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Vol. 12.—No. 115 REVELSTOKE, B. C. SEPTEMBER 29, 1906 $2.50 Per Year

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LIMITED.
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Sanitary Woolen Clothing

This is the Western Depot for Dr. Jarger's Sanitary System of Woolen Clothing.

We can put you on the same basis as the Eastern Cities with these celebrated specialties.

The highest grade of Underclothing for Children, Ladies and Men. Dressing Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Men's Fancy Vests, Ladies' Golfers, Children's Tam 'o Shanters, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Boots, Infants' Booties.

These goods are all catalogued at standard price—the same price here as in any other town in Canada.

See the Big Window Display on Mackenzie Avenue.

Ask at the Counter for Booklet.

A Nice Line of Groceries

We carry the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries in the City. We can supply you fully with anything you may require in this Department.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—SECOND FLOOR.

C. B. Hume & Co., Ltd

Stores at Arrowhead and Revelstoke.

THE PRESCRIPTION

which your doctor gives you must be filled exactly as he ordered it and of the very best medicines in every respect to make it remedy the illness for which he has prescribed it.

OUR LARGE PRESCRIPTION TRADE

Considering that we have been doing business in Revelstoke only a a few months is a result of CARE fully, ACCURATELY and CONSCIENTIOUSLY following the doctor's order and giving that branch of our business the personal attention of the proprietor.

Remember Prescription work is our Specialty.

Red Cross Drug Store

D. NAIRN, PHM. B.

CONDEMNS EDUCATION.

The Bishop of Carlisle spoke with great bitterness at Carlisle of the effects of modern education. He said that there were "fewer burglaries, but more forgeries; less drunkenness, but more gambling; fewer murders, but greater immorality. The number of simple, happy homes were decreasing." The Bishop added that education was "fostering despicable notions of work. He had been told that he had dishonored his episcopal office because he had taken off his coat to lend a helping hand in his little hay field.

WEDDING BELLS.

A pleasing event will take place this afternoon at 4 p.m., at Knox church, when Miss Carrie Romens will be united in the bonds of matrimony to John Johnson, C. P. R. engineer. The happy couple will leave for the coast on their honeymoon this evening.

CURIOSITY

Is an indication of THOUGHT and "thoughtful people" realize that the Best is always cheapest in the end.

We guarantee that the stoves having the Gurney-Tilden trade mark are the BEST. Furnaces, Stoves' Ranges, Airtight Heaters, all sizes and all prices.

LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

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

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

Another Disastrous Storm.—Gorman Arrested.—A Sensational Trial.—Cuba Has Been Virtually Annexed.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 29.—Between 75 and 100 lives are lost, a score of vessels driven ashore or wrecked in various parts of the Gulf of Mexico and damage amounting to $4,500,000 in Mobile and several millions in outside towns and districts is the record of a storm which raged all Wednesday and Thursday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—A fire last night destroyed the business portion of Barstow, Cal.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—The arrest of John Gorman last night is said to be the first step in the exposure of the conspiracy that purchased London for the Hon. C. S. Hyman in the bye-election of 1905. The disappointed office-seeker has made a clean breast of the machines and methods and a most sensational trial is anticipated.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—President Palma has resigned and the United States has interfered to prevent chaos in Cuba. Taft will be declared provisional military governor of the island. An abortive meeting of Cuban Congress yesterday brought matters to a climax. Marines were landed from United States warships last night and preparations for armed intervention went on all night. To-day Cuba is virtually annexed.

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 29.—The Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association yesterday rescinded its resolution calling for an abatement of the tax on Chinese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—Another plot to kill the Czar was discovered last night. Two terrorists were arrested. They were found in the servants' quarters in the palace at Peterhof. Both were armed.

WM. STURDY

A Popular and Capable Police Officer Leaves Revelstoke.

Revelstoke will sustain a great loss of one of her most popular and conscientious citizens in the person of Wm. Sturdy who has been in the police department here for several years. A good citizen who had the interests of the city at heart, and an officer, scrupulous and zealous in his duties. Mr. Sturdy will be missed here by one and all. With twenty-four years' experience in constabulary work in three provinces, the retiring officer deserves a well-earned rest and has decided to take up the hardware business in Hartney, Man., where we sincerely hope that the tact and conscientious dealings that have stood him in such good stead here will still serve him in his new field of usefulness. Police life is a strenuous one, and Mr. Sturdy has won the respect of all with whom he came in contact, whether on duty or in the social side of life, having that keen ability and foresight to discriminate while carrying out the demands of the law. Mr. Sturdy has been presented with a handsome gold mounted ebony cane, suitably inscribed, a gift of the citizens of Revelstoke, as a mark of esteem and respect, and as a remembrance of a successful sojourn in our city. He leaves on Monday evening, accompanied by the good wishes of his many friends.

A deputation of Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba farmers has been organized to urge the Dominion government to pass a legislation enforcing a two cent a mile rate on railways.

CITY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night in the Council chamber. His Worship the mayor, and Alds. Howson, Caley, Abrahamson, Tapping and Trimble present. The object of the meeting was that the preliminary work of the proposed sewerage system should be discussed. His Worship the mayor stated that he had made careful inquiries when at Kamloop as regarding the sewerage system now being arranged for in that city, and had noted many points that might be of use in the schemes adopted by Revelstoke. The piping in use there was of three dimensions, 15, 12, and 6-inch. The question of frontage taxes was then discussed and an article was read giving examples as to how various other cities provided for the cost of sidewalks and sewers. As to what was the best and most economical make of piping was undecided, also as to where piping could be procured at the most reasonable cost, either from England or from the Coast. It was agreed that the glazed piping was the most suitable. Ald. Tapping suggested that the pipes should be constructed out of cement by local industry, but this question would be considered at a later meeting. After discussion as to whether the whole city should be laid with sewers, Ald. Tapping moved, seconded by Ald. Trimble, that Col. Tracy should be engaged to make a preliminary survey at the earliest possible date before the frosts set in, for a complete sewerage system and report to the Council. The motion was unanimously carried. Several questions on sidewalks and roadmaking were discussed and the meeting adjourned.

THE FORESTRY CONVENTION

The presence of so many men of prominence from widely separated parts of the Dominion at the Forestry Convention now in session in Vancouver, the Province states, lends to the gathering that national character which it ought to possess, while the attendance of distinguished representatives from the United States forestry service is testimony of the interest and importance with which the proceedings are regarded beyond our borders. It was certainly fitting that the chief city of the province should have been selected as the place in which the Convention was to be held. British Columbia contains the great forest reserves of the Dominion, and it is imperative that our people should be impressed with the urgency of retaining the great source of wealth and of provincial prosperity; that they should fully appreciate the value of the asset which they possess, and should take measures to prevent those spendthrift methods which have proved so disastrous in the older provinces as well as in the United States.

The consideration of the questions which will come up for discussion cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence, not only in British Columbia but elsewhere on this continent, and should insure the application to the management of our forests of "those principles and methods which have been shown to give the best results" in other and older countries. More than any other part of Canada the province of Ontario undoubtedly has experienced the injurious effects of the indiscriminate destruction of the forests. Not only did that destruction involve the loss to that rich and fertile country of timber of almost priceless value, but it impaired the fertility of the soil by disturbing that even and continuous flow from the watersheds so necessary to agricultural prosperity. In this respect British Columbia, perhaps, does not stand in the same danger which proved so damaging to the older province, but it is impossible to foretell the injury which might result from the indifference to the protection which forests afford to our watersheds. It is to be hoped that the members of our Legislature will give such attention to the proceedings of the convention as will dispose them to take measures for the safeguarding of the great timber resources of British Columbia.

BUTTER

As with all other goods, we try to handle nothing but the best, and judging by the quantity we sell 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

CEDAR CORD WOOD

Hard and Dry

A large supply of this wood has been received at our yards and is now ready for delivery at

$4—Four Dollars Per Cord—$4

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

BANFF HARD COAL

The best and cheapest coal for all purposes. It is free from dust and does not clinker. We guarantee satisfaction or will refund money Leave your orders for fuel at our office

REVELSTOKE FUEL & SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Molsons' Bank Building

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

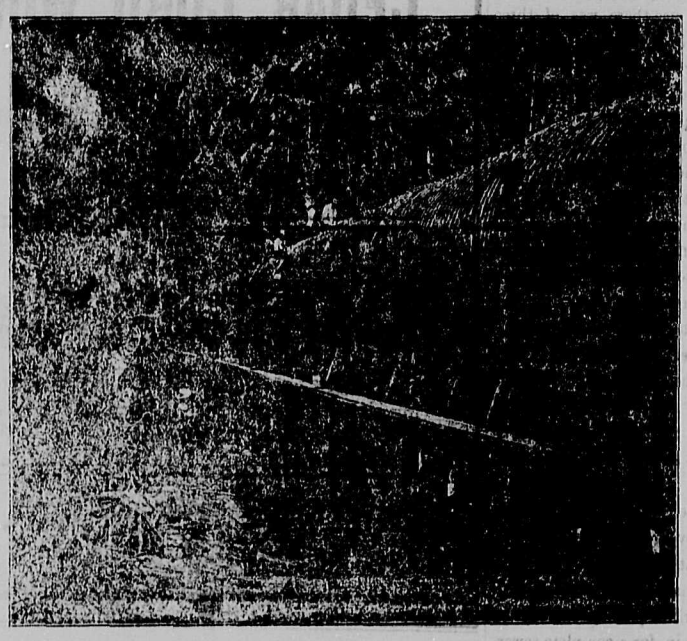
C. B. HUME & COMPANY

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

REVELSTOKE'S LIGHT PLANT

What the City Possesses on the Illecillewaet River—A Splendid Asset.

A mile and a half out along the east track where the Illecillewaet River has hewn for itself out of the solid rock, a deep, narrow channel, whose walls present the appearance of basaltic columns, and whose turbulent eddys in racing over the boulders and rocks that try to bar its way, drown even the roar of a passing train, lies, partially hidden amongst rocks and trees, the unpretentious home of our city light. Few of our citizens really know just how Revelstoke derives its efficient electric lighting power, and still fewer there are who snugly ensconced in their homes, surrounded by warmth and light, give little if any thought to the solitary operator, on the banks of the Illecillewaet, who in



BARREL FLUME AT POWER HOUSE.

fair or foul weather keeps his keen and ever watchful eye on the mighty mass of water, that against its will is held back in its mad rush by the restraining hand of man, and led, like as a cowboy leads a newly broken bronco, into the roads and channels prepared for it. Few ever think of the individual who reigns supreme over the many forces of nature out there, which are brought into play by human skill and ingenuity, which are essential for the production of our city light. The roar and powerful rush of water as it foams down the flume, the pulsating throb of the whirling turbine blades, the resonant hum of the electric generators and the vibratory rattle of the swiftly travelling belts that transmit the power, all these sounds mingle in one most medley, the results of a primary cause. And through all this, the operator sits watching the cause of the ultimate object—electricity, that unknown abstract and intangible force that travels along its wires with well nigh incredible rapidity. This is the force that lights our homes and makes long evenings during the winter months enjoyable.

Without exaggeration, Revelstoke possesses one of the finest electric lighting plants in the Dominion, not only for its present capabilities but also for its future possibilities. The Illecillewaet at the present time is only harnessed to about a twentieth of its power, and when the volume of water now rushing over the dam is made use of, there will be enough power to generate current for almost more than we could make use of. As an asset to the city it is invaluable, and moreover, the citizens have no cause to complain of their light bills when they compare them with those of other cities.

A walk out to the power house will be well rewarded. The scenery is magnificent and the machinery in the power building, is of the finest type and will prove very interesting to any one who shows an intelligent curiosity. One of the finest and largest barrel flumes ever made can be seen here and the extent of the work entailed to convey the water nearly half a mile, will be well understood. Revelstoke possesses a magnificent asset in the swift waters of the Illecillewaet river and the day may yet come, in the near future, when we shall have electric cars running in our streets.

Pleases every Smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

$200,000 FOR WINNIPEG

C. P. R. Offers Substantial Assistance to Secure Water Supply.

Winnipeg is indeed to be congratulated on its good fortune in having such a munificent gift bestowed on her, when Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Wm. Whyte, president and second vice-president of the C P. R. met the mayor and alderman of Winnipeg informally by appointment, and Sir Thomas on behalf of his company made a voluntary donation of $200,000 towards assisting the city in securing an adequate and suitable water supply. To say that this generous offer is greatly appreciated, would be unnecessary, and the city of Winnipeg has every reason t shake hands with herself. Although Winnipeg is to be congratulated on her good fortune, how much more is Revelstoke to be congratulated on possessing citizens who have sufficent enterprise, city patriotism and perservance, without any outside assistance, to secure and put into practical use, such a splendid water supply as we now have. It was Revelstoke conception, Revelstoke money, Revelstoke energetic persistance and Revelstoke ultimate engineering skill and triumph that won the day and it redounds greatly to our credit that we have, out of our own resources and enterprise, unassisted and without seeking outside aid, one of the finest and most efficient systems of city water supply in the Dominion.

WONDERS OF SURGERY.

Prof. Garre is Transplanting Glands and Bloodvessels From One Body to Another.

STUTTGART, Sept. 24.—Prof. Garre, of Breslau, gave yesterday to the congress of natural investigation and medicine, now in session here, the result of his experiment in transplanting bloodvessels and organs from one body to another. This is the subject which attracted so much attention at the meeting of the British Medical association held in Toronto last August. Prof. Garre described the case of a four-year old boy suffering from cretinism, who had portions of his mother's thiroid gland transplanted to his spleen. The child after nine months is developing mentally, and can walk and talk. Prof. Garre narrated successful experiments in the transplanting of blood vessels from one living animal to another. He had also transplanted blood vessels from animals that had been dead for an hour and a half to live animals.

CANADIAN—BUT UNIQUE

Plans for Reorganization of Chicago Bank on New Style.

From the ruins of the Milwaukee-Avenue State Bank will arise in the near future a new bank, which James B. Forgan, who is to be chairman of the board of directors, declared would be "absolutely unique in America." It will be modeled on the Canadian or so-called Scotch-English plan, which makes the president of the bank subject at all times to the authority of the directorate's chairman.

ENTHUSIASTIC ON KOOTENAY

Canadian Manufacturers Association will Bind East and West.

The special train, running in two sections, containing the delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association recently assembled in convention at Winnipeg, arrived here yesterday day morning from the coast, en route for the east. All the eastern provinces are well represented and the party travelling number somewhere near 175. The great interest manifested in the west and the importance of the convention's pronouncemet on several questions of national importance, such as tariff and transportation questions, has tended to swell the numbers. One and all speak in the most glowing terms of British Columbia and its splendid possibilities. With further development the future of the province exceeds their wildest dreams, and what has made the greatest impression is the wonderful mineral resources, especially in the Kootenays. It is the intention of many members of the Association to make a trip here next year and have a thorough examination of the mines, mining properties, and the possibilities of investing money. The main object of the Association is to bring the west into closer touch with the east, and so see for themselves that the things they hear about in the West are as reported and also to study the growth and methods employed. That the Association will do infinite benefit to Canada in general, can easily be seen and that our city and district has appealed to many, is a good sign of the ever rapidly increasing popularity of Revelstoke.

ENGINEER KILLED

Pinned Down Beneath Engine

MACLEOD, Alta., Sept. 28.—A wreck occurred at the junction east of this town on Monday night. Conductor Harvey pulled out with a heavy train, with Engineer Fairley at the throttle; A. Falsom as his fireman. Approaching the junction, where freight trains pull up, front brakesman George Henderson stepped on to the gangway of the tender, remarking to the engineer that the switch was not far ahead. There is a particularly heavy down grade at this point, and the engine had gained considerable headway during the two and a half miles run from the old station. Instead of reducing speed and coming to an entire stop the engine crashed ahead into the open switch. The brakeman held on until he felt the engine overturning, when he jumped and got clear of the mass of coal which followed him from the overturned tender. The fireman also jumped and escaped, but the engineer was caught beneath his engine and instantly killed. It is thought that the escaping steam from the engine, obscured the vision of the engineer who failed to see the signal lights ahead, but this will never be known. Six cars loaded with coal were badly wrecked.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

One of the resolutions embodied in Mr. McNaught's report in the Manufacturers Convention, was the following redenatured alcohol:

"Whereas, the United States government have passed an act for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of denatured alcohol, to take effect January 1, 1907.

"And whereas, certain European countries have enacted similar legislation:

"And whereas, Canada, is particularly suited for the manufacture of both grain and wood alcohol.

"Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian government be requested to consider carefully the regulations regarding the uses and cost of denatured alcohol in foreign countries and to so adjust Canadian regulations that Canadian industries shall not be placed at any disadvantage."

KNOX CHURCH GUILD.

The first regular meeting of the Knox Church Presbyterian Guild was held in the church parlors with a good attendance. The evening was spent under the direction of the Social Department of the organization to whom those present are endebted for a most enjoyable time. After a game in which everyone took part, solos were rendered by Miss N. M. Grant and Miss Borden which were received with much appreciation. Refreshments were served, a few old songs sung and the young people dismissed apparently all much pleased.

The next meeting of the Guild was set for Monday evening, October 1st. This will be in charge of the Vice-President of the Devotional Department, assisted by the other members of the department and their friends.

STENSLAND SENTENCED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27th.—Defaulting banker Paul O. Stensland, appeared before Judge Kersten in the Supreme Court yesterday, pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and embezzlement, and was sentenced to an indeterminate period in Joliet penitentiary.

The C. P. R. is constructing a million dollar hotel at Victoria. It will be finished in time for the next year's tourist trade.

Quality in Spoons, Knives and Forks

HIGHEST quality and lowest price are combined in Plated Silverware from Diamond Hall's own factory.

Special attention is called to the following prices for heavy quality in a richly plain pattern that reminds one of old-time family sterling ware.

Tea Spoons - $3.00 doz.
Dessert Forks or Spoons - - 5.00 doz.
Dessert Knives - 4.50 doz.

