The Mail-Herald

Vol. 13.—No 15 REVELSTOKE, B. C. FEBRUARY 23, 1907 $2.50 Per Year

VICTORIA, B. C.

WHITEWEAR

For week commencing Feb. 25th we have a lot of Ladies' Nightgowns made of muslins, cambrics, and fine cottons, lace and embroidery. They run mostly in small sizes and a good many of them would do for girls and Misses. They are $1.50 and $1.75 Gowns selling at 95c.

Ladies' Corset Covers, in muslins and fine cotton trimmed with lace and embroidery, a good many small sizes which would do for girls and young ladies. 75c. and 90c. goods selling at 45c.

White Underskirts—Cottons and Lawns, lace and embroidery trimmed, all sizes. These are $1.50 and $2.00 skirts, selling at $15.

"Peter Pan" Silk Shirt Waists for young ladies, embroidered with silk. Lovely goods and entirely new. See these—they are only $2.90.

FOR LENTEN SEASON

Fresh Smoked Halibut, Fresh Kippered Herring Labrador Salt Herring, Salt Maekerel, Salt Salmon, Victoria Cross Canned Salmon, Canned Shrimps, King Oscar, Albert Roche and Golf Club Sardines, Maple Leaf brand Lobsters in half pound and 1 lb. tins, Herrings in Tomato Sauce, Kippered Herrings in tins, Blue Point and Cove Oysters, Fresh Mackerel in tins, Findon Haddock in tins, also all Sauces used for serving same.

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Cooks your whole dinner while you play with baby. Call and let us explain to you all about the Kookizer.

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LAWRENCE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

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TWO-CENT TRAIN FARE

Cheap Railway Rate Bill Is Sweeping Through Various Legislatures—Is Defeated in Dakota.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The two-cent railroad fare crusade is sweeping thro the United States. In nearly a score of state legislatures bills fixing a maximum passenger rate at two cents a mile are pending, and in most of them the bill seems certain to be passed.

Ohio led the way a year ago by passing a 2-cent fare law. The railroads made no appeal to the courts.

Following is a summary of the status of the 2-cent fare legislation in the various states:

Arkansas—Passed.

Indiana—Senate bill making a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile and 2½ cents when collected on trains, passed house; referred back to senate.

Iowa—Passed house on Tuesday, now before senate railway committee.

Illinois—Bills pending before house.

Kansas—Bill pending in one branch of legislature.

Minnesota—Pending before the senate committee on railroads.

Missouri—House and senate both passed bills.

Nebraska—Bill drafted by joint house and senate committee; both houses favorable to bill.

North Carolina—House passed 2-cent bill; senate considering 2½ cent fare bill.

Pennsylvania—House passed 2-cent bill yesterday; goes to senate.

South Dakota—Bill defeated.

West Virginia—Two-cent fare bill passed by both houses of legislature.

Wisconsin—Pending before the state railroad commission; legislature waiting report.

NAVIGATION NOW OPENED

Slocan and Arrow Lakes Free from Ice—Try for Burton.

The interruption of C.R.R. traffic in Kootenay by reason of ice on the navigable waters is at an end for this season. Captain J. C. Gore superintendent of inland navigation, states that the Slocan Lake is now entirely free from ice and there is open water from Arrowhead to Nakusp. Below Nakusp, however, there is still a great deal of ice. Captain Gore will make an effort early next week to break through as far as Burton City. He has so far been prevented from making such an attempt by the necessity for keeping everp steamer and barge available for keeping open the course from Arrowhead to Nakusp, failure to do which would have severed connection with the main line.

CHURCH AFFAIRS SETTLED

French Chamber of Deputies Express Confidence in Government

PARIS, Feb. 22.—By a majority of 351 the Chamber of Deputies has not only expressed confidence in the government, and authorized it to conclude negotiations for the leasing of churches to parish priests, but endorsed it with applause. In an amicable speech by Minister of Education Briand, in which the extreme left was openly rebuked for its intolerant spirit, the minister declared it was unworthy of Republicans, or even free thinkers not to respect the faith of millions of their fellow countrymen. The object of separation, he said, was disestablishment, not persecution. Liberty of ownership, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jewish, must be respected. The Catholic church was not like any other. It had seen fit to forfeit churches, seminaries and rectories of which it might now be in possession; but this did not prevent the government from recognizing the right of Catholics to worship, and the government, therefore, intended to keep the Catholic churches open for Catholics and no one else. When M. Briand had finished the issue had been clearly defined, and the followers of M. Coombes alone, and supporters were literally overwhelmed. Premier Clemenceau cut rather a sorry figure. Although he indicated his approval of all M. Briand said, he did not mount the tribune, and the leadership of the church question, plainly, has passed to his subordinate. It is agreed, on all sides, that a formula for the leases will soon be found, and that the most acute phase of the church controversy is at an end.

PENTICTON MURDER

Two Suspects Held and a Woman being Searched for

VERNON, Feb. 22.—Earl McBain, who was arrested several days ago in connection with the murder of the jeweler Zimmerman, has been in the Okanagan country a year. He is a plasterer's laborer 21 years of age, and came from Quebec. Clark, who is also under arrest, had been in Penticton with McBain on the day preceding the discovery of the murder. Both men left for the north on the steamer on the following morning. It is understood that Clark identifies a knife found in the abdomen of the murdered man as having belonged to McBain. The police are on the track of a woman, keeper of a house of ill fame, now on the coast, who is suspected of complicity and who may be in possession of the stolen jewelry.

RAILWAYS IN THE WEST

Yellowhead Pass to be Route of Another Line.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—In the Commons' Railway Committee a bill has been passed for incorporating the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company. The Grand Trunk Pacific at first intended to run through the Peace River Pass, and subsequently decided to use the Yellowhead. This is a plan to build a line northwesterly from Edmonton through the Peace River and Pass, then turning south to rejoin the Grand Trunk Pacific. This bill was introduced by Mr. Duncan Ross. The Burrard, Westminster & Boundary Railway and Navigation Bill was reported. The Great West Railway Company's Bill for a line from Cowley, on the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, following the north forks of the Wolfman's river through the Gap in the Livingstone Range, thence northerly to the Canadian Pacific Railway was explained by Mr. Galliher as a project to bring the coal to Calgary and to the International Boundary. The bill was reported.

ESQUIMALT CANADA'S OWN

Station will be Maintained at High Standard of Efficiency

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Minister of Militia, Sir Frederick Borden, in the House yesterday said that the defence of Esquimalt devolved upon the government of Canada. The department propose to establish schools of instruction in artillery infantry operations, and the government would maintain Esquimalt station at an efficient standard.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Will be Observed Throughout Canada as National Holiday.

Irishmen throughout Canada will watch with interest the working of the legislation passed at the last session of parliament, which makes St. Patrick's day, 1907, a national holiday throughout the Dominion. All business of every kind will be suspended throughout the entire day Stores and offices are compelled by law to keep closed, up tight under the pain of a severe penalty. No persons will be allowed to engage in any public games such as football or baseball, or even to be present thereat under the penalty of a fine of $40 and costs, but there is no objection to meetings or services held in churches. As this is the first occasion of the operation of the new law, the effect of the act will be watched with interest, not only by Irishmen, but by all Canadians whose business on St. Patrick's day will be affected by the recently enacted legislation.

SOCIAL DANCE

Arrangements are being made for a social dance to be held in the Opera House, on Thursday, February 28th, under the auspices of the Revelstoke Independent Band. Special music is being prepared for the occasion. Light refreshments will be served during the evening and a good time is assured all who attend.

Admission, $2 per couple, extra lady 75c. Further particulars will be given next issue.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

Ten Rescued.—Dutch Majority in South Africa—Newspaper Office Gutted—Harriman in Seattle—Annex North Pole.

HOOK OF HOLLAND, Feb. 23.—Ten of the persons who passed the night on the afterpart of the wreck of the Berlin, have been saved. Furious seas and a heavy snowstorm raged all night long, making it impossible for tugs or lifeboats to connect with the wreck.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 23.—According to the election returns thus far the Boers will have a majority in the next Parliament. Eight Progressives, six Nationalists, sixteen Dutch party candidates, one Independent and three Laborites have been returned.

VICTORIA, Feb. 23.—It has been finally decided that Mr. McBride will resign his seat at Dewdney forthwith. W. Manson, a relative of Mr. Manson, the defeated candidate for Alberni, will be nominated to represent the Conservative interests in Dewdney.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The report spread abroad to-day that the Emperor and Empress had been assassinated, are utterly without foundation.

QUEBEC, Feb. 23.—The Daily Telegraph newspaper office was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. William Lee, merchant tailor, and the Quebec News Company, occupying stores on the ground floor of the block, were also burned out. The fire, which started in the boiler-room, went up to the top floor so rapidly that the printers had to escape in their shirtsleeves, and were glad to get out that way.

SEATTLE, Feb. 23.—When the Seattle & Montana Railway company, a Great Northern corporation, through its president, Louis W. Hill, yesterday conveyed to the Oregon & Washington Railway whole and undivided half interests in its Seattle tide land property along the latter's desired right-of way, there was removed the last vestige of opposition to the entry of the Harriman line into Seattle.

NELSON, B. C., Feb. 23.—At a largely attended meeting of the board of trade last evening a resolution was unanimously passed voicing the board's strong and emphatic opposition to any lowering of import duties on lead or lead products, as any disturbance of the confidence already created by the government respecting this industry will produce serious results. The secretary was instructed to so advise Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Templeman, Mr. Galliher and Mr. Duncan Ross.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Senator Poirer will move a resolution in the senate declaring that the time has come for Canada to make formal declaration of possession of lands and islands situated in the north of the Dominion and extending to the north pole.

DOUKHOBORS REBEL

Women Take Hand in Struggle for Possession of Cattle—Bailiff Driven off.

YORKTON, Sask., Feb. 21.—Mr. Scott, as bailiff for local improvement district, No. 15, south of Invermay, seized on the goods and chattels of 198 Doukhobors for taxes due on as many homesteads, amounting to $3,000. It is reported that Scott and his deputies seized about one hundred head of cattle and other chattels and were attacked by Doukhobors and overpowered, and the chattels were re taken. Scott secured the assistance of 20 more deputies and recoved the stock. The Doukhobors assisted by a horde of their women, drove off the officers and recovered their goods. The Mounted Police have been called in.

TWO TESTS.

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The FIRST is the ability of the Company issuing the policy to carry out its contract in case of loss.

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Apply these two supreme tests to any Company represented in our office and it will be found that each one represents the highest standard of excellence. No better security can be purchased in the Fire Insurance world to-day, and each Company has earned for themselves an enviable reputation for fairness and liberality in the treatment of their policy holders.

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

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A few good City lots still on the market at present prices. Terms reasonable. Apply soon

G. M. SPROAT, Real Estate Offiice, Cowan Block.

GRIP AND PASSWORD

I. O. F.

Last Monday Court Mount Begbie was visited officially by Bro. R. W. Timmins, High Chief Ranger of the Order in B. C., and members of the Court assembled in Selkirk Hall to hear an address from the visiting officer and brother. There was a good attendance and at 9 o'clock Chief Ranger Bell took the chair and called the meeting to order, formally introducing the H. C. R. to the meeting.

Bro. Timmins, who is an able speaker, then spoke fully upon the subject of "Forestry," stating he was making a tour of inspection of the courts in British Columbia. It was the intention of the High Executive to adopt an energetic policy of development of the Order in the interior of the province, and creating a greater enthusiasm than even now prevailed among the membership. The Order never had been more prosperous, nor ranked higher than at the present time in its history. After paying $2,411,227.22 in benefits and all the management expenses during the year we added $1,164,522 to the surplus, bringing it up on the 31st of December, 1906, to $10,874,105.50. These figures show the great strength of the I. O. F. and its ability to carry out its pledges of protection for its members. The High Chief Ranger said he was grateful to notice the growth of Court Mount Begbie and the enthusiasm among its members, and trusted to see it well represented at the High Court convention at New Westminster next September.

At the suggestion of the visiting officer the meeting was thrown open for discussion upon important matters relating to the welfare and further development of the Order, able speeches being made by Bros. Scott, Atkins, F. H. Fretz and others. A vote of hearty thanks to the H. C. R. closed the proceedings.

Before leaving the city Bro. Timmins appointed Bro. Cooke of Court Mount Begbie to the office of District Deputy.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

The Revelstoke Conservative Association have formed a debating society under the title of the Revelstoke Legislative Assembly. Liberal and Conservative parties have been formed, the Conservatives in the government, and a cabinet is appointed. Every Wednesday night the House will sit and the questions of the day will be discussed by both parties. The assembly has been based as far as possible on parliamentary lines and the idea is a good one.

Call and see our line of Lace and Tapesty Curtains—C. B. Hume & Co.

Just take a look at the new patterns of linoleum at Howson's.

The Mail-Herald.

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Legal notices 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion Measurement Nonpariel [12 lines make one inch]. Store and general business announcements $2.50 per inch per month, Preferred positions, 25 per cent. additional. Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50c. each insertion. Timber notices $5.00 Land notices $5.50 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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The Mail-Herald

"I woul . . . earnestly a vise 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, FEB. 23, 1907

SHOULD RESIDE IN REVELSTOKE.

