The Mail-Herald

Vol. 13.—No 40 REVELSTOKE, B. C. MAY 25, 1907 $2.50 Per Year

Victoria Legislative Assembly MAY 27 1907 VICTORIA, B.C.

C. B. Hume & Co., Ltd

Stores at Arrowhead and Revelstoke.

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Examine the accompanying cut closely and the SLATER shoe trade mark. Be sure and look for it on the next pair of Shoes you buy. You will find it means something you are certain to have a thoroughly good shoe if you have a Slater. For foot comfort, ease and Shoe economy wear always the SLATER SHOES.

They come in Calf, Goodyear welt, new shapes. This is a shoe that takes a superior polish—a middling heavy manly boot at per pair.....$4 50

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All these biscuits have arrived this week and are fresh from the Factories.

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

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WE HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN COAST PROPERTIES

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FRUIT MEN IN CONVENTION

Revelstoke Welcomes Visitors—Constitution and By-Laws of B. C. Fruit & Produce Exchange Finally Adopted—Banquet and Drive.

The 22nd of May, 1907, will ever be remembered in Revelstoke as a red letter day, and will be also a marked date in the history of the fruit growing industry of British Columbia. The need of proper and commercial handling of fruit and produce throughout this Province has been sorely felt and as past years have proved that the fruit crop of B. C. has never been as widely or as advantageously distributed as it might and should have been, the efforts and energies of all who are interested in the welfare of the fruit growing industry have at last been brought into close touch in the same channel, the outcome of which was the calling of the convention on Wednesday to organize an exchange which shall handle all B. C. fruit and produce, and make a judicious and ample distribution of the same throughout the Dominion, thereby conserving every ounce of fruit and getting the growers its full value. Not only does this action not only protects the grower but satisfies the consumers, who will have a regular and steady supply of fruit and produce without the markets being glutted and on the other hand starved. Fruit will not be permitted to accumulate and thus deteriorate in quality before it reaches the consumers, thereby giving the growers bad returns, nor will it be shipped to the consumers in a semi-rotten and non-commercial condition. At a previous meeting of Fruit Growers' Associations of the province this matter was fully taken up with the result that an exchange has been formed with capable officers in a central and convenient headquarters—Revelstoke—which will be in immediate touch with all growers as well as the best markets for their produce.

At Wednesday's convention all districts except the Okanagan were represented, this latter who at the previous meeting to discuss the scheme and its carrying out, were perhaps the most enthusiastic of any, and who were greatly responsible for the choosing of Revelstoke as the headquarters, evidently decided that delegates should not be sent, through some differences of opinion or other causes too trivial to bear much weight. However, when the delegates were called to order by the President of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, J. Johnston, the chief fruit growing centres were well represented. The session convened at 10:45, the following delegates being present: J. Johnston, (chairman,) Nelson; J. J. McCallum, Salmon Arm; H. E. R. Smythe, Revelstoke; T. Morley, Nelson; Dr. M. S. Wade, Kamloops; P. Wilson, Chilliwack; W. J. Brandrith, Prov. Secy. B. C. Fruit Growers' Association.

The president after welcoming the delegates, briefly stated the objects of the convention and the steps that led to its being called, pointing out that the fruit growing industry had reached such magnitude in the province that definite action should be taken for the proper and economical handling of all fruit and produce. He very much regretted that the Okanagan had taken exception to the convention and their non-attendance showed that they failed to realize what the real meaning of the new scheme conveyed.

Mr. Brandrith then read the communications, several being from the Okanagan country, regretting their inability to attend the convention; these were received and filed.

The chairman said that the Exchange must be pushed and that co-operation was necessary if the scheme was to be successful.

Mr. McCallum pointed out that starting with a few members, the expenses would be just as severe as if many had joined; but that if the business was run carefully it would succeed and that the other associations would fall into line.

The chairman said that the Okanagan was organizing at this time an Exchange of their own, but he felt that they would, when competition commenced, fall in line with the main exchange.

Mr. Morley said that the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association heartily endorsed the scheme and he felt that good results must come, and that commercial men must grapple it with and handle it in an official manner.

Dr. Wade then moved that the articles of incorporation be produced for discussion.

Direction and districts to be covered were then discussed, and Dr. Wade said that an official stamp for shipping was not wise this year, as there would be no packers. The bylaws were then adopted as amended. A deputation from the Board of Trade and local Fruit Growers Association waited on the delegates, inviting them to a luncheon to be followed by a drive round the city. This was accepted, the chairman thanking the deputation and expressing pleasure at meeting them. Questions relating to voting by letter to save distance traveling and expense were taken up, but the proposition was turned down. Then followed the election of Provincial officers and directors for the year, the following being elected to the directorate: J. Johnstone, president; H. E. R. Smythe, vice-president; J. McCallum, P. Wilson, Dr. M. S. Wade. W. J. Brandrith was appointed secretary-treasurer pro tem until a secretary-manager was engaged. The meeting then adjourned and the directors met in session.

Communications were received from applicants for the position of secretary-manager, but the board of directors decided to wait a week before making the appointment. Dr. Wade moved that advertisements for a secretary-treasurer be placed for one week in the Vancouver World and News-Advertiser Nelson News, Winnipeg Free Press and Revelstoke MAIL-HERALD. The secretary treasurer was instructed to notify all local associations to send in their subscriptions.

H. N. Coursier then introduced Mayor H. A. Brown to the directors.

His Worship in meeting the board, welcomed them to the City, saying that Revelstoke was well suited as headquarters for meetings of every kind, and was gratified to see that it had been chosen on this occasion. He said that combined effort in the fruit growing line would benefit the whole province. Revelstoke herself had excellent soil and fruit growing will flourish when more land is cleared up. He thanked them for choosing Revelstoke as their headquarters and hoped that the new exchange would prosper. —(Cheers).

Mr. Johnston replied, stating that Revelstoke had been chosen owing to its central location and quick means of communication.

The session then adjourned till 4 p. m.

A luncheon was held in the Union Hotel Restaurant in honor of the delegates, the City Council, Board of Trade and Local Association being hosts. About forty sat down to as noble and sumptuous repast as Revelstoke has ever seen, reflecting great credit on the caterer. Mayor Brown took the chair, the delegates being surrounded with citizens to look after their wants. W. Armstrong, president of the Local Association, and who had previously welcomed the delegates during the session, addressed the assembly, calling on Mayor Brown to open proceedings.

His Worship said that this new move was in the right direction and would advance the welfare of B.C and put her in the van of fruit growing countries of the world He welcomed the visitors and said that Revelstoke took keen interest in fruit growing, and can grow as good fruit as any in the Province (cheers).

At the close of the luncheon Mr. Johnstone, the president of the new exchange thanked the city for their welcome. He said he regretted that so few delegates had come, but those that had represented the larger portion of the province. The season will show the superiority of B. C. fruit, and that its representation must be preserved. B. C. fruit had taken highest prize in London at exhibits and that the sample that received the medals were ordinary commercial produce and not especially grown for exhibition. B. C. fruit can always demand best prices and take a big lead in the world's competition (cheers). Commercial specimens in London had created a great impression and B. C. is being advertised in and inquiries coming from all quarters. "To day," he said "marked the beginning of a big future and the industry would surely flourish." (cheers). The delegates and citizens then drove round the city, visiting the different ranches and orchards to the west and east. The delegates were much impressed with the country, its soil, location and great possibilities for fruit growing. A visit was paid to the Hume-Lawson ranche, Williamson's Lake, where hundreds of fruit trees are ready for planting. The delegates were enthusiastic over the possibilities of the property, especially for strawberries and expressed much surprise that more land was not cleared and cultivated. After the drive the delegates held an afternoon session disposing of general business and work in connection with the clerical part of the organization.

It was agreed that it was too late to handle the strawberry crop this year but the apples could be handled. A resolution was passed settling the date for considering the appointment as secretary-manager on June 12 and the directors to meet at Revelstoke on that date. The secretary was instructed to procure the seal and printing by-laws, etc., and to arrange for incorporation. Shipping boxes and crates were discussed and legal sizes adopted. Selling fruit by weight instead of measure was agreed upon as best for both growers and consumers. The delegates conveyed their best thanks to the Board of Trade, City Council and Local Association for their welcome to Revelstoke. A photo was taken by Benson of the delegates in session as a momento of the occasion. This ended the first convention of one of the greatest and most important movements along commercial and progressive lines that has taken place in B. C.

CALGARY, May 24.—Fred. English, local agent of the C.P.R., has been served with four notices of infringement of the Lord's Day Act by the C.P.R. The summons specify that the offence is for work in the yards at Claresholm, Nanton, and two actions in Macleod.

This is the first action in Alberta arising out of the Lord's Day Act, and probably the first case against the C.P.R. It is said that work similar to that done in the places complained of is done every Sunday in Calgary. The alleged offence occurred on March 31st.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS

Disastrous Cyclone—A New Mail Service—C.P.R. Fined. Traffic Congestion.—Other Wirings.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A dispatch from Sydney, N S W., says—"It is reported that a hurricane and tidal wave swept over the Caroline Islands April 30. Two hundred persons are said to have been killed and immense damage done to property."

TORONTO, May 25.—Instead of plying between San Francisco and Australia, the new Waterhouse fleet, consisting of several Weir steamers, will sail from Tacoma and Puget Sound via San Francisco to Australia.

PARIS, May 25.—The Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, arrived here last night from London, and spent the day paying official visits.

CLARESHOLM, May 25—The C P.R. has been fined $200 for a violation of the Lord's Day Act.

MONTREAL, May 25—The congestion of freight is a condition of serious aspect in Montreal at the present time. The congestion of freight is a condition of serious aspect in Montreal at the present time. The congestion is in the yards of the railway companies and along the wharves, affecting ocean and local goods.

HOURS OF RAILWAYMEN

Railway Commission to Take Action in the Matter.

OTTAWA, May 24.—The attorneys general of Ontario and Quebec have a number of cases before them, which were investigated and submitted by the board of Railway Commissioners. Wherever negligence has been shown in the case of any railway accident it has been reported to the attorney general of the province with the request that the party or parties concerned be prosecuted. Conductor Thompson of Guelph, was the first case prosecuted in Ontario; another case has been prosecuted in Quebec. There are other cases in which no action has yet been taken. Where the cases have been submitted to the provinces the duty of the railway commission ceases.

Commissioner Mills, in discussing the matter today, said that the crown attorneys were as a rule, entirely too lax in formulating and prosecuting charges of manslaughter entered against those responsible for fatalities.

Mr. Mills is of the opinion that the law should be strictly enforced in the case of deaths resulting from preventable railway accidents, but there is seldom anything heard of them after the report of the coroner's jury. The doctor pointed out that in the state of Minnesota the law provides that crown attorneys must actively assist in the investigation of all railway wrecks in their respective districts and if negligence is found on the part of any nected with the wreck the crown attorney must prosecute.

The attorney general of Ontario says it is extremely difficult to get evidence to convict. In respect to conductor Thompson, who was on duty for 20 hours for several days, the board has under consideration the drafting of an order to regulate in some way the number of hours per day an employee should be employed.

YOUNG GIRL MURDERED

KILLARNEY, May 24. — Georgina Brown, a young girl who kept house for her brother on a farm, two miles from here, was outraged and murdered to-day by Laurence Rowland, who had been making his home with the Browns for two years past. Her brother was absent for two hours this afternoon and it was during his absence that the brutal crime was committed.

The murderer went to the girl's room where she was dressing after dinner, and after probably accomplishing his purpose after a terrible struggle, evidences of which were everywhere apparent, he cut the girl's throat with a razor. He then attempted suicide with a butcher knife but will likely recover to pay the penalty of his crime on the gallows.

DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE

MONTREAL, May 24—The longshoremen's strike is at an end and 500 of the union men have found themselves out in the cold. The men were re-engaged as they presented themselves by ones and twos. Men on the outside are now clamoring for the application of the Lemieux act. The loss to the port of Montreal is estimated at half a million. Seeing their ranks depleted by desertion the union and nonunion men held a meeting to-day and resolved to return to work deciding at the same time that they would apply to-morrow to have the 1½ cents arbitrated upon. They go back for 27½ cents and the shippers' federation declare they cannot break faith with those already engaged, hence their inability to take all the strikers back before ten days.

FOR RENT—Furnished house in central locality. Apply Box 83.

WE ARE NOW READY FOR BUSINESS

In Our New Store in the Burns' Block.

JUST ARRIVED---New Stocks in Every Department

FRESH GROCERIES

A fresh stock of high class goods—quality guaranteed.

HARDWARE, ETC.

A fine assortment of Enamel and Granite, Tin and Woodenware, Heavy and Builders' Hardware, Mining Supplies, Hose, Lawn Mowers and all Garden Tools. Screen Doors and Windows. McClary's Stoves, Ranges, etc. Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers and Ammunition.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

One of the best assortments in the Province Tea, Dinner and Toilet Sets. We carry a ful line of Hotel Supplies. A fine selection of Rich Cut Glass.

SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY

We carry a fine stock of these goods. Just ask for what you want.—WE HAVE IT.

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BOURNE BROS.

Revelstoke Insurance Agency, Ltd.

BUILDING SITE

Three Lots on Fifth Street, the only good site now on the Market north of Sixth Street.

PRICE $850

GOOD TERMS.

Revelstoke Insurance Agency, Ltd.

OFFICES :—MOLSONS BANK BUILDING.

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Fit-Reform Wardrobe

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

Capital Paid Up	**$4,700,000.00**
Reserve Fund	**$4,700,000.00**

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

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

Savings Department

Deposits received and Interest allowed at current rate from date of opening account, and compounded four times a year.

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

ONLY A GLANCE

Only a glance at our stock of Groceries will encourage you to try them.

JUST A TRIAL

A trial will convince you they are the purest and best on the market. Try our **BREAD, CAKES AND PASTRY.**

Hobson & Bell

Grocers, Bakers & Confectioners

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HARNESS MAKER AND SADDLER

Harness neatly repaired.

New harness made to order on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Whips and Stable requisites kept in stock.

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Half " " " 1.50
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CORRESPONDENCE invited on matters of public interest. Communications to Editor must be accompanied by name of writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Correspondence should be brief.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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Mine Management, Examinations and Reports.
Reports compiled, Plans and Blue Prints of Land, Timber Limits, Mines, Mills and Buildings prepared in shape for submission to prospective investors or purchasers.