We send upon request free of charge our large illustrated catalogue.

Ryrie Bros Limited
Toronto, Ont.

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 north side of Downie Creek, about one-fourth of a mile south of the Downie creek trail, near the 2½ mile post and marked "Ernest McBean's south-west corner," thence north 40 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement; containing 240 acres more or less.

Dated this 11th day of Sept., 1906.

sep 29 ERNEST McBEAN.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we 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:

Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Lot 7587 and marked "Lamb-Watson Lumber Co.'s north-west corner," thence 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 80 chains west, 80 chains north to place of commencement.

Dated at Arrowhead, B. C., this 26th day of September, 1906.

LAMB-WATSON LUMBER CO., LTD.
sep 29

Fit-Reform

Founders in Canada of Hand Tailored Garments, completely finished.

Exclusiveness in Overcoats.

Fit-Reform Top Coats and Rain Coats are different enough to be distinctive—without overstepping the bounds of good taste.

If you demand something out of the ordinary—in style as well as pattern—you will find BOTH in Fit-Reform Overcoats.

AND MORE Quality of cloth—faultless tailoring and trimming—are in every garment.

VALUE is the keynote of the Fit-Reform success.

J. G. MACDONALD

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.

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.

LOANS NOTARIES
SIBBALD & FIELD
HAVE
Houses and Lots FOR SALE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
INSURANCE COMOX COAL

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

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 Wines

PORT "INVALID" A pure, non-medicated, Oporto Wine.

SHERRY "NATURAL MONTILLA" A pale, nutty wine, nine years old.

CLARET "CHATEAU LOUDENNE" A vintage wine of great elegance.

BURGUNDY "POMMARD" Full body and fine flavor

BOTTLED AND GUARANTEED BY

W. & A. Gilbey

The Largest Wine and Spirit Merchants in the World

For Sale Throughout 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 13 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.

NOT AT WAR WITH HILL

Absolute Denial made by C.P.R. President—The Basis of Coast Rates.

In an interview in the west Sir Thos. Shaughnessy absolutely denies that the Canadian Pacific contemplated an aggressive railroad construction war against what are known as the Hill roads, in consequence of the Great Northern's expressed intention of building into Western Canada. Incidentally, Sir Thomas stated that he thought Sir William Van Horne had been misquoted by a number of American papers, which had published interviews with him, in which he expressed the opinion that the C.P.R. intended to carry on a railroad war with the Hill interests.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. does not extend into the United States," said the C.P.R. president. "It is essentially a Canadian corporation. True, it became interested in some United States lines twenty years ago by helping them financially when they needed aid badly. One of these lines, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, has not added to its mileage for years past. The other, commonly known as the Soo line, has during the past ten years constructed a good many miles of railway, and will, no doubt, in the interest of its traffic, find it desirable to build a good many more. The Soo line is a dividend payer, and the Canadian Pacific, like any other reasonable shareholder, gives its support to the board of directors of that property, whose policy is progressive and prudent. Neither the Canadian Pacific in Canada nor the Soo line in the United States builds a single mile of railway for the purpose of injuring its neighbors. Every mile added to either system is for the purpose of providing transportation facilities where they appear to be required and of adding to its revenue."

"Was not the extension to Spokane built for the purpose of reaching a vital spot in the affairs of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies?" was asked,

"The Canadian Pacific did not build the extension to Spokane, nor did it provide money for building it," replied Sir Thomas. "Its relation to the Spokane International company is only in the nature of a traffic agreement."

"But has it not been intimated that by readjusting the Spokane rates the Canadian Pacific and the Soo line can seriously affect the revenue of the Hill lines?"

"The rates from the east to Spokane are made on precisely the same basis as those from eastern points on any of the transcontinental roads to interior points in the west," said the C.P.R president. "No company could afford to base its rates for the shorter mileage on Pacific coast rates, because these are established by water competition, so that I think all the companies, including the Canadian Pacific, pursue the same recognized policy in fixing these interior rates."

"How, then, do you account for the interview given by Sir William Van Horne to the representative of one of the New York newspapers?"

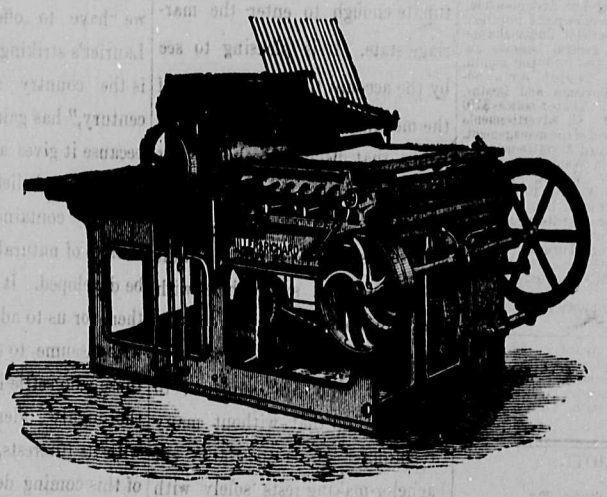
"I am afraid that some of these newspaper men are in the habit of misquoting Sir William," replied Sir Thomas with a smile.

ASSUME FIRE RISKS.

C. P. R. Sets Another Example For all Competitors.

Insurance against fire losses, not the results of causes for which carriers are responsible, has not in the past been included in railway contracts of bills of lading by any common carrier in America or Europe. A great deal of litigation has resulted, but the Supreme courts have always maintained that the carrier companies had no insurable interest beyond their charges in the goods transported on their respective lines. The Canadian Pacific Railway have now perfected arrangements covering all risks of damage by fire on consignments travelling on their rail lines, and are to be congratulated on the fact that they are the first transportation company in the world to assume this risk, which has hitherto been a prolific source of litigation and loss. This voluntary action will be highly appreciated.

THE INTERIOR PUBLISHING CO.



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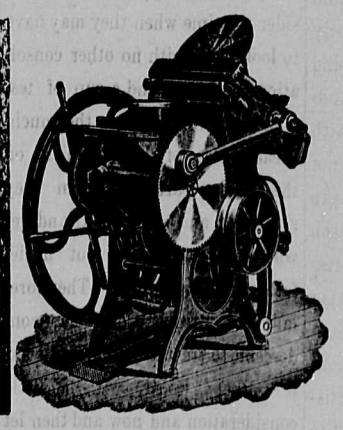

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The Mail=Herald.

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

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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 fo publication, but as evidence of good faith. Correspondence should be brief.

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Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
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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 on me 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. 29, 1906

THE MAIL-HERALD.

The MAIL-HERALD is printing about 1500 papers now, which is very satisfactory for a city and district like this. We are rather proud of the circulation of the MAIL-HERALD, and we think that we have reason to be. The people all read it and the business men have time and again been kind enough to say that they can easily see the direct benefits of advertising in this paper. Of course the standing proposition holds good with any business man. If you are not satisfied in your own mind as to the circulation of the MAIL-HERALD you will be welcomed to the press room, where you can see the paper printed and keep tab on the counter. You have the right to know. You pay your money for advertising space, and it is your right to know what you are getting for your money. But strange as it may seem, the MAIL-HERALD is one of the few semi-weekly papers in Canada that makes their circulation known to the public. It will pay any business firm to take matters like this into consideration when they draw a cheque for advertising accounts.

"SHOULD BACHELORS BE TAXED."

Apropos of an argumentative meeting recently held in an eastern province anent the above subject it might be well to state the direct cause of the prevailing state of affairs in the east and perhaps, too, in the west namely the predominance of men enjoying single blessedness, as against those who have been heroic and perhaps fortunate enough to enter the marriage state. It is pleasing to see by the account that the outcome of the meeting was a decision by the ladies that bachelors should not be taxed. Hence we can deduce from this that even the ladies themselves know it is not the fault of the men and sympathize with them in consequence. From the general experience of those who know, or who are supposed to know, we find that without many exceptions the resposibility of bachelor-making rests solely with the fair sex. It cannot be said that there is a scarcity of likely men in British Columbia, or to get nearer home in this district, as statistics prove to the contrary, and as may also be gleamed in the various walks of life here, where many prepossessing, yet forlorn, although well circumstanced men can always be seen. What, then, is the cause of this shirking by the rising generation to throw in their lot with their more fortunate brethren and link their future with the girl of their choice. The reason is easy to explain, should one know and understand the style, character and requirements of our Western sisters. Their haughty bearing and icy glances go a long way to make a man vow that he will be a confirmed bachelor, rather than mar his future by tying the nuptial knot with such a one as mentioned. Is it any wonder, therefore, that men who have come to this country to settle and have the necessary to provide a home for a partner in life should prefer to return to his native land and choose one from there who will share his troubles as well as his pleasures and not ruin him by extravagant ideas and a craving after the impossible? This bringing of a bride from other shores casts much discredit on our Western maidens, yet too often, we are sorry to say, is this done and not without a previous careful weighing of the whys and wherefores. In conclusion we would say, let the marriagible young women of British Columbia consider well ere they spend their best days in haughtiness and pride, and consider the time when they may have to look back, with no other consolation than a cat and a cup of tea, which latter constitutes the much-dreaded state of old maidenism, on the likely partners whom they ridiculed and sneered at and yet who may have turned out model fathers and husbands. Therefore, ladies of British Columbia, condescend to treat a mere man, even if a likely wooer, with a little consideration and now and then let the sunshine of a true heart through your icy sarcasm and apparent frozen smile, and destow upon him just the slightest reminder to his perhaps dull perception, that he can rely upon one at least to contain the spark of a woman's devotion. This alone is the solution to overcome the prevalency of bachelorhood in British Columbia and as soon as the ladies see the folly of their ways, we will hear more frequently the merry chimes of the wedding bells and of less trips to other shores in search of wives.

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is only within the last decade that we have begun to properly appreciate our rich resources, but now we are all full of confidence in the future of our vast Dominion and the outside world is beginning to learn what great opportunities we have to offer. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's striking phrase, "Canada is the country of the twentieth century," has gained wide currency because it gives apt expression to the growing belief that no other country contains such great resources of natural wealth ready to be developed. It is very important then, for us to adopt a policy that will assume to our own people, to those who settle in the country and thoroughly identify themselves with its interests, the full benefit of this coming development.

Many millions of dollars will be realized annually from the crops produced in our rich soil, many millions more will be taken from our forests and from our mines. Shall this wealth remain in the country, shall the money which represents it circulate in the Dominion for the benefit of the people who develope these resources, or shall we by a mistaken fiscal policy allow it to go abroad for the enrichment of other nations? The future of Canada largely depends upon the way our statesmen decide!

BETTER FOREST FIRE LAWS

Strict Measures Against Destruction of Timber.

"We want better laws for dealing with fires," states President F. W. Jones, of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers Association of British Columbia, in the Forestry convention, "some better attempt at a fire ranging system by the Provincial government; more definite regulations covering the difference between agricultural and timber lands; a campaign of education under the auspices of the Forestry Association as to the importance of preserving standing timber (even small growing trees) which will not be fit to log for some years; putting down fires, and keeping squatters out of timber areas and places where young timber is coming on, and an amendment of the provincial regulations providing for such tenure and terms on timber licences that the lumbermen will be able to pay some attention to forestry principles in carrying on their operations. The Mountain Lumbermen would ask this convention to pass a strong resolution calling for a change in the legislation regarding bush fires and would recommend the Northwest provinces ordinance for its definition of the responsibilities and penalties, and in addition the system of permits to start fires for clearing land.

Besides passing such resolution we want every member of the Forestry Association to use every influence he has and keep on agitating for these amendments."

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.

Nothing better than our "Special."

Kootena 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. Hadbury, Managress.
First-Class Table.
Private Dining Boxes.
Large Diningroom for Banquets, Suppers, etc.
Furnished Rooms To Let
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Headquarters for . . . **Furniture!**
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS.
John E. Wood's Furniture Store

Henry's Nurseries
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Extra large importation of **BULBS** 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.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post marked "Bowman Lumber Co.'s north-east corner post." planted on the east side of Stauber Lake, at the north-west corner of Lot No. 5693, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1906.

sep 19 BOWMAN LUMBER CO., LTD.

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, on the east side of Upper Arrow Lake, *about 8 miles north of Nakusp:*—

Commencing at a post planted near the Lake, *thence north* 40 chains, *thence* west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 60 chains, more or less, to the Arrow Lake, thence east 60 chains along the lake to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

Dated this 17th day of Sept., 1906.

sep29 L. J. EDWARDS, Locator.

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:

Commencing at a post marked "J. Porter's north-east corner post," at the south-east corner of Thomas Pearson's pre-emption, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located Sept. 17th, 1906.

sep 26 J. PORTER.

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 land in West Kootenay, two miles soutte of Nakusp:

Commencing at a post marked "J. R. J.'s north-west corner," *thence 80 chains east, 40 chains* south, 80 chains west, 40 chains north to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

Located Sept. 14th, 1906

sep 19 J. R. JAMIESON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has this day filed in the District Land Registry Office at Kamloops, B. C., a plan, profile and book of reference showing the proposed location of a branch line to the Mundy Lumber Company's sawmill near Three Valley Lake, Province of British Columbia, and that four weeks after this date the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada under Section 175 of the Railway Act, for authority to construct the said Branch.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1906.

R. MARPOLE,
sep 29 General Superintendent.

Vegetables

In small or large Lots, from 100 lbs. to a Carload. For price write
L. E. GRIFFITHS, - Malakwa

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.

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, Umorella Stands, Lunch Baskets, Smoking Jackets, Silk Goods.

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

E. W. B. Paget

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General Draying.

Office: McKenzie Ave. Next Lawrence Hardware Blk.
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TAXIDERMIST
Deer Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Etc., MOUNTED.
Animal Rugs Mounted.
P. O. Box 31.
Studio: OPPOSITE P. O. Revelstoke, B. C.

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.

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 on the north bank of Downie Creek, about three miles above Canyon Creek and marked "G. B. Nagle's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated this 21st day of Sept., 1906.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of Downie Creek, about 200 yards below the mouth of Pass Creek and marked "G. B. Nagle's south-east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of Downie Creek, about 150 yards above the mouth of Pass Creek and marked "G. B. Nagle's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of Downie Creek about one and a half miles above the mouth of Pass Creek and marked "G. B. Nagle's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point ofcommencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the south-west bank of Downie Creek, about one and a half miles above the mouth of Pass Creek 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 22th day of Sept., 1906.

sep 29 G. B. NAGLE.

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.
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Montreal-Canada Fire Insurance Company.
Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company.
Equity Fire Insurance Company.
Colonial Fire Insurance Company.
Hudson's Bay Fire Insurance Co.
Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Plate Glass Insurance
Agent for
The Dominion Plate Glass 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 and Industrial Promoters

A. L. Wisner & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York.
Douglas, Lacey & Co., Bankers and Brokers, New York and Toronto.

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
Agent for

Canadian Loan and Securities Co.
Dominion Trust Company.

All active mining and industrial stocks bought and sold.

Money to Loan on City and Rural Securities.

Loans granted for buildings and homesteads where recommendation has been granted though title has not been issued.

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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the north-east arm of Arrow Lake, West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains west from shore an the south side of survey line of the M. C. Young Canuck, thence west 150 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated 10th Sept. 1906.

sep 22 WILLIAM PARTON.

TROUT LAKE.

From our own correspondent.

Trout Lake is this season the scene of big vegetable and root crops. The winners are probably Andrew Abrahamson and A. G. Fraser. Andrew wins in potatoes, having raised on the site of the old Queens hotel, the finest potatoes ever grown in Kootenay, while A. G. Fraser's crop of cabbages supplies monster heads which will fill a large chair. Samples have been sent to Nelson for exhibition and will certainly open the eyes of those who see them to the wonderful agricultural possibilities of Trout Lake. The hearts of some of Mr. Fraser's cabbages will measure 15 inches in diameter.

Trout Lake is bound to become one of the finest summer resorts in British Columbia. The scenery is unsurpassed. There is excellent boating and fishing, and strange as it may appear there is an absolute absence of mosquitoes. Visitors from Revelstoke and Arrowhead last summer were surprised to find the lake town so charming in this respect.

Trout Lake is also a town of pretty homes. The well-kept gardens, radiant with flowers, and the orchards are a feature of the town, those of Mrs. Fraser, W. Abrahamson and S. Shannon being specially worthy of note.

The government office has been greatly improved of late, and Mining Recorder Campbell will have to hustle next summer to keep the new laid lawn in good shape.

A. G. Fraser has purchased from Andrew Abrahamson a piece of land across the river and is having it improved.

Mrs. Fraser kept the town supplied this season with beautiful flowers, her garden being a picture.

We regret to learn we are to lose the services of our popular teacher and mining man, S. Shannon, who has accepted a position in Ontario, and leaves for there shortly. Mr. Shannon is quite an old timer in the district and has done his share towards its development and publicity.

The government have done excellent work in repairing the road leading into Trout Lake and also that from Ferguson to the lake. The work was done under the supervision of H. Macpherson, on whom it reflects credit.

ROGERS PASS

From our own correspondent.

Engineers Trimble and Middlemas took a few hours off for grouse hunting yesterday. As no grouse could be found in the near vicinity, they found satisfaction in despatching two of S.D. Morris's pet hens with their small artillery. The game was cooked in the shape of a stew, and was divided into two sections. The first found Engineer Trimble at the head end, which was composed of neck and wings, while Dunk Ferguson had charge of the rear. Fireman Wm. Dodd working in as centre. The second section was handled by Jimmy Middlemas at the head, and he showed his ability with one hand on the neck for a throttle and his eagle eye glued on the remainder in his charge, while Carpenter was looking after the rear.

A. Fleishman was introduced into the mysteries of chickendom, and did well considering all things. Towards the end, it was discovered that a wing was missing, and some one tried to accuse Mr. Morris's Chinaman, but as the lost member was well insured with Hec McKinnon we have no doubt that it will be settled in full.