Apropos of the recent Supreme Court sitting at Nelson when the question of a resident supreme court judge in that city was mooted, the matter is one of extreme importance to the interior country, and Nelson, Grand Forks and other cities are quite alive to this fact, having already made strong representations to have their respective claims considered. The pressing need of a resident supreme court judge in the interior is beyond all question and is a matter of concern to the general public, as well as the members of the legal profession. Although Nelson claims to be the most central of any interior point it cannot but be at once seen that since centralization is the chief point in the whole arrangement, what more central and convenient city can be found for this purpose than Revelstoke? What more suitable city can be found than this, placed as we are on the continental highway with communication direct to all the south country and good facilities for keeping in close touch with the north? What more central a point than Revelstoke can be suggested, a common point where lawyers and their clients can come from all over the interior and which can be reached in a day from any part of the Kootenays? We do not gainsay that rather than go to the coast, let Grand Forks or Nelson have a resident judge, but on the other hand it would undoubtedly confer the greatest good on the greatest number to have the official residence in this city. The time has come when Revelstoke must have more resident officials, and since she has become the entrepot of the Kootenays it is only in justice to us here to have the affairs of the interior placed in the hands of officials who must reside in the city where they can be ever on the spot when necessity arises that their services should be called.

AN UNWISE MEASURE.

An article which appeared in the Vancouver Province says, that it has been stated on good authority, that there is every probability that at the next session of the Legislature, the government will slightly increase the fees for timber licenses throughout the province. This statement has been made in authoritative circles and apparently on good foundation, since it has not been denied by the government in anyway whatever. It must be remembered that from time to time these fees have been increased which has resulted in the increased revenue of the province and up till this occasion no great amount of objection was raised, it being understood that this was necessary to arrange a balance of the timber laws and also by the increased revenue along with other methods of taxation to put the country on a stronger financial basis. Be that as it may, however, one of the chief points held out by the government in favor of its endorsation in the recent elections, was that of stable laws, and since these laws, especially in connection with the lumber industry, have been approved of by the people of British Columbia, who received assurance from the government that they would not be further altered, it seems hardly in accordance with the government's assertion of stable law, to turn round and commence at the first opportunity to pass such legislation as the Province has stated will certainly be done.

The very fact of the country's laws being on a solid and stable basis has encouraged the bringing in of capital to the province, and since capital has to be induced to come into British Columbia and indeed into any province, the fact of the continual alteration of the laws will have the direct effect of making capital timid. There are many small capitalists today, who under the present condition of things find the license fees quite high enough and by raising these fees the government will do immense harm and deal a heavy blow to the development of the lumber industry. Millionaires can easily afford to stand the increase, but their number as compared with the men of smaller means is few. It is thought that the additional revenue derived from these fees will lessen the taxes of people in general; be that as it may; but why do harm to the first industry of the country on this account? However, since the government has promised that the laws should not be altered, but be kept stable, which as such, will induce the inbringing of capital it seems hardly a wise step, in the face of this promise, to incur the displeasure of the people and cause their faith in the government to weaken!

WHAT MAKES CANADA GREAT?

If we consider the forces that go to the building up of nations, may it not be thought to lie, not so much in the extent of her territories, in their boundless resources, in the indomitable energy of her people, as in their instinctive love of freedom and in the spirit of justice and fair dealing by which they have always been animated? For that is the key note of it all—of the Imperial lesson that Canada is enforcing. "It is a legacy from the earliest days of Canadian colonization," says Mr. H. Thompson, an authority on Canadian affairs. If we examine, we shall find that in every aspect of Canadian policy in the relations established from the first between the British and French in the gradual and unforced extension of self governing rights to the different provinces of which Canada is composed, but most of all in the treatment of the aboriginal inhabitants this original impress is apparent. And in these days, when Great Britain is acquiring immense territories all over Africa, and with acquisition is assuming a great and onerous responsibility to the natives who inhabit them, a study of the Canadian treatment of the Indian tribes is of Imperial concern. All over the Dominion they are prosperous and content, nomads as they are, bred wholly to war and the chase they have nevertheless acquiesced peacefully in the new conditions of life which the onward march of the white man has imposed upon them, because they have been treated with justice and with what is even more to the purpose, a sympathetic tact. This has been due in a great measure to the fortunate circumstances that until quite recently Canada was not a gold producing land; nor was it ever enervated like Africa and the Southern States of America with the curse of servile labor. The Indians had no disposition to work and were too powerful to be compelled to do so and the settlers were obliged, therefore, to depend entirely upon their own exertions.

Obedience to law has already been a strikingly Canadian characteristic and it is so still. It should be mentioned in passing that the Canadian Criminal law is the most humane, as well as probably the best in the world and the administration of justice is inflexible without being oppressive. A principal agent in the administration, is the North West Mounted Police whose record has seldom been equalled and has certainly never been surpassed. It was called into existance when the great wave of emigration began, it being found absolutely necessary to have an armed force, not only to keep the Indians in check, but to maintain order among the settlers, many of whom were not of the law abiding character and above all to suppress absolutely the traffic of drink, which was playing such havoc among the tribes.

GAME PRESERVES

A Valuable Asset to British Columbia

Negotiations looking to the establishment of a large game preserve in Kootenay are in progress, says the Colonist. An effort is to be made to establish something of the same kind on Vancouver Island, and there is a large area in the northern part of the province, which by and bye may be set off for that purpose with advantage. The best feature of game preserves is that they do not encroach at all upon agricultural regions, and only to a limited extent upon useful forests. We are unable to say at present how far they would affect the proper development of mining. Under proper restrictions game preserves would prove an extremely valuable asset to the province. Every year the people who wish to hunt big game is increasing, and no people in all the world spend money more freely.

We suppose that British Columbia must be the best game country in America. It has a greater area of wilderness, and its wild animals are of the kind in which the true sportsman delights. There is also a spice of adventure about hunting in our mountains, which will add immensely to its attractiveness. Therefore if the idea of game preserves can be worked out without unduly interfering with other interests, we should be glad to see something accomplished, and we are satisfied that the public would approve.

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W. D. ARMSTRONG, Con. Com.
H. W. EDWARDS, Clerk.

REVELSTOKE AERIE No. 432. F. O. E.

The regular meetings are held in the Selkirk Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

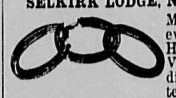
H. A. BROWN, PRESIDENT.
W. E. McLAUCHLIN, SECRETARY.

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

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

C. A. PROCUNIER, SECRETARY.

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



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

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

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY, except Third Wednesday of each month, in the Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting Knights are cordially invited.

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To enable you to pay for it in instalments that will cost you less than rent.
See me at once about it if you want to take advantage of this exceptional offer.
First come, first served.

E. A. HAGGEN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

To Trappers

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

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 purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W corner of T. Beech's pre-emption, marked "Chas. Beck's S. W. corner post," running east 80 chains, south 20 chains, west 80 chains, thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, comprising 160 acres more or less.

Dated Feb. 7th, 1907.
feb 16 sat CHAS. BECK.

NOTICE

All claims against Lodge Loyalty, S.O.E.B.S., must be submitted in writing, duly certified by J. I. Woodrow of Revelstoke, to the undersigned on or before February 28th, 1907.

HENRY S. AKEHURST,
Kamloops, B. C.

Look Well! Feel Well!

Do you enjoy that well dressed feeling? We all know what it feels like to be hot, to be cold, or to be tired, and it is just as true that we all know what it feels like to be well dressed. It feels good, and it's good to feel good. You can never be well dressed if your clothes are not made by the right maker.

Get to know we handle the SEMI-READY GARMENTS and you will find what a pleasure and satisfaction it is to be well dressed.

Suits and Overcoats—$15, $18, and $20.
Blue and Black Suits, the best made, $20, & $25
Right Overcoats, up-to-date—Prices: $18 and $20
Special Trousers $5 and $6.

Tailoring is our business. We make a man look well and he knows it.

..Cressman and Morrison..

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.
WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, Pres. S. H. EWING, Vice-P.
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.

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.

Some Flours Vary
MOFFETS BEST FLOUR
Is Always of the Same High Standard

Surrounding the creamy white gluten and starch cells in wheat is a layer of chalk white fibre, known as cellulose. This mills into fine dust-like or "Break Flour," that will absorb very little moisture, and so possesses little bread making virtue.

The cellulose is always removed from MOFFETS "BEST" FLOUR, leaving it very rich in gluten or nutriment.

Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd.
ENDERBY, B. C.

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.

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

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

Henry's Nurseries
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Headquarters for Pacific Coast grown and imported **Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.**

TESTED STOCK

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.

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

P. O. Address and Greenhouses:—3010 Westminster Road. Branch Nurseries:—South Vancouver.

FOR SALE

HOTEL—One of best located and most profitable businesses in British Columbia—$15,000.

DENTAL PRACTICE in one of the best cities in the Province.

Furniture of two of the best houses in the city. Lease of either house at moderate rental, goes with Furniture.

To Let

HOUSE—On First Street, Revelstoke. $15.00 per month.

Arrowhead Ranches
FOR SALE

EIGHTY acres next Hall Bros. Ranche—$800.

EIGHTY acres of rich alluvial land, above high water. Partly improved. Price $1,200.

For particulars of above

Apply to

E. A. HAGGEN

Insurance Agent, Revelstoke, B. C.

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 special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in District of West Kootenay, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "Lamb-Watson Lumber Co's. north west corner post" planted on north bank of McKenzie Creek and about four miles from the mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 120 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Lamb Watson Lumber Co. north-east corner post," planted on north bank of McKenzie Creek and about four miles from mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1907.

LAMB-WATSON LUMBER CO., LTD.
wed feb 20 Locators.

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:

Commencing at a post planted on the bluff on the west side of Whiskey Point and marked "W. F. Ogilvie's southwest corner post," thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains more or less to lake shore, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Feb. 12th, 1907.
wed feb 20 W. F. OGILVIE.

NOTICE.

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

1. Commencing at a post marked "Lamb-Watson Lumber Co. north-east corner post," planted about one mile from North fork of Big Creek on north bank, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Lamb-Watson Lumber Co. north-east corner post," planted at the North fork of Big Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains: thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1907.

LAMB-WATSON LUMBER CO., LTD
wed feb 20 Locators.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Galena Bay, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a post planted at the north-east corner of Andy Olson's ranch, and called "P. J. Olson's N. W. corner post," thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated Jan. 25th, 1907.
feb 16 sat P. J. 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 situated in the West Kootenay District:

1. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north from the north-west corner of Lot No. 860 and marked "Bert Blyth's south-east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about one mile north from the north-west corner of Lot No. 860 and marked "Bert Blyth'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.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Location No. 1, marked "Bert Blyth's north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to poin of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Location No. 1 and marked "Bert Blyth's south-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated February 18th, 1907.
feb 20 wed BERT BLYTH.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post marked "M. J. Cameron's N. W. corner post," planted at the S. W. corner of the K. & S. block No. 863, running east 120 chains, thence south about 1000 feet more or less to the C. P. R. line, thence west 120 chains to the Arrow Lake, thence north 1000 feet following the shore of the Arrow Lake to the point of commencement.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1907.

M. J. CAMERON,
feb 20 wed J. M. Cameron, Agent.

THE UNSKILLED BRIDE A MENACE TO DOMESTIC FELICITY

POORLY COOKED MEALS MADE HUSBAND WANT TO CHANGE HIS BOARDING PLACE

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, CHIEF CHEMIST FOR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

"DIVORCE will decrease about 90 per cent. when women learn the art of cooking. When that happens, this will be the happiest place this side of Arcady or heaven—though I do not know the geographical location of the latter place, nor am I acquainted with the nutrients used there."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, is quoted as making this statement.

And Dr. Wiley does not deny the allegation. Indeed, he says frankly, "Them's my sentiments!" which may or may not account for Dr. Wiley's obdurate bachelorhood.

"Of course," he tells you "a man like myself who has never married cannot pretend to speak with authority on such subjects as divorce. But I do think that if more attention were paid to the cuisine in the ordinary menage—if more wives were capable of giving that department of the domestic machinery intelligent supervision—the divorce courts could pretty nearly go out of business. There's more truth than poetry in the theory that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach."

Moreover, if wives all learned to cook, that dreaded bugaboo, the "servant problem," Dr. Wiley declares, would evaporate.

For making such a broad statement he gives his reasons here.

NOW Dr. Wiley is an authority—probably the greatest in America—upon what certain foods, under certain conditions, will do to a man. In the course of experiments in that direction he has presided over many "poison" squads.

He has made tests upon men with good food and other tests upon the same men with bad food and compared results. He understands the effect of food upon weight, bodily temperature and mental temperament. Nothing, apparently, has escaped. One would, therefore, be disposed to give weight to any statement in such a direction that he would care to make.

"I remember once going to a farmers' institute—I used to go to a good many of them," he said, "and hearing a very nice lady read a very nice paper on how to keep husbands at home. We all listened with deep attention while she told the ladies all about greeting him with a smile and always taking the trouble to dress prettily for him, and, of course, having the house spotless, and seeing that there were fresh flowers in vases in summer, and a bright fire burning cheerfully on the hearth in winter, and so on and so on.

"When it was all over, an old lady sitting in one of the back seats arose and said, 'I have been greatly edified and interested by what Mrs. Blank has said; but I fancy I have had more experience in this matter of keeping husbands at home than she has, more, perhaps, than most of you here present—and I want to say that in all these years of experience I have found that there is just one way, one infallible rule, beautiful in its simplicity, unfailing in its application, and that is—FEED THE BRUTES!'

"And that old lady was right. If a man comes home to three good meals a day, good food and plenty of it, well cooked and well served, with a reasonable deference to his individual tastes—do you think he's going to quarrel with his luck? Why," with deep conviction, "he'd be a fool!