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, MAY 25, 1907

GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTRE

The Fruit & Produce Exchange of British Columbia, Limited, has been safely and successfully launched on the sea of commerce and there only remains a few minor details to complete to render this new movement, perhaps it may be called organization, one of the leading commercial and and developmental corporations in British Columbia. Carefully thought out and discussed pro and con many weeks and months ago, the scheme was brought to a head on Wednesday when five eights of the province of British Columbia was represented at the convention here, and formed what will be of manifold and incalculable value to the whole province and Dominion as well. Comment has been ripe here regarding the uncalled for absence of the Okanagan delegates, who were among the first to propose the scheme and agree that Revelstoke should be the headquarters of the fruit distributing center of the province. Their absence on Wednesday clearly showed that friction was going on somewhere and that an undercurrent of jealousy or petty rivalry had found its way into what should be a great harmonious scheme created for the good of the whole province and for individuals as well. Proof of absolute refusal to join the exchange has not been obtained from the Okanagan, but we feel quite certain that before very long the local association in that country will be falling over each other in their endeavor to take their places along side of the rest. It cannot be denied that Revelstoke is a most desirable point as headquarters for this organization, situated as she is on a navigable river, on the main line and a junction for direct communication with the south by rail and steamer; with telegraphic connection with the whole Dominion, what more suitable and admirable a spot could have been chosen as the chief distributing center of the fruit of the province. The work done by the convention of Wednesday while of a preliminary nature still has laid the nucleus of the greatest co-operation scheme in British Columbia and now that the articles of incorporation are endorsed, the organization will soon materialize. Better transportation, more profitable market, quicker dispatch and the incentive to grow and ship the best fruit and other produce are the objects of the exchange and to form a distributing centre for the general supply.

The country will benefit, Revelstoke will reap the direct advantage and eyes will be turned to our lands in close proximity to the city as desirable locations for fruit farms. We feel we are safe in saying, that while accompanying the delegates on their drive round the city, we noticed a distinct sense of enjoyment, both pleasurable and commercial, in our visitors in their trip round our country and they one and all expressed their candid opinion on the great possibilities of fruit growing round Revelstoke. Mr. Brandrith the provincial secretary of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association stated that he had seen no finer land in all the province for growing strawberries and other fruits than that round Revelstoke. Others well versed in fruit lore made similar remarks and it is this fact that will raise Revelstoke in the popular opinion as a city desirable not only for its commercial situation and its central position but as a city which can produce wealth from its soil. What this new organization means to Revelstoke can be realized if looked at on a general commercial basis, that she has been chosen as headquarters speaks highly for her influence and development along these lines.

SHOT DEAD AT 61-MILE HOUSE

Remains of William Walker Lay on Floor at 61-Mile House—Rifle Lay Near.

ASHCROFT, B. C., May 23.—Vm. Walker, employed for years by the B. C. express company, was yesterday found lying on the floor of the House at the 61-Mile stopping place in a pool of blood. A rifle lay near him. On examination it was found that the bullet had gone through his body near the heart, causing his death two hours afterwards. Walker had been suffering from heart trouble for some time. He was born in Seaforth, Ontario and has two brothers in this country, one of whom resides in Vancouver. He was about 50 years of age.

Local Revelstoke Socialist Party of Canada

Meets First and Third Wednesday in the month in Selkirk Hall, upstairs, at 8 p.m. Subject for discussion—"Trades Unionism v. Socialism." All interested are welcome.

C. W. O. W.

Mountain View Camp, No. 229.

Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays in each month, in Selkirk Hall. Visiting Woodmen cordially invited to attend.

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 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially welcome

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

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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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P.S.—If your local merchants do not handle my seeds, send direct. We prepay fifty packets, assorted varieties of garden seeds in 5c. papers (tested stock), to your nearest post office for $1.00, twenty packets for 50c., trial collection.

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..

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Reserve, $3,000,000

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Galena Bay, Okanagan Lakes
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brings to the eye of the careful housekeeper the blemishes of the carpets under her supervision. When necessary to make renewals in carpets, rugs, mattings and oilcloths, visit HOWSON'S and see their well selected stock before buying. You'll find it a time and money saver. Our Spring display beats anything we ever offered.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.
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suitably furnished with the choicest the market affords. Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rate
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Best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Travellers to Fish Creek will find excellent accommodation at this Hotel.
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Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE

In the matter of the "Companies' Winding Up Act, 1898,"
and
In the matter of Empire Lumber Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of June, 1907, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon at the offices of Harvey, McCarter & Pinkham, Imperial Bank Block, Revelstoke, B. C., the undersigned liquidator of the Empire Lumber Company, Limited, will offer for sale at public auction all the debts due and owing to the Empire Lumber Company, Limited, a list of which debts, and all documents and vouchers explanatory of the same may in the meantime be inspected at the office of the undersigned at Revelstoke, B. C.

Dated this 17th dao of May, 1907.

F. E. SINE,
sa my 18 4t Liquidator.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situated on Upper Arrow Lake and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on Half Way Creek, about one and a half miles from lake shore and marked "J. K. McLean's S. E. corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement Containing 320 acres more or less.

Dated May 7th, 1907.

w my 8 J. K. McLEAN.

NOTICE.

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

Commencing at a post planted at T. J. Pearson's S. E. corner, dated April 13th, 1907, marked "John Maddoon's N. E. corner post," thence south 101 chains, thence west 64 chains, thence north 100 chains, thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 13th, 1907.

wed my 1 JOHN MULDOON.

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:

Commencing at a post planted about ½ mile north of south-east corner of Timber Limit 7046, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement. Containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 4th, 1907.

wed may 8 L. H. McLEAN.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following lands situated on Upper Arrow Lake and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted on Half Way Creek about three miles from lake shore and marked "J. K. McLean's S. E. corner post" thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement. Containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 7th, 1907.

wed may 8 J. D. McLEAN.

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 East Kootenay District:

1. Commencing at a post planted on east bank of Foster Creek about 3 mile from the Columbia river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's N E corner post," thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted on east bank of Foster Creek about 3 miles from Columbia river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S. E. corner post," thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted on east bank of Foster Creek about 3 miles from Columbia river and marked "Gus. E Hedstrom's S. W. corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement

4. Commencing at a post planted on west bank of Foster Creek about 4 miles from Columbia river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S. W. corner post" thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted on west bank of Foster Creek about 4 miles from Columbia river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S E. corner post," thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of Foster Creek and about 2¼ miles north-east from Columbia river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N W. corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement

7. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains east of Foster Creek and about 2¼ miles north-east from Columbia river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S. W. corner post," thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 18th, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about 70 chains west of Foster Creek and about 1 mile north of Columbia river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S W. corner post," thence north 160 chains, east 40 chains, south 160 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement

9. Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains west of Foster Creek about 1 mile north of Columbia river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S. E. corner post," thence north 160 chains, west 40 chains, south 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 20th, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted at N. E. corner of T. L. 7347 and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S. E. corner post," thence west 160 chains north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 21st, 1907.

11 Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of east fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N. E. corner post," thence south 160 chains, west 40 chains, north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement

12 Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of east fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's N. W. corner post," hence south 160 chains, east 40 chains, north 160 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement.

13. Commencing at a post planted about 1 mile up the east fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S. W. corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement

14. Commencing at a post planted 1 mile up east fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S. W corner post," thence north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

15. Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles up the east fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S. W. corner post," thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

16. Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles up east fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N.W. corner post," thence east 160 chains, south 40 chains, west 160 chains, north 40 chains to point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains up the north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S W corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 23rd, 1907.

18. Commencing at a post planted about 5 miles up the north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S E corner post," thence north 160 chains, west 40 chains, south 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

19. Commencing at a post planted about 5 miles up the north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S. W. corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.

20. Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles up the north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E Hedstrom's S. W. corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.

21. Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles up the north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S W. corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.

22. Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles up the north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S.W. corner post," thence east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 24th, 1907.

23. Commencing at a post planted at S W corner of T. L. 7816 and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N. W. corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

24. Commencing at a post planted at S. W. corner post of T. L. 7816 and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N.E. corner post," thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

25. Commencing at a post planted about 15 chains up north fork of Seulvin river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's S.E. corner post," thence north 160 chains, west 40 chains, south 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 25th, 1907.

26. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ of a mile east of Windy river and about ¼ mile south of Columbia river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N. E. corner post," thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

27. Commencing at a post planted about ¾ of a mile east of Windy river and about ¼ mile south of Columbia river and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N. W. corner post" thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 27th, 1907

28. Commencing at a post planted at S. E corner of T. L. 7347 and marked "Gus E. Hedstrom's N.E. corner post," thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 28th, 1907.

sat my 4 GUS E. HEDSTROM.

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 in West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted at N W. corner of T. L. 9556 and marked "M. Hedstrom's S W. corner post, thence east 160 chains, north 40 chains, west 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted at N. W. corner of T. L. 9556 and marked "M. Hedstrom's S. E. corner post," thence west 160 chains, north 40 chains, east 160 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 29th, 1907.

sat my 4 MARY HEDSTROM.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Downie Creek and about three miles above Canyon Creek, marked "D. McConnell's south-west corner post," thence 80 chains north thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 18th, 1907

sat ap 27 D. McCONNELL

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted on the S. E corner of Thompson pre-emption 565, marked "Evans & Ogilvie's N. W. corner post," thence 40 chains east, 40 chains south, 40 chains west, 40 chains north to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated May 25th, 1907.

sat my 25 EVANS & OGILVIE.

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

Premium System

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

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Real Estate and Insurance Agent
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J. McINTYRE & SON

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

NOTICE

Take notice that Alex. McCrae, of Revelstoke, B. C., Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands situate in the Revelstoke Division of West Kootenay, B. C:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of the north fork of the Seymour River and about two miles north of T. L. 82 7, and marked "Alex. McCrae's N. E. corner post," thence running south 160 chains, west 40 chains north 160 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 15th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the north fork of Seymour River joining the north end of T. L. 8228 and marked "Alex. McCrae's S W. corner post." thence running north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the north fork of Seymour River about four miles north of T. L. 8227, and marked "Alex. McCrae's S. E. corner post," thence running north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 16th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the north fork of Seymour River about two miles north of T. L. 8228, and marked "Alex. McCrae's N. W. corner post," thence running south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 16th, 1907

5. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the north fork of Seymour River about three miles north of T. L. 8228, and marked "Alex. McCrae's S. W. corner post," thence running north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 16th, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles north of the forks of the north fork of the Seymour River, and marked "Alex McCrae's N. E. corner post," thence running south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 17th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles north of the forks of the north fork of Seymour River, and marked "Alex. McCrae's S. W. corner post," thence running north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 17th, 1907.

sat my 25 ALEX. McCRAE.

NOTICE

Take notice that Andrew Kitson of Revelstoke, B. C., Miner, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands situate in the Revelstoke Division of West Kootenay, B. C.:

1. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of T. L. 8228 and marked "Andrew Kitson's S. W. corner post," thence running north 160 chains, east 40 chains, south 160 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 15th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the north fork of Seymour River about two miles north of T. L. 8227, and marked "Andrew Kitson's S. E. corner post" thence running north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 15th, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the north fork of Seymour River about four miles north of T. L. 8227, and marked "Andrew Kitson's N. E. corner post," thence running south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 16th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the north fork of Seymour river about 5 miles north of T. L. 8227 and marked "Andrew Kitson's S. E. corner post," thence running north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 16th, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the north fork of Seymour River about two miles north of T. L. 8228 and marked Andrew Kitson's S. W. corner post," thence running north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 16th, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of the forks of the north fork of Seymour River and marked "Andrew Kitson's N. E. corner post," thence running south 120 chains, west 80 chains, north 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 17th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted one and one half miles north of the forks of the north fork of Seymour River, and marked "Andrew Kitson's N. W. corner post," thence running east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 17th, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted one and one-half miles north of the forks of the north fork of Seymour River, and marked "Andrew Kitson's S E corner post," thence running north 40 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, south 120 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated May 17th, 1907.

sat my 25 ANDREW KITSON.

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 at Galena Bay, in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked "W. R. Reid's south-east corner post," and planted 40 chains south from the north-west corner of C. Beck's Lot 7045, thence west 20 chains, thence north 4 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 80 acres more or less.

Dated May 22nd, 1907.

sat my 25 W. R. REID.

H. W. EDWARDS
TAXIDERMIST

Deer Heads, Animals, Birds, Fish, Etc., MOUNTED
Animal Rugs Mounted.
P. O. Box 31.
Studio: Corner of First St. and Boyle Ave. Revelstoke, B. C.

Different Ways of Preparing Asparagus

Tie the Asparagus in a neat Bunch.

Place the Bunch in the Steamer

Serve on One of the New Asparagus Dishes

Asparagus Makes a Good Luncheon Dish

THE high rank of "Asparagus officinalis" awarded to this child of the early springtime justifies us in making it the subject of a paper entirely given up to its nature, works and ways. It was in high favor in imperial Rome. The epicurean patrician—when the modern master would say, "Be quick about it!" and the city conductor would growl, "Step lively!"—enjoined his slave to "do it in less time than is needed to cook asparagus!"

Most of us are familiar with the tale of the two French gourmands who quarreled over the rival merits of oil and butter in cooking asparagus, finally compromising by sending word to the cook to prepare half of the vegetable with butter and half with oil. The friends chatted amicably for awhile after the point was settled. Suddenly the advocate of butter, who was the guest of the other, fell down in a fit. The host raised him and saw that he was dead. Whereupon he laid down the lifeless body, ran to the head of the kitchen stairs and shouted to the chef: "Do it all in oil! The butter-man is dead!"

An American lover of the table avers that Asparagus officinalis "is an aristocrat from tip to stalk." All of which goes to prove that the owner of the high-sounding title differs utterly from human upstarts. He is an upstart, nevertheless, and the further he gets away from his native soil the less worthy is he.

AT ITS BEST IN VIRGINIA

In Virginia, where our aristocrat of the kitchen-garden is at his best, he is systematically kept under the surface of the ground. Asparagus is planted in rows, and as it peeps above the earth it is banked out of sight, the long lines of rich mould rising steadily to keep pace with its growth. As a result, when the asparagus is cut for the table it is bleached from root to tip and tender throughout. It took me a long time to learn to accept the spindling green stalks offered in Northern markets as asparagus. Sometimes German green-grocers and market-women called it "grass." This was said to be a perversion of the stately name. Indeed, country folk often spoke of it as "sparrow-grass." A half century ago Frederic Cozzens, genial and loving humorist, made us laugh with him at the bucolic ambitions of Mr. Sparrowgrass and his spouse. We quote him to this day.