FIELD.

From our own Correspondent.

We are sorry to tell of the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McPherson. She died at noon on Tuesday and was taken to Golden for burial on Wednesday evening.

Out of the kindness of Mr. Campbell the children of the Sunday school held a drive to Emerald Lake on Saturday last. Quite a number of the parents went along and the day was much enjoyed by all. Many thanks to Mr. Campbell.

On Friday evening of last week a euchre party was held in the Buckham hall. It was well attended and those present pronounce it to have been a success.

The orchestra from the C. P. R. hotel at Banff gave a concert in the large dining room of the Mount Stephen house on Tuesday evening. The citizens of Field were invited to attend and quite a number availed themselves of the opportunity. The music was splendid and those present feel much indebted to the ladies of the orchestra and those who arranged the event.

Mrs. Jos. Blunden and her children have returned from Revelstoke where they have been spending a holiday.

Mrs. O. D. Hoar and children are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McGillivary.

A party consisting of Fred Maunders, Roxy Hamilton, Mat Majerion, O. D. Hoar, Jim Johnston have returned from their fishing and hunting expedition into the Kootenay Valley. They went in from Leanchoil about 50 miles to the head waters of the Kootenay. They brought home a fine lot of grouse and a good catch of fish.

Miss Marjory McDonald has gone to visit friends in Revelstoke and Shuswap.

ARROWHEAD

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Missionary Baynes, who has been in charge of All Saints Church Mission during the Vicar's three months absence, concludes his duties Sunday, Oct. 7th. It is generally admitted that Mr. Baynes has done good work during his sojourn in our midst. He will carry away with him to his new field of usefulness the hearty good wishes of the settlers.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson will resume his duties Sunday, Oct. 14th.

FALL MILLINERY

Reid and Young.

On entering the millinery department of this firm, one could see at a glance that nothing in millinery fashion was missing; the beautiful arrangement and perfect blending of color was a pleasing sight. It is certainly a season of beautiful millinery, and as was remarked on all sides the showing of chic creations and beautiful trimming would do credit to a much larger city.

Extreme types, large and small prevail; and effect rather than hue appear to be the feauture of the season. Many of the beautiful hats shown are exceedingly simple in style, a characteristic which is greatly appreciated by the lady of distinction.

Among the newest shapes shown are the Peter Pan, Tamborine, Hood, and Mushroom. We are told the first line are very popular both in the American and Eastern cities. Several Picture Hats were shown, as well as the staple shapes that all are familiar with. This season shows many of the dressy hats made of pressed felt shapes.

The leading colors are black and white, wine, petuna, green, brown, and a new American shade shown is called "London Smoke."

The trimmings and ribbons must have a word. The latter showing some of the most beautiful plaid and Dresden designs.

To do justice to a pretty hat it must be seen, not described; but one we must mention was a large mushroom shape made of brown velvet, chantilly lace, mink fur, wings and flowers, but arranged to be a perfect study in millinery art. Altogether it was a splendid demonstration of beautiful millinery, every hat distinctive and pretty, without being garish.

B. C. grapes 50c. baskets; Ontario grapes 75c. baskets; and California grapes $1 baskets, fresh today at C. B. Hume & Co's.

The worst runaway last week upset one of our Cooking Ranges but it couldn't break it, it just warmed it up a little, and tea was ready at the same old time.—Lawrence Hardware Co.

The best life insurance is when ill to have your druggist compound your prescriptions accurately. We use only the purest of drugs.—Canada Drug & Book Co., Corner Store.

Pleases every smoker—the "Marca Vuelta."

Miss Betty McLennan

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

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

Houses and Rooms To Let

House, First Street, hot water laid on.—$20.

House, Third Street, Plastered, New.—$20.

Rooms on First Street and Mackenzie Avenue.

I have a client who is prepared to fit up rooms to suit Tenant in one of the best and most central buildings in the city.

E. A. HAGGEN.

Look at This!

WANTED—Known—I have what appears to be an excellent opportunity for a man with $650 to handle the agency for the Interior of British Columbia of the PITNER GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEM. Is a great success and will pay from $150 to $200 a month. Apply to

E. A. Haggen,

Real Estate and Investment Broker,

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

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

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF REVELSTOKE

Voters' List, 1907.

HOUSEHOLDERS and LICENCE HOLDERS are hereby notified, that, in order to have their names placed on the Voters' List for the 1907 Municipal Elections, they are required to make the statutory declaration, and deliver the same to the City Clerk **during the month of October**

Forms can be obtained at my office on and after October 1st.

H. FLOYD,
City Clerk.

Revelstoke, Sept. 25, 1906. 4t

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:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Snow Creek about 8 miles east of Burton City, and marked "J. R. Jamieson's north-east corner," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at "J. R. Jamieson's north-west corner post," planted on the north bank of Snow Creek about 8 miles east of Burton City, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at "J. R. Jamieson's north-west post," planted on the north bank of Snow Creek about 9 miles east of Burton City, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 18th, 1906.

sep 25 J. R. JAMIESON.

CEMENT BLOCKS

Manufactured for all classes of buildings

CEMENT AND LIME FOR SALE

All kinds of building and plastering undertaken.

A. PRADOLINI, - REVELSTOKE

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

THE REVELSTOKE WINE & SPIRIT CO.
LIMITED.

Import direct from Country of origin.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

REVELTSOKE, B. C.

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

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.

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

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

No. 283.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Smith Creek Mining and Development Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies' Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Phœnix, in the Territory of Arizona.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate on First Street, Revelstoke, and John Manning Scott, barrister-at-law, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue and transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is twenty-five years from the 10th day of July, 1903.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 10th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and six.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are:—

To operate and carry on the business of placer and quartz gold mining in the Province of British Columbia, Canada and elsewhere; to transport goods and merchandise by vessels or otherwise; to purchase and hold timber lands and engage in the manufacture and sale of lumber; to own and conduct stores and trading posts, and generally to have the right of engaging in any and all kinds of business that a natural person might or could in the United States or any part of the world. sep 22 4w

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:

Commencing at a post planted on the north-west corner of Lot 3490, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, to place of commencement.

Dated September 20th, 1905.

sept 26 ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

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.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DISPOSAL OF DOMINION LANDS WITHIN THE RAILWAY BELT IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A LICENSE to cut timber can be acquired only at public competition. A rental of $5 per square mile is charged for all timber berths except those situated west of Yale for which the rental is at the rate of 5 cents per acre per annum.

In addition to the rental, dues at the following rates are charged:—

Sawn lumber, 50 cents per thousand feet B.M.

Railway ties, eight and nine feet long, 1 1-2 and 1 3-4 cents each.

Shingle bolts, 25 cents a cord.

All other products, 5 per cent on the sales.

A license is issued so soon as a berth is granted, but in surveyed territory no timber can be cut on a berth until the licensee has made a survey thereof.

Permits to cut timber are also granted at public competition, except in the case of actual settlers, who require the timber for their own use.

Settlers and others may also obtain permits to cut up to 100 cords of wood for sale without competition.

The dues payable under a permit are $1.50 per thousand feet B.M., for square timber and sawlogs of any wood except oak; from 1-2 to 1 1-2 cents per lineal foot for building logs; from 1-2 to 25 cents per cord for wood; 1 cent for fence posts; 3 cents for railway ties; and 50 cents per cord for shingle bolts.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, at a rental of two cents per acre per annum.

Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres may be acquired by one individual or company.

Royalty at the rate of 10 cents per ton of 2000 pounds is collected on the gross output.

Entries for land for agricultural purposes may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken up is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, or the local agent for the District, within which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

A fee of $10 is charged for homestead entry.

A settler who has received an entry for a homestead, is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

It is the practice of the Department to require a settler to bring 15 acres under cultivation, but if he prefers he may substitute stock; and 20 head of cattle, to be actually his own property, with buildings for their accommodation, will be required instead of cultivation.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of the Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Application for patent should be made at the end of three years before the local agent, sub-agent or a homestead inspector.

Before making application for a patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
Ottawa, Februray 14th, 1906.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted at the first south-east angle of K. & S. Block 811, and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's north-east corner post," thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Sept. 15th, 1906.

sep 19 BIG BEND LUMBER CO., LTD.

To Trappers

Raw Furs Bought
Cash Prices Paid

F. B. WELLS,
Exporter of Furs.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we, the undersigned, intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the West Kootenay district, about 16 miles from Burton City:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Cariboo Creek, thence south 160 chains thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Situate in the West Kootenay district about 14 miles from Burton City. Commencing at a post planted 30 chains from the Creek and on the west side thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Cariboo Creek about 13 miles from Burton City, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 35 chains on the south side of Cariboo Creek about 12 miles from Burton City, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains on the south side of Cariboo Creek about 7 miles from Burton City, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence notth 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement

6. Commencing at a post planted about 8 chains on the east bank of Cariboo Creek, about 5 miles from Burton City, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 15th Sept., 1906.

S. J. HARLOW,
sep 19 J. A. DOUGAL.

NOTICE

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

1. Commencing at a post planted about ¼ mile east of Big Bend trail and about 5½ miles from Goldstream and marked "George Laforme's south-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted one-half mile east of Big Bend trail and about 5½ miles south of Goldstream and marked "George Laforme's south-west corner," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 8th day of Sept., 1906.

3. Commencing at a post planted one-third of a mile east of Big Bend trail and about 6½ miles south of Goldstream and marked "George Laforme's south-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted one-third mile east of Big Bend trail and about 6¾ miles south of Goldstream and marked "George Laforme's north-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

5 Commencing at a post planted 250 yards east of Big Bend trail and about 300 yards from Seven Mile Creek and marked "George Laforme's north-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 10th day of Sept., 1906.

sep 19 GEORGE LAFORME, Locator.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands situated in the district of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at the north-west corner of Lot L443, marked "J. B. Mackenzie's south-east corner," thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to shore of Lake, thence following shore of Lake to starting point. Containing 160 acres.

Dated the 15th day of Sept. 1906.

J. B. MACKENZIE,
sep 19 By J. A. Magee, his 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, 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 1¼ 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 P. 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 15 BRUCE A. LAWSON.

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 E. TAPPING, Revelstoke.

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 1¼ 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 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 7534, and marked "A. M. Symons' south-east corner," thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Lot 7534 and marked "A. M. Symons' north-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains south of the north-west corner of Lot 7534 and marked "A. M. Symons' north-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of the north-west corner of Lot 7534 and marked "A. M. Symons' north-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted 120 chains south of the north-west corner of Lot 7534 and marked "A. M. Symons' north-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains to place of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles north of the south-west corner of Lot 7311 and marked "A. M. Symons' south-east cornet post," thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to place of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of the south-west corner of Lot 7311, thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted about one-half mile north of the south-west corner of Lot 7311, and marked "A. M. Symons' south-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to place of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Lot 7311 and marked "A. M. Symons' south-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated 18th September, 1906.

sep 22 A. M. SYMONS.

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:

1. Commencing at a post planted about ¼ of a mile east of 8 mile tree on Big Bend Trail, and marked "Geo. Laforme'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.

2. Commencing at a post planted about ¼ of a mile east of the 8 mile post on Big Bend Trail and marked "Geo. Laforme's north-west corner," thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chaius to the point of commencement.

Dated this 19th day of Sept. 1906.

3. Commencing at a post planted ¼ of a mile east of 9 mile tree on Big Bend Trail and marked "Geo. Laforme'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.

4. Commencing at a post planted ¼ of a mile east of 9 mile tree on Big Bend Trail and marked "Geo. Laforme'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.

5. Commencing at a post planted about ¼ mile east of the 10 mile tree on the Big Bend Trail, and marked "Geo. Laforme'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.

6. Commencing at a post planted about ½ a mile east of the 10 mile tree on the Big Bend Trail and marked "Geo. Laforme'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 20th day of Sept., 1906.

sep 26 GEO. LAFORME.

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 situated in the Osoyoos district of British Columbia:

Commencing at a post marked "George E. Campbell's north-east corner post," about half a mile from the east bank of north fork of Cherry Creek and about 7 miles above the mouth of the north fork, running south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 to point of commencement.

Located 22rd August 1906.

sep 19 G. E. CAMPBELL, Locator.

TIMBER LIMIT FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT SCOTT,
Trout Lake City, B. C.

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 1¼ 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 1¼ 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 4th, 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. Moulvichill'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 soush 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 north-west 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 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 gauge, with any kind of motive power from a point on Upper Arrow Lake, West Kootenay, near Arrowhead, thence following the Columbia 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.

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 post 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 east 80 chains, thence north 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 West 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.

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

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium.

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

THE MEDICAL WATERS of Halcyon are the most curative in the world. A perfect, natural remedy for all Nervous and Muscular diseases, Liver, Kidney and Stomach ailments and Metallic Poisoning. A sure cure for "That Tired Feeling." Special rates on all boats and trains. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Telegraph communication with all parts 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 east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 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 licence 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 ½ 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 about 2 miles west of the Columbia river, about 3½ miles west of the Dominion post near Carnes Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence west 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 16th, 1906.

5. Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Adair's north-east corner post," planted on the south 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 13th, 1906.

sep 1 E. E. 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 special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated 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-east corner post," planted on the 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 west 160 chains to point of commencement.

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 west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 25th, 1906.

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 west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-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 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.

13. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post," planted 4 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.

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 south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 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, 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.

17. Commencing at a post marked "S. Carlson's south-east corner post," planted on the west side of K. & S. line, about 1½ miles 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.

Dated August 29th, 1906.

sep 5 SWAN CARLSON.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we, the undersigned, intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the West Kootenay district, about 16 miles from Burton City:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Caribou Creek, thence south 160 chains thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Situate in the West Kootenay district about 14 miles from Burton City. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains from the Creek and on the west side thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Caribou Creek about 13 miles from Burton City, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 35 chains on the south side of Caribou Creek about 12 miles from Burton City, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains on the south side of CaribooCreek about 7 miles from Burton City, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains,thence notth 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 8 chains on the east bank of Cariboo Creek, about 5 miles from Burton City, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 15th Sept., 1906.

S. J. HARLOW,

sep 19 J. A. DOUGAL.

NOTICE

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

1. Commencing at a post planted about ¼ mile east of Big Bend trail and about 5½ miles from *Goldstream* and marked "*George* Laforme's southwest corner post," thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted one-half mile east of Big Bend trail and about 5½ miles south of *Goldstream* and marked "George Laforme's northwest corner," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 8th day of Sept., 1906.

3. Commencing at a post planted one-third of a mile east of Big Bend trail and about 6½ miles south of Goldstream and marked "George Laforme's south-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted one-third mile east of Big Bend trail and about 6¾ miles south of Goldstream and marked "George Laforme's north-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

5 Commencing at a post planted 250 yards east of Big Bend trail, and about 300 yards from Seven Mile Creek and marked "*George Laforme's* north-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 10th day of Sept., 1906.

sep 19 GEORGE LAFORME, Locator.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands situated in the district of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post placed at the north-west corner of Lot L4493, marked "J. B. Mackenzie's south-east corner," thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to shore of Lake, thence following shore of Lake to starting point. Containing 160 acres.

Dated the 15th day of Sept. 1906.

J. B. MACKENZIE,

sep 19 By J. A. Magee, his agent.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purcase the following described lands, near Burton City in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted alongside of C. A. Sagandonsdes' south-west corner post," and running thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to commencement point. Containing 160 acres.

Dated 31st day of August, 1906.

sep 19 S. WALKER.

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 P. 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 15 BRUCE A. LAWSON.

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.

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 north 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 the east fork of Shuswap River, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, to the 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 19 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 commence*ment.

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 ¼ 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 15th, 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 date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate in the 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 11 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 80 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 Co*lumbia 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, then e 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 com*mencement.

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 south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 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 within 30 days from 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 in West Kootenay District:

1. Commencing at F. F. Fullmer's north-west corner post of Lot No. 7491; thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at F. F. Fullmer's south-west corner post of Lot 7491 about 20 chains south of the east end of Armstrong Lake; thence east 40 chains, south 40 chains, west 120 chains, north 60 chains, east 80 chains, south 20 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at T. J. Pearson's north-east corner post of Lot 3092 on Salmon Creek; thence east 60 chains, *south 80 chains, west 100 chains*, north 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Sept. 19th, 1906.

sep 26 BOWMAN LUMBER CO., LTD.

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 2¼ 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. B95209, 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 26th day of April, 1906.

aug 1 KENNETH L. BURNET.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

Adventurer, 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 Abriel, F.M.C. No. B95244; Richard Smith, F.M.C. No. B95245, and Elizabeth Scott, F.M.C. No. B95223, 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 868 and about 1¼ 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.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in he Big Bend district of West Kootenay:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Hedstrom's south-west corner post," planted about 5 miles above mouth of Canoe River and 2 miles east and one-half mile north of T. L. 5845 corner post," thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains.

2. Commencing at a post planted at southwest corner of location No. 1 and marked "Gus Hedstrom's north-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains.

3. Commencing at a post planted one-half mile south of north-west corner post of No. 2 location and marked "Gus Hedstrom's northwest corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains.

4. Commencing at a post marked "Gus Hedstrom's south-west corner post," planted south 40 chains, east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains from north-west corner post of No. 3 location, thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains.

5. Commencing at a post planted at south*west corner post of No. 4* location and marked "Gus Hedstrom's north-west corner post,' thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains.

Dated September 4th, 1906

6. Commencing at a post planted about miles above mouth of Canoe River and 1 mile south of T. L. 6699 and marked "Gus Hedstrom's north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains.

7. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner post of No 6 location and marked "Gus Hedstrom's north-east corner post," thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains.

8. Commencing at a post planted 2 miles west of north-east corner post of location No. 7 and marked "Gus Hedstrom's north-west corner post," thencesouth 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains.

9. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of location No. 8 and marked "Gus Hedstrom's north-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains north 40 chains.