"But coming home to the sort of meals that too many men have to put up with, because their servants, if they have them, don't know how to cook, and their wives don't know how to teach them, they feel a natural human—masculine-human at any rate—desire to change their boarding house. And the only way they can do it is through the divorce mill.

NO DIVORCE FOR GRANDMOTHER

"It is fashionable to deplore the decline of domesticity, and the increasing popularity of boarding house and hotel life. It is customary to shift the blame for this upon the 'servant problem.' As a matter of fact, the decline of domesticity is coincident with and proportionate to the decline of the knowledge of the gentle art of cooking.

"Our grandmothers were troubled neither with a 'servant question' nor yet with a 'divorce problem'—and the two are, in the final analysis, closely allied—because what their servants did not know, they were qualified to teach them. And this ability to teach their maids, of course, involved the ability to do the thing themselves. Hence the departure of a servant was not quite the tragedy that it is today. Nor was the maid who knew how so scarce that her price was above rubies, so that she was ever seeking greater and yet again greater compensation for her services.

"Their granddaughters don't know how. It is their own helplessness that creates a servant problem, that drives their families to boarding houses and hotels, to the eventual loosening of marital ties, and increasing disregard for marital obligations.

"Of course, I know that it is not always the man who seeks the divorce. More frequently, perhaps, it is the woman. She seeks it on the grounds of 'incompatibility,' 'abandonment,' 'cruelty,' 'drunkenness,' more often than for Scriptural cause. And more efficient cookery would go a long way toward removing these causes.

"Some of the meals that the man in average circumstances has to sit down to are enough to drive any man to drink—I'm not saying that they do. But he's a long suffering angel, more or less, if they don't. They certainly are calculated to produce chronic indigestion, and that in turn breeds the chronic irritation which means constant squabbling, bickering—in short 'incompatibility.' And that is generally the cause of abandonment.

"Make a drudge of a woman? Not I! I'm sorry that women have to work at all; but this is a country where we all work, and why should women want to neglect so honorable and necessary an art as housewifery in general, and cookery in particular, for the sordid money-getting drudgery of business life?

COOKING SCHOOL A POOR SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER IN TEACHING GIRLS HOW TO COOK

"Housework of all sorts is necessary, but most of it, I admit, is drudgery, and should be performed by servants. In this category I include running a sewing machine, washing and ironing, scrubbing, sweeping, dusting, making the beds, etc. None of this work is pleasant, and much of it is positively injurious.

"One would wish one's womankind to know very thoroughly how these things should be done, and to be able to see that some one else does them. But cookery is the crowning accomplishment of the good housewife. The well-being of the entire family depends on it, ethically and economically, as well as physically—ethically, because the state of the human mind, and temper, is so dependent on the state of the human body; economically, because the cook who knows how can set a much better table—more palatable and more nutritious, on the same amount of money—than the woman who doesn't.

"Every woman should be able to supervise her household. This is especially so of cooking, which I regard as one of the highest arts. In my judgment, it ranks above painting. It appeals to the imagination. And it certainly does more for the happiness of the human race than all the other arts put together.

THE DIVORCE PROBLEM DID NOT BOTHER OUR GRANDMOTHERS; THEY COULD COOK.

"You may gather that I am very much interested in cookery. I am—always have been—am a pretty good cook myself. I have often said that if I were beginning life over again, and had to make my choice of occupations, I would choose to be a chef—both for love of it, and for the money there is in it.

"As a good chef—and I would be a good one—I could make a lot more money than as merely the chief of Uncle Sam's Bureau of Chemistry. And the artistic pleasure of it! For cooking at its best is a fine art, while chemistry is only an exact science—at least it ought to be, but I'm afraid there are times when it is not.

"Then compare the results! Don't you think that a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of cookery would add considerably more to the sum of human happiness than any knowledge of chemistry is ever likely to? And certainly it would go farther than any one other thing toward abating the divorce evil.

"Apply chemistry to cooking? Oh, yes, to a certain extent; just as, to a certain extent, one applies cooking to chemistry. It is a good thing, of course, to know exactly what effect the various cooking processes have on the various foodstuffs. It is a good thing, too, to know the nutritive value of various foods. It is a good thing to know of the chemical composition of foods, that the elements may be supplied in approximately the quantities in which they are required. But one can be a very good cook without being a very scientific chemist; and one can be a very scientific chemist without being at all an artistic cook.

"How are we to teach the women? Ah, now you're getting to the meat of the whole matter. Cooking schools? Perhaps, but there's no cooking school on earth where a girl can learn as much as in her mother's kitchen—if her mother knows. And there's nowhere on earth where a servant can learn as much as in the household of a really competent housekeeper.

"But the modern girl is frequently handicapped by the fact that her mother doesn't know. And the modern servant lacks training because her mistress is incapable of training her in nine cases out of ten, not only incapable of training her but incapable of keeping her up to the mark of what she already knows, if perchance any previous mistress has taught her anything.

MOTHER THE BEST TEACHER

"Cooking schools are a very poor substitute for the kitchen and the household of a really good housekeeper. They deal too entirely with theory, and cooking is above all things a practical art. Oh, I know, of course, that the girls who go to cooking schools have actually to cook. But that is just once. It is doing it every day, under different circumstances, meeting different little emergencies, that makes the really good cook. Cooking schools are a whole lot better than nothing, but they are a whole lot worse than the home training which our grandmothers gave our mothers.

"By which I do not mean to say that every woman should pare vegetables, and dress fowls, and bake the bread for her own table. But she should emphatically know how, and so be able to supervise those whose business it is to do it for her. It depends on circumstances as to how much cooking a woman should do. No woman is too rich to understand and practice the culinary art. And a woman who is a really good cook is a long way on the road to being a really good housekeeper.

"To a really good housekeeper the servant problem is not such a bugbear. She can get along without servants if she has to. And she is generally able to keep servants when she gets them, or to train new ones when she is obliged to do so. So she does not let it drive her out of her home and into a hotel or a boarding house.

"And a very large proportion of the divorces occur among occupants of hotels and boarding houses. The logic of the situation points not to a Federal marriage law, nor yet to a uniform divorce law—for the views of the States on that subject differ too widely to make it probable that they could be brought into agreement—but to the ounce of prevention which is proverbially worth a pound of cure. It seems to me that the most effective preventive is a thorough knowledge of cookery.

"I don't know how this knowledge of cookery is to be disseminated. It may not be within the province of the public schools. And even admitting that it is, I don't know how much the public schools can accomplish. But I believe that if every girl who looks forward, as all girls should, to a happy married life, were to regard that as a vocation, and fit herself for it by first of all being thoroughly mistress of her kitchen range—whether the actual work is done by deputy or not—and after that of the rest of her house, she would stand a much better chance of 'living happy ever after.'"

THE CRYING QUESTION OF DIVORCE

Divorce is undoubtedly the crying evil of the day. According to the census of 1900 there was at that time in the State of New York one divorced person for every 247 married; in Pennsylvania one for every 218 married; Massachusetts had one divorced person for every 138 married persons; California and Connecticut, one for every 118, followed closely by Rhode Island and Illinois with one for every 117; Michigan, one for every 100; Maine, one for every seventy-six, and New Hampshire one for every sixty-one married individuals.

Things have certainly improved since then. So far as statistics are to be had they indicate that New York city has now, in proportion to its population, fewer divorced persons than any city in the Union. There is only one divorce there to every forty marriages. Baltimore comes next with a divorce to every twenty-eight marriages. Philadelphia is third with one for every twenty; Pittsburg and Washington are tied for fourth place with one in every eighteen; Boston one for every fourteen; New Orleans one for every thirteen; Milwaukee, one for each eleven; Chicago, one for each nine; Louisville, one for each eight, St. Paul and Cleveland, one for each seven; Indianapolis, one for each five; and San Francisco and Kansas City, one for each four.

This is a record worth pondering well—a record that religious bodies and sociological students are pondering well; a record that Uncle Sam is pondering well and which is making the possibility of a Federal marriage law, even though it could be accomplished only by a constitutional amendment, loom large on the horizon; a record, moreover, which makes Dr. Wiley's ounce of prevention worthy of careful consideration.

$6,598,272 a Year Boston's Bill for Baked Beans

THERE is no joke about Boston's appetite for baked beans, although often joked about. It is a healthy, robust appetite, and it costs money.

Every year more money is spent in Boston buying baked beans than would be required for the purchase of the largest battleship in Uncle Sam's navy.

In time The Hague peace conferences may do away with the necessity for battleships, but the humble bean, like the babbling brook, promises to go on forever.

Think of one city's bean bill amounting to over $6,500,000 a year! Suppose the appetite spreads like a contagion, and the Boston bean supplants the Philadelphia pie, the Baltimore fried oyster, the Cincinnati krout and the Chicago sausage, King Corn's supremacy in the land would be *seriously threatened*

A FEW figures will throw a flood of light upon the brown stream of the popular edible that is steadily pouring down Boston's throat.

In 1904, for example, the gross receipts of beans in the metropolis of New England amounted to 68,732 barrels of five bushels each, or 343,660 bushels.

This immense trade in a single article aroused no especial comment in Boston, but it was a source of wide-spread, soulful satisfaction.

Why shouldn't there be satisfaction—contentment with life in general and the bean situation in particular—since that great bulk of 343,660 bushels meant 10,997,120 quarts, weighing 21,994,240 pounds.

Think of 10,997 tons of a savory, steaming, appetizing edible upon the dinner table and the lunch counter!

It is estimated that the population of Boston is, approximately, 555,000; her bean receipts for 1904 were sufficient to give every inhabitant, men, women and children—even the babies in arms—thirty-seven quarts or 148 pounds of delicious baked beans.

Naturally, the babies did not appreciate the delicacy and made no objections when their portions went to some one else. Many persons, therefore, got more than their thirty-seven quarts.

The average price at which the wholesale dealers sold *the beans was $1.85 a bushel, but when they were sold at* retail to the consuming public the average price was 12 cents a pound.

This meant a grand total of $6,598,272 spent for beans—nearly $12 for each inhabitant, again including the babies.

Of course, baked beans are sold in other cities, but they are not Boston beans, unless the supply has come from that place or the cook has had experience in a Boston kitchen.

There is something distinctive and characteristic about the Boston bean; a something that has given it a name as well as a local habitation.

The appetite is steadily growing, too. The demand caused the sale of 15,000 more barrels in 1904 than in 1903. Visitors, perhaps, had cultivated a taste for the dish.

No doubt the demand is much heavier now than in 1904, but the statistician who collected the facts presented here appears to have been overcome by the staggering array of figures that he unearthed. At any rate, he hasn't been heard from since that year.

It is a demand that claims no especial season for its own, but is busy with the populace from January to January.

Boston's Tremendous Bean Appetite — One Hundred and Forty-Eight Pounds for Every Man, Woman and Child

As the frost, however, opens the chestnut and ripens the persimmon, so it boosts the bean trade. From about Thanksgiving to April the demand is much heavier than during the other months of the year.

To such extraordinary proportions has the demand for baked beans grown in Boston that two companies have been formed for the sole purpose of supplying restaurants, quick-lunch places and other caterers to the Boston stomach.

One of these companies uses in its business about 16,000 quarts a week, while the other uses probably half as many. But even these outputs are a mere bagatelle when compared with the general consumption.

The savory aroma of the baked bean arises from every kitchen like perfume from the beautiful rose fields of the Orient; it hangs over the ancient city like a dietetic benediction. So long as the bean crop faileth not, Boston is peaceful and contented.

Declined to Interfere

"MAN is a very irrational creature," confided the Rev. Dr. Shamaloupe. "This morning, for instance, I received an urgent telephone message to call on Mr. Raymond. I found the old gentleman very irritable, spilling abusive epithets all over the room on account of the noisy conduct of a neighbor who was beating a carpet.

"He wanted me to use my good offices and ask the offender to desist. While Raymond was engaged in his tirade, the weak strokes of the carpet beater alternated with the loud, reverberating puffs of a huge freight engine on yonder railroad.

"The carpet thrasher's efforts grew less forceful; the locomotive's coughs more harsh and penetrating, the wheels at times failing to clinch the rails, causing the smokestack to have frightful hemorrhages. In a few moments the man stopped beating altogether, but that black monster scattered its volume of noise with accelerating vigor.

"Mr. Raymond said not a word about the engine, and I declined to interfere with the humble carpet beater."

STORY PAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

PRAS-CO-VIE WAS STANDING NEAR

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM WOLVES

JUST 100 years ago this time there *lived a little girl of 10, whose* name was Pras-co-vie.

Pras-co-vie's father was a political exile and, having been banished from St Petersburg, was now leading a wretched existence in cold Siberia, and with him were his gentle, delicate wife and little daughter, Pras-co-vie.

One day her poor mother, after breaking through ice to obtain water, started to do the family washing, and her fingers ached with pain and cold. All at once the father threw himself down on *a log and sighed deeply.*

"Oh, my wife!" he groaned, "to think that you and little Pras-co-vie should have to go through such suffering with me, and all for no wrong-doing at all!"

Pras-co-vie as standing near and heard her father's words, then her mother's patient reply:

"Some day, dear, some good friend will speak to the Empress about us, and she will see that we are restored to home and happiness."

"*I fear not,*" groaned the discouraged man.

"Why the Empress?" asked *Pras-co-vie.*

Her mother smiled sadly.

"Because, dear, your father was once her tutor and she has a great affection for him."