PREJUDICE AGAINST "GRASS"

I own, frankly, to a rooted prejudice against the "grass," which time and usage have not overcome. My heart still turns fondly to the plump and pale columnettes grown in Southern market-gardens. Yet I am told that what medicinal virtues are inherent in asparagus are more potent in the green spindles than in the bleached larger stalks. I am quite ready to believe the further assertion that these virtues are eliminated from canned asparagus and that the delicate straw-color of the closely packed stalks is due to chemical agents. We all know how flavorless the canned imitation is by comparison with the fresh vegetable.

Like other succulent growths, asparagus depreciates quickly when drawn from the earth. If cooked within an hour or two after it is cut, the twenty minutes' boil recommended by cook-books will send it to table tender and good. It has long been my custom to cut off half an inch from the lower part of asparagus bought in the markets and to set the stalks upright in water as I do with cut flowers. It responds gratefully to the treatment, growing crisp and plump in a few hours. A damp cloth should be thrown over it and the vessel in which it stands.

ASPARAGUS RECIPES

Boiled Asparagus (English Style).

Cut off an inch from the lower part of the stalks and scrape them from end to end with a sharp knife, taking off the thin outer skin alone, without bruising the rest. All the stalks must be of equal length. Bind them into a bunch and set upright in a saucepan of boiling water slightly salted, just deep enough to leave over an inch of the tips out of water. Lay clean stones about the base of the stalks to prevent them from tipping over. Fit a close cover on the saucepan to keep in the steam, and after you feel that the boil has begun, cook twenty minutes.

Take up the asparagus, drain off all the water, untie the threads and lay the stalks, alternately tip to base, on a hot dish. Cover with a good drawn butter and serve.

This might be called a "steamed" rather than boiled asparagus, the distinctive feature of the process being that the tips are steamed and thus left plumper and less sodden than if immersed with the stalks in the boiling water. If the asparagus be withered and stale, cook for twenty-five minutes.

Boiled Asparagus (German Style).

Cut two inches from the lower part of the stalks. (The thrifty German housewife never throws these away. They go into the stockpot, adding pleasantly to the flavor).

Scrape off the woody skin and tie into bunches of a dozen stalks each. Lay at length in a saucepan and cover with boiling water. Put on a cover and cook fast for ten minutes; then add an even teaspoonful of salt and a heaping teaspoonful of butter. Cook for fifteen minutes more; drain, lay on buttered toast and pour over it a cupful of drawn butter based on milk, into which a beaten egg has been stirred and heated for one minute. Season the white sauce with salt and pepper.

Baked Asparagus (Italian Style).

Cut the stalks short, as directed in the last recipe, and cook tender in salted boiling water. Drain and cover the bottom of a buttered bakedish with a layer, arranging in alternate rows of tips to the ends of the stalks. Have ready this sauce: Drawn butter, based upon a cup of hot milk thickened with a roux of a tablespoonful of flour cooked smooth with a scant tablespoonful of butter; the yolks of two eggs beaten light and two heaping tablespoonfuls of Parmesan cheese. Cover the layer of asparagus with this, dust lightly with cayenne, put in the rest of the asparagus, arranged as before; pour the remainder of the sauce on this, and sift fine crumbs that have been dried in the oven on the top of all. Bake, covered, for ten minutes, then brown delicately.

This is a savory entree, and much liked by those who have eaten it in Italy. Parmesan cheese must be used in the manufacture. No other kind will give the right flavor.

Asparagus Cups.

With a cake-cutter cut rounds of stale French bread an inch and a half thick. With a cutter a size smaller mark a circle in the centre of each round to the depth of an inch. Carefully take out the crumb defined by this circle, leaving a well-rounded well, with a thin layer of bread at the bottom. Fry these to a light, even brown in salted fat, and fill with the following mixture:

FILLING.

Cook the tips of a bunch of asparagus tender in water to which you have added a little salt and a teaspoonful of butter. Drain, pepper; mix with a rich drawn butter; return to the fire, and when it simmers stir into it (carefully, not to break the tips) a beaten egg. Simmer for a minute; arrange the hot "cups" on a heated platter and fill them with the mixture.

Serve very hot. You may improve the entree by sifting Parmesan cheese over the filled cups and setting in the oven for a minute. It is very good, prepared in either way.

A Scallop of Asparagus (Swiss Style).

Leave but an inch of the stalk below the tender part of the tips. Cook tender in boiling water, salted, adding a bit of butter at the end of ten minutes. Drain and dispose a layer in a well-buttered bakedish. Have ready six eggs boiled hard. Rub the yolks to powder, season with pepper and salt and strew thickly over the asparagus. Dot with butter and put in the rest of the asparagus. Pour over the top a cupful of milk heated to scalding, then thickened with a roux made by stirring together in a pan over the fire a great spoonful of butter with a tablespoonful of flour. Cover this sauce with very fine, dry crumbs, stick bits of butter in it, pepper and sift Parmesan cheese over all. Bake for fifteen minutes, covered, in a brisk oven, then uncover and brown lightly.

Curried Asparagus.

The tips are used for this dish.

Make a roux by frying a sliced onion in three tablespoonfuls of butter, until the onion is slightly colored. Strain it out, then return the butter to the fire and stir into it a heaping tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a dash of paprika and a tablespoonful of curry powder. Have ready heated in another saucepan a cupful of milk (adding a pinch of soda), and stir it gradually into the roux, removing it from the fire to do this. Set again on the range, stir for a few seconds and pour over the asparagus tips, which have been cooked tender in salted boiling water, drained and arranged in a deep dish.

A delightful side dish when cold lamb or cold chicken is the piece de resistance.

Marion Harland

The Housemothers' Exchange

I READ the letter in yesterday's paper from "Stenographer," and your answer, and your ideas so entirely coincided with mine that I want to write and tell you so, and thank you for the answer you gave her, and in a way to others who hold her views.

I suppose she is not to blame because she never had a chance to learn how to take care of a house, but how does she know she does not like it when she has never tried it? Of course, there are things about housework not entirely pleasant, but so there are about office work. I don't like to clean my typewriter and get my hands all stained, but I have it to do just the same. Neither do I love to scrub floors and wash up a lot of kitchen dishes, but I think the enjoyable parts of housework more than compensate for these unenjoyable things.

I am not like her. I love housework, and all that pertains to it, and for a girl who has worked in an office for four years after completing a high school course I think I have a pretty good idea of what housework means. My mother was not taught housework when a girl—that is, to make a study of it—and has never liked it, and she determined that her daughters should be taught housework clear through, and I know I have been, and my little sister is making a good start.

It seems to me that no boarding-house life can make up for a home life. It may be a little more aristocratic, as she seems to think, but no boarding house would satisfy me, and I know whereof I speak, for I, too, am going to be married before many months, and nothing but a home, even though it be only a small flat, would satisfy me, and I know from things my fiance has said that is what he wants, too. He has never had a home, being an orphan, and he looks forward to our having a home with a great deal of pleasure. I don't see what she can be thinking of deliberately to put aside home life and be content with a boarding house. I don't believe she would be, either, after giving it a trial.

What is more pleasant than the washing and wiping of dainty china and glassware, the cooking and serving of a good meal that is just enough for two, or the arranging and cleaning of a house? Maybe I am a little too far the other way, but it seems to me that when I am through office work and am in my own home my joy will be full.

Her fiance has the higher ideals of the two in wanting a home. Even granting that while there are just the two of them they might be contented in a boarding house, probably some time there will be one more, and maybe more, and surely then they would want a home. I think it is a girl's highest privilege, being queen of a home, no matter how small it is.

Your good letter confirms me in the belief I love to cherish—namely, that the heart of American womanhood is still true to the "real things." With the discouraged prophet of Israel, I may say sometimes, when weary with bruising myself against the stone wall of prejudice an fighting away the vapors of frivolity:

"I have been very jealous for the truth, and the women of this generation have forsaken right ideals and thrown down the family altars which their mothers served, and I, even I only, am left."

With the return of strength and the power to reason aright comes the confident faith that there are seventy times seven thousand in the land which is our goodly heritage that have not bowed their knees to the Baal of worldliness nor kissed him with their lips. I shake my head at but one line of your protest. I do not think a boarding-house life in the least "aristocratic." Nor do I think it is so rated by people who know the best side of social life. I am sure that I have never felt myself to be so low in the social scale as during the few months when a pending change of residence made boarding expedient. It was at the end of this penitential period that my especial "John," who has a mind of his own and .. fair command of nervous English, declared that he "would rather live upon beefsteak and boiled potatoes in his own house than sit down, day after day, to a ten-course dinner in the finest hotel in the land." I have never yet seen a sane man who did not hold kindred opinions.

Women and Ideas

I insert as much of our next letter as I can make room for, not because I agree with the writer in her contention, but that other women, and particularly mothers, may ponder upon her ideas and express their individual views. For myself, I own, without a blush, that I cried out "Yes!" at dear Peter Pan's appeal: "Don't you believe in fairies?" Nor have I ever found that my children confounded the true and the false in everyday life and working hours for having been fed, as a dessert after lessons and real tasks, with the blessed old fairy tales. Jean Jacques Rousseau (of whose private life we will say nothing in a family paper) considered that the parent who told his child that birds and beasts talk and have dramas, etc., after the manner of humankind, did his offspring great harm.

I am sorry that I cannot recall the author of a rhyming reply to the French theorist that I once knew by heart. It began:

"I will not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds confabulate or no,
Of all things old and some things new,
The child who reads and takes for true
The story of a cock and bull
Must have a most uncommon skull."

But now for our thoughtful correspondent's well-written essay:

Many children annoy their parents by lying. I have wondered if reading fairy tales to the little ones and making up stories to entertain them had anything to do with this untruthfulness. Children cannot understand why they may not make up stories, too, without being called wicked and being punished.

For my part, I see no sense in telling children about the cow who

"Jumped over the moon,
While the dish ran away with the spoon."

It would be far better to read something sensible to them; something that will help them to grow up with noble thoughts and make them kind to their fellows.

Some fairy tales frighten children. I know of a child who is afraid to go into the garden because some one read to him of a little girl who was turned into a butterfly. Some people think fairy stories better for children than Bible histories. I do not agree with them, if one is wise in one's selection of Scripture stories.

C. E. W. (Providence, R. I.).

Packing Eggs

If a little flour be mixed with the salt used in packing eggs, it will prevent the hardening of the salt about the shells. Sift the flour.

May I come again?

G. H. P. (Holland, Mich.).

Brief and to the point! The suggestion is sensible. Salt absorbs moisture with marvelous readiness and holds it. In drying, it cakes and hardens. I have seen eggs that were packed in salt break when the lump of salt was detached from them. Upon the same principle the canny housewife mixes cornstarch with the salt in the cellars prepared for table use.

Yes; come again and often, if you are always as pertinent and sententious as you have been today.

A Bit of Encouragement

I have always thought yours a difficult task, but I have more sympathy with you now than ever.

About three months ago I wrote asking you for two recipes. I gave up looking for an answer long ago. I believed my request had found a resting place in the waste basket. Nor did I wonder at this, for really the matter was not important after all. Imagine my surprise and pleasure at seeing my letter and one of the desired recipes in a late issue of the Exchange!

Since I have realized that you must actually keep track of all letters, and that you really do answer each in turn, I think your patience must exceed that of Job. The task seems tremendous to me, and I write this to encourage those who wait long for replies, and to bespeak for you their sympathy.

Here is the recipe I promised:

Sour Cream Chocolate Cake.

Melt two squares of chocolate in one-half cup of sour cream. Beat together the yolks of three eggs, one and a half cups of sugar and another half cup of sour cream. Add the melted chocolate, a pinch of salt, one large cup of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and one of vanilla. Finally, the beaten whites of the three eggs.

Bake in a square tin, and when cool pour a boiled icing over it.

To make this last: Boil a cupful of sugar with one of water until it "threads." Beat the white of an egg light and add a quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar; pour the syrup over this slowly, and whip all light. When the right consistency is gained, spread upon the cake. The cream of tartar makes the icing light and thick.

C. E. S. (River Forest, Ill.).

Your patient consideration for an overweighted editor is as soothing as it is unexpected. The veriest dullard in figures can guess at the impossibility of crowding 150 letters per day into a corner that would hold but twenty at most. I am so used to tart queries as to the reason that letters demanding replies within two or three days do not appear under that number of weeks and why others never see the light, that your gentle appreciation of my difficulties, and my honest desire to mete out justice to all, is like a poultice to an inflamed surface. Not that I lay unreason and intemperate reproaches to heart. The inflammation is but skin deep, yet briars annoy and mud is unsightly until it is dry enough to rub off.

A Suggestion

(Contributed.)

I have tried the recipe for the "Marion Harland Compote" sent in by a constituent. We pronounce it "very good." But may I suggest that half the quantity of water (or none at all) be put into the bake dish with the apples, as the water draws the flavor from the apples?

There is enough juice from the apples when they are baked, covered, to keep them from burning, and when it is retained by the apples it brings the compote to perfection.

A READER (Berwyn, Ill.).

Recipes (Contributed)

Crackerjack.

Pour over unsalted popcorn the molasses taffy given herewith, and crackerjack far superior to the ordinary variety will be the result:

One cup of New Orleans molasses; four cups of sugar (granulated for light taffy, brown for dark); butter, the size of an egg; one cup of vinegar.

Boil hard until it threads, or drops brittle in cold water. Remove from the stove and stir in as much soda as will lie on a dime.

Chop-a-Corn.

Pour hot chocolate fudge over unsalted popped corn. J. M. (Manistee, Mich.).

Apple Tapioca.

Pare, wash and core carefully tart apples. Sweet apples will not do. Arrange in a deep dish. Fill the interstices with a half-cupful of sugar; stick a bit of butter in each apple; squeeze half a lemon over the apples, then pour in gradually a cupful of cold water. Cover the dish and bake until the apples are soft.

Have ready a cupful of tapioca that has been soaked for four hours in enough water to cover it well. Drain the syrup from the apples upon the soaked tapioca and set over the fire in a double boiler until it is boiling hot. Pour, then, upon the apples in the dish; cover again and bake slowly for twenty minutes.