Dated Sept. 5th, 1906.

sep 29 GUS HEDSTROM.

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 situate in the Yale District:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Shuswap river, about 20 chains north of timber limit 6399 and marked "C. M. Symons' north-east corner post," thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains more or less to boundary of Lot 2318, thence north-easterly along said boundary to north-west corner of said Lot 1818, 60 chains more or less, thence north 100 chains to point of commencement.

C. M. SYMONS,

J. Barry, Locator.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Shuswap River and about 2½ miles south from the north-west corner of Lot 2318, and marked "J. Barry's north-east corner post," thence west 100 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 60 chains,more or less to boundary of said Lot 2318, *thence north-easterly following* said boundary 120 chains more or less to point of commencement.

J. BARRY.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 20 *chains north of Rainbow Creek, a tributary of* Shuswap river and about 4 miles from its mouth, marked "C. M. Symons' north-east corner post," thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 9th, 1906.

C. M. SYMONS,

sep 19 J. Barry, Locator.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we, the undersigned, intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated in the West Kootenay district, on the east side of Lower Arrow Lake, and about two miles from the lake shore:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Heart Creek, 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 80 chains, east of post No. 1, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencemeet.

3. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains south of Heart Creek, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

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

5. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Tait Creek, on the south strike of application No. 4, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located this 12th day of Sept., 1906.

S. J. HARLOW,

sep 19 J. A. DOUGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable 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 Kootenay:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Adolf Olson's north-east corner post," and planted about 500 yards south of Columbia River and *about 1¼ miles above head of Kinbasket Lake*, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains.

2. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of location No. 1 and marked "Adolf Olson's north-west corner post," thence *south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains*, west 80 chains.

3. Commencing at a post marked "Adolf Olson's north-east corner post," and planted on south side of Columbia River and about 3½ miles above Kinbasket Lake, thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1906.

sep 19 ADOLF OLSON.

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 Kootenay:—

1. Commencing at a post planted 2½ miles north-east of Columbia River and about 2 miles east of Downie Creek and marked "J. Larson's north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of location No. 1 and marked "John Larson's south-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains.

3. Commencing at a post planted at southwest corner of location No. 2 and marked "John Larson's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains.

4. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of location No. 3 and marked "John Larson's south-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains.

Dated September 7th, 1906.

sep 19 JOHN LARSON.

NEW GOODS ARE ARRIVING DAILY

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE LATEST.

New Coats

These are a beautiful line of the latest cuts from eastern markets. The "Prince Chap" is a seller.

Individuality and exclusiveness are featured in the new garment we show for Fall.

NEW FURS

Here, we can safely say, is the best assortment ever shown outside the large cities.

Our Fine Furs and their low prices are a genuine surprise to many, and they will be a surprise to everyone who inspects them.

Underwear

Its high time you were thinking of warmer Underwear. We have a full line of Two-Piece Suits for Ladies and Children; Health Brand, in white, Puritan, Hygiene and Penman's, in natural wool. Ladies' Combination Suits in "Knit to Fit" natural wool and Silk and Wool. Puritan, in white.

A full line of Men's Combination and Two-Piece Suits from such well-known makers as Penman, Knit-to-Fit, and others.

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

THE STORE OF GOOD GOODS AND GOOD VALUES.

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

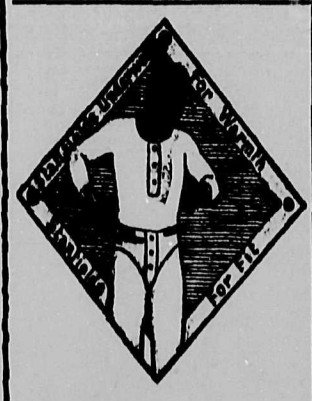
Full Line Of The Best

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN

Kincaid & Anderson

MCLENNAN'S



Like a new skin

Stanfield's Unshrinkable fits perfectly from neck to ankle and it fits just as well at the end of the winter as it did at the end of the winter as it did at the beginning.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

won't shrink. All the shrink is taken out of the wood before knitting—and the finished garment is carefully tested before it leaves the mill.
The Stanfield guarantee is on every genuine garment.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

CHILDREN'S COATS

We are showing a very pretty lot of Coats for Children of all ages.

Bear skin and Velvet for the little tots and good and serviceable Tweeds & Homespuns for the school girls.

One of the best things about them is their reasonable price.

HOSIERY HOSIERY !!

We have just opened a case Hosiery imported direct from the makers in Leceister and we can give you some bargains. We have all sizes, from the smallest baby up to the largest man or woman.

Men's Wool Sox, 15c. per pair.

Finer qualities, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c. per pair.

Ladies' Cashmere Hose, full size, 25c. per pair.

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, Sizes 4, 4½, 5 5½. Regular prices 25c. to 50c. per pair. Now only 20c. per pair.

MCLENNAN'S

WEATHER FORECAST.

Saturday, Sept. 29th, for twenty-four hours:—Light and moderate winds. Fair, cold at nights. Barometer high. Prevailing fair weather. Frost in early morning.

Local and General.

The schools will not re-open until Monday, October 8th.

Mr. Galt will sing at the evening service in St. Andrew's church tomorrow.

C. L. Gordon, of the Vancouver Province, has been appointed managing editor of the Victoria Colonist.

E. McGaghran, dealer in men's furnishings at Arrowhead, has been succeeded by McGaghran & Johnston.

There is 182,754,560 acres of timber land in British Columbia. The timber on the stump is worth at least $9,137,728,000.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Morris at Rogers Pass, yesterday morning, and left a fine baby girl.

The Imperial Limited transcontinental train service of the C. P. R. will in all probability be discontinued on Sunday, Oct. 14th.

Building is progressing very rapidly on the Burns new premises, and it will not be very long before the roof will be ready for placing.

Thanksgiving comes on the 18th of October this year and so does the Thanksgiving supper in the Opera House by the ladies of Knox church. Give thanks for both.

J. Shaw, of Galena Bay, has grown this season some of the finest plums to be seen in the district. The Upper Arrow Lake can't be beat in any part of Kootenay for growing fruit.

The appointment of B. R. Atkins as collector of customs has been gazetted to date from Sept. 1. The custom's work has been very heavy during the last month, and the receipts have been particularly good.

Intimation has been received that the C. P. R. summer resorts will shortly be closed. The Lake Louise and Emerald Lake chalets will close tomorrow, Sept. 30th, and the Banff hotel on October 3rd.

Should the council decide to use cement or concrete sewer pipes, it is the intention of several parties in town to apply for permission to tender for the supply of the whole piping system.

Improvements have been under way of late at the City hotel, in the form of concret foundations, new installation of an improved heating system, and also the establishment of a barber's shop and up-to-date lavatory and toilet rooms.

Vernon has been shocked by another story of sensational and deliberate suicide, when H. C. Thompson, a veteran of the Boer war, blew out his brains by shooting. The man was found in a room in a hotel; the body was lying in bed dressed, with a bullet hole in his right temple from a 36-Ivor Johnson revolver. The bed was drenched in blood showing the deed had been committed some little time.

A mass meeting will be held in the Selkirk Hall tonight, at 8 p.m., for all workingmen and wage earners The meeting will be addressed by W. R. Trotter, organizer of the Trades & Labor Congress, and others. Every trade and calling in Revelstoke should be represented, as a Trades Council combining all organized labor in the city will probably be formed. Mr. Trotter has been the successful organizer of such councils in many parts.

W. Gardner, of Salmon Arm, has just received the United States patent of his ingenious bridling bit invention. Mr. Gardner is being overwhelmed with capital propositions from manufacturing firms who wish to buy out the patent rights, to manufacture and sell on a royalty basis, to manufacture for the owner, etc. It is altogether likely, therefore, that the popular horseman, will have his choice of a variety of methods of making a very good thing out of his very clever device.

By request Miss Borden will sing "Abide With Us," at the evening service in Knox church tomorrow.

Frost is in the air and already the men of the "stane and besom" are talking of curling. The annual meeting of the Kootenay Curlers' Association takes place within a few weeks and at that time the place of the bonspiel for the coming winter season will be decided. The decision lies between Nelson, Rossland, Revelstoke and Sandon.

Extensive preparations have been made by F. Guffey and party for the development of mining properties at Smith Creek in the Big Bend. Large quantities of stores and supplies are being sent up and it is the intention of the syndicate to erect a sawmill, put in a ferry across the Columbia and generally get things ship shape, ready for next spring.

The good people of Nelson, and the newspapers in particular, are somewhat at sea over their, rather too hasty, conclusions as to the cause of Revelstoke's playing Jamieson in the recent lacrosse match at that city. As a matter of fact Jamieson is an old player in our team and moreover would, we believe, travel across the continent to play for us if we so desired it; but to insinuate that Revelstoke obtained what Nelson lost by lack of funds is crediting us with a mean nature which our sporting element here have no use for. The whole position, we take it, is that Nelson was a little piqued over having to accept Jamieson's refusal to play for them, and then to see him in our team. The question of pay was never discussed, and he played for us,—well,—because of old times. We can quite understand what Nelson feels in being defeated, after their sanguine expectations, and we will make allowance for their shortcomings.

Social and Personal

Miss Hall has returned to town from a visit to Ontario.

Miss Florence Fraser went south this morning for a few days.

Mrs. D. Little and Miss Adair came in from the west this morning.

Mayor and Mrs. McLeod have returned from a visit to the coast.

Miss Gough returned from a lengthy trip to Prince Edward Island.

R. M. Smythe left on the delayed No. 1 for a trip to the coast cities.

Dr. Sutherland has returned from his visit to Prince Edward Island.

Mrs. F. B. Lewis wishes to announce that she will not receive until the first Friday in November.

Miss Dent leaves this evening for Vancouver to enter the Burrard Sanitarium as a nurse.

W. R. Trotter, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Winnipeg, and R. C. Pegler of the Alberta Clarion are spending a few days in town.

J. C. Armstrong, chief train despatcher on the C. P. R. at Ottawa, is visiting his cousin Willis Armstrong of this city for a few days.

Mrs. W. Williamson has returned to Bear Creek after spending a fortnight with her daughter who resides at Couer D'Alene, Idaho, and has spent a very enjoyable trip, visiting en route Nelson and Spokane.

Business Locals.

Howson's furniture store has a fine line of new style wall paper.

Prunes, peaches, pears, oranges, lemons, bananas and Mackintosh Red apples in stock at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Ostermoor mattrass—these are the best and you should buy one at Howson's big furniture store.

Several 97-piece dinner sets, must be sold today, reduced to $10 per set at C. B. Hume & Co's.

For a well selected line of linoleum floor oil and matting see Howson's furniture store.

Another shipment of G. B. Chocolates and other creams opened today. Call in and try them at C. B. Hume & Co's.

The delicious flavor, the fresh taste, the inviting appearance all go to shew we keep the purest and best of chocolates—Canada Drug & Book Co.

LOST—Pearl Brooch Wish-bone, somewhere on First Street or Mackenzie avenue. Finder will be rewarded on delivery to this office.

CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father R. Pecoul, O. M. I., pastor. Services 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.

The Rev. Father Lardon, of New Westminster, will deliver the sermon in the morning. The parishoners of Revelstoke will be pleased to see and hear their former zealous and beloved priest.

ST. ANDREW'S—Rev. W. C. Calder, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Morning subject—"The Simple Life." Evening subject—"Christian Liberty, What is it?" Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 p.m.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN.—J. R. Robertson, B.D., minister. Usual services at 11 a.m, and 7:30 p.m. Morning subject: "The Shepherd of our Souls." At the evening service on the occasion of the World's Temperance Sunday the pastor will preach on "Living by our Convictions."

The Young People's Guild meets on Monday night from 8 to 9 p.m. Young people specially invited.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Choir practice on Friday at 8 p.m.

KAMLOOPS TIMBER DEAL

Sensation Sprung in Foresters' Insurance Inquiry.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—That the Union Trust company was swindled out of $55,000 in connection with the Shields-Ryan timber property at Kamloops, and that the parties who profited by it will be prosecuted, was the revelation which Elliot C. Stevenson, supreme councillor of the I. O. F., made before the insurance committee yesterday. Shepley produced cheques for $45,000 paid to George Fowler, M. P. Fowler, M. P., and McCormick, M. P., had stock in this Kamloops company. These disclosures are all the talk at Ottawa. Transactions engineered by George E. Foster, Fowler and Lefurgy, M. P.'s, read like a romance and these members will certainly be called upon to make explanations at the next session of parliament. The exposure which Duncan Ross, M. P., made in this connection last session merely skimmed the surface of some of the most extraordinary land deals that have ever been perpetrated in the Dominion of Canada.

The funds of the Foresters' organization appear to have been utilized for purely personal ends and from evidence so far adduced, it would appear that very large sums of money found their way into the pockets of certain men without any quid pro quo.

BULBS

Hyacinths
Tulips
Narcissus
Etc., Etc.

A fresh supply just arrived

WALTER BEWS

Druggist and Stationer,
next the Hume block.
Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

EVERYTHING A SMOKER WANTS

AT

F. G. BROWN'S Cigar Store

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. It's 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

The Blazed Trail

(Continued)

After the rest of the party had gone ahead, leaving them sauntering more slowly down the trail, he gave it voice.

"Why don't you come to the pine grove any more?" he asked bluntly.

"Why?" countered Hilda in the manner of women.

"I want to see you there. I want to talk with you. I can't talk with all that crowd around."

"I'll come tomorrow," she said—then with a little mischevous laugh, "if that'll make you talk."

"You must think I'm awfully stupid," agreed Thorpe bitterly.

"Ah, no! Ah, no!" she protested softly. "You must not say that."

She was looking at him very tenderly, if he had only known it, but he did not, for his face was set in discontented lines straight before him.

"It is true," he replied.

They walked on in silence, while gradually the dangerous fascination of the woods crept down on them. Just before sunset a hush fell on nature. The wind has died, the birds have not yet begun their evening songs, the light itself seems to have left off sparkling and to lie still across the landscape. Such a hush now lay on their spirits. Over the way a creeper was droning sleepily a little chant,—the only voice in the wilderness. In the heart of the man, too, a little voice raised itself alone.

"Sweetheart, sweetheart, sweetheart!" it breathed over and over again. After a while he said it gently in a half voice.

"No, no, hush!" said the girl, and she laid the soft, warm fingers of one hand across his lips, and looked at him from a height of superior soft-eyed tenderness as a woman might look at a child. "You must not. It is not right."

Then he kissed the fingers very gently before they were withdrawn, and she said nothing at all in rebuke, but looked straight before her with troubled eyes.

The voices of evening began to raise their jubilant notes. From a tree nearby the olive thrush sang like clockwork; over beyond carolled eagerly a black-throat, a myrtle warbler, a dozen song sparrows, and a hundred vireos and creepers. Down deep in the blackness of the ancient woods a hermit thrush uttered his solemn bell note, like the tolling of the spirit of peace. And in Thorpe's heart a thousand tumultuous voices that had suddenly roused to clamor, died into nothingness at the music of her softly protesting voice.

CHAPTER XLII.

Thorpe returned to Camp One shortly after dark. He found there Scotty Parsons, who had come up to take charge of the crew engaged in clearing French Creek. The man brought him a number of letters sent on by Collins, among which was one from Wallace Carpenter.

After commending the camping party to his companion's care, and giving minute directions as to how and where to meet it, the young fellow went on to say that affairs were going badly on the Board.

"Some interest that I haven't been able to make out has been hammering our stocks down day after day," he wrote. "I don't understand it, for the stocks are good—they rest on a solid foundation of value — and intrinsically are worth more than is bid for them right now. Some powerful concern is beating them down for a purpose of its own. Sooner or later they will let up, and then we'll get things back in good shape. I am amply protected now, thanks to you, and am not at all afraid of losing my holdings. The only difficulty is that I am unable to predict exactly when the other fellows will decide that they have accomplished whatever they are about, and let up. It may not be before next year. In that case I couldn't help you out on those notes when they come due. So put in your best licks, old man. You may have to pony up for a little while, though of course sooner or later I can put it all back. Then, you bet your life, I keep out of it. Lumbering's good enough for yours truly.

"By the way, you might shine up to Hilda Farrand and join the rest of the fortune-hunters. She's got it to throw to the birds, and in her own right. Seriously, old fellow, don't put yourself into a false position through ignorance. Not that there is any danger to a hardened woodsman like you."

Thorpe went to the group of pines by the pole trail the following afternoon because he said he would, but with a new attitude of mind. He had come into contact with the artificiality of conventional relations, and it stiffened him. No wonder she had made him keep silence the day before! She had done it gently and nicely, to be sure, but that was part of her good breeding. Hilda found him formal, reserved, polite; and marvelled at it. In her was no coquetry. She was as straightforward and sincere as the look of her eyes.

They sat down on a log. Hilda turned to him with her graceful air of confidence.

"Now talk to me," said she.

"Certainly," replied Thorpe in a practical tone of voice, "what do you want me to talk about?"

She shot a swift, troubled glance at him, concluded herself mistaken, and said:

"Tell me about what you do up here—your life—all about it."

"Well——" replied Thorpe formally, "we haven't much to interest a girl like you. It is a question of sawlogs with us"—and he went on in his dryest, most technical manner to detail the process of manufacture. It might as well have been bricks.

The girl did not understand. She was hurt. As surely as the sun tangled in the distant pine frond, she had seen in his eyes a great passion. Now it was coldly withdrawn.

"What has happened to you?" she asked finally out of her great sincerity.

"Me? Nothing," replied Thorpe.

A forced silence fell upon him. Hilda seemed gradually to lose herself in reverie. After a time she said softly.

"Don't you love this woods?"

"It's an excellent bunch of pine," replied Thorpe bluntly. "It'll cut three million at least."

"Oh!" she cried drawing back, her hands pressed against the log either side of her, her eyes wide.

After a moment she caught her breath convulsively, and Thorpe became conscious that she was studying him furtively with a quickening doubt.