Pras-co-vie turned away and began to think.

"What can I do to help?"

At last she decided what to do—she *would go* to St. Petersburg to see the Empress.

When, *in the morning*, her mother went to the little bed to waken her daughter, behold! Pras-co-vie was gone, and on her pillow was a little, scrawly note:

"*Dear Papa and Mamma;*

"I have gone to St. Petersburg to see the Empress.

"Pras-co-vie."

Many strange adventures the brave little girl had on the long journey from Tobolsk to St. Petersburg. Five miles *from home, she had a narrow escape* from the wolves, and owed her rescue to a trained bear, which was wandering *in the vicinity, and grabbing her dress* between his teeth, swam with her across a lake to a safe place.

There a caravan picked her up, and when they asked her where she lived, she said:

"My home is in St. Petersburg, and I want to get back there."

So they took her all the way to the capital, and when she got there she went straight to the Palace. But the court lackeys stared at her hard and said: "Go away, little girl. What does the Empress want with such as you?"

So poor, tearful Pras-co-vie wandered around a while on the boulevards, watching the fast-flying sledges and gayly chattering people, none of whom paid her the least attention.

"But this is doing no good, and soon *I shall starve to death if I find no friends,*" *thought Pras-co-vie, so she* turned back toward the Palace.

Directly in front of the Palace entrance stood a colossal statue of Peter the Great. Here a thought struck Pras-co-vie. Yes! she would do it.

She toiled up the steep steps leading to the base of the statue and there, where any one passing by would be sure *to see her, she raised her hands in sup*plication to the dumb figure towering above her.

Presently the jingling of silver sleigh-bells approached, drew close, stopped!

"Such a *strange place for a child,*" exclaimed a sweet voice. "Bring her down to me, Michael."

A richly liveried man sprang up to Pras-co-vie's side and, picking her up, carried her down to his mistress.

And that was the beginning of happiness for Pras-co-vie. For what do you suppose? Why, the lady was the *Duchess, who was the Empress's favor*ite sister, and when she learned from Pras-co-vie that the child wished to see the Empress, she took her straight into the Palace, and there the brave little girl told her story and made her plea for her exiled father and mother.

The Empress was grieved to hear of her old friend's sad fortunes, and immediately obtained his pardon from the Emperor.

Before many weeks Pras-co-vie had the joy of welcoming her father and mother back to St. Petersburg, and *from that time on* they were a happy, prosperous family.

THE COURT LACKEYS SAID "GO AWAY"

POOR, TEARFUL PRAS-CO-VIE!

THE LADY WAS THE EMPRESS' SISTER

Story of Robber Fox

RIGHT back in the *month of May*, many months ago now, Robber Fox woke up one evening with a bad temper and a good appetite; and as for his appetite well, when he had taken a short stroll in the cool evening breeze, that only got worse.

Thousands of *white-tailed rabbits* were happily sniffing the cool air and chasing each other in and out of their *holes*, and on them Robber Fox fixed his bright, hungry eyes as he crept stealthily forward under the thick bushes.

A little way ahead, not more than a *dozen yards, there were five fat young* rabbits, having no end of a game. They were leaping this way and that way.

"One of them will leap my way presently," thought Reynard, "and then I'll—"

But he had not waited long when an *old rabbit*, which was keeping watch on the top of a molehill, spied his cruel, *glittering eyes. He gave a sharp*, warning cry, and in a moment hundreds and hundreds of white tails were *disappear*ing down as many deep, dark holes.

Oh, dear! how that old thief of a fox did gnash his teeth! And how his fur bristled up on his back, and how his *eyes shone with rage!*

If the young bunnies had seen him, not one of them would have been able to sleep that night, I'm sure.

"Never mind," cried Robber Fox, almost choking with anger. "I'll have rabbit for supper yet."

He thrust his head into a hole several sizes too small for his body to follow, *and noticed in what direction the* burrow ran.

After following this overhead for a few steps, with his keen nose to the ground, he at last caught the scent of his prey underneath; and he was so clever that, bit by bit, he traced this *out to the end.*

Then Robber Fox began to dig down, down, down into the soft red-sand soil with his strong paws. And the earth flew this way and that way, and every moment the hole grew deeper.

He meant to break through the ceiling *of the bunnies'* burrow and then—well, then he would have rabbit for supper.

After digging and scraping for some time, Reynard found that he had made a passage quite six feet deep; and now he could hear the bunnies moving about a few inches below him and talking.

Father Brown Rabbit was scolding little *Jack Rabbit for not watching out* for Robber Fox.

"But I was having such a fine game," said Jacky, "that I wasn't thinking of foxes."

"But you should think of foxes, Jack," said Mr. Brown Rabbit rather sternly, "when *foxes are thinking of you.* If I hadn't been thinking of foxes, where would you be now?"

As there was really nothing particular to do, for the bunnies dared not leave their holes now that Robber Fox was prowling about, Mr. and Mrs. Rabbit crept away to their best bedroom right at the far end of the burrow, where lay two tiny little bunnies.

"Aren't they just dears?" said Mrs. Rabbit, cuddling down beside them.

But Mr. Rabbit, with his nose in the air, was gazing hard at the ceiling.

"They're sound asleep," whispered Mrs. Rabbit. "Oh, what soft little things they are! And such tiny ears and eyes, and such moist little noses! And did you ever see such ridiculously tiny tails, or such—"

"Hush! Hush, my dear!" said Mr. Rabbit, who was still looking toward the roof, with his ears standing right up straight and twitching nervously.

"Do you hear anything?" he asked.

Mrs. Rabbit listened, and presently her two eyes grew so bright with fear that *it's a wonder they didn't light up* the dark burrow like a pair of candles.

"Oh, it's Robber Fox—cruel Robber Fox! And he's digging down to steal our two little new bunnies! He'll be through the roof presently, and then—"

"Do be quiet, my dear," whispered Mr. Rabbit hastily. "*If he hears you* he will come all the quicker. Now be brave, and we'll save them yet. You take one and I'll take the other, and we will run to old Bunny Gray Tail's burrow. He'll put us up for the night. You go in front, Jackie. Oh, quick! quick!! quick!!! He's coming through the ceiling!!!!!!"

They were just in time, and that's all. Robber Fox's paw came through the roof just as Mrs. Rabbit left the room with her young one.

They safely reached old Bunny Gray Tail's burrow, who was their own particular friend. He gave them a capital *turnip for their supper*, and made them welcome until they could dig a fresh burrow.—W. L. Chinneck.

The Last Straw

IT was Saturday night, and owing to the temporary absence of his wife, it fell to Mr. Brown to attend to the usual process of giving his eight-year-old son a bath and putting him to bed. He had left his evening paper with a man's reluctance, and had hurried matters along with more speed than the little chap was accustomed to. However, he endured it all without a protest until it came to the prayer. *It was his habit after* "Now I lay me," to ask the Divine blessing upon a long list of relatives and friends, calling each by name.

"Please, God," he began, "bless papa and mamman, grandpa and granma, and Aunt Edith and Uncle George, and—" A pause. His father, thinking to curtail the list of beneficiaries, softly insinuated an "amen." Not heeding the interruption, the little supplicant drew a long breath, and continued, "And Aunt Alice and Cousin Annie, and—and—" Again his father said "amen."

This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and lifting his little head he exclaimed, with tears of indignation, "Papa, who's running this prayer, you or me?"—Harper's Monthly.

A Jolly Game

BOOKBINDERS is a game described by Mrs. Kingsland.

The leader stands in the centre of a circle. Each one holds out his hands, palms upward, and upon them a *book is placed.*

The leader then goes around the circle, catching up the books in turn, and trying with each book to strike the hands that hold it.

Each one tries to withdraw his hands before they are struck.

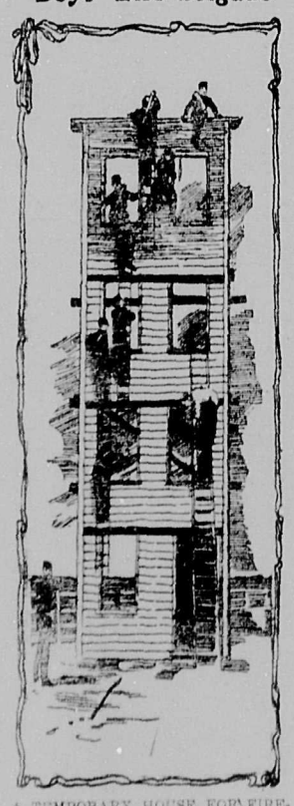
The same leader continues until he succeeds in striking some one's hands, whereupon the victim must take his place.

If one's hands are withdrawn and the *book falls on the ground*, through a false movement on the part of the leader, it counts the same.

The Coughing Bean

WE HAVE heard of the pitcher plant that captures unwary insects and eats them, and we *have been beguiled by the tale of the* singing tree, but we never heard of any product of the *tropics more strange* than the coughing bean. This bean is not the product of an excited imagination, the fantasy of a dream phantasmagoria, but a very material coughing fact. What makes the bean cough? Why, that's easy. It coughs for the *same reason you cough—to clear its* throat, I mean its pores. These pores are very sensitive to any *irritation.* When the pores become clogged with dust, gas collects within the plant cells, finally bursting out in a paroxysm of coughing and sneezing, which effectually *disposes of the dust.* This respiratory plant is sometimes cultivated as a house plant, and the weekly *sweeping of the* carpets sets it to coughing violently.—Star Monthly.

Boys' Life Brigade



A TEMPORARY HOUSE FOR FIRE-DRILL

A VERY original and useful organization for boys which is making great headway in the Sunday schools of Great Britain is the Boys' Life Brigade.

This picture shows a company of the brigade boys at fire drill. A temporary house has been erected, and some boys *are shown in the act of scaling it with* ladders and hacking away imaginary burning rafters with fire axes, while other boys are seen carrying from the "burning building" imaginary inmates whom they are supposed to have rescued.

Then, in connection with the fire-drill is the ambulance work which all the boys are taught to do. This means that they will know not merely how to rescue people from burning houses, but also how to restore them to health and even to life, in case they have been injured or prostrated.

The boys wear a brigade uniform and *many companies have made a great* reputation for fire-drill work.

Wouldn't this organization be a fine thing for American Sunday-school boys?

The Art of Walking on One's Head

YOU boys and girls have all been to dog shows and seen trained dogs walk on their hind legs, and you know that it required long and difficult practice for them to learn the trick.

You and I, of course, walk on our two legs with ease. But you must remember that the human race has had 600 years *of practice* to make it perfect in the art of walking. Perhaps 5500 years ago human beings found it as difficult as dogs do now to walk on two extremities.

Suppose I ask you: Is there any other way for you and me to make our bodies travel than by using our legs?

Most people would certainly say, "No." But a good *many people* in Europe have found out otherwise, for they have seen the two young men who are now astonishing Paris by going around easily and rapidly on their heads!

They are brothers, about 25 years old, and were born in Denmark. When they were *tiny little boys* they began this practice of not only standing on their heads, but walking, as it were, on their heads; that is, making little hops or bounds from point to point until they reached whatever destination they had in view, to the great amazement and *admiration of their playmates.*

They kept up the practice as they grew older and decided to make their living by exhibiting their skill in it. Finally, when they came of age, they decided to "do" Europe in this remarkable manner. So they started out from *their Danish home and walked on their* heads from town to town, until at last they reached Paris.

Imagine, if you can, the amazement of the gendarmes when they beheld Baptiste and Franconi hopping down the boulevard from the Place de l'Opera or the Rue Drouot on their heads!

"Here, stop that!" ordered the Prefect of Police. Even after the brothers had explained that they were only walking in a manner which was second nature to them, the Prefect shook his head and said: "You must keep off the boulevards for fear of accidents, but I will permit you to give exhibitions in certain places."

So every day the brothers good-naturedly walk on their heads to please crowds of gaping men, women and children, doing things that seem to us most wonderful—reading their newspapers, blowing their noses, eating, drinking, *going downstairs, operating an automo*bile; in fact, almost anything that you and I do on our *feet* they do with equal ease on their heads!

THIS IS A REMARKABLE FEAT

BUT TO STAND ON ONE'S HEAD AND RUN AN AUTOMOBILE IS STILL MORE REMARKABLE

Puzzles and Problems

HERE is an enigma which has not been solved by anybody, so *far as Polly Evans knows.*

The enigma is as follows:

Can any of you puzzle solvers suggest the answer?

"I'm short and I'm tall, I'm broad and I'm narrow;
Like a ram's horn I'm curled, and yet straight as an arrow;
I'm not in the water, and yet I declare
That I can't live on earth, and I die in the air;
And for fire—I am burnt if I ever go there!
You would faint but to see me, so hideous my face is;
Yet my features are fair as a juvenile's graces!
My voice is a roar, yet so sweet is its flowing,
It sets every bosom with ecstasy glowing.
My youth would enchant e'en the stoutest beholder,
And yet I'm as old as the world is—and older!
To describe myself farther there's little requiring,
To your patience and mine, 'twould be equally tiring;
Yet, ere I cease rhyming, this hint let me give ye,
And if such you discover—be sure it is leave ye;
Imagine all opposites, all that most strange is,
A thing still the same, through a million of changes;
Which at once can in New York and Tartary be—
And if such you discover—be sure it is 'me.'"

Botanical Puzzle.

Answer the following questions with the names of plants:

1. What plant is a body of water?
2. What plant is found on a ship?
3. What plant is found in a king's cap?
4. What plant is found in a watch?
5. What plants are found in the alphabet?