You may serve hot in the dish, eating it with hard sauce, or transfer to a glass dish while warm, and eat ice-cold with sugar and cream.

A. D. F. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Pork Tenderloin and Apples.

(A nice breakfast dish.)

Broil the tenderloins thoroughly over a clear fire. Do this slowly, turning them several times to keep in the juices and to get them cooked evenly. When done, lay upon a hot platter and lubricate with a mixture of butter and tomato catsup. Treat both sides in this way and set the dish, closely covered, in a hot, open oven for five minutes.

Then lay about the pork, tart apples, sliced, but not cored or pared, and fried to a delicate brown in butter or in the fat of salt pork.

Mrs. H. A. R. (Columbus, Ohio).

A Ginger Jar's Transformation

LUCKY, indeed, is the woman who owns one of those fascinating old ginger jars from China that were so popular half a century ago. Many a seafaring captain, caught by the rich color and glaze of the blue and white jars, picked them up for a few cents just to show his womenkind at home what pretty wares "the heathen furriner" could turn out. And the wife or mother, after due wonder, would probably utilize the rare vase to hold her pickles or even to the prosaic mixing of her "sets" for bread.

Little did either realize that their grandchildren would value those vases among their greatest treasures, which to buy would cost almost their weight in gold.

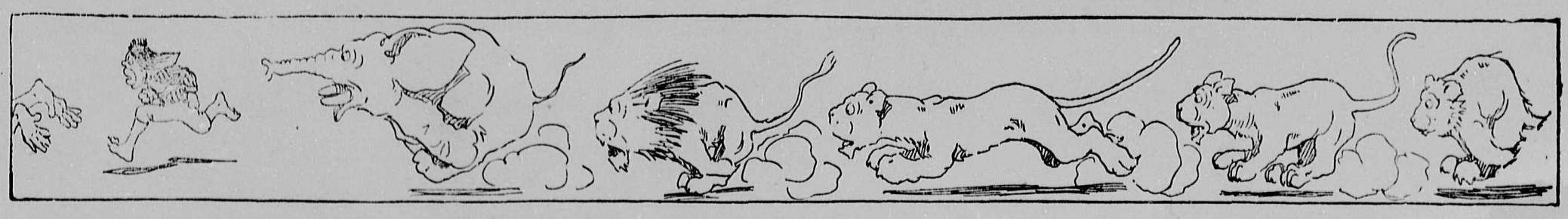
These old Canton ginger jars, not content with masquerading in their old age as flower holders, are now being put to a new and interesting use as a base for a lamp.

A clever young bride, whose grandfather was a mate on a Chinese trading ship back in the forties, recently found three of these charming blue and white jars in her grandmother's attic. Rapturously she displayed her find, to the old lady's vast amusement at the queer taste of girls nowadays in wanting to own those "old Chinee crocks."

Two were at once put to use as flower jars for the dining table. The third was filled with a brass tank and burner. After a somewhat lengthy search a blue and white shade that toned in beautifully with the rich colors of the base was found in a junk shop, and a remarkably handsome lamp was given a place of honor in the drawing room.

So much admired was this lamp that one of the other jars was converted to the same use. As a second lucky find of a suitable porcelain shade did not materialize, a queer hammered brass shade of Oriental design was substituted with equally good effect.

Any one owning such a jar would have no difficulty in turning it into a lamp after the lighting apparatus is added, by buying one of the pretty Japanese paper and bamboo shades in harmonizing tones that may be so easily picked up. Indeed, a shade could be home-made at a trifling expense if a cheap wire frame is covered with one of the quaint dragon papers in queer Oriental blue tones that are now to be found in most large cities.

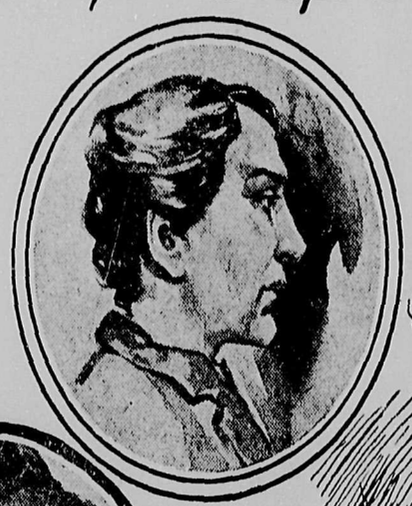


Is Woman Growing More Bloodthirsty?

Recent Criminal Records Seem to Show Her a More Frequent Participant in Capital Crime.

Marie Schabara Cooly Shot Man on Crowded Street.

Baroness De Massy, Must Face Murder Charge.



Lizzie Halliday Five Times a Murderess.

Josephine Terranova, 17 Years Old, Slew Uncle and Aunt.

Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, Shot Ex-Senator Brown of Utah.

Goldie O'Neil, Charged with Stabbing Her Husband.

ARE the opening chapters of the new century to be made gory by the hand of woman? Is she becoming more bloodthirsty as the years roll on?

Beyond doubt, she is figuring more in the criminal annals of the day than ever before; more often are her hands turned to deeds which the law regards in the light of capital offenses.

During the last six months or so fully twoscore more or less sensational killings by women have been reported at greater or less length in the newspapers, while there have been a number of others to which less attention was paid, and which passed from the public mind as soon, perhaps, as the items were read.

In the majority of cases men have been the victims of women's homicidal fury. Either jealousy or a sense of wrong has prompted most of these. Few women slay for plunder or any of the baser motives.

ALL THE traditional fury of a woman scorned flamed up in the heart of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, of Salt Lake City, when she sought out former Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, in his Washington hotel a few weeks ago, and shot him to death.

It was a sad day for the brilliant and wealthy Utah lawyer when the fates first permitted his path to cross that of the woman who finally sent him to the grave.

For years she had been importuning him to marry her, in simple justice, she asserted, to her two young sons. When he failed to do what she considered his duty, she became a vengeful Nemesis, constantly dogging his footsteps.

Numerous and notorious were the love troubles of Senator Brown. When a young attorney at Kalamazoo, Mich., his wife became greatly incensed at his devotion to Miss Isabelle Cameron, and, it was reported, this infatuation narrowly escaped ending in a tragedy.

This condition of affairs ripened into a scandal that is remembered even now in that town. At last, finding himself cut by many of his friends, Brown went to Salt Lake City. He was followed by Isabelle Cameron, and, when he had been divorced from his wife, married her.

It seems the irony of fate that Mrs. Isabelle Cameron Brown introduced to her husband the woman who later took his life. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Bradley were prominent clubwomen in Salt Lake, and had become acquainted through membership in the Poets' Round Table Club, a literary organization.

The introduction of Brown to Mrs. Bradley was made at St. Louis in 1896. Brown, accompanied by his wife, had gone to St. Louis as delegate to the Republican National Convention.

One result of the friendship thus begun was the separation of Mrs. Bradley from her husband and of Brown from his wife. Then opened a long series of scandalous and sensational events, which culminated in the killing of the former Senator by the woman who had charmed him, but of whom he later endeavored to rid himself.

At the time of his death, Senator Brown, it has been stated, was engaged to marry Mrs. Annie C. Adams, mother of Maude Adams, the actress, his second wife having died about two years before. It was the discovery of a letter from Mrs. Adams to Mr. Brown, speaking of an appointment to meet in New York, that precipitated the tragedy in the Washington hotel.

Jealousy, despair and an overwhelming sense of wrong seemed to have prompted this slaying, one of the most sensational of the year.

But what motive prompted Mrs. Margery Clark to lure Algernon S. Atwood from Denver to Boston, to kill him, and then commit suicide? Jealousy alone, perhaps.

The woman's claim that she and Atwood had been married was not borne out by the records in Boston. When he went West, she asserted that it was for the purpose of making a home for her.

Handsome and intelligent, young Atwood was received in excellent social circles in Denver, and on November 6 was married to the daughter of a wealthy widow. Six weeks later he was summoned to Boston by a telegram, which falsely stated that Mrs. Clark was dying.

When he entered the presence of the woman to whose call he had responded, she shot him, and then turned the revolver upon herself.

Mystery obscures the motive leading to the killing of Gustave Simon, a wealthy New York manufacturer, on November 11. Baroness de Massy, otherwise known as Anisia Louise de Vernon, was arrested, charged with this crime.

Simon, 66 years old, was proprietor of a waist factory on Broadway. On the day of the shooting the Baroness entered the establishment and walked through the crowded rooms to the office of Simon.

Shortly afterward the sound of quarreling was heard. Then the woman emerged, and Simon, immediately behind her, seemed to be pushing her from the room. After a little time she returned, and three shots were fired. Employes rushed in, to find Simon lying on the floor, mortally wounded.

"I did not shoot him," Baroness de Massy calmly declared when arrested. She asserted that the shooting was done by another person, who was lying in wait as she entered the office to collect money due her for work. It was asserted at the time that Simon, when dying, accused the woman of shooting him.

BARONESS OF ARISTOCRATIC LINEAGE

Baroness de Massy comes of the aristocratic family of de Vernon, prominent in one of the French provinces. Her husband, a friend of Count Boni de Castellane, died suddenly three years ago, and the Baroness suspected that he had been poisoned.

She took up the work of ferreting out the assassin, and her search, it is said, led her to America. For some time before the killing of Simon she had been working as a designer of shirtwaists.

About the middle of December Joseph O'Neil and his bride, "Goldie," formerly a well-known artist's model in New York, took a room at a hotel in Greenwich, Conn. Shortly afterward O'Neil was found dying from a stab wound under the eye, inflicted, the police say, with a nail file.

They also charge that Mrs. O'Neil was alone with him in the room at the time, and that is why she was arrested, accused of killing her husband.

Ten years ago the young woman married William H. Finley, a member of the New York police force, but separated from him later and became an artist's model.

Only a couple of years ago she was one of the best known models in New York, and had been employed by almost every artist of note. She was considered one of the most beautiful young women who frequented the studios, and was in demand to pose for paintings and sculpture work.

Then she was known as Kitty, or "Goldie," Bellau, a light-hearted girl, whose great mass of auburn hair was her principal attraction in the eyes of artists. Recently she married O'Neil, but, according to accounts, did not find her second matrimonial venture a happy one.

She asserts that he ill-treated her. Her few pieces of jewelry had been sold, and all the clothing she owned she wore.

The auburn-haired little woman stoutly denied her guilt. She asserted that her husband had been drinking heavily just before his death, and, in addition, had taken poison.

O'Neil was a steel worker, and it was a singular coincidence that the wife, accused of his murder, was locked in a cell at Greenwich which he had constructed.

Asserting to have suffered wrong at his hands, Marie Schabara, 22 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., coolly shot down Nicolo Ferrance within view of dozens of people in the street. The shooting occurred almost in front of the Tombs prison, New York, while the crowd was waiting to see some relative of Harry Thaw emerge from its doors.

When her victim fell after the first shot, the girl fired three more bullets into his body. She was the coolest person on the street and quietly handed the revolver to a policeman who came running up.

Committed to prison, she said she did not wish to employ a lawyer, being fully convinced of the justice of her bloody deed.

Widespread interest was manifest last summer in the case of Josephine Terranova, a 17-year-old Italian girl, of New York, who killed her uncle, Gaetano Reggio, and his wife by shooting and stabbing them.

Most unusual and pathetic was the girl's life story. It was shown at the trial that she had suffered unpardonable wrong at the hands of her uncle while living in his home. She asserted that the man's wife knew of and connived at these wrongs.

REVENGE OF OUTRAGED VIRTUE

Later Josephine married, happily, as she thought. For a time all went well, but her husband learned of the unfortunate chapter in her life's history and left her.

Then, with all her sense of outraged womanhood intensified by this last bitter blow, and thinking only of sure and speedy revenge, she invaded the home of her uncle and aunt and killed them both. A sympathetic jury, after a dramatic trial, acquitted her.

In Council Bluffs, Iowa, Frank K. Potts, formerly of Philadelphia, was shot to death in his room. Charged with the crime, Emma Ripkie, not yet 20 years old, was arrested.

That Potts was shot while asleep was the assertion of the police. The woman asserted that Potts failed to fulfil his promise to marry her.

The photograph of another young woman, together with correspondence which seemed to have originated in an advertisement by Potts, was found among his effects, and this led to the theory that once again ungovernable jealousy had played its part in a tragedy.

To its promptings, also, was charged the murder of William Robinson, of Terre Haute, Ind. His wife was accused of firing two bullets through his heart at the termination of a quarrel, resulting from the presence of the green-eyed monster.

When Mrs. Josephine Kelly returned to her home, in Baltimore, Md., one evening in November, she found her 19-year-old sister, Ida Goff, in company with her husband.

Accusing the sister of having taken her husband from her, Mrs. Kelly received a scornful reply. Miss Goff struck Mrs. Kelly with a piece of scantling; a lively fight ensued, which ended when the married sister fired a bullet through the other's head.

A jury at Atlanta, Ga., acquitted Mrs. E. M. Standifer of the charge of murder. She acknowledged that she had slain her seventeen-year-old sister, whom she discovered, she declared, in an intrigue with her husband.

"It was not for that, however, that I killed her, but to wipe out the disgrace," she said to the jury. "I knew that my parents, were they living, would rather see her dead than disgraced."

THE "UNWRITTEN LAW"

The "unwritten law" was the defense of Mrs. Annie Birdsong, recently tried in Copia county, Mississippi, on the charge of killing Dr. Butler, while the jury that tried Mrs. Nannie Nuckols, of Richmond, Ky., upon the charge of killing Mrs. Viana Black at a college commencement, was influenced in her favor by a similar sentiment. Mrs. Black flaunted her success in winning the affections of Mrs. Nuckols' husband in the face of the maddened wife.

One day last fall a beautiful American woman, calling herself "Mrs. Stafford," killed an old Frenchman, named Muller, at a table in the Hotel Jungfrau, at Interlaken, Switzerland. No motive for the deed has ever been suggested or acknowledged.

Insanity prompted Mrs. V. Herbert, of Jersey City, to cut the throat of her younger daughter and then throw herself from the roof of her house. Mrs. Henry Knippen, of Columbus Grove, O., decapitated her children soon after being released from an insane asylum.

Mrs. Clarence Markham, of Andover, Mass., chased her seven children from room to room, through the yard and into the stable, slaying them one by one, and then killed herself. Insanity, beyond doubt, was the cause.

At Detroit Mrs. Rose Barron was arrested, charged with attempting to poison members of ten families.

