dollars up by a Toronto Dressmaker.

OVER BEWS' DRUG STORE.

Vegetables

In Carload Lots, from 100 lbs. to a Carload. For price write

L. E. GRIFFITHS, - Malakwa

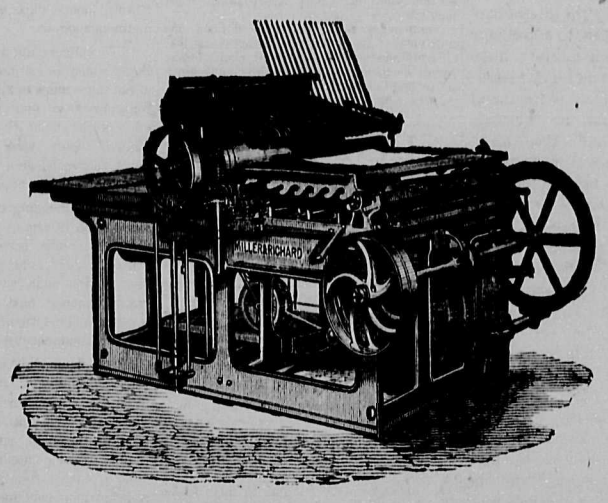
WANTED

BLACKSMITH'S OUTFIT for sale cheap. Apply to W. Pike, City Restaurant. sept 5

Skilled and Common labor can obtain employment at all times in sawmills and woods by applying to this office. Highest wages paid. Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Nelson, B. C. Geo. P. Wells, Secretary.

LOST—Gold Watch, between lower and upper Revelstoke. Finder return to Hotel Revelstoke and receive reward.

THE INTERIOR PUBLISHING CO.



Steam Printers and Publishers

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

YOU CAN GET THE

MAIL-HERALD

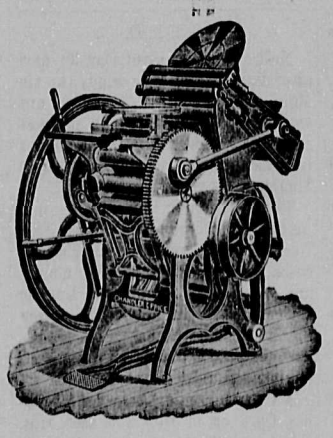
TWICE-A-WEEK

FOR A WHOLE YEAR FOR

$2.50 IN ADVANCE

JOB PRINTING

ALL WORK PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED . . .



COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY WITH US HERE

GIVE US A TRIAL

The Interior Publishing Company

LIMITED, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Kaiser Marked for Assassination—Caught in the Nick of Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—According to the Tageblatt, the Kaiser was just saved from being the victim of an anarchist by the timely arrest at Breslau of three foreigners, who had been commissioned by the international terrorist organization to assassinate his majesty during the military manoeuvres he is now attending in Siberia. The prisoners, an Italian of the name of Matacci or Maccini, an Austrian known as Friedling and a Pole named Lendenberger. Matacci was expelled from Italy two years ago. Since then he has associated with Russian terrorists in Geneva. He shared in the recent outrages in Poland. The three arrived at Breslau at different times. They were watched by detectives for several days, including the four which the Kaiser spent on the eve of the manoeuvres, where the most elaborate precautions were taken to protect him. It is explained, also, why, they were not arrested then, that they are alleged to be known as more dangerous than any others who are reported to have been arrested or expelled from the country. A dozen police entered a house which was their rendezvous on Posener street, today. They had a hard fight to capture the desperadoes who savagely resisted with knives and daggers, but after a long tustle, in which the furniture of the room was wrecked, the police secured and handcuffed them. It is stated that papers found in the house established the fact that the three men were constantly communicating with the terrorists group, for whom they were acting as agents. The papers indicate that their intention was to throw a bomb at the emperor as he was riding in an automobile between certain points in manoeuvres.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION

Flame Strikes and Sears 14 Men.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—A terrible explosion from spontaneous combustion of gas in a purifier at the Gas Works sent 14 men reeling back frightfully shocked and some very badly burned by the sheet of flame that beached in their faces. They were lifting a 30-ft. square lid this morning in the works of the Consumers Gas Co. The heavy sheet iron lid was swept up into the air, came down with a crash and the accident, which is unprecedented, was accompanied with an explosion that shook all the windows round. Of the fourteen men injured, three it is feaaed, have been scorched seriously.

The men had gathered about the puiifier tank, which is about 30 feet square by six feet deep. This lid goes down into a water seal and oxide is the agency used to generate from bog ore to purify the gas. The men were raising the lid to clean out the tank by shovelling out the dead material. The material was still active and in some way when they raised the lid air came in contact with the gas generated in the tank. The process of spontaneous combustion ignited the meeting elements. In an instant the shock came with a belch of discharged energy that hurled the lid into the air and spurted a sheet of flame outwarda in every direction from each side of the tank right in the faces of the workmen.

The clamor raised summoned all the rest of the employees and the police responded quickly. After an examination of the injuries received by the men, they were all sent to the General Hospital where the staff of surgeons were busy for two hours alleviating their wounds, which in every case were painful and which, in a few cases, caused the doctors to fear fatal results from the injuries and the shock.

THE PRESIDENT'S ENGLISH.

President Roosevelt has called down all the wrath known to English society, states the Golden Star, because of his common sense suggestions with regard to an improvement in the spelling of a few official phrases, which in print to an ordinary individual look like a beheaded church warden. One English paper goes after the President thus:

"We reely think Ruzvelt and his frends mite leve us our own langwige. They have not left us much else. In sum instances, it may be puzling espeshuly to a foriner and an imature sboolboy, but its ortografy has a sertin historikal valu and we do not like to part with it. Of kors, if Ruzvelt, backed up by Karnegi, ses we hav got to reform our speling we shal hav to, and that will be the end of it, for Karnegi has awl the dollers and Ruzvelt has awl the branes, but awl the sam it wil be dasht hard lines."

A despatch from New York state that the fire in the Anchor colliery of the Reading company which started 37 years ago, is still burning as fiercely as ever. When the fire got beyond control of the fighters the mine was closed and filled with water. It has been filled since that time. Recently it was devised to pump out the water in the hope that the fire had been extinguished, but yesterday when much of the water had been taken out it was found that the mine was still burning.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that I, Sam Walker make application to the Board of Licence Commissioners for the Revelstoke Licencing District for a transfer of my liquor licence for the Leland Hotel, Nakusp, to L. F. McDougald, of Nakusp.

Dated Sept. 3rd, 1906.

sept 12 SAMUEL WALKER

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 on Upper Arrow Lakes, West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of the south west corner of Lot 6145 thence 40 chains west, thence 160 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 160 chains south to the point of commencement.

Dated August 14th, 1906.

J. W. FOLEY.

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, on west side of the Columbia river, about three miles from Arrowhead:

Commencing at a post planted at William Gregson's north-west corner, thence west 40 chains to T. Curtis' north-east corner, thence south 40 chains to Wyne's north-west corner, thence east 40 chains to Day's south-west corner, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres more of less.

Located Sept. 4th, 1906.

J. C. HARLOW,
sep 8 By his Agent, S. J. Harlow.

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 on the North East Arm of Arrow Lake in West Kootenay district :—

1. Commencing at a post planted about 1¾ miles west of Beaton, on south shore of Lake and marked "W. G. Schulze's north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 1¾ miles west of Beaton on south shore of Lake and marked "W. G. Schulze's north-east corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 24th, 1906.

aug 29 W. G. SCHULZE.
Per W. F. Ogilvie, Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay, west side Columbia river, Fire Valley:

Commencing at a post 40 chains north of Langel'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 13th, 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 the Osoyoos Division of Yale District :

1. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's north west corner," planted on the south bank of the east fork of the north fork of Cherry Creek about 4½ miles above the forks of the north fork, running east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's south west corner," planted on the south bank of the east fork of the north fork of Cherry Creek about 4½ miles above the forks of the north fork, running east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

3 Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's north east corner," planted on the south bank of the east fork of the north fork of Cherry Creek about 4½ miles above the forks of the north fork, running south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's south west corner," planted on the south bank of the east fork of the north fork of Cherry Creek about 2½ miles above the forks of the north fork, running east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's south west corner," planted on the west bank of the north fork of Cherry Creek about 2½ miles above the forks, running north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 6th, 1906.

6. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's north west corner," planted about 40 chains north of Lake Creek about 5 miles up the same, running east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's north east corner," planted about 40 chains north of Lake Creek and about 5 miles up the same, running west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "S. Hill's north east corner," planted about 20 chains north of Lake Creek about 4 miles up the same, running west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 25th, 1906.

aug 30 S. HILL.

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 West Kootenay district, B.C.:

No. 1. Commencing at a post marked "E. Moulviehill's South-East Corner Post," planted on Halfway creek, about 13 miles from its mouth, and adjoining Arrowhead Lumber Co.'s claim, No. on map 7109, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2. Adjoining Arrowhead Lumber Co.'s claim, No. 7109, east side, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 3. Adjoining No. 2 on east side, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3 on east side, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5. Adjoining No. 1 on south side, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing south of No. 3, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

E. MOULVIEHILL,
Locator.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in the Yale District:

9. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," planted about three miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river and about one-half mile east of Main river, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-east corner post," planted about three miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, and about one-half mile east of the main river, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barrs's north-west corner post," planted about three miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, and about one-half mile east of the main river, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-west corner post," planted about three miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, and about one-half mile east of the main river, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence scush 80 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," planted about four miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement.

14. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-east corner post," planted about four miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

15. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-west corner post," planted about four miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

16. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-west corner post," planted about six miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," planted about six miles north of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

18. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," planted on the south fork of Shuswap river, and about one mile from the mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

19. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-west corner post," planted on the south fork of Shuswap river and about one mile from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

20. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-west corner," planted on the south fork of Shuswap river and about one mile from its mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

21. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-west corner post," planted on the south fork of Shuswap river about two miles from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

22. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-east corner post," planted on the north branch of the east fork of Shuswap river, and about four miles from the forks, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

23. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," planted on the north branch of the east fork of Shuswap river, and about four miles from the forks, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

24. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-west corner post," planted on the north branch of the east fork of Shuswap river and about four miles from the forks, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, theece west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 20th, 1906.

sep 5 J. BARRY.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber license to cut fell and carry away timber from that certain parcel of land in the District of West Kootenay, described as follows :—

Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of timber license No. 6205 and marked "D. McIntosh's South-East Corner Post," thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 120 chains, thence south 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated August 16th, 1906.

D. McINTOSH.

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 on the east shore of Arrow Lake, opposite Arrowhead and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 7045 and marked "Geo. Newman's northwest corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

Dated the 20th of July, 1906.

jly 28 GEO. T. NEWMAN.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district, west side of Upper Arrow Lake:

1. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-west corner post," planted on the west bank of Pingston Creek, about 14 miles from mouth of creek, and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-west corner post," planted on west bank of Pingston Creek, about 14 miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-west corner post," planted on the west bank of Pingston Creek, about 14½ miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-east corner post," planted on the west bank of Pingston Creek, about 14½ miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-west corner post," planted on the west bank of Pingston Creek, about 14½ miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 25th, 1906.

6. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post," planted on the west bank of Pingston Creek, about 14½ miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-west corner post," planted on the east bank of Pingston Creek, about 16 miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-east corner post," planted on the east bank of Pingston Creek, about 16 miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post, planted one mile east of Pingston Creek and about 16 miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-east corner post," planted about three miles east of Pingston Creek and about 16 miles from the mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post," planted 3 miles east of Pingston Creek and about 16 miles from mouth and in a westerly direction from Bannock Point, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-east corner post," planted 4 miles east of Pingston Creek and about 16 miles from mouth, in a westerly direction from Bannock Point thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 27th, 1906,

14. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of K. & S. line, about half a mile north of Timber Limit No. 6950, in a westerly direction from the head of Upper Arrow Lake, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

15. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post," planted on the west side of K. & S. line, about half a mile north of Timber Limit No. 6950, in a westerly direction from the head of Upper Arrow Lake, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

16. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of K. & S. line and about 1½ miles north of Timber Limit 6950, in a westerly direction from the head of Upper Arrow Lake, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post," planted on the west side of K. & S. line, and about 1½ miles north of Timber Limit 6950, in a westerly direction from the head of Upper Arrow Lake, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 29th, 1906.

sep 5 SWAN CARLSON.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in East Kootenay district.

1. Commencing at a post planted on the south-east bank of Wood River about 2 miles below the west fork and marked "E. McBean'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.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south-east bank of Wood River about 2 miles below the west fork and marked "E. McBean's north-west corner," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a rost planted on the south-east bank of Wood River, opposite the mouth of the west fork and marked "E. McBean's north-west corner," thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1906.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the north-west bank of Wood River just above the mouth of the west fork and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1906.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the south-east bank of Wood River opposite the mouth of the west fork and marked "E. McBean'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.

6. Commencing at a post planted on the north-west bank of Wood River about 1 mile below the mouth of the west fork and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence north 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 80 chains, south 40 chains, west 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted on the north-west bank of Wood River about 1 mile below the west fork and marked "E. McBean's north-east corner," thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted on the south-east bank of Wood River about 4 miles below the west fork and marked "E. McBean's south-west corner," thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1906.

9. Commencing at a post planted on the north-west bank of Wood River and 2 miles below Jump-up Creek and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to the point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post planted on the North-west bank of Wood River about 2 miles below Jump-up Creek and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1906.

sep 1 E. McBEAN.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in East Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the Old Wood River trail about 5 miles east of the Columbia River and marked "T. Kilpatrick's south-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the Old Wood River trail about 5 miles east of the Columbia River and marked "T. Kilpatrick's north-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the Old Wood River trail about 5 miles east of the Columbia River and marked "T. Kilpatrick's north-west corner," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the Old Wood River trail about 5 miles east of the Columbia River, and marked "T. Kilpatrick's south-west corner," thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1906.

sep 1 T. KILPATRICK.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay District, Galena Bay, east side of Upper Arrow Lake:—

Commencing at a post planted at the north east corner of Lot No. 2110, thence east 40 chains, south 40 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1906.

BRUCE A. LAWSON.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at the next session, for an Act, incorporating a Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway of standard or other guage, with any kind of motive power from a point on Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay, near Arrowhead, thence following the Colmbia River northerly on either side to a point at or near the confluence of Canoe River with the Columbia River and thence following along Canoe River on either side, to a point at or near Tete Jaune Cache, on Fraser River, with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines to any point within twenty miles from the main line of railway; and with power to construct, operate and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to construct, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and to construct, own, acquire, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats and operate the same on any navigable waters, and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of the said railway and its branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes; to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and erect, construct, build and maintain the necessary buildings and works, and to generate any kind of power for the purposes aforesaid, or in connection therewith, for reward; and to acquire and receive from any Government, corporation or persons, grants of land, money, bonuses, privileges or other assistance in aid of the construction of the Company's undertaking; and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and to exercise such powers as are granted by parts 4 and 5 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act"; and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary in or incidental to the premises, and for other purposes.

Dated at Revelstoke, B.C., this 31st day of August, 1906.

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium.

Under the new management of HARRY McINTOSH, Hoffman House Rossland.

THE MEDICAL WATERS of Halcyon are the most curative in the world. A perfect, natural remedy for all Nervous and Muscular diseases, Liver, Kidney and Stomach ailments and Metallic Poisoning. A sure cure for "That Tired Feeling." Special rates on all boats and trains. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Telegra h communication with all marts of the world.