Musical Puzzle.

Answer these questions with musical terms:

1. What is the earth?
2. An old man's friend?
3. What do the weary need?
4. A useful article to a cook?
5. Found plentifully in most rivers?
6. Part of a fish?
7. An important part of a letter?
8. What title is coveted by military men?
9. What do all public speakers do sometimes?
10. Not served in barrooms?

Riddles.

1. A word of three syllables is the answer to this riddle: "First," refers to the first syllable; "second," refers to the next two syllables together.

My FIRST some men will gladly take
Entirely for my SECOND'S sake;
But very few, indeed, there are,
Who well together both can bear.

2. A word of two syllables is the answer to this riddle—one of the cleverest ever made:

My FIRST is everything,
So is my SECOND,
My third is also.

Flower Anagrams.

In each sentence find the name of a flower by transposing the letters:

1. Love it.
2. Thy china.
3. Get me no tin.
4. Tears.
5. List came.
6. One name.
7. In a grade.
8. One lucky she.
9. A wee pest.
10. Me in a rug.

Dog Puzzles.

What kind of dog is appropriate for a teacher?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a jeweler?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a detective?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a Wall street lamb?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a car-hog?

What kind of dog is appropriate for an explorer?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a priest?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a tough?

What kind of dog is appropriate for a baby?

—Apologies to Life.

Answers to December 2 Conundrums.

1. Attics. 2. Adder. 3. Bicycle. 4. The earth. 5. A walk in life. 6. Pharmacists. 7. A lamppost. 8. Skye terriers. 9. A spider. 10. Spring. 11. Sweetening one's coffee. 12. A brickbat. 13. A wideawake. 14. The sewing machine. 15. The weather cock. 16. Because it stands to reason. 17. Elevator winding. 18. A clock run down. 19. Because it is full of wards. 20. Your photograph. 21. Money lenders. 22. Because it's all the colors of the rainbow. 23. A feather. 24. Because their first duty is to mark time. 25. Those that are never found out.

CUNNING SAYINGS

Easy Steps in Reading.

The first reader class was reciting. One little fellow spelled out f-i-s-h, which proved to be too much for him. It happened that the teacher had seen him fishing before school, and she said: "What did you catch in the creek, Johnny?"

His face brightened at once.

"Oh, I know, chub!"

One of His Size.

A little boy went to the barn to see *his father milk the cow. After a few* minutes of quiet watching, he said:

"Let me try."

When he had made several unsuccessful attempts, he solemnly remarked:

"I guess I would have to begin on a calf."

Spoke a Different Tongue.

We have a neighbor who talks very rapidly.

The other day my little niece asked: "Auntie, is Mrs. S— an American?"

"Why, certainly," I replied.

"Well," she said, "I thought she was *some different species.*"

Not a Local Hero.

During a third-grade recitation in a country school there came up something about the physical exercise.

The teacher asked, "How many have heard of a gymnasium?"

"Jim who?" said one little girl.

—Little Chronicle.

Willie's Idea of It.

William, 3 years old, was questioning mamma about the depth of the water at the seashore.

William—What will happen if I go out too far?

Mamma—You'll drown.

William—Will I die?

Mamma—Certainly.

William—And go to heaven?

Mamma—Yes.

William—Ugh! I'd be soaked when I got up there. MAE E. WALSH.

An Amusing Answer

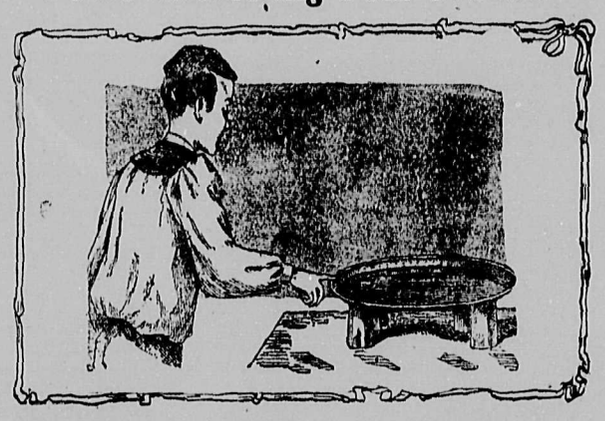
IN A RECENT puzzle contest the *puzzle was an example in pictorial* arithmetic, the pictures consisting *first of a weeping child*, second a donkey's ears, third a woman, and last a man, a minus sign between the first and second, a plus sign between the second and third, and a minus sign between the third and fourth.

The way to read it and the proper *answer were, of course. Tears, minus* ears (equals T) plus woman (equals Twoman) plus man, equals Two.

One young solver, however, although she read it correctly, thought another answer was the proper one. This is the answer she sent in:

"*Tears minus ears plus woman minus* man equals An Old Maid."

Some Interesting Tom Titricks



THE ELECTRIFIED DISH MOUNTED ON GLASSES

TAKE an iron tray and set it on top of four glasses which have been wiped perfectly dry.

Charge it with electricity by rubbing it vigorously with a sheet of brown paper.

You will *presently produce sparks* strong enough to leap from the tray to your finger, although you will be in no danger of a shock.

This is called the Enchanted Tray, and is a nice thing to amuse children with.

Here is an old trick, but perhaps you younger boys and girls do not know it.

It is the trick of cooking scrambled eggs in a hat.

You ask the company if they would like a dish of scrambled eggs. Then you break *four eggs in a hat, drop* in a pinch of salt, place the hat for a short time over the flame of a candle, and shortly afterward pour into a dish the scrambled eggs, quite hot.

How is it done? Why, the scrambled eggs have in reality been previously prepared, *covered and placed in the hat.* But when making your proposition to the company, you hold the hat too high for them to see the inside of it.

Your eggs—all but one—were really *empty ones from which you had pre*viously sucked the contents. The one solid one you should have accidentally dropped on the table, letting it break, so as to fool your company into supposing that the other four were also solid eggs.

The Bewitched Watch is a trick that proves puzzling to many people.

Borrow a watch from any one in the company. Ask all your friends to stand *around in a circle. Hold the watch to* one person's ear, and say, "It is going. Is that not so?" He will say, "Yes, that's so."

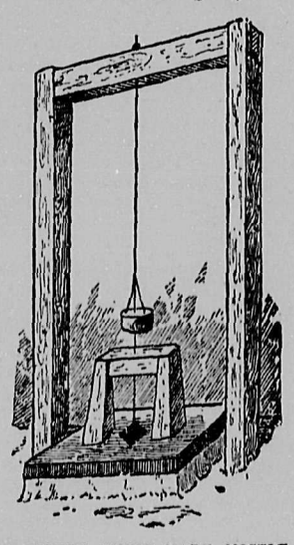
Hold it to the next person's ear and say, "Now it is not going. Isn't that so?" He will say, "That's so, for I can't hear it going."

So all around the circle. One person will find it going. The next one will find it not going.

The trick is done by means of a load*stone which you hold* in one hand. When you want the watch to stop going transfer it to the *hand containing the* loadstone, which will immediately stop the movement of the works.

When you want it to go, take it out of that hand and shake it gently while doing so. It will start to going again.

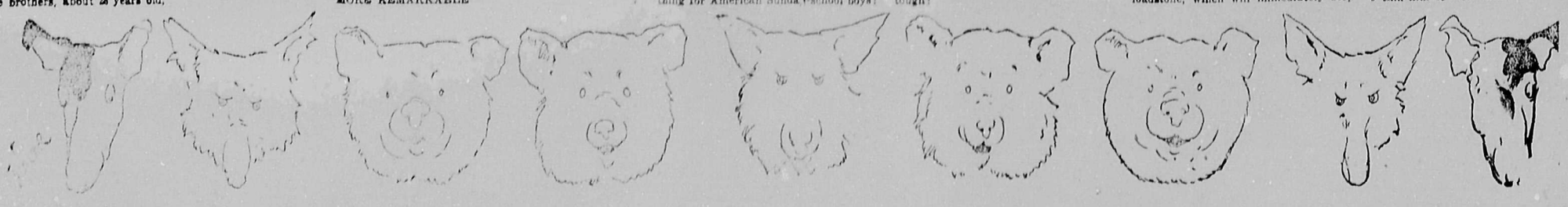
The Seismograph



A SIMPLE THING MADE MOSTLY OF WOOD

THIS is the picture of the seismo*graph—the earthquake foreteller*—which was first put into use by the Japanese in 1897, and has since been adopted by all nations.

Every oscillation of the earth, no matter how slight, causes the needle in this instrument to scratch a line on a plate *of glass, whose surface is covered with* a thin film of lampblack.



ATTRACTIVE GOWNS DESIGNED DISTINCTIVELY FOR AFTERNOON WEAR

FORTUNATELY, the day is past when cast-off party finery did duty for house-wear for the afternoon or a quiet evening at home. Not that an evening gown may not be remodeled into a very charming demi-toilette, but that is quite a different proposition.

Nowadays the well-dressed woman chooses her afternoon costume with the greatest care. She always has at least one dress that she can slip on when she comes in from a walk or a day of shopping.

This custom has a double advantage. Not only is the house gown prettier and infinitely more artistic than the short skirt and separate waist, but the saving of one's tailor gown is incalculable. Nothing more surely brings speedy decrepitude, ugly bagging and shiny seams to a well-pressed cloth suit than the habit of wearing it indoors.

The distinctly afternoon or house gown of the present season is unusually attractive. It is almost invariably in the soft pale shades of tan, green, gray, lavender, wood brown, dull pink and blue or champagne. Black and white are also in great favor, a touch of color being used with both in the way of trimmings, gay paste buttons or rich creamy laces.

The materials used are, as a rule, soft and clinging, lending themselves more readily to the graceful sweeping lines of the new models.

Such simple afternoon gowns as the ones shown today are easily followed, even by the home dressmaker. Very effective is that in the upper left-hand corner. It is of crepe meurone, one of the loveliest of the winter's more delicate fabrics, in a fascinating new shade of ripe apricot. The circular skirt is severely plain, depending largely for its beauty on the grace of its sweeping lines. The waist, which is worn outside the skirt on a fitted lining, is trimmed around the yoke and sleeves and in a simulated jacket effect, crossing in front, with a lovely trimming in rose pink and gold, worked on shot pink and gold net. The yoke and undersleeves are of a soft ecru lace.

Much plainer as to the waist and more elaborate as to skirt is the second costume in hydrangea cashmere, with a darker shade of velvet ribbon outlining the yoke and sleeves. The bodice is made in soft straight folds, held in by a girdle of the material. This is worn over a yoke and sleeves of lace dyed to match the gown. The same lace is used in bands on the triple skirt.

A mole-colored lightweight cloth forms the next costume, which is equally charming for informal occasions in the house or for wear to an afternoon tea under a long loose wrap. Indeed, all of these gowns are intended for just such purposes.

For the waist the cloth is arranged in a jabot on each side of a lingerie vest. The folds are held in place by large paste buttons and loops of silk cord, the whole finished with a narrow collar and girdle of velvet several shades darker than the cloth. These are outlined with shaped folds of the cloth piped with velvet, or a narrow passementerie may be substituted. The vest is of mull crossed by bands with lace insertion.

Severely simple yet becoming, especially to rather stout figures, is the skirt with its gored front and tucked circular sides.

Only a slender, long-waisted woman could venture to wear the last model, as the broad horizontal lines of the bodice are apt to prove trying. The material used is a light weight in bright blue worn over a blouse of cream-colored Point d'Alencon lace. The skirt is rather full and sweeping, finished with bias tucks.

A very striking trimming of embroidery in gold, blue silk and black chenille outlines the bodice, heads the tucks on the skirt and forms a cuff on the lace blouse.

As a rule, the woman or girl who must dress on a small allowance thinks an extra house dress an unattainable luxury. The mistake of this is evident. Charming little gowns of this character may easily be made at home, by the skilful dressmaker, or even by the woman who does her own sewing. Dainty, dressy materials may frequently be picked up at a bargain. Nor need they be of the very latest fashion. A soft, pretty color and a fabric pliable enough to fall into graceful folds rarely looks out of date. It is well, moreover, for the woman who must consider expense to choose a material that while clinging is not so transparent as to necessitate a silk lining.

Odd bits of trimming can often be found in the patch box, which every provident woman should own, and often an old lace skirt or blouse may be utilized for the yoke and sleeves.

Try concocting one of these little dresses for this winter. Make it as simple and inexpensive as you please, but have it ready to slip into whenever you want to be attractively and suitably gowned for an afternoon at home or for any informal card party or al fresco supper where the outer wraps must be removed.

THE LATEST IN BELTINGS

BELTINGS are beautiful this year, and among the most attractive shown are those in the Scotch and Roman plaids. The girl with Scotch ancestry can find her "ain plaidie" if she looks for it among the ribbons or heavier woven beltings.

Plaid belts make a charming addition to a silk lingerie blouse when it is worn with a short-skirted suit. They are especially attractive with the simple harness buckles, which are so much in vogue just now.

Elastic belts are in greater demand than ever before. The narrower ones are in all colors—plain and plaided. They are studded and embossed in various designs. The soft, elastic belts, which crush into the buckle, come only in black and white and are four or five inches wide.

The rage for gray belts is widespreading in this season, when gray is in high favor. Some of the elastic ones look like a most exquisite woven braid; some have a floral or conventional design embossed upon them. A studded belt in one of these delicate gray shades gives an exquisite finishing touch to a dainty gray luncheon gown.