One woman, Mrs. Mabel Rogers, was hanged in Vermont last year for the murder of her husband. Upon a similar charge Mrs. Kate Edwards, of Reading, Pa.; Mrs. Agnes Myers, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Anna Valentina, of Lodi, N. J., spent the year behind the bars under sentence of death.

This sentence was commuted in the case of Mrs. Valentina, but Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Edwards began the New Year with impending doom still hanging over them.

Of all murderesses of recent times, however, Mrs. Lizzie Halliday deserves record place. At the Matteawan (N. Y.) State Hospital for Criminal Insane, she committed her fifth murder, in September.

THE blase world has many different and sometimes strange ways of amusing itself. New games and sports are being devised continually.

It frequently happens, too, that a sport which entertains one nation vastly is voted slow and uninteresting by another.

"Tossing the caber," so popular in Scotland, finds few devotees on the Continent; pushball finds favor in England and rocketball in France and Germany. Other countries are very slow to appreciate the good points of America's own baseball game. The Australian works like a Trojan in his wood-chopping contests, and declares it great sport.

IF YOU find yourself abroad this year and visit any of the seaside resorts of France or the watering places of Germany, you will no doubt become familiar with rocketball. But learn it—no.

"It is a game Americans never learn, never," a pretty French woman was heard to remark last summer on the sands at Trouville. A group of American tourists stood by watching the game in progress.

Along the shore were a score of men and women, mostly women. Few men, it is said, have the patience to learn rocketball.

Success is acquired only after long practice and study. This is the reason, perhaps, that it appeals to the women of France as bridge whist does to their English and American sisters.

A pretty young woman took her stand on the base. She held two sticks, to each of which a long thread was attached. With a little laugh she threw a celluloid spool into the air, and suddenly wheeled into the field, jumped forward and backward and pirouetted in a bewildering maze of movements. She took little running steps backward and forward breathlessly, then, with a triumphant laugh, captured the spool by cleverly twisting the thread about it.

With a dexterous movement of the arms she brought the two sticks together—and the glittering spool went spinning over the neutral field to the opposite base. She had performed the feat.

The object of the game is to capture the spool with the string before it falls to the ground and, by a manipulation of the sticks, wind the string about it in such a way that it can be thrown to the desired goal.

To do this requires great agility and quickness of action, while practice of the game is said to strengthen the muscles and to give one a remarkable ease and grace of movement. The game permits many variations, and is said by enthusiasts to be more difficult and interesting than lawn tennis.

"Tossing the caber," so popular in Scotland, requires both muscle and brain. The average American does not care for a game in which the trunks of trees are tossed about as if they were quoits.

The "caber" is made of the trunk of a larch or pine tree, shaved smooth. It is usually fifteen feet in length and must weigh 200 pounds. One end is thicker than the other.

To play the game the tosser stands the caber upright on the smaller end. He is assisted in this. The greatest difficulty is to raise the pole from the ground unassisted and balance it in the palms of the hands.

Holding the pole in his hands, the tosser runs forward a short distance, raises the pole, and with a quick movement of the shoulders and arms throws the stick from him. Curving through the air, it strikes the ground on its larger end. If it turns over on its end and falls in a straight line from the tossers, he wins; if it falls in a backward direction toward him, he loses.

The game is usually played by a number of contestants, the prize going to him who throws the caber the greatest distance, completing the clearest circle, with a straight fall in the opposite direction.

The principal amusement of men in certain parts of Australia is engaging in wood chopping and sawing contests. Country fairs are popular in the interior districts, and the chief attraction of the show has come to be the tree-felling contest.

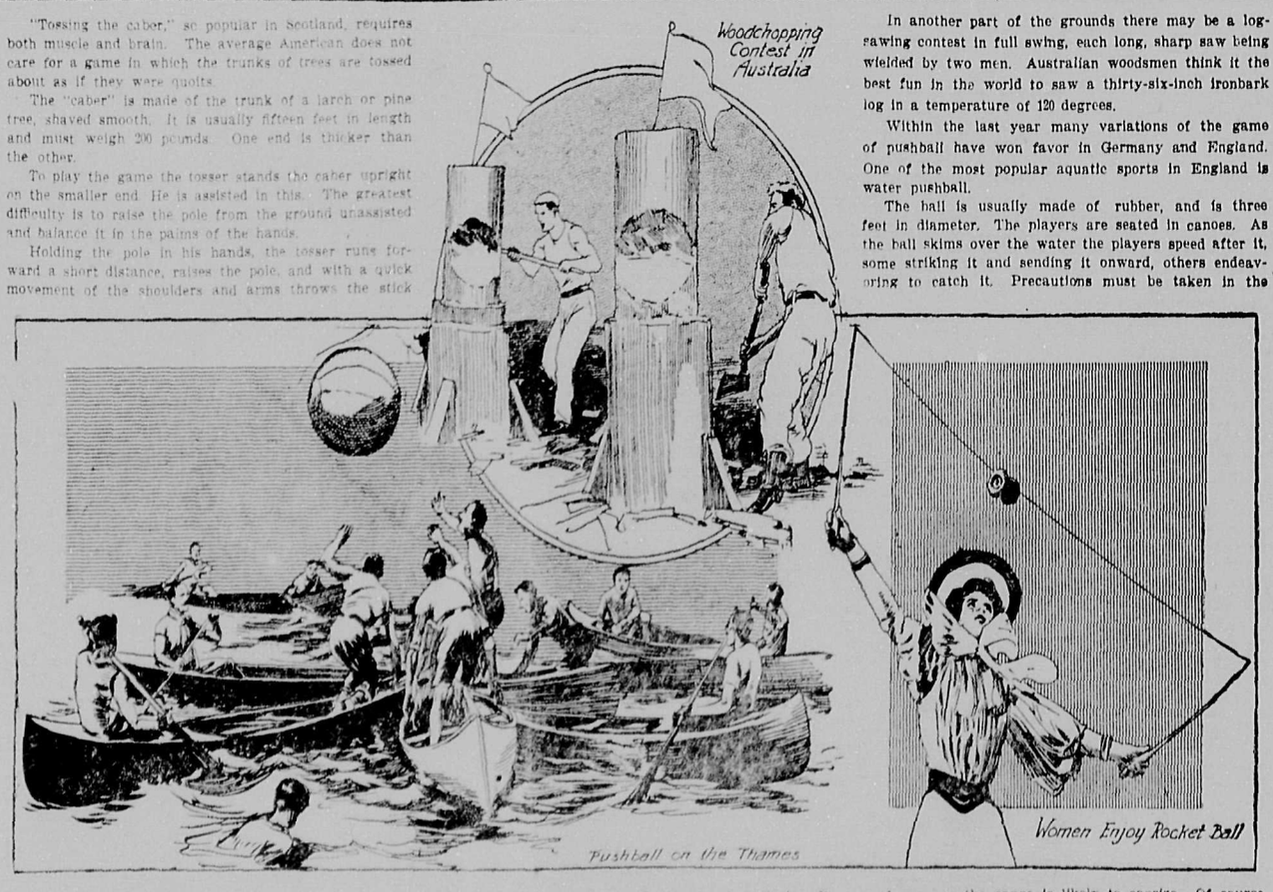
On the day of the contest the axemen gather at the fair, their axes, bright and keen, over their shoulders. Each is assigned the high stump of a tree, and as the spectators cluster around they begin work. The woodsmen work desperately, and to the man cutting through a stump in the shortest time and the most workmanlike manner the prize is awarded.

In another part of the grounds there may be a log-sawing contest in full swing, each long, sharp saw being wielded by two men. Australian woodsmen think it the best fun in the world to saw a thirty-six-inch ironbark log in a temperature of 120 degrees.

Within the last year many variations of the game of pushball have won favor in Germany and England. One of the most popular aquatic sports in England is water pushball.

The ball is usually made of rubber, and is three feet in diameter. The players are seated in canoes. As the ball skims over the water the players speed after it, some striking it and sending it onward, others endeavoring to catch it. Precautions must be taken in the mad race, or the canoe is likely to capsize. Of course, this adds zest to the game. Nearly all the boating clubs of England have chosen water pushball as their favorite sport.

Circus pushball is viewed with favor by the Germans, young women usually participating in the arena. An equal number of women are placed on opposite sides of a huge ball, and those on each side push and strain and exert every effort to roll the ball in the direction of their competitors.



THE PORTAL GOLD

By Margaret Sutton Briscoe

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LONG mood, twisted on a careless lump of red rock and flung it into the ocean; then, as if by an afterthought, she tied it to dry land with a rope of knotted boulders. Thus created, Brace's Rock has stood for centuries in the blue waters, naked at first, but slowly clothing itself with a spare growth of golden-rod in its crevices, some stunted bay-bushes, and starved feathery grass.

There the gaunt rock stood on a certain September afternoon, the sweeping sea-line spread out before its face, while at its back, in a pond-like shelter, gathered hundreds of sea-gulls, looking like pads of white pond-lilies on the still cove's waters, or yet more lovely, flaunting and fluttering their white wings as, perched on the little brown rock islands, they fought the waves of the rising tide, white-tipped as they. In all Septembers this shore revels in colors that shade back from the gray sand-beach and the spring green of the sand-grass to moors warm and rich with color that seems to fairly dash up the sides of the gray-peaked inland rocks, splashing high among them red-leaved bushes and m[illegible] glowing brown or purple-pink grasses.

Lawrence Goodhue, on this Septemb[illegible] at on the topmost ledge of Brace's Rock, his elbo[illegible] on his knee, his chin in his hand, his artist eyes garnering the scene into the storehouse of his brain, and so absorbed was he in details of color that when at last his gaze dropped to a spot not ten feet from him he sat staring at it with a sense of confusion. What he saw was an artist's paint-rag, still wet and fresh with all the shaded colors of the landscape, but for the moment it was to him almost as if his vision had collected the widespread colors, as a prism might, and thrown them together on the rock.

Sending his eyes wandering again in search of the fellow-artist who must have preceded him, Goodhue finally discovered a figure climbing among the rocks below. It was plainly a woman, though as he peered down at her a large, mushroom-like hat concealed from him everything but a white skirt and an identifying artist's equipment hanging from the climber's shoulder.

Not an hour before, Goodhue had been over every inch of that lower ground, and he now watched the progress of another with peculiar interest. At what he felt to be the risk of life and limb, he had crawled down not only to the base of the rock itself, but under a jutting boulder overhanging the water, and there discovered a veritable jewel-casket.

The waters, lapping in and out twice daily between the crevices, had formed somehow a great oblong basin, and this the sea had filled with its own wonders. It had first draped the gray sides with long, weeping sea-weeds, or crusted them with tawny barnacles and black mussels dashed with silver. There spongy anemones of every soft tint stretched down thirsty necks, while the floor below was a rich mosaic formed of multi-colored snails, with here a blazing orange starfish, there another of pink or royal purple. The approach to this treasure-house lay down a sharp descent, slippery with wet weeds and black with barnacles, and it was a recollection of the difficulties of the climb, not unwillingness to see another share his discovery, that brought Goodhue to his feet and made him look down anxiously as the stranger artist paused above the overhanging rock. He realized that she, too, had found some evidence of what lay below as he watched her hesitate, test with her foot the slippery weed on the rocks, then draw back, only to repeat the attempt at another point. Foiled, apparently, by the real dangers of the descent, she seated herself at last on an overhanging rock, as Goodhue thought wisely giving up the attempt. He fancied that a sketch of the pool was to be the next move in order, as he saw the girl take what looked like a sketch-book from her side, but by a deliberate movement she poised the book with careful aim and flung it swiftly down under the rock; then, with only a moment's hesitation, she rose, plunged after it, and was lost to Goodhue's astonished sight.

Although he had found the descent difficult as well as dangerous, he remembered that both difficulty and danger had been doubled in the return, and deciding, therefore, that he should at least be near at hand in the event of accident, he made his way quickly down the side of the rock, and, reaching the top of the overhanging spur, waited there patiently.

It amused him, unseen and unsuspected as he knew he was, and knowing as he did every beauty that lay in that hidden aquarium of nature, to hear now and then half-uttered exclamations of delight coming from beneath the rock. It was long, and he did not wonder at the delay, before the sound of a foot cautiously scraping its way warned him that the reckless adventurer, having satisfied her artistic curiosity, had finally begun her ascent. He moved softly nearer to the jagged edge, and a moment later saw a woman's ungloved hand groping helplessly in air; but before Goodhue had decided whether he should or should not grasp it, the hand was clinging to a blunt projection, where the companion hand soon followed, creeping about the other side of the blunt spur. Small and white as they were, the hands seemed supple and the wrists so strong that Goodhue waited to discover what plan their owner had for them before he interfered. Stooping down and crawling to the rock's edge, he looked cautiously over to see that the climber was standing on the narrowest of ledges, with her body thrown back to gain the impetus which was to swing her about the rough corner, using the spur as a pivot, her arms as ropes to drag her up to the top of the rock. There was no time for further hesitation. Goodhue grasped the girl's wrists, at the same time crying out a warning.

"D[illegible]t jump! It is dangerous. Have you kept your footing?"

"Yes," answered a voice from below.

He braced himself against the rock. "Then swing free now and I'll pull you up. Slowly! Slowly!" He felt the muscles of her wrists relax as her hands loosened on the spur and the weight of her body hung on his arms. In another moment he knew she must have gained some new footing, for the strain on his hands lifted in part, and the next instant the mushroom hat was rising over the rock's edge, disclosing to his interested eyes, first a cloud of dark hair, next the white brow it surrounded, and then his eyes met those heavy-lashed blue eyes unlike any others he had ever known. Had the overhanging rock on which he knelt dropped into the pool beneath, it seemed to Goodhue that the crash could not have been more actual than was this meeting eye to eye. A moment, still poised as they were, both were held motionless, then, with a word of inarticulate exclamation, Goodhue dragged the girl's limp body up the face of the rock to the spot where he stood. With solid ground beneath her feet, her first motion was to stagger from Goodhue's support and lean weakly against the stone wall which rose high above them. But if her body was weak her fixed eyes could still ask the question her lips were unable to demand, and with an effort Goodhue answered her exactly as if she had spoken.

"Hester, on my honor, I did not know it was you! Your hat hid your face. I came to help you only as any man would go to any woman in danger."

Hester drew her trembling figure together against the rough rock to which she seemed to cling. Though she spoke, it was as if the wind caught her voice, blowing it from her lips, it came so faintly, so unnaturally.