TERMS—$12 to $18 per week. For further particulars apply to

HARRY McINTOSH

Halcyon Hot Springs
Arrow Lake, B. C

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 in West Kootenay district;

1. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's north-west corner post," planted at the north-east corner of Lot 3414 and running south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-west corner post, planted at the north-east corner of Lot 3414, and running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-east corner post, planted at the north-east corner of Lot 3414 and running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-west corner post," planted about 2 miles up Five Mile Creek, on east side of Five Mile trail, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-east corner post," planted about 2 miles up Five Mile creek on east side of trail and running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-west corner post," planted about 3 miles up Five Mile creek on east side of trail and running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-east corner post," planted about 3 miles up *Five Mile creek on east side of trail* and running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

8 Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-west corner post" planted about 4 miles up Five Mile Creek on east side of trail and running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post marked "J. H. White's south-east corner post," planted about 4 miles up Five Mile Creek on east side of trail and running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 16th, 1906.

aug 25 J. H. WHITE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we 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:

1. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's north-west corner post," planted on the east bank of the north fork of Fife Creek, 5½ miles above the forks, thence 40 chains east, 160 chains south, 40 chains west, 160 chains north to place of commencement.

2 Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's north-east corner post," planted on the east side of the north fork of Fife Creek, 5½ miles above the forks, thence 40 chains west, 160 chains south, 40 chains east, 160 chains north to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's south-east corner post," planted on the east side of the north fork of Fife Creek, 5½ miles above the forks, thence 40 chains west, 160 chains north, 40 chains east, 160 chains south to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's south-west corner post," planted on the east bank of the north fork of Fife Creek, 5½ miles above the forks, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's north west corner post," planted on the west bank of the north fork of Fife Creek 8 miles above the forks, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 80 chains west, 80 chains north to place of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of the north fork of Fife Creek, 8 miles above the forks, thence 80 chains west 80 chains north, 80 chains east, 80 chains south to place of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's south-west corner post," planted on the west side of the north fork of Fife Creek, 8 miles above the forks, thence 80 chains east, 120 chains north, 40 chains west, 80 chains south, 40 chains west, 40 chains south to place of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's south-east corner post," planted on the west side of the north fork of Fife Creek, 10 miles above the forks, thence 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains north to place of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post marked "G. B. Campbell's and C. B. Kirk's south-west corner post," planted on the west side of the north fork of Fife Creek, 10 miles above the forks, thence 80 chains west, 80 chains north, 80 chains east, 80 chains south to place of commencement.

Dated Aug. 23rd, 1906.

aug 29 G. B. CAMPBELL,
C. B. KIRK.

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 in the Big Bend district of West and East Kootenay:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Ernest E. Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of the Columbia river, about ¾ mile west from the Dominion post near Carnes Creek, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement

2. Commencing at a post marked "Ernest E. Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of the Columbia river, about 3¾ miles west of the Dominion post near Carnes Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains' thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 8th, 1906.

3. Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Adair's south-west corner post," planted on the north side of Columbia river, about 1½ miles west of the mouth of Cummings Creek and about 1 mile north of river, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "E. E Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the south side of the Columbia river, about 2 miles back from river and about 2 miles west of Cedar Creek, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 15th, 1906.

5. Commencing at a post marked "E. E Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the south-east side of Columbia river, about half a mile from river and about three and a half miles below Canoe River and about one mile above Potlash Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 12th, 1906.

sep 1] E. E. ADAIR,

FIELD.

From our own correspondent.

One of the most interesting and exciting events of the season for the citizens of Field took place on Labor Day in the shape of a baseball match between the married men and the single men of the place. At the Sunday School picnic some time ago there was an impromptu match between the same two parties. This paved the way for the second contest. The old fellows had had their dignity hurt on that occasion by defeat and so waited for a day of vengeance.

On the second occasion the baseball pedigree of every would-be player was carefully looked into and the best men, according to their own rating, were brought forth for the battle. Among the number were found many who had played at some time in their lives with teams of continental fame.

Early in the afternoon of the day of the contest the citizens in large numbers were conveyed to the ball ground by Mr. Campbell's teams.

Wm. Lynes captained the benedicts while J. Gordon Frazer had charge of the colts. The married men won the toss and elected to let the single men go to bat. With Frank Warner in the pitcher's box, Jim Sherlock behind the bat and Andy Patterson on third base. The game opened. Warner's twirling so bewildered the youths that they began to think they were all in, and so they were, for they were all out quicker than you could say Jack Robinson. Then the old chaps came to bat to meet a battery of still more wonderful cleverness. But so bravely and nobly did the old veterans do their part that at the end of five innings they had scored three runs while the recruits had succeeded in making only two. The day seemed almost won for them, but there came a turn in the tide. The youngsters had kept their seniors guessing all afternoon who would be the next pair to form the battery. Before the game was over it turned out that every youth in the game was either an expert pitcher or catcher. They all had a try at it and they were all so good that there was little to choose between them. But this method of changing the battery each time finally proved so confusing to the Benedicts that they began to plead for the game to end, but the kids had their ginger up and must fight it out. When the game ended with the seventh innings it appeared that the boys had tallied four runs while the men had made only three. It may have been that the disappearance of their fair ladies from the grand stand before the end of the game to some extent accounted for the defeat of the married men. At all events the "beardless youths" carried off the honors of the day. So ended a very interesting and exciting game. We hear rumors of another battle in the near future.

The government gang that has been at work on the Yoho Valley road have suspended operations for the season.

We are glad to state that Mrs. Mackenrot's baby, and Mrs. Anderson's little girl Lily, are improving splendidly.

Mrs. Greytrix, of Vancouver, is spending a holiday at the home of her brother, Wm. Lynes.

Miss Tuso, the famous English Alpine climber, is at present at the Mount Stepen house

BEATON

T. Downs, government foreman, is making good progress with the new road to the deep water landing The roadmaking outfit is the best yet seen in the province, including a government team and wagon, a large and up-to-date scraper and a huge road plow.

Beaton will soon be one of the most attractive looking burgs in the province. J. A. Thompson has sold most of his ranch into ten-acre lots for fruit farms, and several of the purchasers are starting to clear, build and plant trees right away. There is no place where fruit does better than at Beaton.

Several logging camps are to be started here shortly.

BIG LUMBER DEAL.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 11.— American lumbermen have, according to a story which comes from a well-authenticated source, negotiated for the purchase of the interests of the Kamloops Lumber Company. Mr. George McCormick, ex-M. P., who has been manager of this concern, is expected in the city this week and will bring details of the transfer. The Kamloops Lumber Company was organized by him, and its shareholders include a number of Ontario people, with whom Mr. McCormick was connected in business in the east. The Kamloops Lumber Company has large mills at Kamloops and Enderby and another at Annis on Kamloops Lake, and is one of the large concerns in the interior.

That the information may be relied upon as being correct, is shown by the fact that Mr. McCormick has been appointed manager of the Pacific Coast Lumber Company of this city. Mr. W. L. Tait, who has been acting in that capacity for some months, has resigned so that he may give attention to his private interests in the city.

The purchase of the interests of the Kamloops Lumber Company is the second large transfer of a British Columbia lumber industry to men from the United States. The other most recent buy was that of the Arrowhead Lumber Company's property by Mr. Charles R. Lamb and associates, of Minneapolis,, who paid $750,000 for it.

RE-OPENED !

W. Fleming's

Meat Market

FIRST STREET.

Orders for Beef and Mutton, Poultry, Fish and small goods will receive prompt attention.

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.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE INDEPENDENT !!

A permanent income will be had from small investments in British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Company.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

E. A. HAGGEN,
Agent for A. L. Wisner & Co.
Bankers and Brokers,
Revelstoke, B. C.

WAH CHUNG

Fresh Hay New Potatoes
All Kinds of Vegetables

Front Street, Revelstoke

TELEPHONE 26.

SEE

Wing Chung's newly imported stock of Chinese and Japanese goods
The best assortment ever landed in Revelstoke of useful and ornamental articles:

Tea services, Plates, Baskets, Cane Chairs, Handkerchiefs, Flower Pots, Umbrella Stands, Lunch Baskets, Smoking Jackets, Silk Goods.

GOLD FISH
Finest stock of candies and fruits in town.
Front Street, Revelstoke

E. W. B. Paget

Forwarding and Distributing Agent.
Express and Baggage Delivery.
Moving of Pianos, Safes and Furniture.
General Draying.

Office: McKenzie Ave. Next Lawrence Hardware Blk.
Office Phone No. 71. House Phone No. 7.

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.

To Trappers
Raw Furs Bought
Cash Prices Paid
F. B. WELLS,
Exporter of Furs.

NOTICE.

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

"Commencing at a post marked "J. L. Hirsch's south west corner," at the south east corner of Lot 4576; and about 1½ miles south of Fosthall Creek; thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1906.
J. L. HIRSCH,
oct 18 Per Ralph Slye, Agent.

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, Galena Bay, east side of Upper Arrow Lake:

Commencing at a post planted at F. Maher's south-east corner and marked "Bruce A. Lawson's north-east corner post," thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to place of commencement and containing 120 acres more or less.

Dated Galena Bay, this 10th day of Sept. 1906.
sep 19 BRUCE A. LAWSON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands.

1. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles from the east bank of Columbia river and about 1 mile north of the Thirteen Mile Tree on Big Bend trail and marked "R. A. Lund's north east corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles from the eastern bank of Columbia river and about 1 mile north of the Thirteen Mile Tree on Big Bend trail and marked "R. A. Lund's north west corner," 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 planted about 1½ miles from the eastern bank of Columbia river and about 1 mile north of the Thirteen Mile Tree on Big Bend trail and marked "R. A. Lund's south west corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 12th, 1906.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 4½ miles from Goldstream on the Big Bend trail to McCullough Creek and marked "R. A. Lund's north east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted about one mile from Goldstream and marked "R. A. Lund's north west corner," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted about one mile from Goldstream and marked "R. A. Lund's north east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted about one mile from Goldstream and marked "R. A. Lund's north west corner,' thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted about half a mile from the south east corner of Berth 5706 and marked "R. A. Lund's north west corner,' thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post planted about half a mile from the south east corner of Berth 5706 and marked "R. A. Lund's north east corner," thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 13th, 1906.
R. A. LUND.

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, situate 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 860, and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 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 license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate 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 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 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 Aug. 18th, 1906.
BIG BEND LUMBER CO., LTD.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the Yale District:

1. Commencing at a post marked "J Barry's south-west corner post," planted on the south branch of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-west corner post," planted on the south branch of the east fork of Shuswap River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," planted on the south branch of the east fork of Shuswap River, 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 "J. Barry's south-east corner post," planted on the south branch of the east fork of Shuswap river, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement

5. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-west corner post," planted about three miles from the mouth of the east fork of Shuswap River, thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's north-west corner post," planted about one mile from the mouth of Shuswap River, thence east 80 chains, south 40 chains, east 80 chains, south 40 chains, west 80 chains, north 40 chains, west 80 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-west corner post," planted about one mile from the mouth of the east fork of Shuswap River, thence north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "J. Barry's south-east corner post," planted on the west side of Shuswap river, about one and one-half miles above the mouth of the east fork, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 20th, 1906.
sep 1 J. BARRY.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I 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:

(a) Commencing at a post planted 1½ miles west of the Columbia River, on the north bank of a large creek emptying into the Columbia River about 2 miles above Gordon Rapids and marked "E. McBean'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.

(b) Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles west of the Columbia River on the north bank of a large creek emptying into the Columbia River about 2 miles above Gordon Rapids and marked "E. McBean's north-east corner," thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1906.
sep 8 E. McBEAN.

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 district of West Kootenay, Revelstoke division:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Columbia River about half a mile below Priest Rapids and marked "G. S. McCarter's north-west corner post," thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to the west bank of the Columbia River; thence in a north-westerly direction and following the west bank of the Columbia River to the point of commencement.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1906
oct 18 G. S. McCARTER.

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 in Big Bend district of West and East Kootenay:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post," planted on the west side of Columbia river, about 3 miles west of the Dominion post near the mouth of Carnes Creek, 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 marked "Ed. Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of Columbia river, about 3 miles west of the Dominion post near the mouth of Carnes Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the west side of Columbia river, about 4 miles west of the Dominion post near the mouth of Carnes Creek, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post, planted on the west side of Columbia river, about 4 miles west of the Dominion post near the mouth of Carnes Creek, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 8th, 1906.

5 Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's north-west corner post," planted about 1½ miles north of T. L. 6559 and about ½ mile east of the Columbia river, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's north east corner post planted on the east bank of Columbia river, about ½ mile south of Potlash Creek, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 11th, 1906.

7. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's north-west corner post," planted on the south-east side of Columbia river, about ½ mile from river, and about 3½ miles from Canoe river, and about one mile above Potlash creek, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement

8. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's north-west corner post," planted on the south-east side of Columbia river, about one mile from river, about 2½ miles below Canoe river, and about 2 miles above Potlash Creek, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

ated August 13th, 1906.

9. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post," planted on the north-east side of Columbia river, about ½ mile from river, and about 3½ miles above Canoe river, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

10 Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-west corner post, planted on the north-east side of Columbia river, about ½ mile from river and about 3½ miles above Canoe river, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement

11. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post," planted on the north-east side of Columbia river, about ½ mile from river, and about 5 miles above Canoe river, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

12 Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-west corner post," planted on the north-east side of Columbia river, about ½ mile from river, and about 5 miles above Canoe river, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point ofcommen cement.

13. Commencing at a post marked "Ed Adair's south-west corner post," planted on the north-east side of Columbia river, about 100 yards from river, and about 6½ miles above Canoe river, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 15th, 1906.

14. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post," planted on the north side of Kimbasket Lake, about 100 yards from shore, and about ½ mile east of Small Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 16th, 1906.

15. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post, planted on the north side of Columbia river, about ¼ mile from river, and about 5 miles east of Cedar Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

16. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's south-east corner post," planted on the north side of Columbia river, about ¼ mile from river, and about 6 miles above Cedar Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post marked "Ed. Adair's north-west corner post, planted on the north side of Columbia river, near trail, about one mile north of Columbia river, opposite Surprise Rapids, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 17th, 1906.
aug 25 ED. ADAIR.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West Kootenay district of B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "M. Grady's south east corner post," planted about one mile north of Halfway Creek and about four miles east from Arrow Lake and adjoining the Arrowhead Lumber Co's claim, No. 6973, marked on map and adjoining on north side, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

2. Commencing about one mile north of No. 1, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at post of No. 2, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at post of No. 2, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 4th, 1906.
sep 12 M. GRADY.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the Big Bend district of West Kootenay:—

Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Manning's north-east corner post," planted about a mile and a half from Big Mouth Creek, on the west side of the Columbia River, and one-half mile west from the river, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 4th September, 1906.
sep 12 W. J. MANNING, Locator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after dat 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 Big Bend district of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's south-west corner post," planted about 1½ miles north of T. L. 6559, and about ½ mile east of Columbia river, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 11th, 1906.
aug 25 SWAN CARLSON

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 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 North East Kootenay district, B. C.:

(a) Commencing at a post planted about one-half mile North East of the Columbia river and one and one-half miles south-east of Sullivan river and marked "E. McBean's south-west corner," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1906.

(b) Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia river, about 1¼ miles above Sullivan river and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1906.

(c) Commencing at a post planted alongside of the pack trail one and one-half miles south-east of Sullivan river and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1906.

(d) Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia River, at the foot of Kinbasket Lake, and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1906.

(e) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west of the foot of Kinbasket Lake, and about 33 chains south of the Columbia river and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1906.

(f) Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Columbia river about two and one-third miles from the foot of Kinbasket Lake and marked "E. McBean's south-east corner," thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1906.

(g) Commencing at a post planted one quarter of a mile north of the Columbia River and about two and one-third miles from the foot of Kinbasket Lake and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1906.