After that, by the mercy of God, there was no more talk between them. She was too hurt and shocked and disillusioned to make the necessary effort to go away. He was too proud to put an end to the position. They sat there apparently absorbed in thought, while all about them the accustomed life of the woods drew nearer and nearer to them, as the splash of their entrance into it died away.

A red squirrel poised thirty feet above them, leaped, and clung swaying to a sapling-top a dozen yards from the tree he had quitted. Two chickadees upside down uttering liquid undertones, searched busily for insects next their heads. Wilson's warblers, pine creepers, black-throats, myrtle and magnolia warblers, oven birds, peewits, blue jays, purple finches, passed silently or noisily, each according to his kind. Once a lone spruce hen dusted herself in a stray patch of sunlight until it shimmered on a tree trunk, raised upward, and disappeared, to give place to long level dusty shafts that shot here and there through the pines laying the spell of sunset on the noisy woods brawlers.

Unconsciously the first strain of opposition and of hurt surprise had relaxed. Each thought vaguely his thoughts. Then in the depths of the forest, perhaps near at hand, perhaps far away, a single hermit thrush began to sing. His song was of three solemn deep liquid notes; followed by a slight rhetorical pause as of contemplation; and then, deliberately, three notes more on a different key—and so on without haste and without pause. It is the most dignified, the most spiritual, the holiest of woods utterances. Combined with the evening shadows and the warm soft air, it offered to the heart an almost irresistible appeal. The man's artificial antagonism modified; the woman's disenchantment began to seem unreal.

Then subtly over and through the bird-song another sound became audible. At first it merely repeated the three notes faintly, like an echo, but with a rich, sad undertone that brought tears. Then, timidly and still softly, it elaborated the theme, weaving in and out through the original three the glitter and shimmer of a splendid web of sound, spreading before the awakened imagination a broad river of woods-imagery that reflected on its surface all the subtler moods of the forest. The pine shadows, the calls of the wild creatures, the flow of the brook, the splash of sunlight through the trees, the sigh of the wind, the shout of the rapid,—all these were there, distinctly to be felt in their most ethereal and beadtiful forms. And yet it was all slight and tenuous as though the crack of a twig would breakit through—so that over it continually like a grand full organ-tone repeated the notes of the bird itself.

With the first sigh of the wonder music the girl had started and caught her breath in the exquisite pleasure of it. As it went on they both forget everything but the harmony and each other.

"Ah, beautiful!" she murmered.

"What is it?" he whispered marvelling.

"A violin,—played by a master."

The bird suddenly hushed, and at once the strain abondoned the woods-note and took another motif. At first it played softly in the higher notes, a tinkling, lightsome little melody that stirred a kindly surface-smile over a full heart. Then suddenly, without transition, it dropped to the lower register, and began to sob and wail in the full vibrating power of a great passion.

And the theme it treated was love. It spoke solemnly, fearfully of the greatness of it, the glory. These as abstractions it amplified in full-breathed cords that swept the spirit up and up as on the waves of a mighty organ. Then one by one the voices of the other things were heard —the tinkling of laughter, the roar of a city, the sob of a grief, a cry of pain suddenly shooting across the sound, the clank of a machine, the tumult of a river, the puff of a steam boat, the murmuring of a vast crowd,—and one by one, without seeming in the least to change their character, they merged imperceptibly into, and were part of the grand-breathed cords, so that at last all the fames and ambitions and passions of the world came, in their apotheosis, to be only parts of the master passion of them all.

And while the echoes of the greater glory still swept beneath their uplifted souls like ebbing waves, so that they still sat rigid and staring with the majesty of it, the violin softly began to softly whisper. Beautiful it was as a spirit, beautiful beyond words, beautiful beyond thought. Its beauty struck sharp at the heart. And they two sat there hand in hand dreaming.—dreaming—dreaming——

At last the poignant ecstasy seemed slowly, slowly to die. Fainter and fainter ebbed the music. Through it as through a mist the solemn aloof forest began to show to the coasciousness of the two. They sought each other's eyes smiling gently. The music was soft and dim and sad. They leaned to each other with a sob. Their lips met. The music ceased.

Alone in the forest side by side they looked out together for a moment into that eternal vision which lovers are only permitted to see. The shadows fell. About them brooded the inscrutable pines stretching a canopy over them enthroned. A single last shaft of the sun struck full upon them, a single light-spot in the gathering gloom. They were beautiful.

And over behind the trees, out of the light and the love and the beauty, little Phil huddled, his great shaggy head bowed in his arms. Beside him lay his violin, and beside that his bow, broken. He had snapped it across his knee. That day he had heard at last the Heart Song of the Violin, and uttering it, had bestowed love. But in accordance with his prophecy he had that day lost what he cared for most of all the world, his friend.

CHAPTER XLIII.

That was the moon of delight. The days passed through the hazy forest like stately figures from an old masque. In the pine grove on the knoll the man and the woman had erected a temple to love, and love showed them one to the other.

In Hilda Farrand was no guile, no coquetry, no deceit. So perfect was her naturalism that often by those who knew her least she was considered affected.

Her trust in whomsoever she found herself with attainted so directly its reward; her unconsciousness of pose was so rhythmically effective, that the mind with difficulty rid itself of the belief that it was all carefully studied. This was not true. She honestly did not know that she was beautiful; was unaware of her grace; did not realize the potency of her wealth.

This absolute lack of self-consciousness was most potent in overcoming Thorpe's natural reticence. He expanded to her. She came to idolize him in a manner at once inspiring and touching in so beautiful a creature. In him she saw reflected all the lofty attractions of character which she herself possessed, but of which she was entirely unaware. Through his words she saw to an ideal. His most trivial actions were ascribed to motives of a dignity which would have been ridiculous, if it had not been a little pathetic. The woods-life, the striving of the pioneer kindled her imagination. She seized upon the great facts of them and fitted those facts with reasons of her own. Her insight perceived the adventurous spirit, the battle-courage, the indomitable steadfastness which always in reality lie back of these men of the frontier to urge them into the life; and of them constructed conscious motives of conduct. To her fancy the lumbermen, of whom Thorpe was one, were self-conscious agents of advance. They chose hardship, loneliness, the strenuous life because they wished to clear the way for a higher civilization. To her it seemed a great and noble sacrifice. She did not perceive that while all this is true, it is under the surface, thereal spur is a desire to geton, and hope of making money. For, strange enough, she differentiated sharply the life and the reasons for it. An existence in subduing the forest was to her ideal; the making of a fortune through a lumbering firm she did not consider in the least important. That this distinction was most potent, the sequel will show.

In all of it she was absolutely sincere, and not all stupid. She had always had all she could spend, without question. Money meant nothing to her, one way or the other. If need was, she might have experienced some difficulty in learning how to economize, but none at all in adjusting herself to the necessity of it. The material had become, in all sincerity, a basis for the spiritual. She recognized but two sorts of motives; of which the ideal, compsising the poetic, the daring, the beautiful, the good; and the material, meaning the sordid and selfish were bad. With her the mere money-getting would have to be allied with some great and poetic excuse.

That is the only sort of aristocracy, in the popular sense of the word, which is real; the only scorn of money which can be respected.

There are some faces which symbolize to the beholder many subtleties of soul-beauty which by no other method could gain expression. Those subtleties may not, probably do not, exist in the possessor of the face. The power of such a countenance lies not so much in what it actually represents, as in the suggestion it holds out to another. So often it is with a beautiful character. Analyze it carefully and you will reduce it generally to absolute simplicity and absolute purity—two elements common enough in adulteration, but place it face to face with a more complex personality, and mirror-like it will take on a hundred delicate shades of ethical beauty, while at the same time preserving its own lofty spirituality.

Thus Hilda Farrand reflected Thorp and in the clear image of her heart his image rested transfigured. It was as though the glass were magic, so that the gross and material qualities reflected back. So the image was retained in its entirety but ethereal ized, refined. It is necessary to attempt, even thus faintly and inadequately, a sketch of Hilda's love for a partial understanding of it is necessary to the comprehension of that which followed the moon of delight.

That moon saw a variety of changes.

The bed of French Creek was cleared. Three of the roads were finished, and the last begun. So much for the work of it.

Morton and Cary shot four fine deer between them, which was unpardonably against the law, caught fish in plenty, smoked two and a half pounds of tobacco, and read the half of one novel. Mrs. Cary and Miss Carpenter walked a total of over a hundred miles, bought twelve pounds of Indian work of all sorts, embroidered the circle of two embroidery frames, learned to paddle a birch-bark canoe, picked fifteen pints of berries, and gained six pounds in weight. All the party to-gether accomplished five picnics, four explorations, and thirty excellent campfires in the evening. So much for the fun of it.

Little Phil disappeared utterly, taking with him his violin, but leaving his broken bow. Thorpe has it even to this day. The lumbermen caused search and enquiry on all sides. The cripple was never heard of again. He had lived his brief hour, taken his subtle artist's vengeance of misplayed notes on the crude appreciation of men too coarse-fibered to recognize it, brought together by the might of sacrifice and consummate genius two hearts an the brink of misunderstanding;—now there was no further need for him, he had gone. So much for the tragedy of it.

"I saw you long ago," said Hilda to Thorpe. "Long ago, when I was quite a young girl. I had been visiting in Detroit, and was on my way all alone to catch an early train. You stood on the corner thinking, tall and straight with brown, with a weatherbeaten old hat and a weatherbeaten old coat and weatherbeaten moccasins, and such a proud, clear, undaunted look on your face. I have remembered you ever since.

And then he told her of the race to the Land Office, while her eyes grew brighter and brighter with the epic splendor of the story. She told him that she had loved him from that moment—and believed her telling; while he, the unsentimental leader of men, persuaded himself and her that he had always in some mysterious manner carried her image prophetically in his heart. So much for the love of it.

In the last days of the month of delight Thorpe received a second letter from his partner, which to some extent awakened him to the realities.

"My dear Harry," it ran. "I have made a startling discovery. The other fellow is Morrison. I have been a blind, stupid dolt, and am caught nicely. You can't call me any more names than I have already called myself. Morrison has been in it from the start. By an accident I learned he was behind the fellow who induced me to invest, and it is he who has been hammering the stock down ever since. They couldn't lick you at your game, so they tackled me at mine. I'm not the man you are, Harry, and I've made a mess of it. Of course this scheme is plain enough on the face of it. They're going to involve me so deeply that I will drag the firm down with me.

"If you can fix it to meet those notes, they can't do it. I have ample margin to cover any more declines they may be able to bring about. Don't fret about that. Just as sure as you can pay that sixty thousand, just so sure we'll be ahead of the game at this time next year. For God's sake get a move on you, old man. If you don't—good Lord! The firm'll bust because she can't pay; I'll bust because I'll have to let my stock go on margins — it'll be an awful smash. But you'll get there, so we needn't worry. I've been an awful fool, and I've no right to do the getting into trouble and leave you to the hard work of getting out again. But as partner I'm going to insist on your having a salary—etc."

The news aroused all Thorpe's martial spirit. Now at last the mystery surrounding Morrison & Daly's unnatural complaisance was riven. It had come to grapples again He was glad of it. Meet those notes? Well I guess so! He'd show them what sort of a proposition they had tackled. Sneaking, underhanded scoundrels! taking advantage of a mere boy. Meet those notes? You bet he would; and then he'd go down there and boost those stocks until M. & D. looked like a last year's bird's nest. He thrust the letter in his pocket and walked buoyantly to the pines.

The two lovers sat there all the afternoon drinking in half sadly the joy of the forest and of being near each other, for the moon of delight was almost done. In a week the camping party would be breaking up, and Hilda must return to the city. It was uncertain when they would be able to see each other again.. though there was talk of getting up a winter party to visit Camp One in January. The affair would be unique.

Suddenly the girl broke off and put her fingers to her lips. For some time, dimly, an intermittent and faint sound had been felt, rather than actually heard, like the irregular muffled beating of a heart. Gradually it had insisted on the attention. Now at last it had broke through the film of consciousness.

"What is it?" she asked.

Thorpe listened. Then his face lit mightily with the joy of battle.

"My axmen," he cried. "They are cutting the road."

A faint call echoed. Then without warning, nearer at hand the sharp ring of an ax sounded through the forest.

CHAPTER XLIV.

For a moment they sat listening to the clear staccato knocking of the distant blows, and the more forceful thuds of the man nearer at hand. A bird or so darted from the direction of the sound and shot silently into the thicket behind them.

"What are they doing? Are they cutting lumber?" asked Hilda.

"No," answered Thorpe, "we do not cut saw logs at this time of year. They are clearing out a road."

"Where does it go to?"

"Well, nowhere in particular. That is, it is a logging road that starts at the river and wanders up through the woods where the pine is."

"How clear the axes sound. Can't we go down and watch them a little while?"

"The main gang is a long distance away; sound carries very clearly in this still air. As for that fellow you hear so plainly, he is only clearing out small stuff to get ready for the others. You wouldn't see anything different from your Indian chopping the cordwood for your camp fire. He won't chop out any big trees."

"Let's not go, then," said Hilda submissively.

"When you come up in the winter," he pursued, "you will see any amount of big timber felled."

"I would like to know more about it," she sighed, a quaint little air of childish petulance graving two lines between her eyebrows. "Do you know, Harry, you are a singularly uncommunicative sort of being. I have to guess that your life is interesting and picturesque, — that is," she amended, "I should have to do so if Wallace Carpenter had not told me a little something about it. Sometimes I think you are not nearly poet enough for the life you are living. Why, you are wonderful, you men of the north, and you let us ordinary mortals who have not the gift of divination imagine you entirely occupied with how many pounds of iron chain you are going to need during the winter." She said these things lightly as one who speaks things not for serious belief.

"It is something that way," he agreed with a laugh.

"Do you know, sir," she persisted, "that I really don't know anything at all about the life you lead here? From what I have seen, you might be perpetually occupied in eatings in a log cabin, and in disappearing to perform some mysterious rites in the forest." She looked at him with a smiling mouth but tender eyes, her head tilted back slightly.

"It's a good deal that way, too," he agreed again. "We use a barrel of flour in Camp One every two and a half days!"

She shook her head in a faint negation that only half understood what he was saying, her whole heart in her tender gaze.

"Sit there," she breathed very softly, pointing to the dried needles on which her feet rested, but without altering the position of her head or the steadfastness of her look.

He obeyed.

"Now tell me," she breathed, still in the fascinated monotone.

"What?" he inquired.

"Your life; what you do; all about it. You must tell me a story."

Thorpe settled himself more lazily, and laughed with quiet enjoyment. Never had he felt the expansion of a similar mood. The barrier between himself and self expression had faded, leaving not the smallest debris of the old stubborn feeling.

"The story of the woods," he began, "the story of the saw log. It would take a bigger man than I to tell it. I doubt if any one man ever would be big enough. It is a drama, a struggle, a battle. Those men you hear there are only the skirmishers extending the firing line. We are fighting always with Time. I'll have to hurry now to get these roads done and a certain creek cleared before the snow. Then we'll have to keep on the keen move to finish our cutting before the deep snow; to haul our logs before the spring thaws; to float them down the river while the freshet water lasts. When we gain a day we have scored a victory; when the wilderness puts us back an hour, we have suffered a defeat. Our ammunition is Time; our small shot the minutes, our heavy ordnance the hours!"

The girl placed her hand on his shoulder. He covered it with his own.

"But we win!" he cried. "We win!"

"That is what I like," she said softly, "— the strong spirit that wins!" She hesitated, then went on gently, "But the battlefields, Harry, to me they are dreadful. I went walking yesterday morning, before you came over, and after a while I found myself in the most awful place. The stumps of trees, the dead branches, the trunks lying all about and the glaring hot sun over everything! Harry, there was not a single bird in all that waste, a single green thing. You don't know how it affected me so early in the morning. I saw just one lonesome pine tree that had been left for some reason or another, standing there like a sentinel. I could shut my eyes and see all the others standing, and almost hear the birds singing and the wind in the branches, just as it is here." She seized his fingers in her other hand. "Harry," she said earnestly, "I don't believe I can ever forget that experience, any more than I could have forgotten a battlefield, were I to see one. I can shut my eyes now, and can see this place, our dear little wooded knoll wasted and blackened as that was."

The man twisted his shoulder uneasily and withdrew his hand.

"Harry," she said again, after a pause, "you must promise to leave this woods until the very last. I suppose it must all be cut down some day, but I do not want to be here to see after it is all over."

Thorpe remained silent.

"Men do not care much for keepsakes, do they, Harry?—they don't save letters and flowers as we girls do—but even a man can feel the value of a great beautiful keepsake such as this, can't he, dear? Our meeting-place—do you remember how I found you down there by the old pole trail, staring as though you had seen a ghost?—and that beautiful, beautiful music! It must always be our most sacred memory. Promise me you will save it until the very, very last."

Thorpe said nothing because he could not rally his faculties. The sentimental association connected with the grove had actually never occurred to him. His keepsakes were impressions which he carefully guarded in his memory. To the natural masculine indifference toward material bits of sentiment he had added the instinct of the strictly portable early developed in the rover. He had never even possessed a photograph of his sister. Now this sudden discovery that such things might be part of another person's spiritual garment came to him ready-grown to the proportions of a problem.

In selecting the districts for the season's cut, he had included in his estimates this very grove. Since then he had seen no reason for changing his decision. The operations would not commence until winter. By that time the lovers would no longer care to use it as at present. Now rapidly he passed in review a dozen expedients by which his plan might be modified to permit of the grove's exclusion. His practical mind discovered flaws in every one. Other bodies of timber promising a return of ten thousand dollars were not to be found near the river, and time now lacked for the cutting of roads to more distant forties.

"Hilda," he broke in abruptly at last, "the men you hear are clearing a road to this very timber."

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"This timber is marked for cutting this very winter."

She had not a suspicion of the true state of affairs. "Isn't it lucky I spoke of it!" she exclaimed. "How could you have forgotten to countermand that order! You must see to it today; now!"