"Not—not this man to this woman!"

"No," he replied, sadly, "you are right. We should never have met again; but indeed if one of those waves had caught us off the land somewhere and flung us together on this rock, our meeting could not have been more accidental."

"I believe you, and if I had had a moment of preparation"—she looked up at him, fully and proudly meeting his eyes—"I could have met you as any woman might meet any man."

As she ended she bent her head slightly and, crossing the small rocky platform, quickly disappeared behind the first jutting rock. Before he realized that she was going, Goodhue found himself alone, but the little sketch-book, which he had seen her fling under the rock, lay where she had dropped it, forgotten, at his feet. Goodhue stooped and lifted the book. He hesitated a moment with it in his hand, then passed round the rock where Hester had vanished. As she heard his quick step she turned instantly with a look as if at bay, resolute, yet needing all her resolution. Goodhue at once held out the book toward her, advancing no farther than it was needful to do so.

"I doubted whether I ought to follow you with it," he said, constrainedly. "I saw you fling this away—but then I also saw you risk your life to recover it. I did not know—"

"I should have been sorry to lose it. I flung it away only because I was afraid to climb down under the rock; but I knew I should have to go down after the book way there. Thank you for bringing it to me. I should have thanked you also for your assistance, and I do now."

If they had never met before, her manner would have been perfect, keeping him at his distance, sufficiently grateful and explanatory and very simple; yet had they never met there could not have been in her eyes the veiled contempt he too plainly read there. As she ended it was as if she dismissed him, but though she held out her hand for the book, Goodhue did not give it to her. He was standing motionless, looking in her face so closely that despite her self-control her color rose slowly and hotly. As he saw it mounting to her throat, her cheek, her brow, he spoke, slowly:

"Hester, can't you forgive me?"

For a moment she did not reply, then answered, with effort, "I had forgiven you—until I saw you."

"I understand. I am going now. But one word, one moment first. It was, believe me, for your sake more than for my own that I acted as I did. I know you cannot judge, not knowing what I do."

She turned to him suddenly, hotly. "I can know that I am profoundly grateful to you for what you saved me from. I know now it would have been a living death to me. You saved me from that, and for that favor—but how can you think I should ever wish to see your face again?"

"I do not," he answered, gravely. "I am going now. But remember, I know nothing, I have heard not a word since we parted—not even that I spared you all I could. I told your father that you found the man of my letters, the man you had promised yourself to, not at all the man I was. Was it accepted?"

"If it gives you any comfort, it was accepted. You generously gave me the honors of war and I accepted them. But why should I play out the part with you, who know those honors were thrust upon me!"

Goodhue stood with bowed head, repudiating nothing. He half turned away, then looked back. "Before I go," he said, simply, "you need not prepare for what I am going to say. It seems very prosaic to mention this at all, but let me warn you, as I crossed the causeway from the mainland to this rock, I noticed the boulders scattered on the causeway were wave worn. This, with some other signs, made me sure that at high tide, whenever that may be, this rock would be cut off."

"Submerged?"

"Hardly," he answered, glancing with a smile at the craggy heights above. "A rise of tide that submerged this rock would flood all the mainland as well, but the causeway is much lower."

Hester glanced back at the water behind them. At that moment a wave, stronger than its fellows, swelled up and broke on the outer rocks, rushing over their serrated tops as though so many gateways, flooding the platform where they had stood a few moments before, and sobbing up almost to their feet in a trough of dashing spray and foam. The seaweed clinging to the rocks was no longer a flat drapery, the waves were lifting their drooping heads on strong crests to toss and tangle them roughly.

Hester started as she looked. "The tide is rising!"

"Yes," Goodhue answered, "it has been rising for some time. I am afraid high tide cannot be far off. It would really be wiser to make your escape good at once. The quickest way is up over the centre of the rock, only it is very steep. If you would let me help you"—he hesitated, but Hester hurriedly took the hand he had half offered, and breathlessly toiled after him on the steep ascent which they at once began. In many places Goodhue had almost to drag her up the rock's sheer face, as he had done on their meeting at its base. There was no chance for speech, even had either desired it. Hester climbed with a feverish haste, and Goodhue, yielding to her mood, hurried the ascent as rapidly as he dared. Once, as he touched her arm to aid her, he felt that her whole body was trembling, and he looked up at her quickly.

"Are you afraid?" he asked. "I assure you there's no possibility of danger. Even if the tide has covered the causeway, the worst that can happen will be a short imprisonment. This rock could not possibly be submerged."

She glanced at him a moment and then turned away again, pressing forward faster. "Perhaps," she said, coldly, "I might prefer submersion."

Goodhue colored and drew back. "I beg your pardon—" he began.

But at that moment they reached the summit, which gave them the first glimpse of the causeway, last seen as a ridge of red rock strewn with boulders and bounded on either side by the sea. Now between them and dry land lay a stretch of unquiet waters, flecked with little wave-worn islands, some as close together as easy stepping-stones over a brook, but others more dubiously distant. Even as they looked, the rising waves, swimming in from the sea, were swallowing up these means of escape as rapidly as fishes devour crumbs of bread.

Goodhue turned to look at his companion. They had both paused abruptly.

"I shall attempt it," Hester said, decidedly, in answer to his look, and at once began the descent, much easier on this side than the ascent on the other. Goodhue was at her side when she reached the beach that lay at the foot of the rock, but she seemed almost unconscious of his presence. As she stood poised lightly on a stone at the water's edge, her eager blue eyes on the farther shore, her face flushed, her lips set, her dark hair blown back, her whole figure as a type of motion, but for the moment arrested, it seemed to Goodhue as great an impertinence to suggest danger to her as it would be to suggest it to the sea-gulls fluttering on the outlying rocks, disputing their possession with the buffeting waves that constantly swept them aside. Yet, when she lifted her foot from the first rock to set it on the next, he quickly stepped forward and laid his hand on her arm, half speaking his thought:

"But you have no wings. It is impossible."

Her impatient movement was meant to shake off his detaining hand. "There is nothing to prevent my trying."

His hand still on her arm, he felt the forward spring of her body, and again deliberately resisted it, pushing her back. Her foot dropped to the sand.

"You forget me," he said, gently. "I must prevent your trying it."

"You prevent me!" she asked, incredulously. "You mean to keep me here by force?"

He answered her urgently. "You surely will not make me do that. You must see the danger. Willing as I am to help you escape, I cannot, you cannot measure from here the distances of those boulders from each other, nor the depths between them. You might be caught midway, with retreat or advance cut off and the tide still rushing in. Then any fall for you among those sharp stones and angry waters could have but one end."

"You are afraid."

He looked at her with a half smile. "Yes," he said, "I am afraid. Did you think you could scourge me to courage?"

Her eyes lowered, she stood silent for the moment, then suddenly, with hands clasped, raised her eyes in entreaty. "I implore you to let me try it. I am very strong. I shan't be hurt. You must see I can't—I can't stand staying here."

"I do see that, and I don't mean you shall stay here—with me. The only thing I do beg of you is not to attempt the passage until the way is quite clear again. You won't be imprisoned very long at worst."

Goodhue was taking off his coat as he ended, and Hester stood looking at him in silence, her face changing. As he rolled his coat into a bundle and thrust it under his arm, she spoke coldly and abruptly:

"You called the passage very dangerous just now. If it is true, I cannot allow you to attempt it. If anything should happen, my conscience—"

He interrupted her quickly. "I thank your conscience that it may rest easy. I am a strong swimmer. In any case I go solely on my own responsibility." A bitterness that for the first time spoke in his voice brought the color to Hester's face.

"I did not mean to be unkind," she said, still formally, but more gently than she had yet spoken. "I only meant that I could not let you risk your life to spare me mere discomfort."

"Yes," he answered, sadly. "I understood you. You meant what you said. It was a case of conscience only. Good-bye, I don't ask you to reply. You were right. We should never have met, and now we must part as quickly as possible. Good-bye."

Before she could speak again, had she wished to do so, he had left her side, and was leaping from rock to rock out into the waters. Hester turned sharply away back to the higher sand of the beach. There, where they had stood in the sand, together in all human probability for the last time, she saw the marks of Goodhue's footsteps and her own distinctly printed. The ripples that left the rushing waves behind to break on the sand in wrinkles soft as a baby's frown were yet strong enough to be wiping out these last frail memorials. Hester's brow contracted as she looked, but she moved resolutely on with no backward glance, until a little bird, darting with a sharp chirp from some crevice, flew past her, almost brushing her with its wings in its hurry to be off. Turning involuntarily to watch its dipping flight, her eyes caught a glimpse of Goodhue's figure standing on a rock far out in the yeasty waters.

"Goodhue at once held out the book toward her, advancing no farther than it was needful to do so."

Brace's heights rose solidly between her and the inland when she stopped again and stood looking out at the distant sea-line. The sun, now almost level with the world, was behind the rock, and cast the shadows of its peaks in longer and longer reflections at her feet. The deserted waste of waters lay cold and gray. Two finger-like lighthouses on a distant island were pointing upward, their straight lines already blurring and purpling in the withdrawing light. The air seemed suddenly cold, and Hester shivered involuntarily. As if seeking for warmth, she nestled down in one of the rock crevices, leaning close against the stone's rough side as she waited, watching the waves that came dashing in, throwing their spray almost to her feet. The roaring of the waves was so monotonous and continuous she heard nothing, until at last, at a step close behind her, she turned with a start to see Goodhue.

"You have not gone?" she cried, rising and facing him.

"You must not blame me," he answered. "After all, it proved impossible."

"The tide had risen too high?"

He paused a moment, then replied, with grave significance: "Yes, the tide had risen too high. I might play with words and still say that too truly. But I have come back solely because I love you and because I must tell you so."

She stood staring at him bewildered, and he repeated his last words.

"I must tell you so."

"No," she cried, rousing. "You could have left me, and have dared to come back for this! How have you ventured? Do you think you can once fling a woman's heart away and ever come back—"

He checked her with an earnest gesture. "Flung away! And you have thought there was no better reason than that kind of faithlessness? Then, indeed, you must hear me."

"Never. Never again!"

"You must. In justice to me, first you must listen, and, further—as you yourself decide. For a year I have let you judge me unheard, because I could not speak. Now I can, and claim a hearing. In common justice, you have no right to refuse."

"I do refuse. In common justice, I have some claims. I did love you. You know it. Why should I deny it?" She caught her breath for the moment, but went on. "I have at last reached the point I made up my mind I would reach the day we parted. I don't deny it was hard at first, but I have utterly ceased to care. I will not be troubled now. I have the right not to be."

He stood looking at her face, flushed and quivering, but decided—at the indignant violet eyes which she forced herself to raise to his, and at the curve of her quivering lips. Then he looked away from her again out over the waters about them.

"We are as if in a world quite apart for the time," he said, at last, quaintly. "I wish we could forget for those few moments that there's any other world to consider. When our souls meet in another world they will perhaps talk of all this freely together. Why shouldn't we speak now, as it may be we shall speak then? Our friends know nothing of this meeting—they need never know. All that is in our own hands. When we leave this little island for the earth again, you could take the path to the left, I to the right, and, if you so will it, all can be as if this talk had never been."

He turned toward her again, speaking less resolutely, more earnestly: "Can't you give me out of your whole lifetime these few moments—in this place so far out of the world? A few moments is all I ask."

Hester stood looking away from him at the ever-strengthening waves. Once she turned and glanced at him, and he saw she hesitated, but he would not urge her.

"If I could be sure," she began, slowly—"if I could be sure that the earthly would not enter—"

He interrupted her quickly. "In your hardest thoughts of me, have you ever accused me of deceiving you?"

"Not of deception."

"Then accept my promise. If you consent the earthly shall not enter."

She looked up at him again, and as he met her look fully and gravely, she turned as if to find a seat on the shelving rock behind them. Goodhue accepted the implied consent.

"But we shouldn't stop here," he said, practically. "The sun is so low on the other side of the rock, this side is growing too cold. If we climb to the top of the rock we can catch the warmth of the last rays, and we can watch the causeway, too, as it uncovers."

Hester let him help her to the heights, and sat down silently in the crevice he selected as yielding most comfort for her. Goodhue knew she was waiting for him to speak, but he was silent, looking down toward the causeway, wiped wholly out of existence by the sea.

"The tide is full, I think," he said, finally. "We have only to wait for it to fall."

Hester's eyes also were fixed in the distance, he believed on nothing.

Goodhue spoke abruptly. "Perhaps it will be easier to plunge in at once. When we parted, had you no idea of what parted us? Did you never"—his gaze dropped to her hands which lay clasped in her lap—"suspect another woman?" He saw her fingers tighten suddenly, and, glancing up, saw her quivering face, and bent toward her with a word of protest on his lips; but before it found utterance she had moved back, still facing him and meeting his eyes so fully and collectedly that he caught his breath.

"Go on," she answered simply. "It was the first cut only that hurt. I had suspected this among other things. Have you more to say?"

"Something I scarcely dare put into words. Do you remember nothing strange in our first letters?"

"Nothing," she answered, after a moment's thought.

"Because you have not the key yet. When I first wrote you from my Paris studio, you remember it was about some unimportant detail of color which we had discussed together. You recollect that?"

"Yes, and I replied, thanking you. It all seemed unimportant."

"Yet you couldn't know how your reply, short as it was, differed from anything I expected. There was nothing very marked in it, yet it was different. Later, when I had drawn another and another letter from you, I did write you that I had scarcely dared hope for any answers whatever, because when we met you seemed so shy and inaccessible. A wood violet could not have been more retiring. Did you never wonder at my thinking that?"

"Why should I? You had met me in a crowded house-party for two days only. That was all. I saw you had gained a wrong impression of me, which I remember I attempted to dispel."

"It was done quickly and effectively, and forever. For days I did not know whether your letter of self-revelation most fascinated me or bewildered me. It was all so truthful, so delicate, so fantastic, yet so unlike my idea of what you were. First you condoled with me teasingly as a color-blind artist mistaking a rose for a violet. Then you went on more seriously to tell me there were rose-women and violet-women born into the world differing as distinctly as the flowers, and the perfume of the rose was not the perfume of the violet. That was all, but it was enough to reveal you. Hester, when I laid your letter down, I could smell roses! Later, perhaps then, I knew I loved you, and when at last I wrote you so, you answered—you know what you answered." He paused and went on with difficulty, but rapidly, not looking at her. "I could hardly wait to finish my work—hardly wait to cross to you—and then I stood in your home waiting for you to come down to me, and I could call up, as I think only an artist can, every feature of the woman I had seen but once and learned to love by letter only—remember that. How shall I tell you? Your eyes are violet, your hair is dark. The face I saw so vividly as I waited there for you had soft brown eyes and the hair was fair, and—it was Anne's face I saw, Hester."