(h) Commencing at a post planted two hundred and fifty yards west of the Columbia river and one-quarter of a mile south of the mouth of Cummins Creek and marked "E. McBean's north-west corner," thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1906.

(i) Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of the Columbia river and about three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of Cummins Creek and marked "E. McBean's north-west corner," thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1906.

(j) Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia river just above the mouth of Cummins Creek and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1906.

(k) Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia river, about one and one-third miles below the mouth of Cummins Creek and marked "E. McBean's north-east corner, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1906.

(l) Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia river about two and three-quarter miles below the mouth of Cummins Creek and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1906.

(m) Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia river, about two and three-quarter miles below the mouth of Cummins Creek and marked "E. McBean's north-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1906.

(n) Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of the Columbia river about one mile below the mouth of Yellow Creek and marked E. McBean's north-east corner," thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1906.

(o) Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of the Columbia river about two miles above the mouth of Canoe river and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1906.
sep 5 E. McBEAN.

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 West Kootenay district, B. C.:

1. Commencing at a post marked "A. McRae's south west corner post," planted about one mile east of Columbia river and about opposite Hoskins creek, thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "A. McRae's north west corner post," planted about one mile east of Columbia river and about opposite Hoskins creek, thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement,

Dated July 18th, 1906.
ALEX. McRAE.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted about two hundred yards south of Downie creek, about 6 miles above the north fork and marked "G. B. Nagle'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.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Downie Creek, about four and three-quarter miles above the north fork and marked "G. B. Nagle'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.

3. Commencing at a post planted about four hundred yards south of Downie Creek, about three and a half miles above the north fork, and marked "G. B. Nagle'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.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1906.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Downie Creek, about two miles up from the mouth of Long Creek and marked "G. B. Nagle'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.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1906.
sep 1 G. B. NAGLE.

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 East Kootenay District:

1. Commencing at a post marked "A. Kitson's south-west corner post" and planted on east bank of Columbia river and about 2½ miles above Cedar Creek, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "A. Kitson's north-west corner post" and planted at Cedar creek and about 2 chains below Canoe river trail, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "A. Kitson's south-west corner post" and planted at A. Kitson's north-west corner post, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1906.
aug 25 A. KITSON

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 in Big Bend district, North East Kootenay:

1 Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia River, 200 yards above Cedar Creek and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1906.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the north-east bank of the Columbia River about one mile below the mouth of Yellow Creek and marked "E. McBean'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.

Dated this 15th day of August, 1906.
aug 29 E. McBEAN.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Big Bend district of West Kootenay:

1. Commencing at a post marked "E A. Bradley's north east corner post," planted about 1 mile west of the mouth of Smith creek, on the west side of Columbia river, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "E. A. Bradley's south east corner post," planted about 1½ miles west of the mouth of Smith creek on west side of Columbia river, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "E. A. Bradley's south east corner post," planted about 1½ miles south of the mouth of Smith creek and 1 mile west of Columbia river, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 20th, 1906.
aug 20 E. A. BRADLEY.

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 District of West Kootenay, Revelstoke division.—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the Columbia River opposite 12-Mile Rapids and marked "G. S. McCarter's south-east corner post," thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to the west bank of the Columbia River, thence south following the west bank of the Columbia River 20 chains more or less to the point of commencement.

Dated August 15th, 1906.
oct 18 G. S. McCARTER.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Golden Eagle Mineral Claim, situate in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of Kootenay district.

Where located—Adjoining Mineral City Townsite.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for Mrs. Ellen McDougald, of Nakusp, Free Miner's Certificate No. B95239, 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 20th day of April, 1906.
aug 1 KENNETH L. BURNET.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

Adventuror, Iron Duke, Watchman, Outlook and Sunshine mineral claims, situate in the Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located:—On the north side of Pingston Creek, about 5 miles west of Arrow Lake.

Take notice that I, John Drummond Anderson, P.L.S., of Trail, B. C., agent for Thomas Alpiel, F.M.C. No. B95244; Richard Smith, F.M.C. No. B95245, and Elizabeth Scott, F.M.C. No. B95246, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 28th day of June, 1906.
sep 13 J. D. ANDERSON.

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.

Pleases every Smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

Warm Goods for the Cold Fall Nights

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS

BLANKETS

White Blankets, 6 to 10 lbs., from one of the best makers in the East. These are beautifnl goods, and we invite you to inspect them before buying.

Grey Blankets, made from fine wool, same as the white. This for a good useful Blanket has no equal.

Flannelette Sheets, Grey and White, all sizes.

NEW SKIRTS

Our delayed shipment of Skirts to hand. They are well worth waiting for, being of the latest cut in Tweeds, Panama, Alexandra and Broadcloth.

COMFORTERS

Good, heavy, large-sized Comforters, covered with Art Sateen, selling from $1.75 up.

Eiderdown Comforters—A Beautiful Extra Large Comforter at $10.

Mantles and Jackets

Another shipment of Coats in the Latest Greys and Broken Check Designs, added to our much admired Coat Department.

In this shipment we have just the Coat for you Ladies. It costs nothing to try them on. Just the right styles for Fall 1906.

The Store that never disappoints **REID & YOUNG** The Store that never disappoints

THE STORE OF GOOD GOODS AND GOOD VALUES.

TO CURE A COLD

Is not as easy as it is to prevent taking one. We have an unfailing prescription to prevent colds. Buy a couple of Suits of our

Unshrinkable Underwear for Men

We have both Stanfield's and Penman's, and there are no better goods made. We guarantee to replace any garment that shrinks, and the makers stand behind us. Made of the best grade of wool, re-inforced where the wear comes, and every garment full size. We have them at ***$2.50, $3, $4 and 4.50 Per Suit.***

If you want something cheaper we can give you the fleece lined and several qualities of wool at $1.50 and $2.00 and up. Good goods that will be warm and wear well, but not guaranteed unshrinkable.

Ladies' Warm Fall Underwear

We have in all qualities. We have Stanfield's Unshrinkable in two-piece Suits and combinations, natural wool, unshrinkable and Health Brand in the same styles, and Heavy Cotton and Cotton and Wool mixed at all prices.

Children's and Misses' Underwear

We carry in Health and Hygene Brands. They are both good. Health is pure wool, but Hygene has a little Cotton in it, preventing it from washing up, and having a soft finish on the inside that will not irritate the tenderest skin. We have all sizes from 1 year to 16 years. You will find our prices low, but the qualiry is high.

MCLENNAN'S MCLENNAN'S

A Tonic!

If you want an excellent Tonic and easy to take, get a $1.00 bottle of our Port Wine —bottled especially for ourselves.

Canada Drug & Book Company. Limited.

The Preserving Season

As the preserving season is now here we invite you to call and inspect our fruits, including Peaches, Pears, Plums, Crabs, always in stock.
Fruit Jars, all sizes.

HOBSON & BELL,
GROCERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

GO TO

KINCAID & ANDERSON

FOR YOUR

Insurance and Real Estate

Full Line Of The Best

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN

Kincaid & Anderson

Local and General.

Wanted—An experienced waitress, apply Hotel Revelstoke.

"Happy Hooligan" appears at the Opera House to-night.

Miss Cameron, of Detroit, will sing in Knox church tomorrow evening.

The diphtheria cases have all recovered, and the schools will open again on Monday, Sept. 17th.

The first release from quarantine has been allowed and we trust it will be soon followed by the others; thus are we driving out the insidious enemy by degrees.

Judge Sproat, of Victoria, is opening an office in the city at the corner of First St. and Boyle avenue. J. Henderson is in charge of the delivery and placing of the furniture.

Serious loss is reported from Vancouver, through the washing away of 6,000,000 salmon ova at the Bon Accord fish hatchery during tne recent heavy rains. Freshets washed away all the fish pans.

A gang of C. P. R. surveyors are encamped on the old play ground in a very pretty spot, for two weeks. They will be engaged in the survey of the C.P.R. lands. J. Henderson has the contract for draying.

The death occurred yesterday of J. R. Glover, the third victim of the recent C. P. R. wreck near Medicine Hat. His injuries were of too serious a nature to permit of the delicate operation on his spine.

A good example of what the soil in and near Revelstoke is capable of producing, may be seen in the shape of a gigantic pumpkin weighing over 58lbs., on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Hobson & Bell. This fine specimen was grown by J. Maley.

The young people of Knox church and all who are interested in the organization of a Young People's Society, are invited to meet in the church parlor on Tuesday night. The nominating committee appointed at the meeting last Monday night will report and officers will be elected. In addition to completing organization there will be a short program.

A penny postage has been introduced into the Australian Parliament by the Postmaster General. It is intended to apply to Australia and other portions of the Empire. Should it pass, the law will become operative on October 1st.

The Columbia river has once more fallen and the dredge is able to renew her work. Large masses of shingle, gravel and sand has been washed into the channel again during the late rise in the river, consequently the work will be considerably delayed.

The Revelstoke lacrosse team are hard at work practicing for the forthcoming match with Nelson. Although the Nelson team are, undoubtedly, strong, still our boys will show a pretty good front when the time comes, and have an excellent chance of returning victorious.

It is reported that the C.P.R. contemplate building a line into Seattle which will be ready in 18 months. There is at present a feeling among the road officials that an expansive policy is needed, and it appears to be their intention to fight J. J. Hill in his own territory.

Work on the P. Burns & Co.'s block at the corner of Mackenzie avenne and First street, is progressing very rapidly. Most of the cement and concrete work is completed and very shortly the walls will be commenced. When finished, the building will make a most imposing ornament on the corner.

The MAIL-HERALD editor had one of the leading men of the district come to him the other day and in a frank manner thanked him for an article that had appeared in the paper about his firm. This is unusual, but is appreciated nevertheless. A kind word now and then won't kill even an editor!

There are few Canadians who will admit in their inmost hearts that Canada should do something towards the support of the British navy. But the development of an immense territory is taxing all our resources and we need money for other things which are probably just as important to the Empire as the navy. Before Canadians can think imperially they must think nationally and Earl Grey is doing splendid work in convincing the British public of this fact.

The Golden Lawn Tennis Club visited Revelstoke officially the beginning of the week to play the return matches arranged for some time ago, and all returned home highly pleased with their trip, which they describe as one of pleasure from beginning to end. They speak in the highest terms of their treatment at the hands of the Revelstoke Tennis Club and only regret the fact that the tournament didn't last a week or more. Although unable to bring back the laurels of the champions, the local players are by no means discouraged and hope yet to be able to make things more lively. —Golden Star.

J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., chief whip of the Labor party in the British House of Commons is in Vancouver. He advocates a labor party in all legislatures. He said: "My message to our friiends of the Labor Party here in Canada is that they must organize and elect their own candidates if ever they hope to crown their present efforts with success. That is what we had to do in England, and what the friends of labor will have to do in every self-governing part of the Empire.

Slowly but surely are the relentless waters of the Columbia river eating their way into the vitals of the city. Many fine residences and other buildings are being threatened. Something must be done! Red tape will not avert the inevitable destruction of this valuable land. It is up to the Dominion government now to take more effective measures than they are doing at present and put into commission more powerful dredges and machinery which will be adequate to carry out the work. To get the necessary work done, we will have to get down to bedrock and worry round the heads of government, and not be put off with letters of excuse, but state exactly what we want and what must be done.

TO PROMOTE BRITISH TRADE.

A despatch from Lord Elgin, secretary of state for the Colonies, states that Richard Grigg, of the Middleborough Chamber of Commerce, is being sent to Canada by the Imperial Board of Trade on a special mission to promote the interests of British trade in this country. He will select suitable persons in the chief Canadian business centres to act as local correspondents of the British Board of Trade, and to report from time to time such opportunities for British trade as may occur. Mr. Grigg already has some acquaintance with Canadian affairs and it is hoped that the result of this new departure of the British authorities may be to considerably stimulate business relations between Canada and the Motherland.

WE DON'T FORGET THE BABY

Every baby need and comfort that has any excuse for being in a well regulated drug store—is here.

We look after the quality and purity of baby things as carefully as the most careful mother. Our baby trade grows and grows.

Infants' Foods of absolute freshness, Condensed Milk, Nursing Bottles and Nipples, Sterilizers, Infants' Rubber Goods, Infants' Powders and Toilet Goods, Baby Medicines, etc., etc.

WALTER BEWS, - Phm. B.

Druggist and Stationer,
next the Hume block.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

EVERYTHING A SMOKER WANTS

AT

F. G. BROWN'S Cigar Store

Social and Personal

We are glad to see that F. Lewis is about again.

Mrs. F. Lewis has returned from a lengthy visit to the coast.

A. Grant, of Vernon, spent a few days in the city this week.

W. J. Banting, of Arrowhead, has taken up his residence in Revelstoke.

Mrs. H. Cunningham Morris left on No. 97 last evening for Notch Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Kilpatrick and family left yesterday for a short visit to Glacier.

A Muchmore, of the Vancouver branch of the American Type Founders was in town this week.

Rev. Mr. Calder will be released from quarantine in time to take the regular Sunday services.

G. M. Sproat, of Victoria, spent a day or two in the city this week. Mr. Sproat is en route for Nelson.

Mayor McLeod and Mrs. McLeod are visiting Mrs. McLeod's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLean, in Kamloops.

The Rev. C. W. Whyte, of Peachland, Rev. Mr. Hood, of Summerland, and Rev. A. W. K. Herdman, who have been attending the Presbytery here, are much pleased with their visit and speak in the highest terms of Revelstoke.

KILLED HIS FIREMAN.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 13.—On Saturday evening a shocking accident occurred at Marlbank, a village northwest of this city and on the line of the Bay of Quinte Railway. A fireman named Corintia Henass was at work beneath his locomotive, when the engineer without knowing of his position pulled the throttle and as the engine began to move Henass attempted to get from under; in doing so, however, he had both legs cut off at the thigh, death ensuing on Sunday morning. The deceased was 25 years of age, and came from Montreal.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

These are the days when the test for nearly everything is the amount of time required to accomplish it, whether it is building a fortune or a skyscraper, a sonnet or a bonnet. Hence a recent trial made in Austria to decide in how short a time living trees can be converted into newspapers. Its result is truly the annihilation of time. At Eixental at 7.35 a.m., three trees were sawn down; at 9.34 the wood, having been stripped of bark, cut up, and converted into pulp, became paper and passed from the factory to the press, whence the first printed and folded copy was issued at 10 a.m. So that in one hour and forty-five minutes the trees had become newspapers. This record outdoes that left us by the ancient Egyptians and later the Romans, regarding the making of papyrus. In its manufacture a layer of thin longitudinal strips of the stem or pith of the papyrus plant was overlaid with a similar layer at right angles and then soaked in water, pressed and dried to form a sheet. Such sheets were pasted together to make a roll.

Business Locals.

A Piano at a bargain—Morris Anderson's sale, Tuesday next.

Just the thing for your children and a snap, come to the auction sale Tuesday and see for yourself. It is a grand piano.

Gymnasium jerseys and trousers—Y.M.C.A. colors—for boys and men at McLennan's.

For a perfect fit let us satisfy you we are sure you will be pleased when you try one of our suits.—Knight & Devine, Merchant Tailors.

Fall is here now, how about the new over-coat you promised yourself, when you discarded your last season's. We are now well stocked with the newest materials, and will be pleased to take your measurements—Knight & Devine.

Go to Howson's for wall paper.

All the newest materials for fall suits at Knight & Devine's, Merchant Tailors.

Mackintosh red apples and preserving pears, just arrived at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Carpet squares, linoleums and floor oil at Howson's.

A great bargain for today only in ripe Tomatoes, for 85c. per crate—C. B. Hume & Co.

We handle only the union made Stoves in town, backed up by the labor unions of Canada—Lawrence Hardware Co.