She sprang up impulsively and stood waiting for him. He arose more slowly. Even before he spoke her eyes dilated with the shock from her quick intuitions.

"Hilda, I cannot," he said.

She stood very still for some seconds.

"Why not?" she asked quietly.

"Because I have not time to cut a road through to another bunch of pine. It is this or nothing."

(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. 20

What My Many Girl Friends Ask

MRS. HERRICK'S DEPARTMENT OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS HELPS FOR CORRESPONDENTS

THIS is what I am begging all the girls to do—SEND IN YOUR NAMES TO THE SOCIETY!!! For I have enthusiastic letters from girls who wish to belong, and who think our society the finest thing that ever happened, and say they wish to join at once. Then they sign themselves "Nora," or "Jean" or "Eleanor" or, perhaps, "E. J." or "L. H.," and apparently have so much respect for my knowledge that they think I can supply the rest of the name and the address. I can't do it, girls! So, won't you please let me have your full names and bring in all of the friends you can? We wish this society to take in all sorts and conditions of girls from all sections of the country. The more the merrier—and you know we mean this organization to stand for fun!

I do not know how many of you recollect a letter which appeared on this page a few weeks ago, asking for some one to read or talk or walk with a blind woman. I am happy to say that the paragraph met with a prompt response from several readers, who offered their services to the old lady. I thank them all for their readiness and good will. It does me good to receive such replies to any appeal.

Questions on Social Usages

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

Another friend writes you for advice. For two years I have not gone out in society at all, and so have not kept in touch with all the little changes made in social law.

1. Do young girls wear gloves at balls? With long sleeves, I mean.
2. At supper which glove is removed?
3. Are bracelets worn?
4. What is the "nicest" way of wearing the fan?

I think these are all my little difficulties, and trust I shall see your answer soon. Sincerely, M. E. H.

1. Yes.
2. You may remove either glove or both.
3. Not very much. If you have something unusual and quaint, you may wear it, if you wish.
4. Fasten the fan to a long ribbon that matches your dress, and hang the ribbon over your arm.

Come in and Welcome

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

The letter of "Katharine N." has made me want to speak my little piece. Cannot we young married girls have a corner spared to us, because we like fun just as much as the others? I know there must be some who are of the same opinion as I am. Please tell us if there is hope for us, too; or must we just read and enjoy, but keep at a distance? I certainly do enjoy the letters, and can just imagine "Betty." I enjoy your page more than any. Sincerely yours. PHYLLIS

Of course you may come in and be more than welcome! After all, it is the heart that makes the girl, just as it determines what is youth. I know it would add a lot to the gaiety of the club to have you in it. Send along your name for registration, and you will receive your membership card and be as full a member as any unmarried girl in the whole combination.

Your Parents Are Right

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I am a girl 15 years old, and am very fond of a boy 16 years old. My parents are opposed to my entertaining him, but, in spite of this, I invite him to call every time they are out, and he usually accepts my invitation. He has only kissed me three times, and does not seem inclined to continue his suit.

How had I best proceed to discontinue his acquaintance, as I do not care for him as I did formerly? Please answer in the paper, and oblige M. P.

I find in this a striking example of the silliness of little girls of 15 accepting the attentions of equally silly boys and going against the better judgment of their parents by so doing. The only thing for you to do is to tell the boy that your father and mother do not care to have him call, and that you have come to the conclusion that they are in the right.

One of My Married Girls

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

As I have been very much interested in your page for girls, I hope you will pardon me for writing, as I am a young married woman, but would like to have a little of your good advice, as I am in trouble, and do not know what to do.

My husband is given to drink, and when he does start he doesn't stop for two or three weeks, and he ill-treats me and my two little girls—one 6 and the other 3 years.

He has a little business of his own, and it has to be closed whenever he starts. He does stop sometimes for from five to six months and then starts again. Is there anything that you know of that I could do for him to have him leave it alone? He will not hear of the gold cure or anything that might stop him. I would have to do something unknown to him. Then he doesn't believe in anything, not even church, and forbids me to go, and is very jealous minded.

I would like to give you my address, but dare not, as he reads all my letters before he gives them to me, even those from my sisters.

Please be so kind and publish an answer for me. If he could only stop drinking we would get along well. I do all in my power to please him and help him along.

Please advise me if you have any idea what I might do. I shall be forever grateful to you.

A very sorrowful sister. CAROLINE M.

I am tremendously sorry for you, and I wish from my heart that I could do something to help you. Personally, I know of no such remedy as you wish, but I am told that Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, of 156 Fifth avenue, New York, who is much interested in temperance work, is able to prescribe some cure. She is well known through her work among the King's Daughters, and I would advise you to write to her and state your case. I hope you may find something that will be of service. Will you not let me know how it all comes out?

Don't Show Your Jealousy

My Dear Mrs. Herrick:

A young man has been coming to see me for some time, and there was a convention held here in our town for one week. It was customary for him to call Wednesday and Sunday evenings and occasionally Friday evening.

During this week he did not call on me as he usually did, but he entertained several young ladies of the convention. The next week he called on me as usual.

Now, what do you think of this young man's actions, and what would you advise me to do? Sincerely, C. S.

Do nothing! The young man was perfectly at liberty to do as he pleased. If you were engaged to be married to him, it would be a different matter. Even then I do not think it would be wise to make a fuss about it. A man likes to feel comfortable, and he thinks more of the girl who gives him that sensation than of the one who is eternally nagging at him. Be pleasant and cordial with the young man, express an interest in his friends and don't intimate that you are jealous or hurt. He will like you all the better for it.

Wants to be a Lawyer

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I am very eager to become a lawyer. But I am not working for myself, and will not be for some time, perhaps in May. And, if you will, please tell me what books I can get from the public library that will help me until I get on my feet again. I am only 19, and I hope by good hard study that in a few years things will look different.

NEWCOMER.

I have applied to an able woman lawyer for a reply to these questions, and she writes the following:

The books I name would be of use to any one wishing to study law, and should be read nearly in the given order, although I am not sure they can be found in a public library.

1. Parsons or Anson on Contracts.
2. Bigelow on Torts.
3. Ames' Cases on Torts.
4. Tiffany or Boone on Real Property.
5. Williams on Real Property.
6. Woerner's Cases on Domestic Relations.
7. Huffcut on Agency.
8. Browne on Sales.
9. Bigelow on Wills.
10. Clarke on Corporations.
11. Tompkins on Bills and Notes.
12. Ames' Cases on Bills and Notes.
13. Hornick on Partnership.
14. McKelvey on Evidence.

But I think it very doubtful if a person of ordinary attainments would get much from such a study. The student will have to have a college degree or a certificate before she enters any law school. Unless, therefore, she has such a degree or certificate her time would be best spent in getting it now, in studying for the regents' examinations and getting them off her mind. She cannot become a lawyer without such a preliminary education; the State requires it. (The State, I think, requires 24 or 26 counts, the law school, 45). Ever so many students hamper themselves very much by having to take this work after they have begun the study of law.

It strikes me that "Newcomer" has a good deal of hard work ahead of her, but if she really desires to study law that will not discourage her.

Would Learn Cigar Making

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

Could you inform me if there is any way I could learn cigar making by mail; or is there a book of any kind I could get? I am very anxious to learn this, and have lots of time in the afternoons; but, as I am married, my husband will not permit my going out to a factory to learn it.

MRS. J. L. G.

Do any of my readers know the name of such a book? If they do, will they kindly send it to me for the benefit of this correspondent?

How to Go About the Work of Laying the Foundation for Healthy Minds

NOW that the contest for the prizes is at an end, we must give a great deal of attention to getting the work of our organization into shape. One trouble with any society of this sort is that there are many excellent suggestions and that the multitude of them is likely to be confusing. We must try to put them into some concrete form in order that we may obtain the best results from them.

Last week you recollect that we spoke about self-improvement along mental lines. We talked of clubs of *all sorts that would* be sub-divisions of our big society—clubs for reading, for conversation, for study of various lines of interest. We want to discuss more self-improvement. It is a big subject, and so many of the girls have asked for it as one of the main objects of our society that we must give it special attention. But we are branching off from the mental side to-day, and we mean to talk instead about the physical.

I know a good many of you girls are keen about outdoor sports. You love tennis and perhaps golf in the weather when these can be played, and I know that many of you are fond of wheeling and boating in summer, and of skating in winter. Here is where the country girl, or the one who can get to the country easily, has an advantage over the city girl. The latter must make the gymnasium take the place of outdoor sports.

WHO WANTS TO JOIN A GYMNASIUM CLASS?

I am afraid this proposition will not be received with universal enthusiasm, though there are some girls who will be glad of the suggestion. One young woman, particularly, who has been longing for months to get up a gymnasium class, and has written to our page asking for recruits, will feel that at last her chance has come. I hope it has, for she has been waiting for it long enough!

Probably the gymnasium plan does not strike you as interesting. Yet I have known few girls who once began such work who did not become absorbed in it. It does them much good in every way. It is not long before they feel the benefit of it in improved bodily conditions, and after that the growth of the power to think clearly and rationally is sure to follow.

This may not seem of great importance to you when I put it in this way. But when I tell you that there is nothing better for developing the figure properly than systematic gymnasium work, that since it improves the circulation and keeps the body in good order, it has a beneficial effect upon the complexion, you may perhaps give the subject more favorable attention.

You have doubtless formed some idea, from reading our page, of the number of girls who write to me for advice concerning their figures and their skins. But you don't know the half of them! The majority write and ask for personal answers, enclosing stamped and self-addressed envelopes, and their applications never appear in the paper at all. One tells me that she is too stout. She weighs too much for her height, and she is in terror lest she should put on even more flesh. How shall she reduce it? Another is troubled with imperfect development of her form. She is skinny where she wishes to be plump. How shall she round the bony outlines? This one has a poor complexion. The other has a red nose. A third is always pale and longs to have a rosy color.

EXERCISE IS WORTH TONS OF COSMETICS

To all I give the best advice I can—and vigorous exercise comes into pretty nearly every counsel. Exercise—preferably in the open air, but anyhow exercise—is worth tons of cosmetics. I believe in the cosmetics, too, in moderation. That is, I believe in a good cold cream for softening or cleansing the complexion, in good applications to keep the hands from becoming rough and red, in good hair tonics to increase the growth of the hair and improve its quality and quantity. But I don't advocate the cosmetics that will cover up defects instead of remedying them, and put a "make-up" on the fact instead of a good *healthy natural color.*

The last is what exercise will give. Try it and see. Send me your names, those of you who wish to join gymnasium classes, and let us see if we can't get up a number of them. The more the merrier, and there is no encouragement to exercise like the fun of practicing it in a jolly party. If you live in a town where there is not a regular gymnasium, it is possible to form a class and find a physical instructor who will direct you. There are even instructors who teach by mail and give classes directions which they can follow without the presence of a teacher.

I dare say that this will call out an objection from some of the girls. There are certain of them who haven't the time, and other who haven't the money to spend upon gymnasium classes, they will tell me.

I recognize the force of both of these remarks. But we want to help just those girls especially. You know that is one of the main things for which this club is formed—that we may all help one another.

Let me take first the case of you, the girl who says she has no time. How do you know you have no time?

Does that sound silly? It is not. I mean, what do you do with all your time that is so much more important than taking the exercise that your health demands? Is there not something else you could give up which would allow you to devote even half an hour daily to exercise? Are you too tired late at night and too busy early in the morning, and is there no half hour that you can spare during the day? Let me tell you that if you will make the time by giving up something else, even if it is a thing that seems rather important, you will find the exercise pays *for itself, in the good it does you.* It is very poor economy to let your body become weak, your muscles forceless. Sooner or later you have to atone for such neglect of your physical condition.

And then, you, the girl who feels she has no money to spend on gymnasium classes. I think it altogether likely that you have none. Then exercise without the gymnasium. There are plenty of good exercises that you can take in your own room in the morning, before you are fully dressed, and at night, when you are getting ready for bed. If you cannot find any one who will join you in such exercises, do them by yourself. It would be better, because more encouraging and more entertaining, to have some one to share them with you, but even exercise alone is much better than none at all. Open the window before you begin, and get as much fresh air as you can while you are going through the motions that will develop the different parts of your body.

Thus far I have been speaking of the indoor exercises chiefly because at this time of year they are within the reach of every one, while the open-air exercises are possible to comparatively few. But the blessed time is not far ahead when you can go into the open for your fresh air, and do all the delightful outdoor things that young girls—and old ones, too—love. We must begin thinking already of what our clubs are to do then. We must plan how we can help the other girls who need the fresh-air enjoyments that so many of them cannot get unaided. I wish some of you bright girls who are always full of ideas would begin thinking up some schemes for that time and for those girls.

Meanwhile, turn your attention to the gymnasium classes. Let me have the names of as many of you as are inclined to form one. Don't be satisfied with sending in your own name alone, but try to get the other girls you know interested in it. We are bringing girls from everywhere into our society, and we mean to have something to interest them all. Even the girls who go in for mental self-development ought to see how the improvement of the body will assist the workings of the mind, while those who are "for fun always" will recognize the possibilities of fun that dwell in gymnasium classes. Think what a joy it would be to belong to a class of any sort in which "Betty" was a member! There are other girls like her, and they *will make any kind of a class lively. Be sure to include* at least one of them in each class you form.

Christine Terhune Herrick

PRESIDENT.

Nor knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent.

All are needed by each one;
Nothing is fair or good alone.

WHERE "EACH AND ALL"
MEANS
EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

The Suggestion for the Badge is Adopted at Last, and Three Girls Share the Prize

LIKE the aim of the society, more than one girl suggested the idea for the badge I finally decided upon, and so it has to be divided among three of you.

Two other girls would have been eligible to a share in this prize if only they hadn't disregarded one little rule of the contest—they didn't send full names and addresses!

It was such a little point to remember, girls, and I *did so hope that I wouldn't have to throw out* a single letter because a rule was broken! But we'll all be more careful next time, I am sure.

The three winners of the third $10—which will be equally divided among them—are Lina R. Harris, Gertrude Irving and Esther Sugarman. Their letters are printed below.

Now that we've chosen our name, our object and our badge, we're organized at last, and ready to take up the subject each girl feels she needs most help in.

In the meantime, designers are busily working away, planning how the bee-idea can be best expressed as a pin; and soon their estimates will be ready.

So many of you want to help—do it by telling me the things you need most to make your life successful in any way. Perhaps some other girl may get the answer to her life's question from it.

Some girls are already at work, getting their friends to join, and thinking hard about the best way for them to adapt the three-fold object to their lives.

Remember, I want "each and all" of you—so, if you haven't already sent in your name and address for recording, do it now, and enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your membership card.

The Three Prize Letters

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

After thinking over the idea of a girls' club among us, I suggest the following:

Name—"Silent Workers' Club."

Badge—Small gold or silver beehive, with tiny bees and the queen bee larger in enamel, encircled by a band, the ends united by clasped hands. The band bearing the initials "L. K. T. in T. W. D."

Object—Mutual pleasure and helpfulness, not only to those of our members, but to those people we meet daily, so we may help others as well as be helped ourselves.

The meaning of the name to be that it will be a secret society, known only to ourselves, and that silently we carry out the object of our club.

The meaning of the badge, which, if I remember, you wished to symbolize the name is: The line representing the world, as the club is unlimited as to locality; the bees, ourselves and you our queen, the "Silent Workers" *improving every opportunity; the bond encircling it, as* we may eventually be international, and we are united by the friendly grasp of the hand. The initials to represent our motto: "To be loving, kind and true, in thought, word and deed."

Lovingly yours in the work,
LENA R. HARRIS
11 Wesley street, Somerville, Mass.

My Dear Mrs Herrick:

As to the girls forming an organization, would say that I like it for fun and self-development.

The name—"Priscilla's Daughters."

The badge—A small pin of a bee design, the busy bee, of course.

Hoping that this will be favorably considered, I remain,
Yours truly,
GERTRUDE IRVING,
Box 1064, Saco, Maine.

Dear Mrs Herrick:

I am an enthusiast and a follower of Betty's suggestion to organize a club. I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings. Suffice it to say that all your ideas, dear Mrs. Herrick, are models of the best material. To be brief, I will only say that I think this organization capital.

My suggestion for the object of this society is for three purposes. Firstly, fun; secondly, benevolence, and last, but not least, the heart culture, as you call it. We should be informed of all the members living in our city; we should meet at different times in different members' houses, and whichever girl has knowledge in gymnasium, *she should teach it to the others.* Another who is a writer should do likewise, and the same with singing, sewing, dancing and so on, having the members of the other cities informed of all we do. We should have small concerts at first, and our most accomplished girls take part, the money to go to some benevolent purpose.

The society to be called the "Bees."

For a badge—A silver or gold bee.

ESTHER SUGARMAN,
480 St. Patrick's street, Ottawa, Ontario, Can.

WHAT MY MANY GIRL FRIENDS ASK

Mrs. Herrick's Department of Questions and Answers—Helps for Correspondents

Practical Enthusiasm

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

LAST WEEK I sent my name to you to be recorded on the club roll, and won't you please accept one of my friends this week also as a member?

She is as eager as I am to be "one of your girls."

Wishing you the greatest possible success and thanking you for the invitation to join, I remain, Very sincerely,
ETHEL.

Helpful Suggestions

My Dear Mrs. Herrick:

While reading the letter from "F. M." I felt I must write and tell her of myself.

About three years ago I began to teach the little daughter of one of my friends. It was not long before others heard of it, and now I have a class, which keeps me quite busy. I have never advertised, but there is a dancing school here, for which I play, so with that money and the money from my pupils I get along very nicely. Of course, I am studying all the time myself.

Then, another thing which used to help me, but which I have no time for now, was sewing. People thought I did well on my own clothes, so they sent their shirt waists to me. If I had the time, aside from my music, I could do very swell sewing.

These are only suggestions, but possibly they may help some one. F. B.

A helpful letter! Thank you for writing it. The more of that sort we can get, the better!