The studded elastic belts are about an inch and a half wide, and come in black, studded with jet or steel; in white, studded with silver or gilt; in reds, in delicate pinks, blues and grays, also studded with silver and gilt.

One of the most fascinating elastic belts shown is in a delicate lavender on a gold harness buckle, which is enameled in lavender to match the pattern of the belt.

For your light gowns this year there are belts woven of gold or silver threads. Some look like simple braids, some are woven in the most fanciful designs. One exquisite belt of this type is shown in the dull old gold. The girl who wants something to harmonize with her new "antique" bracelet would do well to invest in one of these belts. She must be careful to have a buckle that is also in keeping, however.

Little Growling Bird in Windego Land.

AUNDAK, THE CROW

During the week following the Feast of Thanksgiving Nokomis made a nice warm "play dress" for Fanny Yellow Hair. She cut it out of a very soft blanket and trimmed it with rabbit fur, with a bright red sash to tie around her waist. In place of stockings she made her a pair of Indian leggings and two pretty deerskin moccasins to keep her feet warm. She and Little Growling Bird then went out to play.

Of course the fancy fawnskin dress she wore at the Thanksgiving Feast was put away and kept for holiday wear, or other special occasions. Yellow Hair looked very much like a little squaw girl. When they came to the edge of the stream, Dancing Water, they heard something moaning. Peeking around a big rock they saw a big brown beast lying on the sand.

It looked like a great big Cow, but Aundak, who had traveled a great deal, said at once that it was Mush-kooday Pezheke, the Prairie Bull, or, as the Paleface people say, "Buffalo," or "Bison." There was a little bird—a kind of Startling—perched on Buffalo's back. It was the Buffalo-Bird, who is great chums with the prairie cattle, because he roosts on their backs and picks insects out of their shaggy hair.

As soon as Buffalo Bird saw Aundak and the children he called to them to come forward and pull out an arrow that was sticking in the side of Prairie Bull, and which made him very sick and weak. Little Growling Bird went bravely up to him and quickly drew the arrow from the wound. It hurt, of course, but it had to be done. Buffalo groaned and shed a few tears, but Aundak told him to cheer up and comealong to the Wigwam, where Nokomis would quickly heal the sore place with the magic Healing Root. Buffalo-Bird told the children to get on Prairie Bull's back and he would carry them there. So up they climbed.

Away they went along the path that led to the Wigwam. Buffalo was very strong and carried them along easily, in spite of his wounded side, while Buffalo-Bird told them how they were on their way to the Southland—because the winter was coming on—when an Indian hunter had shot an arrow at his big friend and wounded him in the side. They had turned aside and entered the Refuge Ground, where they were safe from pursuit, and where they hoped to find some one that would pull out the cruel arrow. "I've got him well trained," said Buffalo-Bird (who was a little vain). "He does whatever I tell him to do!" Well—

They soon came to the Wigwam, and Nokomis was greatly surprised when she saw the children riding on the big Buffalo's back. But when they told her how he had been wounded, she quickly boiled some of the Meezh-way-wushk, or Healing Root, and applied the juice to the sore. Such was the magic qualities of the Medicine Root that it healed the wound right away! Prairie Bull felt so much better that he thought the medicine would be good for his stomach, too, so he drank the whole bowlful of the stuff! It didn't hurt him, either; but a funny thing happened—it stained his tongue AS BLACK AS A BOOT!

After Buffalo had thanked Nokomis and the children for curing him he started off on his long journey to the Southland—where the grass grows all the year 'round. Buffalo-Bird promised to come back the next summer, when Prairie Bull would give the children a nice long ride. Now, ever since then, when any of the Buffalo People are wounded they hunt around for Meezh-way-wushk, the magic Healing Root, and when they find it they chew it up and lick the wound—curing it in a few days. But you may notice that their tongues are not pink like those of tame cattle, but BLACK—from the stain of the Medicine Root! A. T. C.

DISASTROUS CATASTROPHE

British Mail Steamer Founders Near Port in Terrific Gale—140 Drowned and one Saved—Vessel Breaks in two.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 22.—A disastrous loss of life. occurred yesterday off the north pier of the Hook of Holland, when the Great Eastern Railway company's steamer Berlin, bound from Harwich to The Hook of Holland, was lost. All on board, 141 people in all, of whom 91 were passengers, were drowned with but a single exception.

The wreck occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning during a terrific southwesterly gale. The steamer struck the north jetty while trying to enter the new waterway at the Hook of Holland, was broken in two forward and sank while the passengers and crew gathered aft and vainly attempted to lower the lifeboats. One person was saved and 25 bodies have been washed ashore. The Berlin was a British steamship, commanded by Captain Precious and was of 1,775 tons. The ship was built in 1894.

The Great Eastern Railway company officially confirms the loss of the steamer Berlin, with all on board, off the coast of Holland. The Berlin carried passengers and crew to the number of 141. Among those drowned are nineteen members of the German Opera Co., who had just concluded their season at Covent Garden, Arthur Herbert, one of the king's messengers, who was journeying to the continent was also lost. The manager of the Covent Garden theater confirmed the statement that nineteen members of the German Opera company left last night on the steamer Berlin.

"So far as we know," he said, "these did not include any of the star artists, as the party was made up of members of the chorus returning to their homes. They made arrangements directly with the railway company, so we are not yet able to get an exact list of their names.

"The disaster has aroused the most intense alarm among the other members of the company, owing to the friendship and relationship existing among them."

The Berlin left Harwich at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night upon the arrival of the London train with the greater number of passengers who subsequently lost their lives. The steamer should have reached the Hook of Holland at six o'clock yesterday morning, and would have proceeded to Rotterdam. A great gale was blowing in the North sea when the Berlin started, but the weather was no worse than on the previous night, when similar vessels made the trip without mishap. As the Berlin was entering the water way at the entrance of the river, however, she appeared to become unmanageable on account of the force of the wind, and was driven ashore.

The alarm was given, and lifeboats from the shore proceeded to the assistance of the stricken steamer, but the seas were so high that the boats were unable to approach the Berlin close enough to take off any of the passengers or crew and the lifeboat men had to stay helpless, while the steamer pounded until she broke in two. Every soul on board was carried down. She apparently struck about amidships, as he fore-part broke off and sank immediately, while her after part could be seen for a considerable time afterwards.

The waterway in which the disaster occurred, is a new one on the north side of which is the pier and railroad station.

The steamer must have been within a few minutes of tying up after her rough passage across the North Sea, when she was overtaken by the disaster. Land was but a few yards away and, only for the rough weather, those on board the Berlin could have been rescued without difficulty, especially as the waterway is navigable at all times.

The Berlin was a steel steamer, only 12 years old and popular with the traveling public to the north of Europe. In summer she usually was crowded with passengers, but at this time of the year, the average was about as it was last night, the number being equally divided between first and second class.

IMPORTANT KAMLOOPS BILL

Company to Operate on Kamloops Lake Incorporated.

The Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa have reported a bill for the incorporation of the Western River Improvement Co. with which C. C. Shields, J. H. Smith, of Regina; J. Smith and Ebenezer Knight of Kamloops, and D. Murphy of Ashcroft are connected, to construct piers, dams and booms on Kamloops Lake at the junction of the North and South Thompson Rivers where they enter Kamloops Lake, with power also to facilitate the driving and rafting of logs and to collect tolls thereon. The works are to be open to the use of the public on equal terms with the promoters

TO TUNNEL BELLE ISLE

Scheme Taking Shape—Cost of Work Estimated to be About $6,000,000.

The project for the tunnelling of the straits of Belle Isle and the construction of a railway via the tunnel across the interior of Labrador and traversing a portion of Newfoundland to the east coast of that island, where it will connect with a fast line of steamers running to Europe is now fully provided for by charter and is engaging the attention of engineers and railroad men the world over. The franchise already granted the Quebec and Lake St. John railroad for the work gives the company 20 years for construction and the government of Newfoundland will give a yearly subsidy of $75,000 for the scheme. The construction of the tunnel under the straits is not expected to be a very costly affair considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the straits being not over ten miles wide at the point where the tunnel will be built. This is opposite Point Armour and the water at this place is less than 150 feet deep. At the usual cost of tunnelling the work is not expected to cost more than $6,000,000. There is plenty of money at the back of the scheme to assure its success. As a waterway to Europe the route cannot be beaten on the Atlantic coast. It is free of fogs and the entire distance from the eastern coast of Newfoundland to the Irish coast is barely 1800 miles. The promoters of this enterprise believe it will be possible to carry passengers and mails from New York to Europe via this route in shorter time than is now taken on by any existing route. The promoters are already arranging the finances and it is expected work will be commenced during the coming summer.

TIES ARE SCARCE

Contractors Will Have Unlimited Demand on the Prairies.

The failure of the tie contractors to get out the normal building material this winter is now seriously handicapping the railway construction in the Canadian Northwest. All the big companies admit that not more than two thirds of the normal volume of ties have been secured, whereas nearly twice as many as usual were required. The failure to secure lumber jacks and the extreme cold and depth of snow in the woods is responsible. The extension of branch lines and the new through lines will be seriously embarassed as a result of this unusual situation.

TAKE OVER NEW ROAD

The C. P. R. will in all probability take over the Spences Bridge-Nicola Railway line from the contractors on March 1, and on or shortly after that date the operation of a regular train service over the road will be commenced. The train schedule has not yet been prepared, but it is reported that at the outset three trains will be run each way weekly for the handling of passenger, express and mail traffic. Besides this there will be the freight service as business warrants.

As soon as the coal properties near the Nicola Lake end of the line, now under development, are ready to ship, there will be a fairly large amount of freight traffic on the line. These mines expect to be in a position to supply the demands of the Vancouver fuel market long before next winter.

SEVERELY BURNT

Gasoline Ignited and Caused Terrible Injuries.

While engaged in cleaning a pair of gloves with gasoline on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Hyland sustained terrible injuries from the gasoline accidently igniting and setting fire to her clothing. A nurse who was in the house at the time with great presence of mind smothered the flames and rendered all possible assistance in applying immediate remedies. The injuries sustained by Mrs. Hyland are of a serious nature, both arms and shoulders being terribly burned and scorched. The use of gasoline for glove cleaning is very prevalent, and very rarely is sufficient care exercised while using the spirit, which is of a highly inflammable nature. Excessive heat or friction will often cause an explosion.

You Can't Get Away From It

—the fact that Howson's Carpets and Rugs rank with the highest of imported and domestic brands. And then the way we weave in with our high-art floor coverings, the thread of honest pricing! There isn't a householder or tenant in town who can afford to overlook this establishment.

R. Howson & Co.

AGENTS WANTED

TO REPRESENT

"The Ontario Fire Insurance Co."
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"The Accident Guarantee Co. of Canada."
"The New York Plate Glass Insurance Co."
"The Indemnity Advertising Company."

The above Companies are all operating under Dominion Charters and are not affiliated with any combination. Thus they are able to quote the best and fairest rates to Insurers.

Make your application for Territory at once, stating your experience and giving references. Write fully to:

The Insurance Agencies Ltd.
GENERAL AGENTS—VANCOUVER.

THE REVELSTOKE WINE & SPIRIT CO.
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Import direct from Country of origin.
WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

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Full line of Groceries and Dairy Produce, Men's Supplies, Etc. Fresh stock always arriving at lowest prices.

FIRST STREET, - NEXT DOOR TO CITY RESTAURANT

WAH CHUNG

Has a good stock of Groceries and a fine assortment of Japanese China.

Agent for Revelstoke Farming Company, growers of all kinds of Farm Produce, Hay and Wood.

Front Street, Revelstoke
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MEAT MARKET

Dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Fish and Game in Season. Orders promptly attended to.

First St. Revelstoke

100 FOOT LOT
Two Dwelling Houses
1 BLOCK FROM SCHOOL

PRICE—$3,500

For particulars apply to
W. B. ROBERTSON

FOR SALE

Satisfactory Terms Can Be Arranged.

House and Lot, on corner First street and Boyle Avenue, a business site.

Villa Lot adjoining City Limits on Big Bend Road. A good stone quarry and first-class gravel and sand for building purposes. A good bed of Brick Clay and three acres cleared suitable for fruit growing.

RESIDENTIAL LOTS—REVELSTOKE

Six Lots in Block 40.
One Lot in Block 44, 50 foot.
Two Lots on Eighth St., 100 foot.
One Lot, Block 97, with office building.
Four Lots, Block 98, 25 foot, Cor. Third Street and Connaught Avenue.
A well bred Mare, Cutter, Democrat Wagon, two sets harness—(1 set of driving, 1 set of work.
Interest in good mining property and timber limits.
Twenty acres good land in North Vancouver—$90 per acre.
Good Farm lands in Buckley valley.
wOne Cement Block Plant in good corking order with all attachments omplete.

For full particulars apply to
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. Telegra h communication with all marts of the world.

TERMS—$12 to $18 per week. For further particulars apply to
HARRY McINTOSH
Halcyon Hot Springs
Arrow Lake, B. C

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 12 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 Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry timber from the following described lands situated in Lillooet district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "British Columbia Timbers Ltd., north-east corner post No. 1 Limit," planted at the south-west corner of Timber Limit No. 5612, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "British Columbia Timbers Ltd., north-west corner post, No. 2 Limit," planted on south boundary of No. 1 Limit about 1 mile from east end, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1906.

3. Commencing at a post marked "British Columbia Timbers Ltd., north-west corner post, No. 3 Limit, planted at the south-west corner of No. 2 Limit, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Dec. 24th, 1906.