Guns, ammunition, traps, tents, park straps, etc., at Bourne's.

Lemons, Oranges, Peaches, Celery, Cabbage and Cucumbers, at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Bargains in Toys and Dolls.—We are clearing out at half price to make room for the new fall goods. A good chance to get toys cheap at the Canada Drug Store.

A large assortment of Fancy Jugs, different sizes, from 15c. to 30c., to choose from, at C. B. Hume & Co's.

For sore and chapped hands and face, you can't find anything better than Benzoin and Almond Cream, made and sold by the Canada Drug & Book Store.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, excellent for colds and hard coughs, $1 for a large bottle, at the Canada Drug Store.

We can sell you any kind of stove or kitchen range, airtight heaters for coal or wood. The heaviest and therefore the best on the market—Lawrence Hardware Co.

FIND CRUDE PETROLEUM.

REGINA, Sept. 15.—W. J. Todd has returned to this city from a cattle-buying trip through southern Alberta, and has brought with him samples of oil, which Dr. Charlton, provincial bacteriologist, states is crude petroleum.

Considerable secrecy is being exercised over the exact location, but it is said to be some fifty miles southwest of Dunmore, in the broken country. Local capitalists propose sending an expert to the spot.

We Will Make Good Every Word of Our Ad.

A quiet investigation into the extravagant statements and bubble advertisements that are thrown broadcast to the public, sooner or later, results in the finding out the difference between

FACT AND FICTION

The former we deal with—the latter we don't. Our Clothing, Our Prices and Our Statements always match our ads. Its a fact, when we say we have the Best Clothing in town for men and boys' wear. It's a fact, when we say we have the best Hats and all sorts of Toggery for men and boys. It's a fact when we say our Prices are the lowest that can be named on our qualities.

Come in and let us "make good" our statements.

J. G. Macdonald
Fit Reform Wardrobe.

THE MAIL-HERALD

SUPPLEMENT

SOME SEWING CONVENIENCES

A Sewing Screen

THE REALLY expert needlewoman sees to it that her implements are ever in readiness; no mad scramble for her to find the wherewithal to fasten on a loose button, or to mend a slight rip.

That old "stitch in time" shibboleth might be amplined to include needle, scissors and thread in place, when it comes to economy of moments.

Fortunately, so many conveniences are now provided for sewing, that hit-or-missness in regard to them is inexcusably careless. Sewing baskets or stands, fully equipped bags or boxes, and even little leather cases, where all the necessities for needlework are found in the most compact form, are now provided for the comfort of the woman who has learned the advantage of order in sewing appliances.

Probably the most artistic and useful of all is the mahogany sewing table, dear to our grandmothers, now enjoying such a marked revival of favor. Here everything pertaining to sewing can be kept, even in a library if necessary, while a room is improved by the handsome piece of furniture.

MADE OF A CHEESE BOX

As the cost of such a work table is prohibitive to many, some substitute must be provided. A very interesting and really artistic one is the workstand shown here. It is nothing more or less than a cheese box set on three legs, with the lid turned upside down for a tray. The box and rests are painted in dark green with enamel finish. Cretonne, in a gay, bright-colored pattern, is used for a lining, the under tray being fitted up with a series of pockets.

Such a stand is really very dainty and attractive in appearance, but naturally is more suitable for a bedroom or sitting-room than for a more formal apartment.

The sewing screen is another novelty that has many advantages, chief of which is that it can be securely hooked together and laid in the bottom of a trunk when starting on a summer vacation.

These screens are covered with burlap or denim in plain colors—dark green is the prettiest—fastened with brass nails. They are just the right height to be reached when a woman is sitting down.

About eight inches from the top, on both sides, is a cross bar studded with upright nails, on which spools may be slipped. Above it on the left are a pincushion and needle book covered with a flowered cretonne. A shelf is suspended by ribbons from the top. On the right is a cretonne pocket with a shirred frill. In the lower section of each side is a large pocket of cretonne, while on the right is suspended a small bag. Small hooks are inserted at intervals in the frame.

The screen closes with a hinge, and may be fastened securely with a hook. A brass handle on the top enables it to be easily carried.

Then there are pretty workbags of cretonne or silk, fully equipped with pockets, needle cases, pincushions, scissor shields and button bags. These are best when made on a round cardboard bottom.

A very charming little silk bag for traveling is made on similar lines. It is three inches across the bottom, with the silk five or six inches high. Inside it contains a pincushion, a tiny bag of hooks and eyes, another of buttons, bobbins of black and white thread, a tape measure, thimble and emery. The bottom, which opens with a loop and button, contains scissors, bodkins, darning needle and needle book, with large and small pins stuck in around the edge. Such a bag may easily be slipped in a hand satchel.

ENGLISH WICKER BASKETS

Equally complete and even more compact is a small linen roll just long enough to hold four spools of thread lengthwise. Inside are straps to hold buttons, darning cotton, needles, tapes, scissors and all the other necessary articles for a sewing emergency.

One style of workbox that has been in favor for years are the square boxes of bronze leather, lined with silk. Some of these have double flaps to hold various implements. Individual spool rolls, needle books and pintrays are made of the same leather.

Much handsomer baskets to stand on a table are the English ones of heavy wicker, with a red leather top. The tops inside are provided with straps to hold scissors, thimble, bodkins, knife, stiletto, emery, small crochet needle and mixed needle cases, with glass fronts to prevent dampness. A small shelf of wicker holds various sized spools, while ample space is left underneath and to the side for odds and ends.

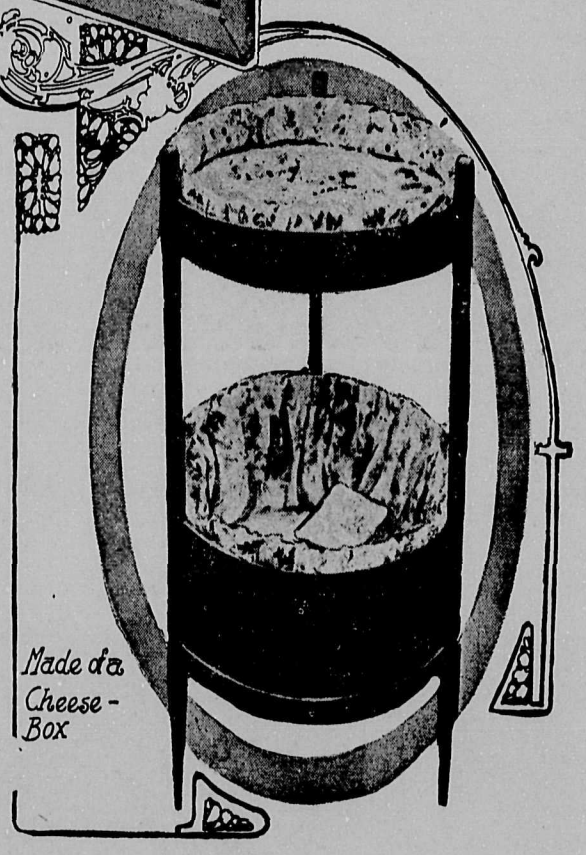
These baskets fasten with a lock and key, and are given an individual touch by having the owner's initials stamped in gilt letters on the lid. They make delightful gifts where one can afford to put the money into them, for they are very expensive.

Other little sewing conveniences are scissors attached to a pretty ribbon to fasten at the waist. A safety pin is usually concealed under a bow at the top, or sometimes a large hook is provided to slip into the belt. While one considers the absolute maliciousness with which scissors persist in losing themselves at critical moments, the usefulness of this simple arrangement is apparent.

Sometimes scissors, thimble case and needle book are fastened to a chain made of small curtain rings laced together with ribbons. This may be slipped around the neck.

Not new, but always useful and dainty, is the wooden ring with plaited glove cottons in various shades, tiny glove needles and a pair of scissors fastened to it.

One of the useful leather needle books with every size and variety of needles, short, betweens and ground-down, darning, embroidery and carpet, is an invaluable adjunct to every workbag or stand. Being under glass, there is no danger of the needles rusting, as sometimes happens, especially when carried on an ocean voyage.



Made of a Cheese-Box

A Porch Fireplace

IT IS probably the first of its kind, that great fireplace, built with a good wide hearth of its own, right out on the porch, which seems as big as all the rest of the house put together.

A woman invented the idea for a cottage she built in a little mountain place where she and a number of friends went every summer, and where every evening everybody encamped at one house or another, singing, telling stories, playing games and having impromptu feasts.

It was those feasts which set the mind of that woman busily working. Campfires were attractive things, yet as impracticable as bonfires in the midst of a little settlement; and although plenty of the cottages boasted great fireplaces, nobody wanted to sit indoors on the "heavenly nights."

So she evolved the idea of a porch fireplace, talked it over with the builders, who pooh-poohed the idea, but, when she insisted, built it in with many misgivings, with which, as events have proved, they needn't have troubled themselves.

The cottage was opened early in June, the porch fire started that very week at the house-warming, and everybody fell in love with it at first sight. Already all sorts of porch parties have been invented for the express purpose of using that fireplace, and the owners of other cottages laughingly declare that the only way to make their own homes popular again for the evening groups is by building fireplaces on their porches, too!

And when the nuts ripen that fireplace promises to be in even greater demand than it is now.

French Blind Work—Blouse, Concluded

ALMOST all the handsome blouses (among which the finest examples of blindwork are conspicuous by virtue of their beauty) have backs embroidered almost as elaborately as the fronts; the design, instead of being reduced to a motif for each side, reproduced, although in smaller dimensions.

The pattern for the front of the blouse was published last Sunday. Today's pattern shows half of back, cuff and collar. The back is as close a copy of the front as can be; even the parallel lines which confine the embroidery and outline a yoke are repeated, those at the top of the shoulder intended, in making up the blouse, to meet those of the front, forming apparently unbroken lines.

To apply the pattern, lay handkerchief linen or batiste (the French batiste is sheerest and prettiest for the purpose) over the design, pinning it flat to insure transferring the pattern evenly. Then trace off with a rather soft pencil—the kind that makes clear, black lines without necessarily "smudging" and soiling the linen. Reverse the pattern to stamp the other half of the back.

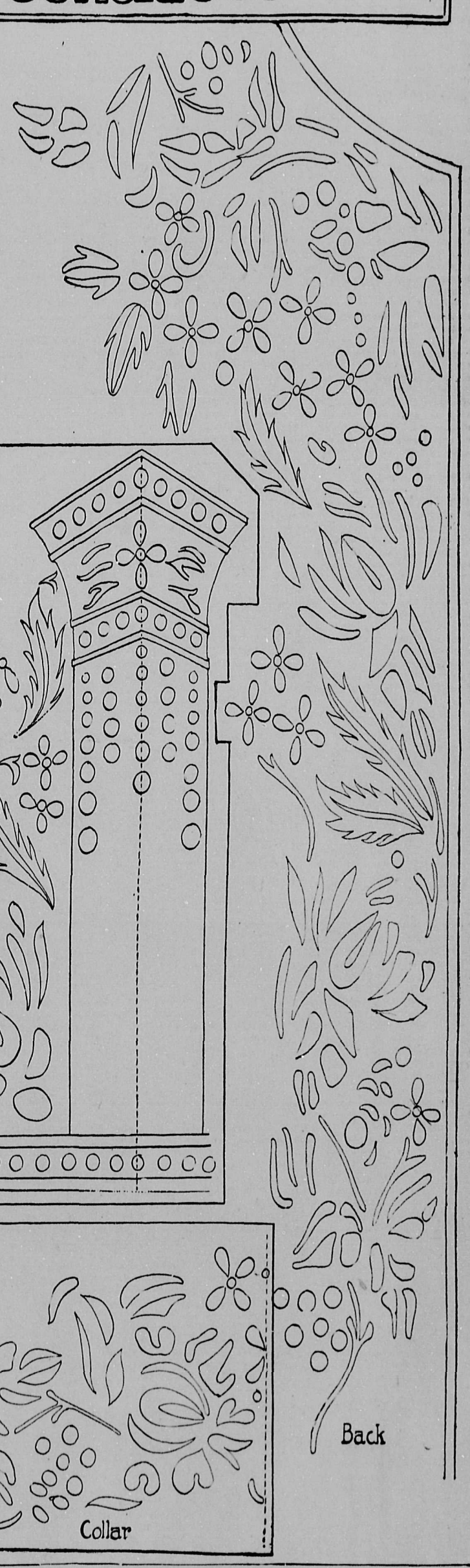
The cuff, which is deep enough to extend all the way to the elbow, allows for the insertion of a bit of exquisite lace—like the front. As with the front, the lace may be omitted, although the effect of introducing it is very good.

The dotted line, which marks the middle of the cuff (and of the collar, as well), should be laid by a thread to keep the design perfectly straight.

Almost all of the work is done solid, the exceptions being the centres of the conventionalized flowers, which take the form of tiny eyelets, and an occasional bit, which, apparently to bring the heavily padded solid work into more marked relief, is seeded so thickly that scarcely a thread of the material is visible between the dots of stitches.

In making the blouse up, the parallel lines of the cuff should be placed at the hand, the panel set well at the outside, to display the long column-like motif at its prettiest.

The collar shapes up a little toward the back, and is high enough to allow for the crushing a single wearing makes manifest without resolving it into a shapeless stringy affair.



Speak Distinctly

WHY in the world more women don't study the art of articulation and learn to speak so that the average mortal can hear without being screamed at is a question which is agitating one women's club just now to a great extent.

It is a subject which most women would do well to consider, both as applied to their own tricks of speech and to the training of children.

As frequent a fault as a shrill voice, or one that lacks the soft modulations which, like the "low voice," are "excellent things in women," is the habit of saying all your words apparently in your throat; of mumbling, or of talking so rapidly—a sign of "nerves"—that it is difficult for any one to understand without asking for a repetition—a thing every one dislikes to do.

If mothers and teachers alike insisted upon careful enunciation of words and sentences by children, the habit of speaking distinctly would be as easily established as its reverse is hard to break.

CHURCH NOVELTY PARTIES

SINCE church needs are forever pressing, except in the rarest of cases, new ideas for making money are at a premium all the while; and the novelty party one church gave may furnish inspiration—and the eagerly desired money—for others.

Five members living within a few short blocks of each other had all offered their houses for a proposed fair, and as two of them were morbidly sensitive to slights (usually imagined) the committee in charge were in a quandary until one clever individual had an inspiration, as it afterward proved.

"Let's accept them all," he said, "have the booths at the different houses, name each house a country or a city, decorate the houses, dress the receiving parties in the costumes of the countries they represent, and have 'personally conducted tours,' so that everybody will go to every house."

The idea was different and it took. Before they knew it, everybody was working away with a will, the aids for the different tables were deep in plans and costumes and an air of mystery—for no group would tell its plans—added to the interest. Those sensitive people got filled with the spirit of rivalry, which is about the best stimulus for making a thing "go" that can be imagined.

Everybody hoped for clear nights (the fair was to be held for three successive evenings), and clear, beautiful nights they had, the kind with the little tang in the air which chirks people up to saying bright things and tempts them to all sorts of pocketbook excesses.

All the men who would take part were pressed into service as personal conductors, each trying to outdo the rest in his nonsense descriptions of the lands through which they were supposed to be traveling.

No attempt was made to make the things sold at the various booths representative of the country they were in. But every booth was gaily decorated in the colors of its respective country, while the costumes were the most fascinating things imaginable—one girl in "France" dressing like a Breton peasant, another in true Paris finery, the contrast setting both off.

"Switzerland" was punned upon to an alarming extent, but one which proved to have an advertising value, for things made of swiss, from blouses and aprons and workbags to curtains and bureau covers and sofa pillows, loomed up on every side; and girls in costume, swiss dresses alternating with the Swiss national costume, served ices in a room trimmed to look like a Swiss chalet, with cuckoo clocks prominently displayed.