Intends to Go on the Stage

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I have begun at least a dozen letters to you, and now I am resolved that this shall reach you.

I think "Betty's" idea is splendid. I like fun, but am afraid I am not a very good entertainer. I intend to go on the stage, and am studying very hard.

May I be ONE OF YOUR GIRLS?

Of course you may be. I am delighted to welcome you. If you wish to be one of our organization you must send your name and address. I am interested in your progress, and would answer the questions you ask in the latter part of your letter were they not a little too personal to be put on the page. If you will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope and repeat your request, I will be happy to put you in the way of learning what you wish to know.

Grateful for Help

Dear Friend:

It was with great pleasure I received your kind letter. You seem to have taken quite an interest in me. Your first note I intended answering, but was thinking that I may have some good news to tell.

You said in your letter to me to apply to one of the register offices. Where I am it is quite a country place, and has not a place of the kind. I am very anxious to get a place in New York.

The letter you inclosed I was also very pleased with, but you know the distance is very much, so I do not feel able to accept it, although at the same time I am extremely thankful to you both.

ROSY J.

This letter is from a girl in Pennsylvania who wishes a position to take care of children or of an old lady. One position that was offered her is, as she says, too far away for her to take it. I hope something else may be offered her nearer home. If she will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope I will send her the address of a place in New York where she can register by letter and on payment of the registration fee.

Studying Nursing at Home

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

Do you think "K. M." would be interested to know of the Chautauqua course to study nursing at home? The graduates from this school have found favor with many prominent physicians.

As I am a poor girl myself, hoping some day to be an efficient nurse, I just mention this to you, wondering if it would appeal to any of your girls interested in helping suffering humanity as it has to me.

Perhaps you know where it is—Chautauqua School of Nursing, Jamestown, N. Y. ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Thank you very much. I have had many queries on this subject, and your letter will interest a number of girls.

Here is another word on nursing, from a different point of view:

An Answer to "K. M."

My Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I have just been reading "K. M.'s" letter. Please tell her that it is not absolutely needful that she be well educated to be a good nurse, though the more she knows the more useful she will be. Some hospitals admit a girl of 18 and over to the nurses' training school. She will have to work six months before she is passed in as a regular student.

The work is hard, and to a young girl often discouraging, but if she loves it she will succeed.

I know, because I was a nurse for seven months, and found I didn't love it, and left. T. H. M.

I am glad to hear both sides of the story. Thank you for writing in such common-sense fashion.

Keep Busy

My Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I am a girl 18 years of age, and have been keeping company with a young sailor for one year, and out of that year he has sailed twice, and now this is one of the times. Dear Mrs. Herrick, my heart is nearly broken.

Would you please tell me what to do to keep my mind off him? ROSA.

I am very sorry for you, and the best advice I can give you is to do something to keep your mind occupied. There may be many reasons why you have not heard from the young man. His silence may be explained later. I would advise you to try to do something for others, and see if in that way you cannot take your mind off your trouble. There is nothing so depressing at such a time as to be idle. Keep busy!

A Difference of Religion

Dear Friend:

I wish to thank you for the way you advised me a few weeks ago. And I wish your advice on a different matter now.

Being an orphan, I naturally wish I had a home. For the last eight months I have kept company with a young man whose religion was different from mine. Last summer we always had a good time and enjoyed one another's company. Since winter commenced he has come to my boarding house to see me.

Now he always attends theatres, but never asks me to go with him. He has never taken me anywhere but to his home, where I have been three times.

Lately I met a young man whose religion is the same as mine. He wishes to keep company with me. I detest flirting, but I'm afraid I've been guilty of flirting lately—not intentionally, however. For I said I was going to cease going with my friend. Since I said that he has come to see me every day. To-day he asked me if I was at leisure yet—meaning had I given my former friend up.

Both are good, honest, upright fellows. It almost breaks my heart to think I shall be the cause of pain to either one.

The first young man has a good home. The second is longing to make a home. He's an orphan.

Dear friend, if you were in my place, which would you go with?

Hoping I shall get help from you soon, I remain, yours respectfully, E. O.

This question, my dear girl, I am afraid you will have to decide for yourself. Think the matter over from all standpoints. There are advantages and disadvantages on both sides. A difference of religion is always likely to produce more or less unhappiness, and perhaps that consideration may have some weight in helping you to make your decision. Honestly, it does not seem to me that you love either one well enough to marry him. To my old-fashioned notions, a woman should love the man she marries so well that there could be no possibility of her feeling willing to be the wife of any one else. Apparently you do not care for either one to this degree. If it is simply a question of preference, that, as I said before, is a matter no one but yourself can settle.

Trimming for a Black Jacket

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

Dare I be one of your girls? I live in the country with two dear old people, and feel very lonesome sometimes, for I haven't very many friends to go out with.

I think "Betty's" letter is fine. I would just love to join such a club where I could get acquainted with some of your girls.

I am getting a black Norfolk jacket made, and would like to have it trimmed in velvet. Do you think I could use any other color besides black to trim it with?

A COUNTRY LASS.

I say to you, as I did to the writer of a preceding letter, that I am delighted to number you among my girls, and that if you wish to be one of our big society you must send in your name to be enrolled among us.

I do not think I would have any color but black to trim the Norfolk jacket, since the material of which it is to be made is to be black. It would not look well, and the plain black jacket will go with any color gown, as it would not if it were not all one shade.

Your Sketch is Interesting

My Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I am 25 years old and the mother of two dear little children. I am ambitious to "do something" for myself. I find it impossible to work away from home, and so, because of that, and also because it seems the easiest thing for me, I have taken up writing as a means of pin money making.

You will see by the letter that my punctuation is faulty; perhaps you will see other things. If so, don't hesitate to tell me—I invite criticism. Tell me, too, the cure.

In spite of my faults in this line, I have been told by three different editors that I have talent for this sort of work. I am sending you a sketch clipped *from a local paper.* I supply it with one each week. Read it if you can spare the time, and tell me, honestly, what you think of it and of me. Sincerely yours, J. H. M.

You ask me to speak frankly, and I am going to do so. In the first place, let me begin with the end of your letter and say that I am always happy to answer personal letters when a stamped and self-addressed envelope is inclosed. Next, still going backward, I find your little sketch interesting, practical and helpful. It may have been edited, but it reads smoothly. I do not know that you have it in you to do anything great—writing along the line your sketch indicates is rarely literature—but you will probably interest and help your readers.

As to the punctuation—frankly, it is poor. That is a common fault. I think I would get a little manual of punctuation, study it and practice it. I would also study rhetoric and grammatical construction and take a course of literature. You will find them all helpful. Read all the good books you can—the classics among novels, good histories and essays. Take a course of Stevenson. Study to improve your style and think more of making your writing admirable than of earning money by it. I wish you success. Let me hear from you again.

The Girl is Right

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I consult you about my daughter, 15 years old, very tall and noted for her intelligence and beauty of character.

She is in the High School, but is so odd about preferring to read and study instead of joining a club of nice young people who meet every two weeks. Then she refuses to associate with girls who talk about "fellows," and she will not have anything to do with the opposite sex until she leaves school at 18 or so.

I fear she is cut out for an old maid, and the girls don't come to see her because of her queer views.

What shall I do? She says I worry her. Yours anxiously,

A. E. T.

I could hardly believe that this letter is genuine were it not that I have in my life met one other woman who would be capable of writing it. If that girl were my daughter, I would be thanking Heaven that she had a taste for study, and was not infected with the unpleasant and foolish habit of talking about "fellows." She has common-sense on her side. I seldom take the part of a girl against her mother, but I think the mother is the weak and mistaken one in this case. The girl will care for men in plenty of time. In the meanwhile, it is a blessing that she is fond of books and is inclined to give her time to study instead of wasting it on talk of young men.

Our Society Should Help You

My Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I am a young lady, 21 years of age, and am employed during the day as stenographer. I would like to have you inform me how I could enjoy some of life's pleasures, as my friends are mostly young married people and are not at leisure, so I am left alone. I never go out, but devote most of my time to art embroidery; read good books and practice some of my music.

Do you think you could give me any information on this subject? I must acknowledge it is a very difficult one to solve, but I think it grows so monotonous to stay indoors week in and week out. Sincerely yours,

CLUB.

I think that one of the branches of our new organization would be a help to you. But even without that you ought to be able to make friends. How about your church association? Is there no young people's society connected with that? Why do you not join some of the classes of the Y. W. C. A.? You can then meet other girls of your own age. *Tell me if you have tried any of* these plans, and if they do not succeed, I will endeavor to give you further advice.

Church-Going

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I did not see "Ruth's" letter on churchgoing, but I read the reply of "One Interested," and would like to say something on the subject. I think the working girl, of all others, needs to go to church. Her daily round of duties will inevitably cramp her abilities and her mental powers if she does not keep them alive and growing by constant use.

I am a stenographer myself, and on Sunday morning, like all the rest, I am tired and inclined to lounge aimlessly through the day. But what if you are tired? Oftentimes it is as much confinement and lack of exercise as real weariness that is responsible for our Sunday morning languor. Go out into the air. Go to church and listen appreciatively to the music and the sermon. Thus you will gain a double benefit. You don't know what you are losing, you who stay at home, of that peculiar inspiration which churchgoing imparts, and which is as essential to development as are food, sleep and recreation. ANASTASIE.

Thank you for your letter. Your views and my own agree admirably.

The Gymnasium Girl Again

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

To settle a dispute, please tell me if you (Christine Terhune Herrick) and Marion Harland are one and the same, or mother and daughter?

Also, I wrote you with regard to "Betty's" letter and thought it a fine idea, and this letter is only a reminder that I am still anxious to do what I mentioned in that letter, and that is to get up a gymnasium. I am so anxious to do this, but have no one to help me. Plenty of girl friends, but they would rather eat chocolates and tell secrets. So won't you girls help me?

Thanking you if you will answer and publish this, I am ETHEL G.

I wish I could settle all disputes as easily! Marion Harland is my mother, and I, Christine Terhune Herrick, am myself alone, and have no connection with any other firm!

I am pushing the gymnasium idea as hard as I can, *for I am thoroughly in favor of it. We must have not* only one class, but a number of them. I am keeping your name. Shall I send it to any of our girls in Philadelphia who desires to start such a class?

Duties of a Nursery Girl

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

What are the duties of a nursery girl? I am a good, respectable girl, and would like to get a place as nurse girl this summer. Do you think I could obtain such a position without *experience in that line? And do you think the real re*spectable people get their help at the employment offices? How would you advise me to go about getting such a place? I hope I am not taking up too much of your valuable time, and I will await your answer. HELEN.

P. S.—I hope this address is all right. Will you kindly tell me if it is or not?

The duties of a nurse are decided in part by the age of the children whom she has in charge, and also by the conditions of the special position. If the nurse has care of very young children, she is expected in some families to bathe and dress them. In other cases, the mother prefers to do this herself. The nurse gives the baby its meals, takes it for its airing, does its washing and her own, and has most of the charge of it in other ways. With older children she superintends their bathing and dressing, takes care of their clothes and of their nursery, does their mending and some of their other sewing, and looks after them at their play.

You might obtain a position as the nurse of older children, but could hardly take care of a baby without experience. You would not get as high wages as though

LITTLE HELPS FOR THE YOUNG GIRLS

Their Joys and Sorrows Discussed in Answer to Their Letters

you were practiced. So far as the employment agencies are concerned, there are some where the nicest people go. Be very careful in your choice of an office. Go there and register. At the Y. W. C. A. you are safe, and there are others. Register for the sort of place you wish, and ask the person in charge for directions as to what further to do.

The address to which you wrote is correct.

Wants Extra Work

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

I am a young girl, and support my mother and sisters, working in a mill, only getting small wages. I can embroider and hemstitch beautifully, and in every manner use the needle.

I would be very thankful if you could advise me in any way to do this work. I have done plenty of fancy work, such as handkerchiefs, cuffs and collars, etc., but not enough to keep me steadily at work.

I would be very thankful if you could advertise my work to a store or so on. I saw in your column where a young lady was applying for the same as I, and you mentioned something about the Woman's Exchange.

FAVOR.

I am unable to advertise your work in any way, but if you will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope I will gladly send you a list of Woman's Exchanges in different parts of the country, and it is quite probable that you could place your work there. I will also send to you or to any one else who desires it a suggestion of a way by which it is possible to do extra work at home. A stamped and self-addressed envelope must be sent to me as a matter of course.

I am glad that you are able to sew so well. Any aptitude of this kind makes it easier for one to earn money.

Pin-Money From Candy

Dear Mrs. Herrick:

Will you please write and tell me if you think I could sell home-made molasses candy, and if so, how could I start in?

I never have any luck with any other kind of candy, but that I can make good.

If it was boiled good and hard, would it melt in a store?

Would I be able to make any money by it?

One of your girls, E. L. S.

Did you never hear of the Syracuse girl who began what is now a flourishing business in just such a small way? She sold candy to school children and other students *to begin with, and established a custom among* friends and acquaintances. Try the same plan. Put up your candy in attractive fashion. If it will keep well in your house it ought to keep well in a store. Induce some of the grocers and druggists of your town to put it on sale on commission. Try new kinds of candy. It is not a matter of luck to succeed with them, but of skill and judgment. I see no reason why you should not, with courage and perseverance, make some money by your plan. It may not be a large amount at first, but try it!

For Every Woman According to her Needs

Lingerie Coats and Hats for Children

Little Coat of Ruffles.

Made of Embroidered Flouncing

Of Dotted Swiss

HARDLY anything the season has brought out is so stunning as are the lingerie coats for children. Made of the heaviest of linen, or of material so sheer that a slip is necessary, they have already, in the short space of time which has elapsed since they first appeared upon the scene, made a place for themselves which they promise to hold throughout the summer.

An occasional little suit is worn by the small girl which echoes the styles of her older sister. And plenty of linen reefers are being made as well.

But the most popular style is long enough to reach from the throat to the hem, or a little above the hem, of the dress.

Those of heavy linen seem more practical, at first glance, and those of the natural colored linen, or of the soft rose or blue shades, really are. But in white, and nine out of ten are made of white, the sheer, fluffy ones are about as practical as the more severe styles.

Both heavy and light coats are embroidered by hand, or trimmed with fine machine-made insertion or flouncing—some even made of the very deep flouncing which comes for the lingerie dresses and petticoats that the grown-ups wear.

Blind and openwork embroidery are both used, the openwork a little more often because of its greater effectiveness, although the coats of heavy linen are often embroidered only with scallops, which edge collar and cape and cuffs, and even the skirt of the coat itself.

Some adorable little coats, which make the tot who wears them look like a great French doll, are very much beruffled, some of them with one ruffle piled upon another, until the coat is as airy a bit of beauty as a dress.

Dotted swiss makes some attractive coats, which are worn, usually, over a colored slip, and trimmed with blind embroidery in a design that looks like an evolution from the dotted swiss itself.

For slips, China silk (a quality that does up well) is best liked, although lawns make a very good substitute where economy enters into the question.

For the heavier coats, pique is used almost as often as linen, and the many cotton substitutes for linen are preferred by the mothers who prefer to get less expensive things for their children, and then dispense with them after a season rather than alter and piece them next season, when the child has outgrown (as they have a way of doing) its clothes.

As to hats, they are fascinating, as wide flopping brims made of ruffles of exquisite embroidery and great bows of ribbon are bound to be when they serve as frames to childish faces.

Often a remnant of fine machine-made embroidery, enough to make a hat of, can be bought for very little, and a wire frame for a very little more.

Full ruffled brims, with tam-o'-shanter crowns, are most easily made, if you are your own milliner, and are becoming to more types of children than any other style.

Setting a full frill of valenciennes lace under the edge of the embroidery, outlining its scallops, adds one more pretty, dainty touch to the hat. The brim should be faced with the embroidery—plain at the edge, and gathered in to fit the inner circle, and an Alsatian bow of flowered or plain ribbon set directly in front.

When the coat is of dotted swiss, dotted embroidery best carries out the style.

The Troublesome Points of the New Boleros.

Narrow Elastic Keeps the Glove in Place

Girdle and Gloves Should Meet Bolero Without the Blouse Showing.

A Too-Usual Effect.

WITH all the many good points which boleros have about them, which make them popular with home dressmakers and dress artists alike, there are no end of petty troubles which follow hard upon their trail—little points which must be carefully looked to in wearing them.

To see a woman go down the street, with bolero and skirt separated by an irregular line of white where the blouse has quite literally bloused out of its proper bounds; with gloves too obviously pulled up over long blouse sleeves and failing to meet the elbow sleeve of the jacket, is a sorry sight, indeed.

No style that is popular this season requires so much care in the putting on as do bolero fashions. The blouse must be pulled down in a thoroughly trig fashion, and adjusted so that it won't ride up. One way of accomplishing this is to wear a narrow belt of elastic directly over the blouse and under the skirt. If this elastic be flat and drawn through a small, flat wire buckle, the blouse should "stay put" splendidly.

So many of the prettiest suits have some sort of a deep girdle to match that it is a great help in getting a general trig effect; but, even then, blouse and skirt should be trim when the bolero is off—there must be no ugly blousing over the top of the girdle under the arms.

Sometimes girdle or corselet is made of the same material as the suit; oftener, when the suit is of cloth, the girdle is of silk that matches, which makes much the prettier girdle, for it can be draped and laid upon a fitted foundation without making the waist seem thick.

If your bolero is, as nine out of ten are, made with short sleeves, wear short-sleeved blouses with it, or with long sleeves which can be deftly tucked up to the elbow. The sleeve that is most satisfactory for the woman who likes the long glove, but dislikes a bare arm when bolero and glove are off, drops almost to the wrist, yet pushes up (and stays) at elbow length when you want it to.

Narrow elastics play an important part in keeping sleeve and glove alike in place. With sleeves make a casing around the lower edge, through which run white elastic of the width used for children's hats. It may tie or be sewed into place, and should be just tight enough to hold the sleeve without feeling tight upon the arm. For, besides the discomfort of a tight band, it will make your hands unpleasantly red.