"Anne—my own sister. Oh, no—no! She has been with me night and day through all this—she could not—"

"She knew nothing—knows nothing now."

"Oh, speak plainly—my own sister!"

Goodhue laid his hands strongly on hers as they lay trembling on her knees.

"Try to listen calmly. It is hard to explain at best. And Anne—remember this always—knew nothing at any time. When I first saw you both it was together, staying in the same house. I never spoke to you apart. You called each other 'Sister.' I only learned your Christian name when you signed it in your first letter to me. I thought Anne indisputably the older. She seems so in her repose. You are very unlike, and she is a violet, Hester. I addressed my first letter to her as the supposed elder, and you as the actual elder received it. I might have written to one as well as the other. You were both artists. There was nothing to undo the error, and it was to Anne that I believed myself writing in all those months. It was Anne I thought I loved and courted—you who replied. This is the miserable story. You know the whole." He paused, then went on with a difficulty that grew always greater. "Do you remember, it was Anne who came in to me first when I was waiting for you? Can't you fancy my bewilderment when I saw her standing there in the doorway, warding me off with her outstretched palms—remember, I thought she was my promised wife! I heard her say she had only come to welcome 'a new brother,' and it seemed to me the world turned round, and then she laughed in my face and ran away suddenly because she heard another door at the end of the room opening slowly. You know who came in that door, Hester. I saw your glorious violet eyes, your vivid face, your lovely dark hair, and you came toward me—if I could only see you coming so now—both hands held out, half shy, all gracious—"

With a swift motion Hester cowered down where she sat, hiding her face in her hands. "And you let me!" she cried—"you let me!"

Goodhue bent toward her, clasping her wrists in his hands, speaking eagerly. "Hester, be just to me, now quickly, before you think of yourself. What could I do? If you suffer so in the thought that I played your lover for a few distracted days, try to think of what I saved you by refusing to play your husband. Think, too, of what I endured, loving the body of one woman, the soul of another. It was like acting out some horrible tragic farce. Day by day I had to see the body that I loved passing me, every graceful motion holding my gaze, and yet, when those dear, familiar lips moved to speak, they spoke a tongue I neither knew nor cared for. Could I have met Anne's soul alone, I knew I should never have recognized it. On the other side were your mind, your heart, your spirit, so familiar, so dear to me, but clothed in a strange body. Again and again, when you spoke to me of some lovely thoughts you had only written of before, I turned to you expecting to see the features I had called up so vividly when reading your written words, and then your unfamiliar face—can't you understand it?—would strike me as a blow. Hester, it is now the one face I care for, the one I was always seeing, always longing to see." He drew her hands from her face, and they lay so passively in his that his heart sank. "I have told you everything," he said, slowly. "I was almost mad when I let you see at last that there was some ugly knot. I let you cut it without telling you what it was. How could I tell you then? How could I tell myself what I felt? Have you nothing to say to me, Hester?"

She looked up at him with eyes from which the lustre had gone. "I can forgive you now," she said, wearily. "Of course, no one was to blame. It was an accident; that was all. There is nothing to forgive."

"I am asking more than forgiveness now," said Goodhue, slowly. He was speaking carefully, with well-controlled emotion. "Almost as soon as I left you, it came to me that, after all, it was you—your spirit—I had loved, not at all what I thought had clothed it, and then slowly your own beauty began to haunt me. Soon, too soon, I knew that the face I had seen as I read your letters, as I wrote to you, was never the face you could have worn. Your face, your eyes, yourself, began to fit your soul for me, and at last I knew you as you were, not as half another. Your own hands, your own eyes, the very way you sit as you listen, as you are sitting now, all grew clearer and clearer in my memory. It was not the soul only I wanted—but you, all of you, body and soul, as I learned to mate them. Hester, it was accident that parted us, but today hasn't an accident flung us together again? I have told you everything. Now I dare ask more than forgiveness. I ask you for all that a man can give, either. As I told you, all that is over and burned out. There is nothing here now—can be nothing but cold ashes."

She loosed one hand as she spoke, and laid it on her breast. Goodhue caught the hand back to him, urging her by pressure and voice.

"Hester, try to see it differently. Today, as I passed over the moor, I saw what you might have called a destroyed field of grass, burned out, nothing but cold ashes. Yet I knew because of that burning the verdure there will be doubled in the spring. We have both suffered cruelly, both been through the fire, can't we make that help us to a closer life?"

She moved restlessly, releasing both her hands. "No, the fire has been too fierce. It has destroyed. We can meet only for this hour in this world apart and on the terms we agreed upon. You are letting the earthly enter."

Goodhue's eyes turned to the causeway, forgotten in the nearer question. "Forgive me if I thought it the heavenly," he answered; "and my promise was that the earthly should not enter while we were in the world apart; you see we are not cut off now."

Hester's eyes followed his. The waters, receding as rapidly as they had risen, had uncovered the narrow, wet backbone of red-rock ridging across from the mainland, leaving a clear path to the shore.

"Do you mean that we are free to go?" she asked.

"We are no longer cut off, or, rather, you are cut off from nothing. For me—am I to live cut off from everything I care to live for, Hester? This is the last time I shall urge you. Dearest, you did love me—by that love so close, so womanly in the past, I entreat you! You can recall it, trust me it can return richer, more ripe with promise than before."

He realized that she raised her eyes not to read his mind, but that he might read hers. When she spoke he knew already what the reply would be.

"That has all gone from me forever, not only for you, but for any one on earth. My hand offended me and I cut it off. My maiming is absolute and for life. That is all."

"You are deciding hastily."

"I am not deciding at all. Life has decided for me."

"Hester, see, I can gather your hands into mine, your eyes into mine. They belong there now as surely, as lovingly, as your soul was once gathered into my soul. You feel this. You are free to part them all forever, but can you?"

Hester shrank back, her hands, her eyes quivering from his hold.

"Oh, you only quicken me to suffer. I have decided. This must be the end."

She rose, turning from him to face the glowing western sky and the world between. A rim of the red, setting sun hung in the horizon for a moment, then dropped below the line. Down the coast the sunset cannon told the death of another day. A hush and gloom closed in with the falling echoes, and from the lighthouses on the distant island leaped the blaze of two leopard-like eyes. Hester started when Goodhue's voice again broke the silence. He spoke lightly, she knew, to veil emotion.

"So be it. Come, Hester, inexorable angel of the flaming sword! The gateway to earth is wide open again. I have lived in Paradise an hour. If it has been that of a fool, never mind. Only—let me leave it without waiting!"

On the mainland two little half-beaten paths rose from the causeway to run inland—the one to the right, the other to the left. The right-hand path runs in and out between golden-rod and red-berried rose trees, to be lost at times among the bay bushes that spread their heavy green leaves and gray aromatic berries above a yellow carpet of scented grass. The path to the left leads straight and uncompromisingly along the rocky coast. Goodhue glanced from one path to the other, as he helped Hester over the last stepping-stones, and they stood together on the mainland.

"There is your path," he said, "to the right, over the moors. That rocky way to the left, the steep, single path, is mine."

Hester looked up toward the crags of the right-hand path. "Mine is single also," she said, quickly. But Goodhue did not respond.

"Why do you make me seem so harsh?" she cried, suddenly, turning to him. "There has been too much suffering on both sides. At least we may think kindly of each other."

She held out her hand as she spoke, as if offering a friendly parting. Goodhue took her hand in his, holding it gently, as he replied, smiling:

"There was once a queen whose starving people cried to her for bread, and she asked why they didn't eat 'little cakes.' She was as innocent as you, Hester—but none the less cruel." Again he saw that she hesitated, and he waited patiently until she spoke, tremulously:

"We must part in peace."

"Forgive me if I seemed rude to you just now. But as you say you can be nothing to me, be nothing, I beg of you. Let it all end here. Let me go my way at once and you yours."

He saw her eyes turn from one path to the other, then out over the sea where the two great leopard eyes stared blazingly through the gathering darkness. Goodhue drew back a step, loosening his grasp on her hand, which she had left in his.

"Wait!" she cried, quickly. "Oh, wait a moment. If to part like this is so hard, then I must be able to think of something that will soften it."

"I will wait," he answered, "but you will think of nothing, as it cannot be all."

Again he watched her eyes turning to the diverging paths, following the narrow way of each so far as sight might carry her. When she at last looked up at him again he could no longer read her thoughts. Yet her altering face seemed to him as a book, fluttering open in his hand.

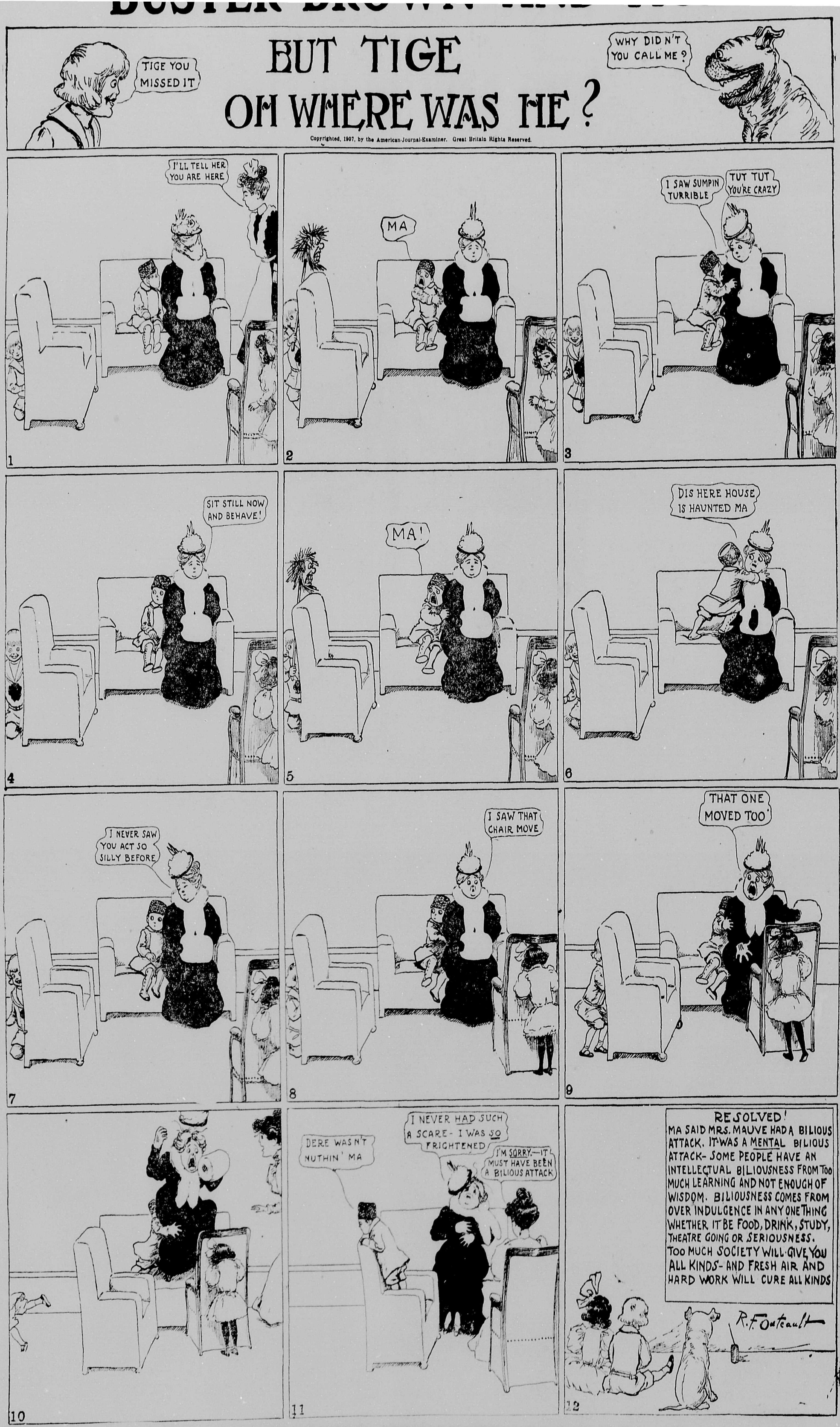
"If you will not take my peace," she began, "nor my kindness, then you will have to take my confusion. We have been talking as if we were soul to soul. I am still trying to speak so. My feet seem somehow to refuse my path, and yet—they refuse yours equally. I am standing here utterly unhappy either way I look."

The salt airs blowing in from the ocean seemed wrapping the gloom about them, the odors of the bay-leaves crushed beneath their feet rose in aromatic sweetness. Goodhue bent over the hand he held, pressing it to his lips, then laid it gently in his arm and turned toward the path on the moors.

"Come," he said, "I am very patient, Hester. Let me take your path for a while. Dear, I accept your kindness and your peace alone for the present, for so long as you shall wish, and for the future—"

"He was leaping from rock to rock out into the waters."

BUTTER BROWN AND TIGE



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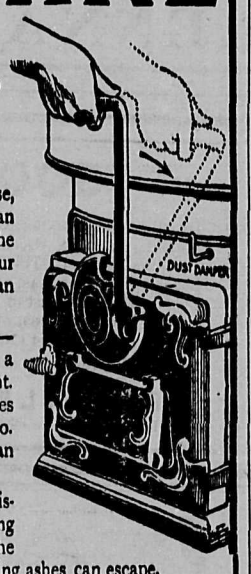

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IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JACOB ALLEN AGNEW, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Jacob Allen Agnew, who died on or about the 13th day of April, 1907, are required, on or before the 15th day of June, 1907, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Messrs. Harvey, McCarter & Pinkham, of the Imperial Bank Block, Revelstoke, B. C., Solicitors for Minnie Agnew, the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their *Christian and surnames*, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said Executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated the 15th day of May, 1907.