In "Spain" were gypsies who told fortunes with peculiar adaptability, promising husbands and lovers a-plenty, and showering good fortune, while singing and playing and the rest of an apparently impromptu entertainment went on irregularly.

"Ireland" was gay with green flags and streamers, and the prettiest little colleens, half of them dressed in green, the other half in orange, tiny aprons, in shape like a great conventionalized shamrock, completing the costumes. The candy and cake booth was here, and was patronized enthusiastically.

And "Scotland" was as gay with its plaids, although the things for sale were the more staple, useful things, out of tribute to Scotch thrift.

The booths and attractions were so carefully divided, and touring parties arranged to start from the different houses, instead of from only one, with the result that there were none of the distressing lulls which might have made the whole thing seem flat and uninteresting.

That affair proved so great a success, financially, that another church has planned to take it up early in September, when the moon is at its best. This second church is in the suburbs, and the distances between the houses are, in consequence, greater. But all this will be got around by great wagons, filled with hay, in which the tours will be made, an automobile or two adding its services, too.

Hot Water for Sunburn

THE WOMAN who sunburns, not in the pretty tan way which is invariably becoming and makes you look fresh and young and full of life, but in the scarlet way irresistibly suggestive of the most brilliantly hued lobster, is the one who suffers most from the burn. Frequently her skin even blisters, so sensitive is the skin that burns red.

When you burn that way, wring cloths out of water as hot as you can bear your hand in, and hold them to your face, keeping up the applications—and keeping the water hot—until the fire seems drawn out of your face. Do the same to your arms and hands.

And, by the way, an ounce of prevention of even more ills lies in not wearing sheer blouses when you are to be in the sun for any length of time, unprotected by a parasol. A sheer blouse ought never to be donned for a sail, for instance—the wonder is that they so often are!

For the Kitchen

THAT woman who improvised a grater by punching nail holes in a tin box lid proved herself mistress of a thousand petty emergencies which too often arise and overwhelm less resourceful mortals.

The talent of adapting the means at hand to other uses, upon need, is one that lies latent in every woman who "takes naturally" to household affairs; it is the same quality of mind which invents new dishes, and changes even the appearance of things as often as practicable.

The lids which come upon tin boxes of baking powder are often pressed into service as biscuit and cookie cutters, when an accident has removed one or the other of them. Nail holes through another lid have furnished a primitive flour or spice shaker when either of those necessary things happened to be absent.

Even flour barrel heads have been pressed into service — made to cover the broken cane seat of a chair.

Perhaps the most ingenious adaptation of all, though, was the use of one of those spidery inkstands, of which the glass well was broken. The housemother saw it, and straightway annexed it for her ironing table, making it do duty as an ironstand.

Clocks That Furnish

WHEN you've a clock to buy, choose it with an eye to its playing a part, no matter how small that part may be, in the furnishing of the particular room it is for.

Crystal clocks in one form or another come to suit almost every sort of room—stunning circular ones, with their tiny floors paved with colored enamels in mosaic patterns, for parlor or drawing room; plain as a pipestem kinds, with a world of dignity in their very plainness, for library or music room, and dainty little forms for bedroom or boudoir.

For sitting rooms, the Colonial clocks—mahogany cases, left almost plain to show off the beauty of the wood—are particularly good.

Attractive bronze clocks, and pretty ones of china—usually Dresden—and a thousand and one others more elaborate in style, indulging profusely, some of them, even in ornament, may seem to suit the particular corner. Only be sure that the one you pick does suit it so well that it is hard to imagine any other clock in its place.

A well chosen clock is as great a relief and pleasure to the eye as a vase or bit of bric-a-brac.

Arranging Curios

THE proper arrangement really harks back to the time of purchasing, for the cabinet itself is a thing to be considered deeply. No cabinet at all, your curios tucked into uninteresting boxes and hidden away in closet or bureaus, is better than having to display, in an impossible gilt cabinet with plush furnishings, bits which are eloquent of the East, or which are stories of this tribe or that in its days of primitive splendor, or which tell tales of deep-sea caves and of daring divers.

A plain little cabinet—richly plain, if you can have it so, of plate-glass, shelves and all, perhaps—or a cabinet built like a tiny closet, perhaps actually built into the wall, of mahogany or oak in one of its dark finishes, is the best sort to have. In such a cabinet the curios are set off, instead of being overshadowed by the magnificence of the case which contains them.

In arranging your curios, the main point to remember is that the cabinet must not be crowded. Put away the extra bits, substituting them a little later for some which hold honored places at present.

Studied carelessness, with plenty of room for each thing to show itself off, is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Cultivating Optimism

PROBABLY there's no one quality which ought so to be cultivated to its highest point, yet which is made so little of, as is optimism.

"My children are so unlike," sighs one mother. "Eleanor is happy all the time, no matter what happens, and Edith is as sure to be depressed by trifles!" That other mother came more nearly to the heart of things when she replied:

"I believe that children are nothing but little reflectors when they are wee, and that if you yourself are deliberately cheery they will give it back to you unconsciously. I believe, too, that if you keep it up long enough they will, as unconsciously, form the habit of being optimistic."

The second woman's children are the sunniest little mortals in the world—they're forming the habit of optimism, and they'll find it a mighty valuable asset later on in life.

After all, although disposition counts for a great deal, persistently forcing yourself to look upon the bright side of things is laying the foundations for character building on a very fine plane, and the man or woman who overcomes a naturally worrying disposition adds strength as well to the sweetness of character he gains.

(Continued)

Injin Charley continued to hunt and trap in the country round about. Between him and Thorpe had grown a friendship the more solid in that its increase had been mysteriously without outward cause. Once or twice a month the lumberman would snowshoe down to the little cabin at the forks. Entering, he would nod briefly and seat himself on a cracker-box.

"How do, Charley," said he.

"How do," replied Cnarley.

They filled pipes and smoked. At rare intervals one of them made a remark, tersely.

"Catch um three beaver las' week," remarked Charley.

"Good haul," commented Thorpe. Or:

"I saw a mink track by the big boulder," offered Thorpe.

"H'm!" responded Charley in a long-drawn falsetto whine.

And somehow the men came to know each other better and better; and each felt that in an emergency he could depend on the other to the uttermost in spite of the difference in race.

As for Phil, he was like some strange, shy animal, retaining all its wild instincts, but led by affection to become domestic. He drew the water, cut the wood,—none better. In the evening he played atrociously his violin,—none worse, — bending his great white brow forward with the wolf-glare in his eyes, swaying his shoulders with a fierce delight in the subtle dissonances, the swaggering exactitude of time, the vulgar rendition of the horrible tunes he played. And often he went into the forest and gazed wonderingly through his liquid poet's eyes at occult things. Above all, he worshipped Thorpe. And in turn the lumberman accorded him a good-natured affection. He was as indespensable to Camp One as the beagles.

And the beagles were most indispensable. No one could have got along without them. In the course of events and natural selection they had increased to eleven. At night they slept in the men's camp underneath or very near the stove. By daylight in the morning they were clamoring at the door. Never had they caught a hare. Never for a moment did their hopes sink. The men used sometimes to amuse themselves by refusing the requested exit. The little dogs agonized. They leaped and yelped, falling over each other like a tangle of angleworms. Th?n finally, when the door at last flung wide, they precipitated themselves eagerly and silently through the opening. A few moments later a single yelp rose in the direction of the swamp; the band took up the cry. From then until dark the glade was musical with baying. At supper time they returned straggling, their expression pleased, six inches of red tongue hanging from the corners of their mouths, ravenously ready for supper.

Strangely enough the big white hares never left the swamp. Perhaps the same one was never chased two days in succession. Or it is possible that the quarry enjoyed the harmless game as much as did the little dogs.

Once only while the snow lasted was the hunt abandoned for a few days. Wallace Carpenter announced his intention of joining forces with the diminutive hounds.

"It's a shame, so it is, doggies!" he laughed at the tired pack. "We'll get one tomorrow."

So he took his shotgun to the swamp, and after a half hour's wait, succeeded in killing the hare. From that moment he was the hero of those ecstacized canines. They tangled about him everywhere. He hardly dared take a step for fear of crushing one of the open faces and expectant, pleading eyes looking up at him. It grew to be a nuisance. Wallace always claimed his trip was considerably shortened because he could not get away from his admirers.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Financially the company was rated high, and yet was heavily in debt. This condition of affairs by no means constitutes an anomaly in the lumbering business.

The profits of the first five years had been immediately reinvested in the business. Thorpe, with the foresight that had originally led him into this new country, saw farther than the instant's gain. He intended to establish in a few years more a big plant which would be returning benefices in proportion not only to the capital originally invested, but also in ratio to the energy, time, and genius he had himself expended. It was not the affair of a moment. It was not the affair of half measures, of timidity.

Thorpe knew that he could play safely, cutting a few millions a year, expanding cautiously. By this method he would arrive, but only after a long period.

In the latter case he had only one thing to fear, aod that was fire. Every cent, and many times over, of his obligations would be represented in the state of raw material. All he had to do was to cut it out by the very means which the yearly profits of his business would enable him to purchase. For the moment, he owed a great deal; without the shadow of a doubt mere industry would clear his debt, and leave him with substantial acquisitions created, practically, from nothing but his own abilities. The money obtained from his mortgages was a tool which he picked up an instant, used to fashion one of his own, and laid aside.

Every autumn the Company found itself suddenly in easy circumstances. At any moment that Thorpe had chosen to be content with the progress made, he could have, so to speak, declared dividends with his partner. Instead of undertaking more improvements, for part of which he borrowed some money, he could have divided the profits of the season's cut. But this he was not yet ready to do.

He had established five more camps, he had acquired over a hundred-efficiency mill, he had constructed a harbor break-water and the necessary booms, he had bought a tug, built a boarding-house. All this costs money. He wished now to construct a logging railroad. Then he promised himself and Wallace that they would be ready to commence paying operations.

The logging railroad was just then beginning to gain recognition. A few miles of track, a locomotive, and a number of cars consisting uniquely of wheels and "bunks," or cross beams on which to chain the logs, and a fairly well-graded right-of-way comprised the outfit. Its use obviated the necessity of driving the river—always an expensive operation. Often, too, the decking at the skidways could be dispensed with; and the sleigh hauls, if not entirely superseded for the remote districts, were entirely so in the country for a half mile on either side of the track, and in many cases were greatly shortened. There obtained, too, the additional advantage of being able to cut summer and winter alike. Thus, the plant once established, logging by railroad was not only easier but cheaper. Of late years it had come into almost universal use in big jobs and wherever the nature of the country will permit. The old-fashioned, picturesque ice-road sleigh-haul will last as long as northwoods lumbering,—even in the railroad districts,—but the locomotive now does the heavy work.

With the capital to be obtained from the following winter's product, Thorpe hoped to be able to establish a branch which would run from a point some two miles behind Camp One, to a "dump" a short distance above the mill. For this he had made all the estimates, and even the preliminary survey. He was therefore the more grievously disappointed, when Wallace Carpenter made it impossible for him to do so.

He was sitting in the mill-office one day about the middle of July. Herrick, the engineer, had just been in. He could not keep the engine in order, although Thorpe knew that it could be done.

"I've sot up nights with her," said Herrick, "and she's no go. I think I can fix her when my head gets all right. I got headachy of babbit metal didn't seem to act lately. And somehow that last lot just right."

Thorpe looked out of the window, tapping his desk slowly with the end of a lead pencil.

"Collins," said he to the bookkeeper, without raising his voice or altering his position, "make out Herrick's time."

The man stood there astonished.

"But I had hard luck, sir," he expostulated. "She'll go all right now, I think."

Thorpe turned and looked at him.

"Herrick," he said, not unkindly, "this is the second time this summer the mill has had to close early on account of that engine. We have supplied you with everything you asked for. If you can't do it, we shall have to get a man who can."

"But I had——" began the man once more.

"I ask every man to succeed in what I give him to do," interrupted Thorpe. "If he has a headache, he must brace up or quit. If his babbit doesn't act just right he must doctor it up; or get some more, even if he has to steal it. If he has hard luck, he must sit up nights to better it. It's none of my concern how hard or how easy a time a man has in doing what I tell him to. I expect him to do it. If I have to do all a man's thinking for him, I may as well hire Swedes and be done with it. I have too many details to attend to already without bothering about excuses."

The man stood puzzling over this logic.

"I ain't got any other job," he ventured.

"You can go to piling on the docks," replied Thorpe, "if you want to."

Thorpe was thus explicit because he rather liked Herrick. It was hard for him to discharge the man peremptorily, and he proved the need of justifying himself in his own eyes.

Now he sat back idly in the clean painted little room with the big square desk and the three chairs. Through the door he could see Collins, perched on a high stool before the shelf-like desk. From the open window came the clear, musical note of the circular saw, the fresh aromatic smell of new lumber, the bracing air from Superior sparkling in the offing. He felt tired. In rare moments such as these, when the muscles of his striving relaxed, his mind turned to the past. Old sorrows rose before him and looked at him with their sad eyes; the sorrows that had helped to make him what he was. He wondered where his sister was. She would be twenty-two years old now. A tenderness, haunting, tearful, invaded his heart. He suffered. At such moments the hard shell of his rough woods life seemed to rend apart. He longed with a great longing for sympathy, for love, for the softer influences that crahle even warriors between the clangors of the battles.

The outer door, beyond the cage behind which Collins and his shelf desk were placed flew open. Thorpe heard a brief greeting, and Wallace Carpenter stood before him.

"Why, Wallace, I didn't know you were coming!" began Thorpe, and stopped. The boy, usually so fresh and happily buoyant, looked en years older. Wrinkles had gathered between his eyes. "Why, what's the matter?" cried Thorpe.

He rose swiftly and shut the door into the outer office. Wallace seated himself mechanically.

"Everything! everything!" he said in despair. "I've been a fool! I've been blind!"

So bitter was his tone that Thorpe was startled. The lumberman sat down on the other side of the desk.

"That'll do, Wallace," he said sharply. "Tell me briefly what is the matter."

"I've been speculating!" burst out the boy.

"Ah!" said his partner.

"At first I bought only dividend-claimed to know all about it. I bought on a margin. There came a slump. I met the margins because I am sure there will be a rally, but now all my fortune is in the thing. I'm going to be penniless. I'll lose it all."

"Ah!" said Thorpe.

"And the name of Carpenter is so old-established, so honorable!" cried the unhappy boy, "and my sister!"

"Easy!" warned Thorpe. "Being penniless isn't the worst thing that can happen to a man."

"No; but I am in debt," went on the boy more calmly. "I have given notes. When they come due, I'm a goner."

"How much?" asked Thorpe laconically.

"Thirty thousand dollars."

"Well, you have that amount in this firm."

"What do you mean?"

"If you want it, you can have it."

Wallace considered a moment.

"That would leave me without a cent," he replied.

"But it would save your commercial honor."

"Harry," cried Wallace suddenly, "couldn't this firm go on my note for thirty thousand more? Its credit is good, and that amount would save my margins."

"You are partner," replied Thorpe, "your signature is as good as mine in this firm."

"But you know I wouldn't do it without your consent," replied Wallace reproachfully. "Oh, Harry!" cried the boy, "when you needed the amount, I let you have it!"

Thorpe smiled.

"You know you can have it, if it's to be had, Wallace. I wasn't hesitating on that account. I was merely trying to figure out where we can raise such a sum as sixty thousand dollars. We haven't got it."

"But you'll never have to pay it," assued Wallace eagerly. "If I can save my margins, I'll be all right

"A man has to figure on paying whatever he puts his signature to," asserted Thorpe. "I can give you our note payable at the end of the year. Then I'll hustle in enough timber to make up the amount. It means we don't get our railroad, that's all.