For gloves catch the elastic (of course, using black elastic for the popular black gloves, and white for the even more popular white ones) with a few stitches just inside the edge of the service. Then, when you tuck them up, well within the bolero sleeve, they stay in place, instead of showing a white bit in between.

While these rules are particularly applicable to suits of cloth, or of pongee, or linen, in every color but white, they should be observed with white as well. For it is not only in the breaking of color schemes that ignoring them results, but in a breaking of line which gives a too usual effect of untidiness.

New Mattings and Summer Floor Coverings

How to cover the floors in summer, either in the country home or in the city house that must be made livable during torrid days, is always a question.

Few Northerners can bring themselves to follow the sensible Southern plan of taking up every vestige of carpet or rug at the spring housecleaning, and keeping comfortable with absolutely bare floors, either of hardwood or stained. We feel our dignity demands some sort of floor covering, but want it to be as cool and fresh-looking as possible.

Fortunately, this is now not hard to manage. We have effected a compromise between naked boards and the old Yankee method of shrouding heavy carpets with linen coverings in the belief that it was cool. Today we have uncarpeted floors and rugs, or else matting, with a small rug or two to break the monotony.

In rugs nothing quite takes the place for summer use of the light, dainty chintz fabrics, in the new weave suggestive of old-fashioned rag carpet effects.

The coloring is light, as a rule—blue, with white striped border; green, with flecks of pink, with deeper toned pink across each end; pale yellow, blue and pink, yellow and heliotrope, woven without figures, with a broad border of greenish and white stripes dashed with red.

One rug particularly striking is of two tones of beige, with dull green figures scattered here and there, and a green and white border, with touches of red. Another is of red, with a warm yellow border touched up with Egyptian designs, in green, red, yellow and white. A third, as serviceable as it was effective, was of navy blue, dashed with white, with a ten-inch border of diagonal stripes in dark and light green, yellow, brown, white and red, the stripes made harmonious by faint waving outlines of black.

In all these cotton rugs the borders, in true rag carpet style, are woven only across the ends. A light fringe usually emphasizes the color effect.

The finish is both smooth and rough—the latter new this season. The rugs wear well, and spots can easily be washed from them. They can be bought in any size or woven to suit any room.

There are also little rugs adapted to kitchen use, made according to Colonial patterns, in plaids or checks of dark reds and blues, reds and yellows, or reds and green.

Next in popularity to the chintz rug are those made of fibre, which have stood the test of several seasons. This paper pulp not only wears well, but in this season added beauty of color and design may be adapted to almost any room in the house. The border runs entirely around in the conventional rug style; in addition, large and small figures are woven through the body of the material.

Most of our summer life is spent out-of-doors, and the rug for the veranda has now become almost a necessity.

Probably the most popular, because the cheapest porch rug is that of closely woven prairie grass. The grass is in its natural tone, the only dye being in the cotton warp. The colorings are good dull greens, terra cottas, blues, reds and yellows, sometimes woven plain, again with side stripes of a contrasting hue.

This grass material also comes by the yard and is used, instead of matting, for hallways and stairs.

If you have a large porch, with handsome wicker or mission furnishings, you should by all means indulge in the heavy fibre Mouzouk or Algerian rugs, made in India.

The color effects are daring and the designs dashing. For instance, a rug of plain dull red has a broad border of vivid Irish green; another, with dark olive centre, has an apple green border and a yellow brown outer edge. Again, there are apparently impossible combinations of strong blues and greens and yellows, or a curved border entirely covered with a huge central design of sage green, crushed raspberry and copperish red.

Sounds rather dreadful, does it not? In reality, it is rich and artistic.

As for the mattings, they never were lovelier, even though the dealers are tearing their hair over delayed shipments.

By the way, the cause of this delay is interesting.

Most of our mattings come from Japan or China—though this year is shown an American matting, made of straw from China, so fine and pliable that even the Japanese themselves marvel at its texture. In point of fact, it is too fine for service, but would make excellent panelings or even hats.

Now, the Japanese mattings—many of them—have not turned up yet, because, when the 200,000 soldiers came back from Manchuria, the government allowed to each of them four mats apiece for new floor covering. The dealers, seeing more profit in the weaving of these cheap rugs one and a half inches thick, six feet long and four wide, promptly went back on their foreign contracts.

However, more straw by 75 to 90 per cent. was grown in Japan this year than last, and the supply promises to be soon up to the mark again.

There is a noticeable improvement this season in all the Japanese mattings that have been received. The weavers seem to be working along entirely different lines. They have shown more enterprise in adopting new ideas—many of them are American suggestions. The coloring is better and softer, designs more original and the surface less closely covered. In every way, the effects are cooler for summer wear.

White matting, plain or embossed, is the favorite, and gives the best wear; then comes white with widely scattered inlaid figures in rich color tones.

One of these, a white of extra fine quality, has large copper-colored roses and pale green leaves. Another sports strictly Japanese scenes in a rather bright green.

The old conventional closely covered dark greens and reds, with squares in lighter tones, still are in vogue, as are the somewhat similar China mattings.

Few may know why the China matting, which is more durable both as to dyes and texture than any other kind, is less artistic in appearance. Chinamen, though they split their straw reeds by hand and weave very closely, cannot or will not weave figures. Their looms will not permit of it, and the conservative Chinese spirit will not permit of new looms. Indeed, their matting guilds refused rather recently to allow the use of looms which were sent over from this country for the special purpose of instruction in design making.

How One Bride Does Her Entertaining

THE June bride is often at a loss for some novel way to entertain her bridal party. Of course, there is the usual dinner or luncheon, but these, however attractive they may be (and in what month of the year can they be made more so than in June?), certainly have not the merit of novelty.

A last-year bride solved the problem with such delightful results that her methods may prove suggestive to some distraught maiden who is even now racking her brain to find something out of the ordinary rut for a similar occasion.

The bride in question, as well as all her attendants, was a city girl. She had always rather disliked the country, so, great was the amusement—not to mention the jeers—of her friends when she elected to marry a farmer.

To assert her woman's privilege to change her mind, and to give her bridesmaids a foretaste of the pleasures of country life, the bride-elect decided to make her bridal party truly bucolic.

She asked her guests—the ushers were included—to meet at her home at 5 o'clock one late June afternoon, as if for afternoon tea. On their arrival they were all piled into a huge, old-fashioned hay wagon comfortable filled with sweet-smelling hay, and driven eight or ten miles into the heart of the real country.

Their destination was a rambling old farmhouse, where supper was served in true country style — everything on the table at once, until the board fairly groaned with pickles, "spreads," meats, vegetables, doughnuts, apple sauce, waffles, big iced cakes and huge cups of coffee in thick, stone china cups. Even the decorations were the typical short-stemmed, tightly tied garden flower "bokay," of every variety and shade.

After a feast, where the hilarity might have led one to doubt that the toasts were drunk from tincups of new milk, the real fun of the evening began.

Each bridesmaid was given a pretty checked sunbonnet and a pail and sent out to the barn to milk the cows, a prize being awarded to the most successful dairymaid, while the men wore set to feeding the stock and currying the horses, with another prize for the most expeditious.

These chores done, the entire party were taken to the fields, where they were given rakes and pitchforks and turned into haymakers. For several hours those city-bred men and maidens raked and tossed hay with a will, and a merry time they had of it. Prizes were given to the best workers.

Much merriment was caused when the guests hid their hostess in one of the stacks of hay, to the great confusion of her fiance.

The long ride back in the moonlight was not the least enjoyable part of the unique affair, which was voted by all the most enjoyable bridal entertainment they had ever attended.

For Gray-Haired Women

THE prettiest combs, made of some composition which looks just a little like mother-of-pearl, without its iridescence, come for gray-haired people, and is far and away more becoming than either shell or amber.

Some have silver or gold trimmings, a few even set with rhinestones, or with some of the many new stones.

French Knots for Shadow Work

SHADOW WORK (which, all the world's going) may be made a great deal more attractive if French knots are set down the centre of each of the wide petals.

Ways for Feting a Bride-Elect

THE last few weeks before a wedding are apt to be crowded with entertainments for the bride-elect, until that much-feted young woman is often tempted to wish her friends less generously hospitable. Especially if there is a large bridal party, this pleasurable round of festivities becomes a source of real fatigue.

Would it not be wiser for the bridesmaids, for instance, to defer their individual entertaining until after the honeymoon? If they wish to offer some courtesy beforehand, let them unite and give a combination party.

Such an affair can be made very jolly; indeed, a touch of the unusual is almost essential to its success. The stereotyped luncheon or dinner is all very well in winter (or in summer, too, if one objects to bothering or lacks ingenuity), but a June wedding offers untold opportunities for originality.

There should be no lack of ideas where six or ten girls can be drawn on to arrange a jolly party, but a few suggestions may prove helpful to those already thinking of some such joint party, or induce other bridesmaids not to kill their friend with kindness.

In the first place, by all means arrange for an open-air fete of some sort.

It may be only a luncheon at the country club—where, ordinarily, there are plenty of facilities for meals on porches. Here the element of unusualness must be supplied in the arrangement of the table, in the toasts and in the souvenirs of the occasion.

At one such luncheon, where the bride-elect had been a great belle—and, if truth be told, somewhat inconsequent — the bridesmaids gave what was dubbed "a sour grapes" party. In the centre of the table, crouching as if near among great masses of ruddy love-lies-bleeding, candytuft, pink larkspur and other symbols of fickleness, was a doll dressed to closely resemble the bride, while behind her a tall and slender Cupid drew his bow at numerous little manikins representing discarded lovers.

These lovers were china dolls, three or four inches high, and included a soldier, a sailor, a bishop, a farmer, a chauffeur, an octogenarian and a boy in knickerbockers, doctors and lawyers; even the butcher boy and postman were not forgotten, while at least a dozen students, in caps and gowns or football and baseball togs, were bowled over in a great arrow-riven heap. Each figure was pierced with an arrow and was surrounded with the tiny petals of the rambler rose to represent blood drops.

At the bride's plate was a great heart made of deep red carnations—whose significance in the language of flowers is, "Alas! for my poor heart!"—on which was lettered in orange blossoms: "Take back the heart that thou gavest me," while running from it in all directions were trails of Allegheny vine, with tiny white sealed envelopes attached to the ends to inclose the card of some discarded lover.

For toasts each bridesmaid, assuming the part of a former adorer, solemnly rose and in clever rhyme made plain to the guest of honor what she had missed by not taking him. Of course, no names were mentioned, but the man's traits were so keenly hit and his virtues so extolled that his identity was not hard to guess.

At the conclusion of each speech the bride was presented with a token typifying the supposed lover's favorite hobby — as a motor car, a mitre, a hoe, a gun and knapsack, and so forth. Where the bridesmaids can afford it, these gifts may be made very attractive by being in the form of little gold or silver trinkets for a chatelaine—a novel string of scalps, but the cheap toys afford quite as much fun.

During the luncheon a messenger boy kept running in at frequent intervals bearing telegrams or immediate delivery notes purporting to come from old lovers. These were in the form of commiserations to the lucky groom and congratulations to themselves for having escaped his fate.

Where water is accessible, an all-day sail, in which the entire bridal party is included, is sure to prove interesting. What bride could ask any better form of entertainment than a canoe trip down some winding, shaded stream, its banks beautiful with June verdure, especially if she is allowed to paddle part or all of the way with the man so soon to be her husband?

The canoes may be taken to some distant point which the party can reach by train, from where they paddle homeward in the late afternoon and "sup" June twilight, to end with a supper or impromptu dance—if they are still of an age when dancing in hot weather does not call forth visions of apoplexy—at the country home of one of the bridesmaids or at a clubhouse.

If lucky enough to live near a canal, deck an old canal boat in bridal array and go for a moonlight cruise on the quiet waters. The slow, dreamy motion of the mule-pulled boat, the soft evening summer fragrant breezes, music to guitar and mandolin, old glees or modern love songs, make a combination that would utterly cast in the shade the pleasures of the usual round of bridal entertainments.

If you cannot have a water festival, then go on a long drive or even a trolley party, with an al fresco supper at the end, where the happy pair may be toasted and congratulated to their and your hearts' content.

Keeping Cut Flowers

AS IT is positively sickennig to the lover of flowers to see them fade in a few short hours, many methods are tried to keep them alive as long as possible.

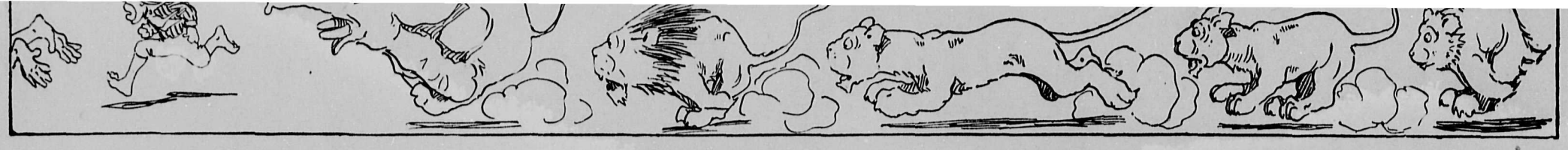
Much depends, of course, on the condition in which flowers are received, as often they are sent out by florists when just ready to drop all petals. However, if they are in fairly good condition, they can be kept with a little care for three or four days—even a week.

Each evening put the flowers in boxes, sprinkle them well, cover with oiled paper and put them in a cool place. The cellar is best in summer; in winter keep them where they will not freeze.

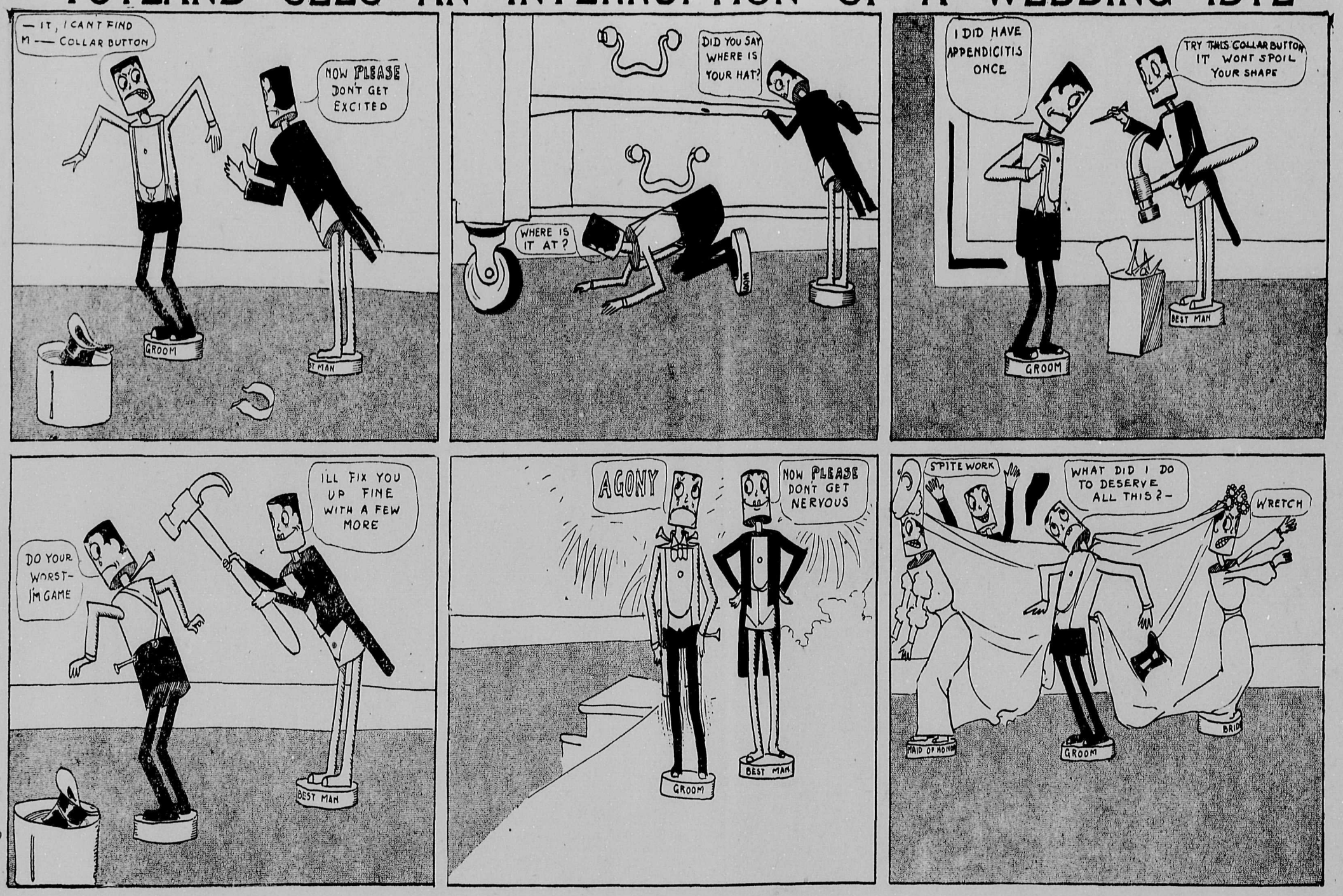
Remember, sprinkling does not mean drowning. Make the stems quite moist and be careful not to wet the petals, especially in delicate hothouse flowers like gardenias, tea roses and sweet-peas, which are apt to get brown spots from being touched with water.

The next morning cut off each stem about a quarter of an inch where it has been calloused.

Before returning the flowers to the vase wash it thoroughly with hot water to remove all traces of scum or slime. Then let the water get gradually cool until you rinse with cold water to thoroughly chill the glass, and refill.



TOYLAND SEES AN INTERRUPTION OF A WEDDING IDYL



PRETENDING PERCY PLAYS HUMANITARIAN—WITH DISASTROUS RESULTS