4. Commencing at a post marked "British Columbia Timbers Ltd., north-east corner post, No. 4 Limit," planted at the south-west corner of Timber Limit No. 5416, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "British Columbia Timbers Ltd., north-west corner post, No. 5 Limit," planted at the south-west corner of Timber Limit No. 5416, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Dec. 26th, 1906
s j5 BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBERS, 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 the Osoyoos division of Yale Diserict:

1 Commencing at a post planted about 100 feet from north-east end of Keefer Lake, marked, "W. H. Hollingsworth's S. W. corner," thence north 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 20 chains, east 40 chains, south 20 chains, east 80 chains, south 40 chains, west 80 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains to place of commencement.

2 Commencing at a post marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's south-east corner," planted about 100 yards from the north-east end of Keefer Lake, thence west 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 80 chains, north 40 chains, east 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 40 chains south 20 chains, east 40 chains, south 40 chains to place of commencement.

3 Commencing at a post planted about 75 yards south from the west end of Keefer Lake, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains to place of commencement.

4 Commencing at a post planted about ½ a mile north of the mouth of Polar Creek where it runs into Barnes Creek, and marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted about ½ a mile north from the mouth of Polar Creek where it runs into Barnes Creek, and marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's south-east corner," thence north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains, east 160 chains to place of commencement.

6 Commencing at a post planted about ½ of a mile south-east of east end of Marsh Lake, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains to place of commencement.

7 Commencing at a post planted about ½ of a mile east of west end and near south side of Marsh Lake, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains to place of commencement.

8 Commencing at a post planted about 200 yards from the south side and about half-way of Keefer Lake, marked "W.H.Hollingsworth's north-west corner," thence south 140 chains, east 60 chains, north 60 chains, east 20 chains, north 20 chains, west 60 chains, north 60 chains, west 20 chains to point of commencement.

9 Commencing at a post planted about 200 yards south and about half-way of Keefer lake ana marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to place of commencement.

10 Commencing at a post planted on the beach about ¼ mile east of west end of Keefer Lake, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

11 Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile south of Kettle River, about 2 miles west of Keefer Lake, marked "W.H Hollingsworth's north-west corner," thence east 40 chains, south 20 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

12 Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile south of Kettle River, about ¾ of a mile east of Porcupine Creek, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

13 Commencing at a post planted about 1½ miles south of Kettle River on Trap Creek, and marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's N W corner," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

14 Commencing at a post planted about 50 yards above the forks on Trap Creek, about one-half mile south of Kettle River, and marked "W H. Hollingsworth's S.W. corner," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

15 Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile west of the forks of Trap Creek and about 300 yards west of the creek, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

16 Commencing at a post planted about 100 yards to the south of East Creek about ½ mile south of Kettle River, marked "W. H Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencemet.

17 Commencing at a post planted about 50 yards north of Kettle River about ½ mile below Porcupine Creek, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's south-west corner," thence east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, north 120 chains, west 80 chains, south 40 chains to place of commencement.

18 Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Hepsedam Creek about ½ mile up from Kettle River, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's north-west corner," thence south 40 chains, east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains to place of commencement.

19 Commencing at a post planted on south bank of Hepsedam Creek, about ½ mile from Kettle River, marked "W. H. Hollingsworth's south-west corner," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

20 Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Hepsedam Creek about ½ mile from Kettle River, marked "W H. Hollingsworth's north-east corner," thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains to place of commencement.

21 Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Hepsedam Creek about ½ mile from Kettle River, marked "W. H Hollingsworth's south-east corner," thence north 40 chains, west 40 chains, north 20 chains, west 40 north 20chains, west 80 chains, south 40 chains, east 80 chains, south 20 chains, east 40 chains, south 20 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Dec. 31st, 1906.
wed jan 30 W. H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Fish River valley and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a post one-half mile north-east of Angus McKay's pre-emption, marked 'G. S.'s S. E corner po.," thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated January 16th, 1907.
G. SUMNER,
wed feb 13 Per George Goldsmith, Agent.

LAND NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated on Upper Arrow Lake and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 3945 and marked "F.F.F., N.W.C.P." thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement, 640 acres.

Dated February 8th, 1907.
wed feb 13 F. F. FULLMER.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted on the south-east bank of Fish river, about one mile south of Johnson Creek and marked 'D McIntosh and Wm. Boyd's north-west corner,'' thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

Dated January 7th, 1907.
D. McINTOSH,
jan 16 wed WM. BOYD.

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:

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of the south west quarter of Section 24, Township 57, marked "W.H.Hollingsworth's south-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

The above location is the north half of Section 23 and the south half of Section 26, Township 57.

Dated November 22nd, 1906.
sat jan 26 W. H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

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:

Commencing at the N. E. corner of T. L. No. 7046, on the shore of Blind Bay, Upper Arrow Lakes, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north about 80 chains, thence westerly following the southern shore of Blind Bay to point of commencement, containing four hundred and eighty acres more or less,

Dated this 18th day of December, 1906.
sat dec 22 J. D. KENNEDY.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted ½ mile north of the south east corner of Lot 7947 and marked "L. W.L. Co.'s N. W. corner," thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains north to place of commencement.

Dated December 31st, 1906.
sat jan 5 LAMB-WATSON 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:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Snow Creek about eight miles east of Burton City, 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 planted three chains north of No. 1 post, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted 80 chains east of No. 2 post, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 20th, 1006.
wed jan 2 J. R. JAMIESON, 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 in West Kootenay District:

1. Commencing at a post planted about one mile above T. L. 6894 on the west bank of the Columbia River, opposite Keystone Creek and marked "Gus Lund's N. E. corner", 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 planted about 1½ miles up Seymour Creek and about ½ mile from the N. W. corner of T. L. 6557 and marked "Gus Lund's N. w. corner", thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of location No. 2 and marked "Gus Lund's N. E. corner", thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement,

4. Commencing at a post planted about one-half mile west from the N. W. corner of location No. 3 and marked "Gus Lund's N. W. corner", thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of location No. 4 and marked "Gus Lund's N. E. corner", thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of location No. 5 and marked "Gus Luud" S. E. corner", thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated January 16th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted near Goldstream at the S. E. corner of T. L. 9770 (being renewal of T. L. 6202) and marked "Gus Lund's N. E. corner", thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, theuce east 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of T. L. 5703, near Goldstream, and marked "Gus Lund s S. W corner", thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of T. L. 7675, near Goldstream, and marked "Gus Lund's N. E. corner"; thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated January 19th, 1907.
GUS LUND.

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 property situated on Fisher Creek emptying into the head of Adams Lake in the District of Lillooet, B. C.:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Fisher Creek, South Fork, about four miles from Adams Lake marked "A. McConnell's N. E. corner," running 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Fisher Creek, south fork, marked "A. McConnell's N. W. corner," about four miles from Adams Lake, running 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

3 Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Fisher Creek, South Fork, about five miles from Adams Lake, marked "A. McConnell's N. E. corner, Limit No, 3 Fisher Creek," running 80 chains south, 80 chains west, 80 chains north, 80 chains east to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Fisher Creek, South Fork, about five miles from Adams Lake, marked "A. McConnell's N.W. corner, Limit No. 4," running 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Fisher Creek, South Fork, about six miles from Adams Lake, marked "A. McConnell's N.E. corner, limit No. 5," running 80 chains south, 80 chains west, 80 chains north, 80 chains east to place of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Fisher Creek, South Fork, about six miles from Adams Lake, marked "A. McConnell's N.W. corner, limit No. 6," running 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west to place of commencement.

January 5th, 1907.
sat jan 19 A. McCONNELL.

LAND 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:

Commencing at a post planted 20 chains east from the south-west corner of Lot 2453 and marked "E. C. Trafford's north-east corner post," thence south 40 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to Lake shore, thence north along shore to south-west corner of Lot 2453, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement.

Dated November 13th, 1906.
dec 5 wed E. C. TRAFFORD.

NOTICE

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

1. Beginning at a post planted 40 chains north of the south-east corner o Chas. Beck's application, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement,

2 Beginning at a post planted 40 chains north of the south-east corner of Chas. Beck's application, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

Dated Feb. 10th, 1907.
feb 16 sat CHAS. BECK.

Revelstoke Assessment District.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Provincial Revenue Tax, and all assessed taxes and Income Tax, assessed and levied under the "Assessment Act, 1903 4," and amendments thereto, are now due and payable for the year 1907 to me at the Government Office, Revelstoke. This notice, in terms of law, is equivalent to a personal demand by me upon all persons liable for taxes.

Dated at Revelstoke this 12th day of February, 1907.

FRED. FRASER,
feb 13 4t Deputy Assessor.

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 Yale District:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Lease 2818, about one mile from the north end of lease and about six miles north of Sugar Lake, marked "S Hill's south-east corner post," running 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Lease 2818, about one mile from the north end of lease and about six miles north of Sugar Lake, marked "S. Hill's north-east corner post," running 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 14th, 1906.
wed feb 13 S. HILL.

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:

Commencing at a post planted about one mile and a half north of Arrowhead, and about half a mile east from Arrowhead Branch R. R., marked "W. F. Ogilvie's S.W. post," thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

Dated Feb. 12th, 1907.
wed feb 13 W. F. OGILVIE.

LAND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissionor of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post situated about 2 miles north of McDonald Creek on the east shore of Upper Arrow Lake, joining T. L. 6915 on the south-west corner, running east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated Jan. 23lh, 1907.
feb 9 sat L. A. DEWAR.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted about one-quarter of a mile east of Fish River and one mile from Camborne, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement. Signed,

G. R. NORTHEY.
D. A. McINTOSH.

Dated January 12th, 1907.

NOTICE

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

1. Commencing at a post marked "Harry McIntosh's N.W. corner," planted about 1 mile west of Sugar Lake on the south line of Timber Limit No. 9123, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated January 26th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the N.W corner of No. 1, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated January 28th, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of No. 1, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of No. 1, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated January 29th, 1907.
HARRY McINTOSH,
wed feb 13 By G. K. Brink, Agent.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Downie Creek about ¼ of a mile south of the 2½ mile post on the Downie Creek Trail and marked "E. McBean's south-west corner," thence north 48 chains, thence east 69 chains, thenoe south 40 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement, containing 240 acres more or less.

Dated December 19th, 1886.
wed jan 2 E. McBEAN.

NOTICE.

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

1. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile north from the north-west corner of the K. & S. Block 860, and marked "Big Bend Lumber Company's south-east corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 1 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.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 2 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.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 3 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 December 18th, 1906
sat jan 5 BIG BEND LUMBER CO., LTD.

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 license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated Celista Creek, Lillooet district, B.C.:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "Lamb-Watson Lumber Co's north-east corner post," and planted about 5 miles up Celista Creek and half a mile east of creek, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Lamb Watson Lumber Co's south-east corner post," and planted about five miles up Celista Creek and half a mile east of creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1907.
wed feb 6 LAMB-WATSON LUMBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on Upper Arrow Lake, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the south-west corner of Lot 1139, at a post marked "C.B., N.W.C.P.," thence 80 chains east, thence 10 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 340 acres more or less.

Dated February 8th, 1907.
C. BULLARD,
wed feb 13 Per G. Sumner, Agent.

CORSETS

A LEADER OF LEADERS

Right in the front rank of Corset successes—that is the place " D. & A. has won.

When a line has been a " leader of leaders " for twenty years, enjoying steadily increasing sales, its convincing evidence of quality, style, and absolute reliability.

A long felt want maid's corset waist for girls from 12 to 17 years. We have it.

The " D. & A." are suitable for any woman, any day, and all the day—good to work in, walk in or rest in.

Try a pair and be convinced of its elegance, comfort and perfect fitting qualities—every pair guaranteed.

Our Spring styles of " D. & A." Corsets are now to hand. See our window of New Spring designs. We have assortment here we are sure will please you.

REID & YOUNG

Sore Hands and Faces

We have the nicest preparation you have ever tried, called " Benzoin and Almond Cream." Only 35 cents a bottle. It heals in a night.

SOLD AT

Canada Drug & Book Co.

WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

Hobson & Bell

Grocers, Bakers & Confectioners

IF YOU WANT

To Buy a House.

To Rent a House.

To Buy Nice Building Lots close in.

To Buy Splendid Fruit Lands.

COME AND SEE

Kincaid & Anderson

WE HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN COAST PROPERTIES

MONEY TO LOAN

Kincaid and Anderson

Real Estate and Insurance Agts.

WEATHER FORECAST

Saturday, Feb. 23.—For 24 hours, light or moderate winds, mostly cloudy and mild, with slight rains. Barometer, 39.69. Temp., Max., 44 degrees; min., 31 degrees.

Local and General.

J. M. Sutherland, of Summerland, spent a few days in town this week.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. ask you all to reserve the 21st of March.

Miss Creighton will be "At Home" this Monday, the 25th, and the last Monday of each month.

Mrs. R. Squarebriggs will sing the solo, " One Sweetly Solemn Thought," in Knox church to-morrow night.

Ed. Adair has been attending the convention of the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge at New Westminster this week.

W. R. Reid and D. Cameron, of Arrowhead, were in the city last evening and returned home this morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Hospital Guild will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday, February 26th, at 3.30 p.m.

Mrs. M. Crawford entertained the junior class of the Y.M.C.A. last night at her residence, a pleasant musical and social evening being spent.