"I knew you'd help me out. Now it's all right," said Wallace, with a relieved air.

Thorpe shook his head. He was already trying to figure how to increase his cut to thirty million feet.

"I'll do it," he muttered to himself, after Wallace had gone out to visit the mill. "I've been demanding success of others for a good many years; now I'll demand it of myself."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The moment had struck for the woman. Thorpe did not know it, but it was true. A solitary, brooding life in the midst of grand surroundings, an active, strenuous life among great respansibilities, a starved, hungry life of the affections whence even the sister had withdrawn her love, —all these had worked unobtrusively toward the formation of a single psychological condition. Such a moment comes to every man. In it he realizes the beauties, the powers, the vastnesses which unconsciously his being has absorbed. They rise to the surface as a need, which, being satisfied, is projected into the visible world as an ideal to be worshipped. Then is happiness and misery beside which the mere struggle to dominate men becomes trivial, the petty thing with the forces of nature seems a little thing. And the woman he had at that time met, takes on the qualities of the dream; she is more than woman, less than goddess; she is the best of that man made visible.

Thorpe found himself for the first time filled with the spirit of restlessness. His customary iron eveness of temper was gone, so that he wandered quickly from one detail of his work to another, without seeming to penetrate below the surface-need of any one task. Out of the present his mind was always escaping to a mystic fourth dimension which he did not understand. But a week before, he had felt himself absorbed in the component parts of his enterprise, the totality of which arched over his head, shutting out the sky. Now he was outside of it. He had, without his violation, abondoned the creator's standpoint of the god at the heart of his work. It seemed as important, as great to him, but somehow it had taken on a strange solidarity, as though he had left it a plastic beginning and returned to find it hardened into shapes of finality. He acknowledged it admirable,—and wondered how he had ever accomplished it! He confessed it should be finished as it had been begun—and could not discover in himself the Titan who had watched over its inception.

Thorpe took this state of mind much to heart, and in combating it expended more energy than would have sufficed to accomplish the work. Inexorably he held himself to the task. He filled his mind full of lumbering. The millions along the bank on section nine must be cut and travoyed directly to the rollways. It was a shame that the necessity should arise. From section nine Thorpe had hoped to lighten the expenses when finally he should begin operations on the distant an inaccessible headwaters of French Creek. Now there was no help for it. The instant necessity was to get thirty millions of pine logs down the river before Wallace Carpenter's notes came due. Every other consideration had to yield before that. Fifteen millions could be cut on seventeen, nineteen, and eleven,—regions hitherto practically untouched,—by the men in the four camps inland. Camp One and Camp Three could attend to section nine.

These were the details to which Thorpe applied his mind. As he pushed through the sun-flecked forest laying out his roads, placing his travoy trails, spying the difficulties that might supervene to mar the fair face of honest labor, he had always this thought before him,—that he must ing gently, his eyes staring sightless, his mind cradled on vague misty clouds of absolute inaction, his will chained so softly and yet so firmly that he felt no strength and hardly the desire to break from the dream that lulled him. Then he was conscious of the physical warmth of the sun, the faint sweet woods smells, the soothing caress of the breeze, the sleepy cicada-like note of pine-creeper. Through his half-closed lashes the tangled sunbeams made soft-tinted rainbows. He wanted nothing so much as to sit on the pine needles there in the golden flood of radiance and dream,—dream on — vaguely, comfortably, sweetly—dream of summer—

Thorpe, with a mighty and impatient effort, snapped the silken cords asunder.

Lord, Lord! he cried impatiently. "What's coming to me? I must be a little off my feed!"

And he hurried rapidly to his duties. After an hour of the hardest concentration he had ever been required to bestow on a trivial subject, he again unconsciously sank by degrees into the old apathy.

"Glad it isn't the busy season!" he commented to himself. "Here, I must quit this! Guess its the warm weather. I'll get down to the mill for a day or two."

There he found himself incapable of even the most petty routine work. He sat to his desk at eight o'clock and began the perusal of a sheet of letters, comprising a certain correspondence, which Collins brought him. The first three he read carefully; the following two rather hurriedly; of the next one he seized only the salient and essential points; the seventh and eighth he skimmed; the remainder of the bundle he thrust aside in uncontollable impatience. Next day he returned to the woods.

The incident of the letters had aroused to the full his old fighting spirit, before which no mere instincts could stand. He clamped the iron to his actions and forced them to the way appointed. Once more his mental processes became clear and incisive, his commands direct and to the point. To all outward appearances Thorpe was as before.

He opened Camp One, and the fighting forty came back from distant drinking points. This was in early September, when the raspberries were entirely done and the blackberries fairly in the way of vanishing. That able-bodied and devoted band of men was on hand when needed. Shearer, in some subtle manner of his own, had let them feel that this year meant thirty millions or 'bust.' They tightened their leather belts and stood ready for commands. Thorpe set them to work near the river, cutting roads along the lines he had blazed to the inland timber on seventeen and nineteen. After much discussion with Shearer the young man decided to take out the logs from eleven by drifting them down French creek.

To this end a gang was put clearing the creek bed. It was a tremendous job. Centuries of forest life had choked the little stream nearly to the level of its banks. Old snags and stumps lay imbedded in the ooze; decayed trunks, moss-grown, blocked the current; leaning tamaracks, fallen timber, tangled vines, dense thickets gave to its rourse more the appearance of a tropical jungle than of a north country brook bed. All these things had to be removed, one by one, and either piled to one side or burnt. In the end, however, it would pay. French creek was not a large stream, but it could be driven during the time of spring freshets.

Each night the men returned in the beautiful dream-like twilight to the camp. There they sat, after eating, smoking their pipes in the open air. Much of the time they sang, while Phil, crouching Wolf-like over his violin, rasped out an accompaniment of dissonances. From a distance it softened and fitted pleasantly into the framework of the wilderness. The men's voices lent themselves well to the weird minor strains of the chanteys. These times—when the men sang, and the night wind rose and died in the hemlock tops—were Thorpe's worst moments. His soul, tired with the day's iron struggle, fell to brooding. Strange thoughts came to him, strange visions. He wanted something—he knew not what; he longed and thrilled, and aspired to a greater glory than that of brave deeds, a softer comfort than his old foster mother, the wilderness, could bestow.

The men were singing in a mighty chorus, swaying their heads in unison, and bringing out with a roar the emphatic words of the crude ditties written by some genius from their own ranks.

Come all ye sons of freedom, throughout old Michigan,
Come all ye gallant lumbermen, list to a shanty man.
On the banks of the Muskegon, where the rapid waters flow,
OH!—we'll range the wild woods o'er while a lumbering we go."

Here was the bold unabashed front of the pioneer, here was absolute certainty in the superiority of his calling,—absolute scorn of all others. Thorpe passed his hand across his brow. The same spirit was once fully and freely his.

"The music of our burnished ax shall make the woods resound,
And many a lofty ancient pine will tumble to the ground.
At night around our shanty fire we'll sing while rude winds blow,
OH,—we'll range the wild woods while a-lumbering we go!"

That was what he was here for. Things were going right. It would be pitiful to fail merely on account of this idiotic lassitude, this unmanly weakness, this boyish impatience and desire for play. He a woodsman! He a fellow with these big strong men!

A single voice, clear and high, struck into a quick measure:

"I am a jolly shanty boy,
As you will soon discover;
To all the dodges I am fly,
Get rattling Danny Randall."

And then with a rattle and crash the whole Fighting Forty shrieked out the chorus:

"Bung yer eye! bung yer eye!"

Active, alert, prepared for any emergency that might arise; hearty, ready for anything, from punching bulls to felling trees—that was something like. Thorpe despised himself. The song went on.

"I love a girl in Saginaw,
She lives with her mother.
I defy all Michigan
To find such another.
She's tall and slim, her hair is red,
Her face is plump and pretty.
She's my daisy Sunday best-day girl,
And her front name stands for Kitty."

And again as before the Fighting Forty howled truculently:

"Bung yer eye! bung yer eye!"

The words were vulgar, the air a mere minor chant. Yet Thorpe's mind was stilled. His aroused subconsciousness had been engaged in reconstructing these men entire as their songs voiced rudely the inner characteristics of their beings. Now his spirit halted, finger on lip. Their bravery, pride of caste, resource, bravado, boastfulness,—all these he had checked off approvingly. Here now was the idea of the Mate. Somewhere for each of them was a "Kitty," a "daisy Sunday best-day girl"; the eternal feminine; the softer side; the tenderness, beauty, glory of even so harsh a world as they were compelled to inhabit. At the present or in the past these woods rioters, this Fighting Forty, had known love. Thorpe arose abruptly and turned at random into the forest. The song pursued him as he went, but he heard only the clear sweet tones, not the words. And yet even the words would have spelled to his awakened sensibilities another idea, — would have symbolized, however rudely, companionship and the human delight of acting a part before a woman.

"I took her to a dance one night,
A mossback gave the bidding—
Silver Jack bossed the shebang,
And big Dan played the fiddle.
We danced and drank the livelong night
With fights between the dancing,
Till Silver Jack cleaned out the ranch
And seat the mossbacks prancing."

And with the increasing war and turmoil of the fresh water the last shout of the Fighting Forty mingled faintly and was lost.

"Bung yer eye! bung yer eye!"

Thorpe found himself at the edge of the woods facing a little glade into which streamed the radiance of a full moon.

CHAPTER XXXVII

There he stood and looked silently, The girl stood listening.

Her small fair head was inclined ever so little sideways and her finger was on her lips as though she wished to still the very hush of night, to which impression the inclination of her supple body lent its grace. The moonlight shone full upon her countenance. A little white face it was, with wide clear eyes, and a sensitive, proud mouth that half parted like a child's. Her eyebrows arched from her straight nose in the peculiarly graceful curve that falls just short of pride on the one side and of power on the other, to fill the eyes with a pathos of trust and innocence. The man watching could catch the poise of her long white neck and the moulten moon-fire from her tumbled hair,—the color of corn-silk, but finer.

And yet these words mean nothing. A painter might have caught her charm, but he must needs be a poet as well,—and a great poet, one capable of grandeurs and subtleties.

To the young man standing there wrapped in the spell of vague desire, of awakened vision, she seemed most like a flower of the mist. He tried to find words to formulate her to himself, but did not succeed. Always it came back to the same idea —the flower and the mist. Like the petals of a flower most delicate was her questioning, upturned face; like the bend of a flower most rare the stalk of her graceful throat; like the poise of a flower most dainty the attitudeof her beautiful, perfect body sheathed in a garment that out-lined each movement, for the instant in suspense. Like a mist the glimmering of her skin, the shining of her hair, the elusive moon-like quality of her whole personality as she stood there in the ghost-like clearing listening, her fingers on her lips.

Behind her lurked the low, even shadow of the forest where the moon was not, a band of velvet against which the girl and the light-touched twigs and branches and grass blades were etched like frost against a black window pane. There was something too, of the frost-work's evanescent spiritual quality in the scene, —as though at any moment, with a puff of the balmy summer wind, the radiant glade, the hovering figure, the filagreed silver of the entire setting would melt into the accustomed stern and menacing forest of the north-land, with its wolves, and its wild deer, and the voices of its sterner calling

Thorpe held his breath and waited. Again the white-throat lifted his clear, spiritual note across the brightness, slow, trembling with ecstacy. The girl never moved. She stood in the moonlight like a beautiful emblem of silence, half real, half fan- with a soft sob, dropped his face in his hands and looked no more.

He did not feel the earth beneath his knees, nor th? whip of the summach across his face; he did not see the moon shadows creep slowly along the fallen birch; nor did he notice that the white throat had hushed its song. His inmost spirit was shaken. Something had entered his soul and filled it to the brim, so that he dared no longer stand in the face of radiance until he had accounted with himself. Another drop would overflow the cup.

(To be continued.)

Concrete Blocks and Machinery

THE MILES Concrete Building Block Machine is the most economical and satisfactory concrete machine in the world. Faced blocks for all building purposes made on one machine. Send for catalogue to Vining Bros. Mfg. Co., Niagara Falls, Ontario. 29

Ants' Care of the Babies.

A great number of ants live in one nest, and some of them spend their time collecting food, while others look after the babies.

The babies are shut up in little white silk bags called cocoons, and on hot days their nurses bring them out into the sun. If you frighten them they will very quickly pick up the babies and carry them back to their nursery, under the heap of leaves.

A Horse's Toes.

How many toes has a horse on each foot? You don't know. I thought you wouldn't! He has only one, and that is the big, round hoof, on to which his shoe is nailed. The donkey is another animal that has only one toe on each foot; and horses and donkeys are called odd-toed animals. Cows and sheep have four toes on each foot, while pussy has five on each fore foot and four on each hind one; and if you have a dog you will find he has the same number.

But his feet are quite different from pussy's in one way, for pussy can draw her claws right back into her foot when she doesn't want to use them, but doggie can't.

A Robin That Reasoned.

A robin's nest was filled with young ones in sight of a friend's window. The mother bird was away, when a violent thunderstorm came up. As the heavy drops began to pour down, she returned, and the little ones greeted her with open mouths, expecting the usual food. She pressed them down with her foot and sat on them with extended wings to shield them from the hard rain, and remained there till the storm was over.

Was there not a process of reason here? She saw the heavy downpour of rain, and, thinking of her exposed children, believed they would be hurt or drowned without her care, so she hurried back. This is called instinct, but instinct is concentrated wisdom without the process being made known.

How Sweet-Peas Climb.

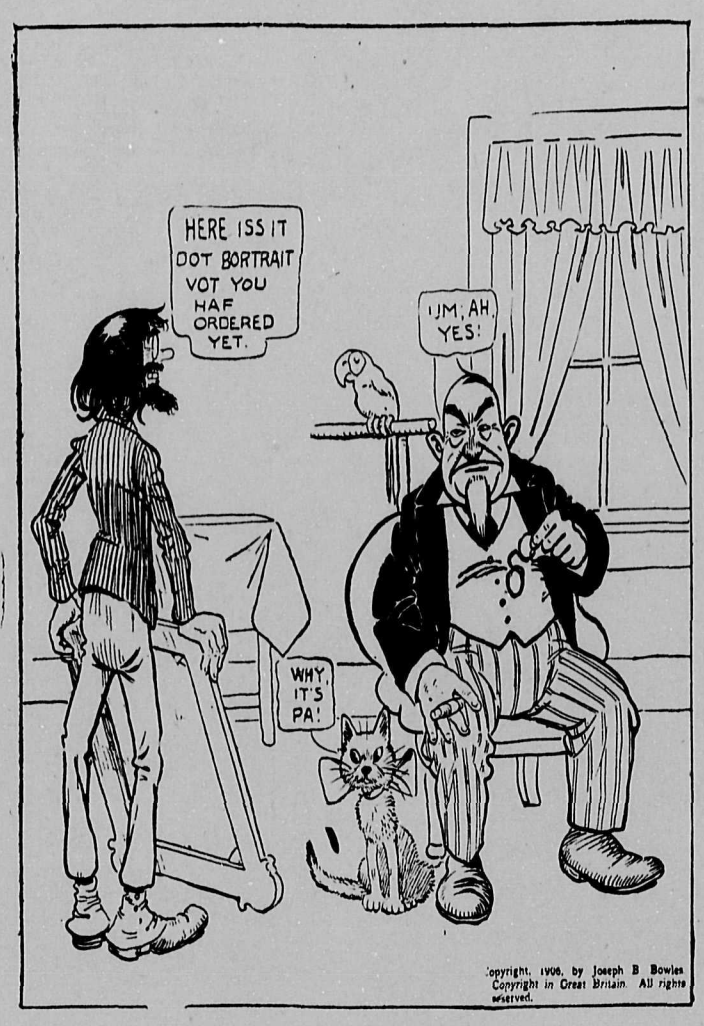
The sweet-peas are growing fast now, and you will see that they are able to climb by holding on to the twigs with little arms called tendrils.

The Virginia creeper that grows on so many houses would find ordinary tendrils of no use for climbing up a wall, so it has little flat pads with something like hands at their ends, which help it to cling

Summer frock of pale pink batiste, with German Valenciennes lace arranged in unique and effective manner. Hat of white chip, trimmed with pink roses and light blue taffeta ribbon.

Very useful separate coat for seashore or mountain wear. It is of white serge, with collar and cuffs of black velvet and brass buttons.

THE ADVENTURES OF PECK'S BAD BOY



MRS. HERRICK'S VIEWS ON REAL VACATIONS

YOU girls have probably all planned out your vacations now. Perhaps you are too busy getting ready for them to write and tell me anything *about them. But I hope not,* for I think it will be not only interesting but helpful if all of the girls can know what each is doing—or, if not quite that, if we can get some idea of how most of you are *putting in your rest time.*

Some of you will, no doubt, have been away on your outing and returned from it before you read this. Still, there will be enough of you left to be able to tell me what you mean to put into your vacation. Those who have already been will be able to say not only what they have put into it, but also what they were able to get out of it.

Of course, the most of you will get out of it much the sort of thing that you put in. That is—to look at it from one side—if you went away to have a gay time, with plenty of fun and more or less innocent dissipation, you have probably brought home with you the memory of dances, fun, flirtations, some outdoor frolics, a good many late hours, a depleted pocketbook, and, in many cases, a more or less fagged body and mind. You are possibly not much better able to go on with your work than when you went away, except that you have reaped some slight benefit from the change of air and scene.

On the other hand, the girls who went away with the determination to rest all they could, to put in long days in a hammock, if they were *badly rundown,* or to go in strongly for boating and walking or bathing, or bicycling, or anything else, to keep *them* out of doors in teh daytime, if it were their heads and hearts that were tired out and who, in either case, meant to get long nights of refreshing sleep, have come home brown and rosy and rested and *ready to go back to their daily toil* with fresh vigor and interest. Do you see what I mean when I say that you take from your vacation what you put into it? Won't you girls who have not gone yet think over the matter *a little, and see if the thought may* not lead some of you to modify your plans a trifle and to choose the real rest, rather than the excitement and social amusements.

I know that girls don't take *kindly to such advice*—at least, not all girls. After a while they learn wisdom, sometimes, and see what folly there is in squandering strength in search of one sort of fun when they could have just as much of another sort if they set about it in the right way, and could get physical and mental good besides. Did you ever stop to think what the word "recreation" means? It is re*creation—making over again. How many of you come* home from your summer's outing feeling made over? Some of you do, I am sure, but there are others who have so little sense of proportion that they throw aside a future ability to have fun out of life for the sake of a present "lark" and waste the re-creating time in *wearing themselves out* more thoroughly than they could by hard work.

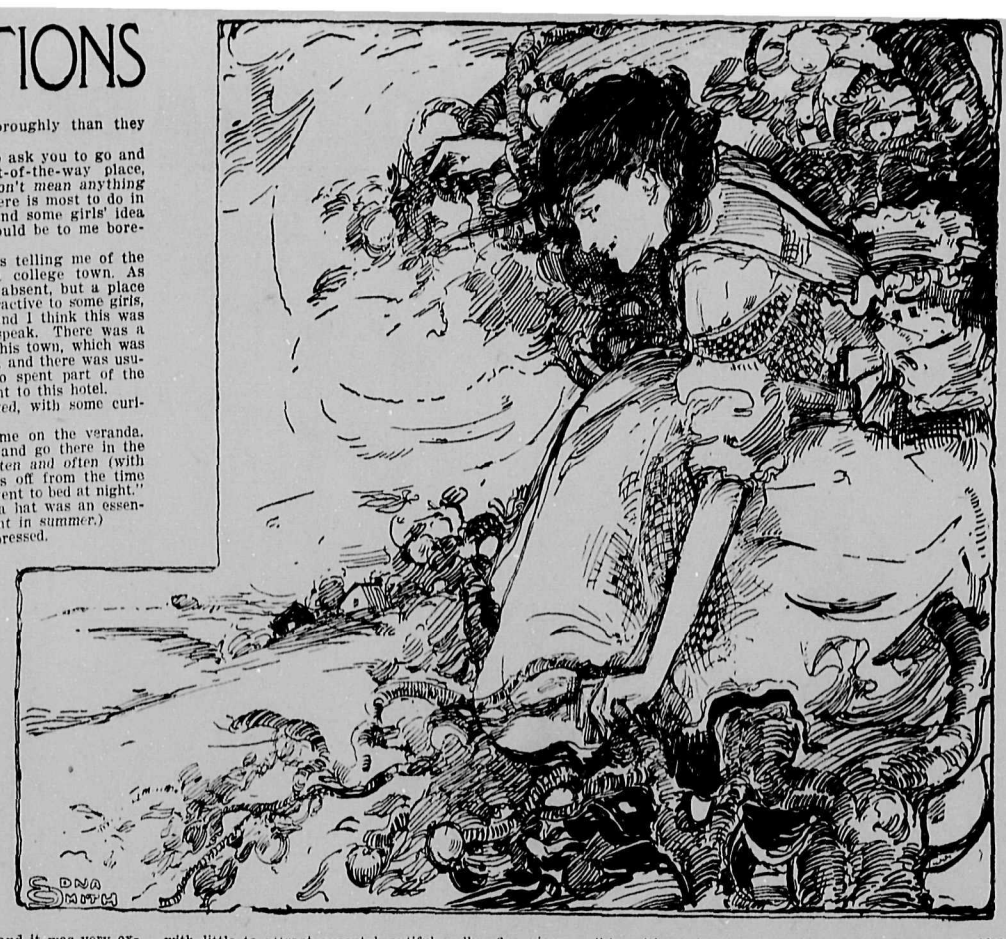
Now, don't think that I mean to ask you to go and tuck yourselves off in some out-of-the-way place, where there is nothing to do. *I don't mean anything* of the sort—and yet, sometimes there is most to do in just such out-of-the-way places—and some girls' idea of giddiness and a "good time" would be to me boredom inexpressible.

Years ago I recollect some girls telling me of the beautiful vacation they had in a college town. As it was summer the students were absent, but a place where a lot of men have been is attractive to some girls, even when the men are not there, and I think this was the case with the two of whom I speak. There was a *rather well-known summer* hotel in this town, which was set in the midst of charming scenery, and there was usually a little colony of city folk who spent part of the summer there. The girls I knew went to this hotel.

"What did you do there?" *I asked,* with some curiosity.

"Well, we spent most of the time on the veranda. We would dress in our nice things, and go there in the morning, and just stay all day. *Often and often* (with great pride) we didn't take our hats off from the time we dressed in the morning until we went to bed at night." (N. B.—This was in the days when a hat was an essential part of a girl's outdoor equipment in *summer.*)

"But what was there to see?" I pressed.



"Oh, there were people going by, and it was very exciting when the stage came up from the station; and, of course, we had our fancy work, and we met two or three very swell people from Boston. We had a lovely time, and there was a hop the night before we came away."

To this day I recollect my bewilderment when I could learn nothing further the girls had done in the way of dissipation than this. I was only a girl myself at the time, and to me it sounded desperately stupid. Since then I have learned that just such days as this fill some women's ideas of a pleasant summer vacation.

To offset this I know of another place, which is really clear out of the way, miles from a railway and with little to attract except beautiful walks, fine views, bracing air and the good fare of an old-fashioned New England farmhouse. To this retreat go tired city people year after year, to come back to work rested and made over. Their days are always full while they are there. Some of them are bird cranks, and love to wander off alone for fellowship with the little brothers of the air. One or two are eager for botany and collect specimens; and those who have a knack for painting have charming collections of the pictures of the flora of the region. Others love to wander off and read. There is fishing for those who care for it, and boating on the lake. Nearly every year some one there has a turn at some fad. One year *it was basket making, and the talk was all of reed and* raffia. Another year it was knitting sweaters and making bead chains. Whatever can be done out of doors is done there. Early hours are kept, and no one is bored. There are long walks, occasional drives and picnics—but it is all simple, and there is no attempt at dress or show.

I wonder how many of my girls would choose this, and how many would take the hotel veranda or its equivalent. What do you think, girls?

Something else I want you to put into your vacation. We all of us need more than physical or mental rest. We need rest for our dispositions.

I think that sounds better than rest for our tempers, don't you? And perhaps it is not altogether our tempers that try us and those about us. Really, we might call it *our nerves. Anyhow, it is the part of us that is so tired* that we are blue or irritable or inclined to look on the dark side of things, or sensitive to slights, or critical of those about us or disposed to feel nobody loves us, and we are not appreciated.

For the love of mercy and the sake of common humanity go to some place where you can become rested enough to slough off that sort of tendency, whichever form it may take! It keeps us, whatever its form, from making the best of ourselves or of others, and it interferes more than anything else I know with living up to our Each and All pledge.

Did you think, perhaps, you were going to get through this without hearing something about Each and All? No, indeed! I don't mean you to leave Each and All behind you when you go away, if I can help it!

I said as much as this to some of the girls to whom I was talking the other day, and I say it again to you. We have *all of us heard of what are called "summer* church members," who leave their religion behind them when they go away for the summer—or, at least, leave behind observance of its forms. They never go to church *or give any signs of being interested in church or re*ligious affairs.

I don't wish you girls to be like that with Each and All. I hope you will take, not only your pledges, but your badges with you this summer, and work for Each and All as you would do if you were at home—only more. Not the same kind of work, of course, but work, none the less. I hope to be able to follow my girls all over the country by the trailing clouds of glory they leave in the shape of new sub-clubs established in regions that, before this, did not know of Each and All. I shall be on the lookout for bunches of applications for membership cards with every mail. Don't disappoint me, girls! I don't expect to take a vacation for myself. Won't you give me a chance at re-creation—and make me feel all made over *by the joy I shall know in seeing new members added* to Each and All?

Think about it, girls, and write to me about it.

Christine Terhune Herrick

P. S.—Every mail brings a host of letters asking one or the other (or both) of these two questions: "How shall address your letter?" or "How can I get a badge?"

Address all letters to me, in care of the paper in which you see our page, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope, if you wish a personal answer.

For the badge—send 50 cents in stamps, registered letter or *money order, made payable to me, and addressed to* me in care of this newspaper.

OBJECTS AND AIMS OF EACH AND ALL

PERHAPS some of you, seeing this page for the first time, wonder just what the Each and All Society really is; what there is about its aims and objects to create so widespread an interest among "young girls of all ages."

The society was founded in February, 1905, with Christine Terhune Herrick for its president, and with an almost instant membership of girls in nearly every State in the Union and in Canada.

Its object is to help girls help themselves by developing their talents into something the world wants; to solve difficult problems—the sort a girl wants a calm, unbiased, out-of-the-family opinion upon—and to promote the exchange of general help.

Any girl can belong. There is no red tape about it. The sending of your name for membership gives you the range of every opportunity the society boasts.

Some Helpful Suggestions Made by Members

I LIVE on a reservation at an Indian school, where my father is the physician. I would like to get some orders for some little fancy handkerchief aprons, which I will make for a small price, of red bandana handkerchiefs. There are a good many Indian children in this school, and I would like to get orders for the aprons so as to use the money in buying some magazines and books for the ones who are sick. S. E. H. (*Fort Bidwell, Cal.*)

We have not yet heard much of this Indian life that is so interesting, and this letter seems to bring us close to it. It would be worth while to find out if any of the Indians' own work is salable and marketable.

Two Are Enough to Start

I should like to correspond with *any member of the* club near my age (16). I attend school and stand high rank in all my studies. Am very much interested in music and very fond of reading. My friend who sent in my *name is trying* to start a sub-club, and as she is a jolly, good companion, we ought to succeed.

MAYFLOWER (Nashua, N. H.)

I hope the sub-club will be a success. We have a *number of girls* in Nashua, and we ought to have more.

The Stamp Collectors

Will you please send me the addresses of any girls who want *stamps? I have some I will give to any girls* who want them. Some are very old.

C. E. S. (Lebanon, Pa.)

Another offer of stamps. When are we to hear more *from the girls who collect them?*

Wear Your Bees in Plain Sight

What puzzles me is this: I live in Philadelphia, as you see, and have been interested in the Each and All ever since it started, and in all these months I have never met one of the members who live in this city. I thought I would find them wherever I went and would know them *by their pins,* but where are they? I have never seen a pin on one girl yet, and I travel around in the city a great deal and am always looking for the bees in the cars or on the ferry boats, but have always been disappointed.

H. M. (Philadelphia).

What do you say to this, Philadelphia girls? I know many of you have pins, but it is evident that more of the badges are needed yet. I would like to see them *everywhere.*

Write to the City President

It would please me so much to meet or hear from any *of your girls here; also to help in any way possible.* I am 18 years of age. EMMA A. C. (Philadelphia.)

Your best plan is to associate yourself with some of the sub-clubs, and to do this, write to the president of the Philadelphia Chapter and tell her in what line your tastes incline.

"Just Like the Big Girls"

I thought that I would write and ask you if it would do at all to let me get up a club of little girls of my age, which is 10, and above up to 13 and 14. We could have a mother petting club, cooking clubs, and sewing clubs just like the big girls.

My sewing teacher says that she would show us how to make some badges if we could get some girls. We could make our own badges and get the pins to fasten them with from you.

My mother is a member of the club.

RUTH B. (Santa Barbara, Cal.)

This is an excellent idea, and pleases me very much. Go ahead and bring in your friends, sending their names to me for their membership cards. Such a club should be started in every town, and I hope your example may be followed.

That Bookworm Sub-Club

I would like to have some of the girls send me magazines and books. I have a few which I will exchange with them. *I am a great bookworm, and have read a great* many books. I think the bookworm sub-club would be fine. I should like to join it when it starts.

B. L. F. (Bath, Maine).

When is the Bookworm Sub-Club to be formed? And who will exchange magazines with "B. L. F."?

Wants Orders for Paintings

I would like to have the society send me orders for unmounted oil or water-color paintings. I have flowers, landscapes and marines, all sizes and at very reasonable prices. PALETTE (Portland, Maine).

This notice should appeal to girls who wish pictures for their rooms or to give as presents.

Another Art Lover

I am interested in music and literature, and would like to correspond with girls who are interested in either subject. I also paint in oil and water-color, and will exchange some of the latter with our young artists.

"THE DEEMSTER" (*Brighton, Mass.*).

This letter follows the preceding one well. Possibly the two art lovers would find benefit and pleasure in correspondence.

Fond of Farm Life

I am interested in stenography and music, and am willing to give any help I can on those subjects.

I would like to correspond with girls that live in the country, as I am very fond of the farm and intend to live on one very soon.

If I knew the girls in this city that are members of Each and All I would do my best to form a sub-club.

A. P. W. (Fall River, Mass.)

To you who wish to form sub-clubs I say the same thing I have said to others. We have found that the best way to make a success of such a club is for a girl to start in among her own friends with whom she is congenial. When a club is started with a dozen or twenty girls who are complete strangers to one another there is often difficulty in agreeing on the organization or plan of work. It takes longer to get such a club into working order. If, however, a girl who wishes to form a chapter of Each and All invites her friends to join, and they make their plans for self-improvement, amusement or help for others, they will run more harmoniously, and, after the organization is accomplished, other *girls can come in without disturbing the machinery.*

So, go ahead and get the members you wish for a nucleus, and send to me for their membership cards. Don't be afraid of small beginnings. Start with two or three or half a dozen girls, and, when once *your club is* doing good work and giving pleasure to its members, you will find plenty more eager to join.