R. H. Campbell, chief clerk at Ottawa of the lumber and mines branch of the Interior Department, has been appointed to succeed E. Stewart as Superintendent of Forestry.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has just issued a very interesting bulletin on the maple sugar and syrup industry, which is one of the most important in the Dominion. The book is very descriptive and contains many illustrations depicting scenes of the works and processes in the manufacture of maple syrup.

Pointed Paragraphs ABOUT Prescriptions

THE SCIENCE OF IT is the ability to test and judge quality, to know doses, to tell how drugs and chemicals act in combination, and to be able to combine them correctly and in proper order.

It is important to you that your prescriptions are filled by those who know how.

We pride ourselves on our knowledge of prescription compounding.

W. BEWS, Phm. B.

Druggist and Stationer.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

Read E. A. Haggen's proposal to home-seekers to supply them with their own homes, built to suit themselves in a choice locality at a price which will cost them less than rent.

Several earthquake shocks have been felt in different parts of the Dominion, of a more or less severe nature, causing considerable anxiety in many places for the safety of the buildings.

By the collapse of a snow laden roof of a stable, four horses belonging to the Simpson Brothers, operators of the shingle mill at Arrowhead, were crushed to death yesterday morning.

A bowling contest is on, Monday night at the Ry.Y.M.C.A. between the C.P.R. team and an all comers team. The alleys have recently been put in good shape and are crowded every night.

The Non-Combine Insurance Companies offer you the best class of fire insurance at the lowest rates. See their agent, E. A. Haggen, and protect yourself against loss by securing from him a non-combine policy.

There will be an interesting talk by Mr. C. B. Sissons on Sunday at 3:30 in the Y. M. C. A. A half hour or so will be taken up with singing. This is a men's gathering and all are welcome.

The Presbytery of Kamloops is called to meet next Wednesday, 27th inst., in the new Presbyterian church, Enderby, for its regular annual meeting. Rev. J. R. Robertson will be in attendance.

Lethbridge, Macleod and Calgary division of the C.P.R. will be taken out of the jurisdiction presided over by Superintendent Niblock and added to the Crow's Nest Pass division under Superintendent Erickson.

The next annual meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge will be held in Armstrong and the 12th of July celebration will be held in New Westminster. The Grand Black Chapter will meet in Vancouver next May.

The monthly drawing of the Pacific Loan Company, Limited, was held at the head office, 529 Pender Street, Vancouver, on Tuesday, Feb. 19th. The fortunate number was held by John D. Ross, Showcase Manufacturer of Mount Pleasant. Further particulars may be had by writing to the company.

It is announced that a deal has just been put through whereby W. W. Rowell, the eminent K. C. of Toronto, becomes the owner of 1,000 acres of land at Okanagan centre. This is part of the 40,000 acres on Okanagan Lake recently acquired by Messrs. Maddox of Winnipeg.

It is understood that C. B. Hume & Co. intend erecting another story on to their building, in order to cope with their ever increasing business. The want of larger premises has been felt for some time and by the addition of another story the building will be as imposing as any in the country.

Preparations are being made for the finishing of the new store premises in Burns Block on McKenzie Avenue and First Street. These premises will shortly be occupied by Bourne Bros. who have made arrangements to have the store fitted up in the most up-to-date manner. W. A. Foote is in charge of the work.

Business Locals

Nothing better than Our "Special."

New laid eggs are now arriving daily at Hobson & Bell's.

Patronize Home Industry. Smoke Revelstoke Cigars.

A few more remnants of carpet and linoleum at Howson's.

Blades for Gillette's safety razors sold at Canada Drug & Book Store.

Snowshoes, traps, rifles, ammunition and tents at Bourne Bros.

B. C. apple sauce and pear butter in 1 gallon tins at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Carpets and Linoleums at Howson's Furniture Store.

Great bargains in odds and ends of china all next week at C. B. Hume & Co's.

When you require something real tasty in cakes and pastry, try Hobson & Bell.

The best of Navel oranges and Northern Spy apples at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Boiled ham ready for use at Hobson & Bell's.

Pineapple Marmalade and Silver Shredded Lemon Marmalade are great sellers at C. B. Hume & Co's.

To arrive in a few days a shipment of choice dairy butter in small tubs, at Hobson & Bell's.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, Malt Extract, Hypophosphates, all makes, at the Canada Drug Store.

For carpets, wall papers, linoleums and floor oil cloths go to C. B. Hume & Co.

When you want a really good fountain pen go to the Canada Drug Store. They keep only best makes.

Finnan haddie, halibut, salt and smoked herrings, mackerel, cod and best brands of canned fish at Bourne Bros.

Revelstoke Cigars—Union Made—Our Special, The Union, and Marca Vuelta are ahead of all others.

The new books are now beginning to come in. We always keep the latest at the Canada Drug & Book Store.

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.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. W. C. Calder, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2:30 p.m. Bible Reading Wednesday 8 p. m. Choir practice and Teachers' meeting Friday at 8 p.m.

ST. PETER'S.—Rev. C. A. Procunier, rector. Second Sunday in Lent. Holy Communion at 8, and Matins at 11 a.m. Evensong at 7:30 p.m. Sunday 8 p.m Friday.

METHODIST. — J. S. Woodsworth, minister. 11 a.m. Special children's service. 2:30 p.m. Sunday School, Pastor's Bible Class, subject, "The oldest hymn book." 7:30 p.m. Evening service; opening anthem, "Jesus Word of God Incarnate," subject, "Is the church losing its hold on the people?" After the evening service an informal song service conducted by the young people.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN.—J. R. Robertson, B.D., minister. Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, "Thy Shield and Thy Reward." Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2:30 p.m Evening service at 7:30, subject, "A Character Estimate of the Righteous Lot." The monthly social gathering of the Young People's Guild on Monday night at 8 o'clock to which all the young people and friends are cordially invited. Prayer meeting and choir practice on Wednesday night.

A LAND OF PROMISE

Revelstoke as the Entre-Pot of Commerce of the Interior—Every Inducement for Capital and Settlers.

It is an undeniable fact that Revelstoke has a very rosy future before her, the very steady, solid and ever upward trend of her progress being the principle demonstration of this. Rome was not made in a day, neither is Revelstoke made in a year, but like that city of old, she has a solid backbone in her reputation of progressiveness which is enjoyed by few cities of like size. There has been no boom, since the beginning of things when Revelstoke was but a mere collection of huts and tents, but the march of progress has never faltered a step and as years have rolled by, changes, always for the better have been made, and as the development of British Columbia has increased and will undoubtedly go on increasing, so will the city develop according to the requirements and demands of her growing trade and commercial centralization.

For scenery, par excellence, Revelstoke has no equal, and situated as she is, on the great continental highway, in the midst of a country rich in mineral, timber and agricultural resources, she cannot fail to take her place as the entrepot and chief distributing centre of the interior empire. The district so rich and fertile requires much expended on it to bring it up to the standard which it certainly deserves and now that this fact has been realized by the province, we can rest assured that our requirements will be seen to.

The Board of Trade has taken active steps to further the interests of the city and its far reaching influences have already been felt. It is an axiom in trade that "there is no market like the home market," and in this respect British Columbia is singularly blessed, for there is no country in the world which offers such exceptional advantages in the way of markets for farm products. The mining and logging camps with which the whole country is dotted, employing thousands of men, the numerous working mines and smelters with their large staffs of employees; the railways, operating and under construction, and the lake and river steamers, are all liberal patrons of the farmers at prices unaffected by competition, or imported articles.

There is much good land near Revelstoke whereon settlers could make their homes, but are prevented from doing so by the existing conditions of administration of lands within the Dominion belt and also by the holding of such lands for timber limits, even when the timber has been removed. Let these lands be opened up and settlers will readily come! There is practically no risk to the farmer in settling in B. C. and in this district, since his rights will be secured. His market is at his door and will be for many years, and he can confidently assure himself of such prices for his produce as will give him a comfortable living and enable him to lay by "a nest egg" every year, in anticipation of his old age. If he is possessed of sufficient capital to start on a comfortable scale he should become independent and well-to-do in a few years. Even with limited means there are no difficulties in the way which may not be surmounted by industry and perseverance.

NOTICE

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

1. Beginning at a post planted 40 chains south of the north-east corner of T. L. 6598, thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 70 chains north to point of commencement, containing 649 acres.

2. Beginning at a post planted 40 chains north of the south-east corner o Chas. Beck's application, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.

Dated Feb. 19th, 1907.

feb 23 sat CHAS. BECK.

NEW WASH GOODS

We are now opening our first Wash Goods for Spring. If you are beginning your Spring sewing you will want to save money by getting your materials here. We have all the New Patterns in the following :—

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS

Prints from 10c. per yard. Ginghams, from 12½c per yard. Victoria Lawns, Persian Lawns, India Lawns, Nainsooks, Muslins, Zephyrs, Vestings, etc.

New Drapery Goods

We are showing a splendid assortment of Art Silks in many designs, Art Muslins, Art Silkolines, in exclusive designs, New Tapestries, Art Sateens, Burlaps, Crepes, etc.

New Wash Silks Just Arrived

Our first shipment of these goods are here. These lines have advanced very much during the last month, but we bought ours last Fall and they will still be sold at the old prices.

Pengu Silks, in natural color and white, Japan Taffettas in all the best shades, Art Silks for Kimonas, etc.

Waists and Corsets

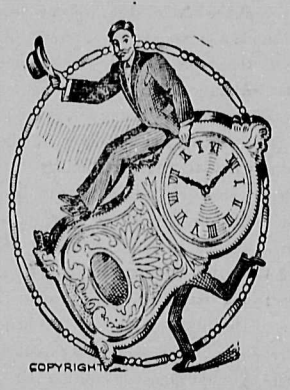
See our $1.00 Waists and our 75c. Corsets. They are both genuine bargains.

McLENNAN'S

Our Watches are "Au Fait." Eight Day Clocks for $4.50. All Silverware Guaranteed Quality. Watch Repairing a Specialty.

J. GUY BARBER

C.P.R. WATCH INSPECTOR



BE ON TIME

to take advantage of the many useful and handsome articles that we are offering in our sale of Clocks, Cut Glass, Table Silver, Watches, Jewelry, and Novelties.

Our prices have been reduced on all these articles, which are *au fait* for wedding or birthday gifts, or for use in your own home.

Don't forget our Optical Department. We make a specialty of that and we guarantee satisfaction.

Artificial Eyes tested.

HASTINGS, DOYLE AND ALLUM

STORAGE !!

Furniture, Pianos, or Merchandise, stored in dry-well-built warehouse in convenient location.

E. A. HAGGEN,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

Revelstoke, B. C.

McKinnon & Sutherland

DEALERS IN

Gent's Furnishings

Boots and Shoes, Etc.

AGENT FOR

Fit-Reform Wardrobe

First St. Op. Union Hotel

WANTED

DRESSMAKERS WANTED. Apply to C. B. Hume & Co.

FOR SALE—Two handsome show cases and a counter, cheap—Apply this office or City Bakery.

PLAIN and Ornamental Plastering Artificial stone of any design for building purposes. Cement and concrete work taken by contract or day work. Apply at MAIL-HERALD office.

WANTED—Girl for General Housework, family of three; must be good plain cook. Wages $25 per month. MRS. T. T. LUDGATE.

WANTED—An apprentice to the Drug business. Apply to W. Bews, druggist and stationer.

WANTED—By the day, a scrub woman for the Hospital. Wages $1.50. Apply to the MATRON, Hospital.

WANTED—By young man, a set of books to keep during spare hours, apply at this office. f16 3t

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 West Kootenay District:

Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Upper Arrow Lake close to Galena Point, running east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Upper Arrow Lake, about one mile from Galena Point, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains to point of commencement along the lake shore.

Dated Feb. 18th, 1907.

sat feb 22 W. F. OGILVIE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for five (5) special licences to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains E. of the S. W. corner of Section 2, Tp. 22 R. 27, W. 5th M.; thence S. 160 chains, thence W. 40 chains, thence N. 160 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted one mile S. of the S. W. corner of Section 2, Tp. 22, R. 27, W. 5th M.; thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted two miles S. of the S. W. corner of Section 2, Tp. 22, R. 27, W. of 5th M., thence E. 40 chains, thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted two miles S. and one-half mile W. of the S. W. corner of Section 2, Tp. 22, R. 27, W. of 5th M.; thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted three miles S. and one half mile W. of the S. W. corner of Section 2, Tp. 22, R. 27, W. of 5th M.; thence S. 80 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence N. 80 chains, thence E. 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Revelstoke, this 19th day of February, 1907.

feb 23 s D. J. McDONALD, Locator.

GOOD BUYS

Dwelling and Lot, Second Street	$2,000
Dwelling and Lot, Second Street	1,700
Dwelling and Lots, Third Street	4,200
Dwelling and Lots, (corner) Fifth Street	3,200
Double Corner, Second Street, near Y.M.C.A.	600
Lots on Second St., east of McKenzie Ave., each	250
Lots on Third St., east of McKenzie Ave., each	200
Lots on Fourth St., east of McKenzie Ave., each	175
Lots on Fifth St., east of McKenzie Ave., each	150

SIBBALD AND FIELD

INSURANCE NOTARIES PUBLIC LOANS

WATCH OUR SMOKE!

The King of all Cigars, for the first time presented to you in Revelstoke, is the KING EDWARD 7TH, Leader of Domestic Cigars in Canada.

THE REVELSTOKE CIGAR STORE

WATCH OUR SMOKE

Subscribe for Mail-Herald

$2.50 Per Annum.