Another "Married Bee"

I would be pleased to send some favorite recipes for cakes, pies, puddings or jellies.

I have a little daughter who will be one year old in June, and if I could be of any service to the "young mothers" it would give me pleasure.

I should like to come in contact with some of the young married "bees" in and around Boston. I would also like my name on the postcard exchange.

J. A. C. (Sharon, Mass.)

This is a helpful offer, and the next one is something in the same line:

Recipes for Fancy Dishes

I would like to hear from any of the girls who are interested in cooking. I have some fine recipes for all kinds of fancy dishes. S. M. B. (Lawrence, Mass.)

Here is a chance for those who love cooking.

Offers to Help in Fancywork

Do you know of any one who would like Battenberg patterns? I have some I would gladly send to some one. There is a sailor-collar pattern, two dollies, a handkerchief collar, *cuffs and tie ends.* BETH (Freeport, Me.).

I wish the girls knew that I would stamp centrepieces, handkerchief and glove cases, etc., either in exchange or for a small sum. Mrs. M. C. F. (West Newton, Mass.)

Offers of help in fancy work never go begging, and I am sure to get requests for the addresses of writers of the preceding letters.

A Sub-Club for Outdoor Sports

I wish you would mention my name in the paper about having an outdoor sports sub-club in Pittsburg. I am sure there are lots of girls in Pittsburg around my age that would gladly join me and help me start a club. I am 14. M. B. H. (Pittsburg, Pa.)

Are there not other Pittsburg girls interested in this whom you yourself know and could bring together to form a beginning for such a club? Look about among your friends and see if you cannot find them.

Fancywork Lessons by Mail

If I can help any one I would love to do so. I do several kinds of embroidery work—shadow embroidery, French and English eyelet work, also Hedebo, or cut work—besides dressmaking, and would be glad to give any members lessons by mail, if they will send me souvenir postal cards or a stamped envelope. M. A. R. (Fox Lake, Wis.)

The Western girls are never lacking in readiness to help to the full extent of their ability. "M. A. R." would be a useful member of our Fancywork Sub-Club.

An Example of Each and All Work

Since joining Each and All I have had more comfort and pleasure than I ever had in all my life before.

Please put a little note of thanks to the girls for their kindness in sending me postcards, and also to the dear girl who was so very kind as to send me the magazine for a year. I think her with all my heart, and would love to hear from Each and All girls who do fancywork, especially drawn work and crochet work of all kinds. I am unable to do any of this work, and would like to get help. NELLIE H. (Graceville, Minn.)

Here is an example of what the society has done for one of its invalids. One girl whose friendship had been *made through correspondence sent a badge to "Nellie* H.," another, as she says, sent her a magazine, and others have brightened her life in various ways. This is the sort of thing I love to hear of Each and All girls doing, and there is much of it of which we never hear.

The Society Flower

I would be pleased to give some good cake, pie, pudding and ice cream recipes to any one wishing them. In regard to a society flower, I would suggest the forget-me-thought of bees. Mrs. J. D. H. (Philadelphia).

Others have suggested the forget-me-not, as in the following letter:

Forget-Me-Nots or Clovers

In reply to the paragraph that spoke of a club flower, the suggestion of the "forget-me-not" is good, and if some one can suggest a flower that blooms almost the entire year, it would probably be better. Personally, I don't know of such a one, as I have kept only such plants and flowers as required little attention. Probably the "forget-me-not" is as good as will be found, for it is also blue of color, though the clover is intimately associated with the thought of bees. Mrs. J. D. H. (Philadelphia.)

I wish more of the girls would write to me about their ideas on the Each and All flower.

A Patchwork Pillow

I attend the [illegible] subjects, French, stenography and typewriting. I find the French language very interesting, *although but in* the second book. I do not sew very much, making only some of my own clothing. I play the piano, and often find music a comfort.

I should like to correspond with a New York girl, as I have lived there and expect to visit it some time. How would this idea be for a club quilt or pillow: Alternating blue and yellow squares or diamonds with yellow bees appliqued on the blue.

DOLLY C. G. (Los Angeles, Cal.)

Such a pillow would be very attractive, I think. I wonder how many different pillow patterns we have in Each and All, and how many girls have them?

Housekeeping and Fancywork Magazines

I have been taking a good housekeeping magazine four years, so that if any one of the Each and All girls who are interested in housekeeping cares for them I will send them; also a few needle-work magazines, telling how to do all kinds of fancywork.

F. L. S. (Jamaica Plains, Mass.)

Pattern of Box-Pleated Bolero

Housekeeping fancywork and patterns always have their followers. These letters I give next will interest a number of our girls.

If any of the girls would like a pattern of a box-pleated bolero jacket or pleated skirt, I would send them to the person wishing them, if a thirty-six coat and twenty-four skirt will fit. I will also send directions for a pretty frame for the membership cards in the club colors to anybody wishing them. I would also like to exchange postcards with foreign members.

"PRINCESS CHIFFON" (Fall River, Mass.)

To Exchange Lace Patterns

I would be pleased to exchange lace patterns with any one—crochet lace.

Mrs. A. F. M. (Baldwinville, Mass.)

Another Fancywork Girl

I do almost any kind of fancywork, only my time is limited for such things, but would be glad to help in any way that I could. "MISS PHEMIC" (Speride, Mass.)

Interested in Plain Sewing

I am interested in fancywork of all kinds; also plain sewing, and I make most of my own summer clothes and would be glad to exchange ideas with any of the girls.

L. I. (Melrose, Mass.)

Of General Interest

I would like to correspond with girls, especially in the South and West, and to exchange postcards. I will send *only high-grade cards and return leather ones for leather* ones. I would also be pleased to exchange camera pictures.

If those who desire assistance in artistic needlework will write me I will gladly help them, also any one learning shorthand and wishing correspondents. I will exchange silk pieces for postals with members who are making Each and All quilts. E. G. (Martell, Mo.)

In a way, your name should go in the Postcard and Correspondence Exchange, but your other interests are general enough to give you a place here.

SCRAPBOOK CORNER

THE inclosed copy of Longfellow's "The Arrow and the Song" is one of my many favorite poems. I selected it because it seemed typical of the Each and All *spirit.*

A little history or criticism of each poem, written beneath it, would be interesting and add to the value of our collection. It would be better to quote the criticism from *some reliable source.*

An ordinary scrapbook seems to me to be the best way to preserve clippings, each clipping securely pasted.

MAY (Philadelphia).

THE ARROW AND THE SONG.

I SHOT an arrow into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swift it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air;
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward in an oak
I found the arrow still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

Written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, born Feb- [illegible]

The Correspondence and Post Card Exchange

ADDRESSES of correspondents and postcard collectors will be furnished only to other members of Each and All. Applications for names and addresses must be accompanied by stamped and self-addressed envelopes.

Will some of the girls exchange postals with me? I can send Newark, N. J., New York and Philadelphia cards, and would also like to have some monograms, either college or general. I will send in exchange postals or drawn work collars. I would like, if possible, to get a monogram of the class of '04, University of Pennsylvania.

"RELA" (*Newark, N. J.*)

I am interested in fancywork, reading, music, theatres and collecting postcards.

I should like to correspond with girls in the South and West who are about my own age, 20, and to exchange postals. H. M. (Providence, R. I.)

Is there any postcard collector in Manchester, England? My grandparents for three generations have been married in Old Manchester Church, England, and I would like a postcard from there for my collection.

H. N. (Minneapolis, Minn.)

I would like to correspond with some girls who are interested in music. I also want to exchange postals.

P. C. Y. (Du Bois, Pa.)

I should be very happy to receive or exchange any pieces of poetry and names of those interested in postcard collections. M. O. C. (Arlington, Mass.)

I am interested in embroidery of all kinds, also pyrography, and I would like to exchange cards and correspond with some of the girls about my own age, which is 18.

G. M. R. (Portland, Me.)

Please enroll my name in the postcard exchange. I sent cards to ten and only one failed to reply, so no doubt that one went astray. I have found two delightful musical correspondents and am just sending some music to one *today.* F. W. T. (*Malden, Mass.*)

I am a junior in the Technical High School and know a good deal about cooking and sewing. I am very fond of reading and music. I play the violin.

I would like very much to have some correspondents and exchange postcards.

M. C. B. (Providence, R. I.)

I am 16 years old and I do not have many friends. I work in a box factory and am too tired at night to go around and enjoy myself as other girls do. I feel very lonely sometimes and I hope there are some girls about my own age who would write to me. I would also like to exchange postcards.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Lynn, *Mass.*)

For every postcard I have sent out I have received one in return. I would like to receive addresses of girls from Oregon, Wyoming, Texas, New Mexico, Tennessee, *Alabama, Kentucky, Washington, Nebraska and Ver*mont. M. F. T. (Whittier, Cal.)

I will send a card for every one I receive. I also do fancywork. You can give my name to any one who wants *to exchange crocheted lace. I have a lot,* such as baby, cat, rabbit, horse and many other patterns.

E. L. H. (Newburyport, Mass.)

I am very much interested in the exchange of souvenir postcards, and would like at least one from every State. I am 13 years old and would like a correspondent about my own age. M. S. (Manchester, N. H.)

I do not know that I can be of very much help to the club, but if any one would like directions for making bedroom slippers (very simple and easy to make) or crocheted lace I shall be glad to send them.

I would like the addresses of some girls who exchange postals in the Western and Southern States and in for*eign counties, and will exchange with any one who would* like postals from Maine. E. E. C. (Saco, Me.)

I would like to exchange postal cards and correspond with girls of my age, 12. M. E. M. (Lawrence, Mass.)

I am interested in and do a great deal of fancywork and oil painting, and would be glad to exchange ideas. I should also like to exchange cards for canceled stamps. I have just started a collection.

M. M. B. (*Los Angeles, Cal.*)

I should like to correspond with shut-in people, especially the less fortunate ones who are in prison houses of pain. I am a lover of books and music and art. At present I am much interested in color photography and would like to exchange work with girls in the Eastern cities.

I am also interested in the postcard exchange, and would be glad to exchange and correspond with any of your girls in the East. G. F. (Los Angeles, Cal.)

I would like to correspond with any one about my age (16), as I think it will help me and others to write and make my English good. M. D. (Natick, Mass.)

I would be glad to write to any invalid friend in the Each and All Society, and also exchange postal cards.

I have a camera and enjoy it.

A. H. A. (Princeton, Minn.)

I would like to correspond with some of the bookkeeping girls if you have any on your list. I would prefer girls near my age (22), especially those from the South.

I. M. S. (Stewarton, Pa.)

Will you please put my name on the leather postal card list? *I will exchange recipes for cakes, candies,* dainties or canceled stamps or postcards if desired for them. BETSEY (Faribault, Minn.).

I would like to exchange postcards with others. All *will be answered, I promise. St. Louis and Missouri are* desired most of all, or anything from the West. Anywhere out of New England. C. C. (Hyde Park, Mass.)

I would like the pleasure of corresponding with some *girl about my own age (15), with one living in California* or other Western places. B. MacN. (Reading, Pa.)

I hope I will be welcomed in the Each and All and have many letter friends. My pen, needle and time are at its service. I. M. P. (Arlington, Mass.)

I am 16 years old, and am in the freshman class at high school. I am a great lover of music. I would like a correspondent about my own age, if possible.

F. E. S. (Waltham, Mass.)

I would like to correspond with some of the girls about my own age (22), either married or single. I belong to the former class. I have been wanting to get acquainted with the Each and All girls here, but haven't found any of them [illegible] postcards with girls in all the States, Canada or Mexico. I also have so many silk patches that I will gladly exchange for cards if any one wishes to have them.

L. A. F. (Reading, Pa.)

I would like to correspond with some of the shut-ins. I am interested in postcards, also.

A. L. G. (Pepperell, Mass.)

I would like to correspond with some of the girls about my age, which is 12.

EMMA E. (Los Angeles, Cal.)

Other correspondents and postcard collectors are the following:

F. C. G., Haverhill, Mass.	H. H. H. H., Minneapolis.
N. T., Wilmington, Del.	Mrs. C. T. C., Waltham, Mass.
"Marian," Lancaster, Pa.	A. D., South Brewer, Maine.
L. K., Globe, Arizona.	"Eastern Baby," Philadelphia
H. B. M., Nashua, N. H.	M. B., West Derry, N. H.
M. P., Springfield, Mass.	E. P., Leominster, Mass.
M. T., Fall River, Mass.	"Poppy," Covina, Cal.
M. S., Pottstown, Pa.	F. L., Lebanon, Pa.
Gertrude W. S., Philadelphia.	"Sunshine," Fullerton, Cal.
M. M. W., Frankford, Phila.	M. C. W., Hillsboro, N. D.
Alma W. M., Los Angeles, Cal.	Beth, Shamokin, Pa.

TO LANGUAGE STUDENTS

WE HAVE so many language students in Each and All that the following will prove of interest:

Wants Spanish Lessons

I would like to exchange cooking recipes or embroidery lessons for lessons in Spanish. F. B. (Fullerton, Cal.)

To Correspond in Spanish or French

I am a stenographer and have been studying Spanish for some time. I wonder if there are any others who are interested in it? If so, it might be pleasant to correspond in the language. I have a fair knowledge of French also.

I have taught shorthand to quite an extent, and possibly could be of some help to others of the same system who are only beginners. I am 24 years old. Also have the *postcard mania.* BANGORITA (Bangor, Me.)

Even if these two members do not wish to exchange work, they might correspond in Spanish.

A Spanish Student

I am a Spanish girl, 23 years of age. I wish to give some Spanish lessons to any girl that is interested in my language. Would you help me out?

MAY P. P. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

We have Spanish students in Philadelphia who may wish the address of this member.

A Plea for Another Sub-Club

I have a large number of magazines, nearly all fiction, but very bright and good. I think some one in the Northwest asked for reading matter. If it can be arranged would be glad to forward a number of them to this member.

Would be also willing to help *somebody in English* grammar and literature, Latin or in history.

I am also interested in Spanish and in German.

NEELA (Manchester, N. H.)

I wish we could start a Spanish correspondence sub-club.

To Improve Her German

I wish you would be so kind as to send me the address of some member living in Philadelphia who would teach me German. I can speak, but not very fluently, and would like to improve. MAY G. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

Ready for a German Sub-Club

I am 26 years of age and work at dressmaking. I am fairly well educated in German, and would be glad if I could be of any use to any one studying German.

ANNA K. (Philadelphia, Pa.)

It looks to me as though there were a place for a *German Sub-Club in Philadelphia.*

To French Enthusiasts in Los Angeles

I am one of the girls who would like to know more about cooking and sewing.

I know very little about sewing, and I should love to learn how to make my own shirtwaists and underclothing. Would also be pleased to have some good recipes in good *plain cooking. I would like very much for some one to tell* me how to make bread and good biscuit. I have made biscuit, but never made any bread, and I should so much love to know how to bake good bread.

I will do all I can to help others, although I can do very little, I have such little time for myself and go out very little, but as I told you in my first letter, I can help with the French language, as I speak it better than English.

Will you please tell me if our Los Angeles members have a French club? If so, I would like to be one of them and be of some help if I can.

L. W. (Santa Monica, Cal.)

Are there not some of our California housekeeping girls who can manage an exchange with this member?

Join the Lowell Chapter

I am 22 and married. I am boarding, so I have no work to do. I am fond of music, singing and reading, and like to do sewing. I can speak English and French. I would so like to get acquainted with some girls (married or single) who are pleasant and not too proud to go out with one who is a little lame.

TROMBONA (Powell, Mass.)

This member should belong to the Lowell chapter of *Each and All.*