HARVEY, MCCARTER & PINKHAM,
Solicitors for Minnie Agnew, Executrix of the will of said deceased. s my18-4t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in the District of North East Kootenay, B.C.:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Goat Creek, about three miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B C., and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post" thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Goat Creek, about four miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C. and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Goat Creek, about five miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C. and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

4. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Goat Creek, about six miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C., and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

5. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Goat Creek, about 6½ miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post," thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

6. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Goat Creek and about nine miles from the mouth, where said creek empties into the Arrow Lake, marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post," thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

7. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Goat Creek, about 8 miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C., and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

8. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of Goat Creek, about nine miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C., and marked "G. W. Gates' north-west corner post." thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

9. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Goat Creek, about 9½ miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C., and marked "G. W. Gates' south-west corner post," thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

10. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of Goat Creek, about 9½ miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C., and marked "G. W. Gates' south-east corner post," thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907. G. W. GATES.

11. Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Goat Creek, about five miles up from Bush River, in the District of North-East Kootenay, B. C., and marked "G. W. Gates' *south-east corner post.*" thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 20th, 1907.
sat my 18 G. W. GATES.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that within thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in West *Kootenay District.*

1. Commencing at a post about a mile from the head of Cariboo Lake, marked 'A. Evans' north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post about two miles from the head of Cariboo Lake, *on the east* shore, marked "A. Evans' north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Dated April 22nd, 1907. A. EVANS.

3. Commencing at a post about two miles from the head of Cariboo Lake and about one mile back from said lake, marked "W. Edwards' north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement
Dated April 22nd, 1907 WALTER EDWARDS.

4. Commencing at a post about *one mile* from the head of Cariboo Lake and one mile back from lake shore, marked 'A. Evans' north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 22nd, 1907. A. EVANS.

5. Commencing at a post about a mile from the head of Cariboo Lake and about a mile from the lake shore, marked W Edwards' south-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 22nd, 1907. W. EDWARDS.

6. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Cariboo Lake, marked "A Evans' north-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 25th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles up a small creek emptying at the head of Cariboo Lake, marked "A. Evans' north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 24th, 1907. A. EVANS.

8. *Commencing at a post planted at A. Evans'* north-west corner, and about 3 miles up a small creek emptying into head of Cariboo Lake, marked "Walter Edwards' south-west corner post," thence north 80 chains east 80 chains, south 80 chains, west 80 chains to point of commencement
Dated April 24th, 1907. WALTER EDWARDS.

9. Commencing at a post planted about a mile up a small creek emptying into the north end of Cariboo Lake and marked "A. Evans' south-east corner post," thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 24th, 1907. A. EVANS.

10. Commencing at a post planted about 4½ miles up a creek running into the head of Cariboo Lake, on the east side of said lake, and marked 'Walter Edwards' north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, *north 80 chains*, west 80 chains to *point of* commencement.
Dated April 27th, 1907.
sat my 18 WALTER DWARDS.

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, Upper Arrow Lake district:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Leon Creek, about four miles from the mouth, marked "E. N. Hallock's initial post," thence south 40 chains, hence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, hence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted 40 chains from the south side of Leon Creek and about 3½ miles from the mouth, marked "E. N. Hallock's north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement,

3. Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the west fork of Leon Creek and about 2 miles from the Fork, marked "E. N Hallock's north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted about 6 chains east of the south-west corner of Limit 3 on the west Fork of Leon Creek, marked "E. N. Hallock's north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place *of commencement*,

5. Commencing at a post planted about 3 chains east of the south-west corner of Limit No. 4, marked "E. N. Hallock's north-west corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Leon Creek and about nine miles from the mouth, where said creek empties into the Arrow Lake, marked "E. N. Hallock's north-west corner post," thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to place of commencement.
Dated April 23rd, 1907.
wed my 1 E. N. HALLOCK.

LAND NOTICE.

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

Commencing at a post planted at the east bank of the Columbia River, about the head of 12-Mile Riffle and marked "F. R. D's north-west corner" thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 20 chains to the Columbia River, thence in a northerly direction following the meanderings of the Columbia River 80 chains to point of commencement, containing about 160 acres.
Dated March 23rd, A.D., 1907.
wed ap 10 F. R. DUTTON.

NOTICE

I, Thos. Watson, acting as agent for J. Watson, intend sixty days after date 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:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of Timber Limit 7583, from thence south 10 chains, from thence west 100 chains, from thence north 10 chains, from thence east 100 chains to point of commencement. (Galena Bay district.)
Dated April 29th, 1907.
T. WATSON,
wed my 1 Agent for J Watson.

NOTICE.

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

Situated in Galena Bay, commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Upper Arrow Lake close to Galena point, and marked "R. Simpson's south-east corner post," thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to lake shore, thence along lake shore to point of commencement.
Dated April 12th, 1907
sat ap 13 RALPH SIMPSON.

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 in North-east Kootenay District:

1. Commencing at a post marked "W. J Otto's north-east corner," planted on the Columbia River, about 210 chains up stream from Kinbasket Lake, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 7th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's south-west corner," planted on Middle River, about 80 chains from the mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 6th, 1907.
sat ap 27 W. J. OTTO

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 Lillooet District, B. C.:

13 Commencing at a post planted on the west side of small stream running south and *tributary to the north fork of North Barriere* Lake and about four miles north from the forks, marked "A. McConnell's N. W. corner Limit No. 13, Fisher Creek Block, running 160 chains south, 40 chains east, 160 chains north, 40 chains west to place of commencement

14. Commencing at a post planted on the west side of small stream running south and tributary to north fork of North Barriere Lake and about four miles north from forks, marked "A. McConnell's S. W. corner Limit No. 14, Fisher Creek Block" running 160 chains north, 40 chains east, 160 chains south, 40 chains west to place of commencement.
Dated March 23rd, 1907.

15. Commencing at a post planted one mile south from creek running S. W. from head of Fisher Creek and about three miles south-west from lake at head of Fisher Creek, marked "A. McConnell's S. W. corner limit No. 15, Fisher Creek Block," running 160 chains north, 40 chains east, 160 chains south, 40 chains west to place of commencement.

16 Commencing at a post planted one mile south from creek running S W from head of Fisher Creek, and about 3 miles S. W. from lake at head of Fisher Creek, marked "A. McConnell's S. E. corner Limit No. 16, Fisher Creek Block, running 160 chains north, 40 chains west, 160 chains south, 40 chains east to place of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post planted on the north side of small stream running S W. from head of Fisher Creek and about 3½ miles S. W. from Lake at head of Fisher Creek, marked "A. McConnell's N. E. corner Limit No. 17, Fisher Creek Block," running 40 chains south, 160 *chains west, 40 chains north, 160 chains east to* place of commencement.
Dated March 27th, 1907.
wed ap 24 A. McCONNELL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the District of West Kootenay in the Province of British Columbia, about ¼ mile south of Salmon Creek:

Commencing at a post planted at Thomas Pearson's S. E. corner post and marked "Bowman Lumber Company's N. E. corner," thence south 40 chains, thence west 120 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
Dated April 24th, 1907.
sat ap 27 BOWMAN LUMBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on Upper Arrow Lakes, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot 1139, thence east 20 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence west to shore of Lake, thence following meanderings of *said lake north to point of* commencement. Containing 120 acres more or less.
Dated March 27th, 1907.
E. REYNOLDS,
sat mch 30 Per G. Sumner, Agent.

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 West Kootenay District:

Commencing at a post planted on the eastern bank of the Columbia River about one-fourth of a mile below Priest Rapids and marked "F. B. W.'s south-east corner," thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to the bank of the Columbia River, thence in a south-easterly direction following the meanderings of the Columbia River to point of commencement, containing about 160 acres.
Dated March 30th, A.D., 1907.
wed ap 10 F. B. WELLS.

intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Upper Arrow Lake on the north side of the Lime Kiln post, marked "T. H. McKim's S. E. corner," running west 40 chains, north 40 chains east 40 chains, south 40 chains to point of commencement,
Dated March 29th, 1907.
sat ap 6 T. H. McKIM.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of the Lime Kiln Lot, running west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.
Dated March 29th, 1907.
sat ap 6 THOMAS SKINNER SCOTT.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission *to purchase the following described lands* situated in West Kootenay district, on the west shore of Upper Arrow Lake opposite Nakusp, B. C.

Commencing at a post marked "H. Nelson's north east corner," thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to lake shore, thence north 80 chains following lake shore to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.
Dated this 2nd day of April, 1907.
sat ap 6 HARDING NELSON.

NOTICE

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

Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Upper Arrow Lake opposite Nakusp, B. C., and marked "F. Wilson's south-east corner," thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains more or less to lake shore, thence south 40 chains following lake shore to point of commencement.
Dated this 2nd day of April, 1907.
FRANK WILSON,
sat ap 6 Harding Nelson, Agent.

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 about three-quarters of a mile up Mosquito Creek, Upper Arrow Lake on the east side, joining "K. & S Block No, 870 on the south-east corner running north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains to point of commencement.
Dated March 22nd, 1907
sat ap 6 THOMAS FOX DECENT.

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 permission to cut and carry away timber from the following land, situate in East Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's south-east corner post," planted on the south side of Columbia river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence *south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point* of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's southwest corner post," planted about 1½ miles from south bank of the Columbia river and about 4 miles above Cedar Creek, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northeast corner post," planted about 2 miles south of the Columbia river and about 2 miles east of Cedar Creek, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northwest corner post," planted on the northeast corner of Swan Carlson's limit No. 3, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northeast corner post," planted about one half mile east of Swan Carlson's limit No. 4 thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northwest corner post," planted on the northeast corner of Swan Carlson's limit No. 5, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's south-east corner post," planted on the northwest corner of Swan Carlson's limit *No 6, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80* chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northeast corner post," planted on the south bank of the Columbia river about three-fourths of a mile above Cedar Creek, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement

9. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northwest corner post," planted on the south bank of the Columbia river, joining Swan Carlson's limit No. 8, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 *chains, the west 40 chains to point of com*mencement.

10. Commencing at a post marked "Swan Carlson's northeast corner post," planted about 2 miles south of the Columbia river and in a southerly direction from Cedar Creek, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.
April 16th, 1907.
sat may 1 SWAN CARLSON.

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 Cariboo district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's north-west corner," planted on Canoe River, about 40 miles from mouth of Ptarmigan Creek, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.
Dated March 29th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's south-west corner," planted on Ptarmigan Creek about 4 miles up from mouth, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's south-west corner," planted on Ptarmigan Creek, about 7 miles from mouth, thence 80 chains east, thence 20 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 20 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 40 chains south to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's south-west corner," planted on Ptarmigan creek about 9 miles from the mouth, thence *160 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence* 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south to point of commencement.
Dated March 28th, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's north-east corner," planted on Canoe River, about 60 miles from mouth, thence 160 *chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160* chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.
Dated March 31st, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's north-east corner," planted on Canoe River about 65 miles from mouth, thence 80 *chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80* chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's south-east corner," planted on Canoe River, about 65 miles from the mouth, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence *80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to point* of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "W. J. Otto's north-east corner," planted on Canoe River, about 70 miles from mouth, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of *commencement.*

9. Commencing at a post marked "W. J Otto's south-east corner," planted on Canoe River, about 70 miles from its mouth, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains south to point of commencement.
Dated March 30th, 1907.
sat ap 27 W. J. OTTO.

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I *intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Com*missioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the West Kootenay District:

Commencing at a post planted about ¼ mile north of south-east corner of Timber Limit 7016, thence north 80 chains, west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains to point of commencement. Containing 640 acres more or less.
Dated May 4th, 1907
wed may 8 WARREN ANDREWS.

CITY OF REVELSTOKE

By-law No. 99

A By-law to provide for the construction of main and common sewers in the City of Revelstoke and to authorise the issue of debentures for the purpose of raising the sum required therefor.

WHEREAS in the opinion of the Council and in the interest of the City it is desirable to construct a system of sewers in the City of Revelstoke according to the plans and specifications therefor prepared by Thos. H. Tracey, Esq., City Engineer, and approved of by the Council and that the funds to be provided for such improvement shall be repaid by special rate of frontage tax to be levied on the land or real property in or on or fronting or abutting upon the portions of the streets and lanes throughout the City and immediately benefited thereby.

And Whereas such work is a local improvement.

And Whereas under and by virtue of the Municipal Clauses Act the Council duly passed a By-law known as the "Local Improvement Sewage By-law No. 98, 1907," being a By-law to provide for the means of ascertaining and determining what lands or real property will be benefited by such improvements and of ascertaining and determining the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various portions of land or real property so benefited.

And Whereas in pursuance of the said By-law the City Engineer has ascertained and determined the said works and improvements and has certified as correct a plan or description thereof, and has made an estimate and report of the expense or cost thereof, and has ascertained and determined and shown on said plan and in said reports what land or real property will be immediately benefited by the proposed improvements.

And Whereas in pursuance of the said By-law the City Clerk has ascertained and determined the proportion in which the assessment is to be made on the various portions of land or real *property to be benefited and has duly* made his report thereon to the Council and which report has been approved of and adopted by the Council.

And Whereas notice signifying the Council's intention to undertake such improvements and of making the assessment therefor has been published and given as required by said By-law and the Municipal Clauses Act and no petition has been presented against the proposed improvements.

And Whereas $99,511.75 is the total amount of the cost of the said improvements and is the amount of the principal debt to be created by this *By-law.*

And Whereas by sub-section 17 of Section 256 of the Municipal Clauses Act the Council is empowered in the case of by-laws passed for works pay*able by local assessment, in order to* facilitate the negotiation of debentures thereunder, to declare that the debt or any portion thereof is further guaranteed by the Corporation at large.

And Whereas the total amount required to be raised annually by special rate per foot for paying the said debt and interest thereon and for creating a sinking fund for paying the said principal debt within 20 years, which said debt is created on the security of the special rate as settled by this By-law, and on that security only, and further guaranteed by the said Corporation at large, is for interest $4,975.58, and for sinking fund $3,703.38, making a total of $8,678.96.

And Whereas the total assessed value of the whole real property rateable under this By-law according to the last revised assessment roll is $334,825.00.

And Whereas the Council is desirous of passing a By-law for the purposes mentioned.

THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke enacts as follows:

1. That the said hereinbefore recited estimates, plans and reports be adopted and that the proposed improvements in constructing main and common sewers and the works connected therewith throughout the City of Revelstoke be made, constructed and carried out in accordance therewith.

2. That the land or real property which is immediately benefited by the said improvements shall be that which has been ascertained in the said plans *and reports of the said City Engineer* and the shares or proportions in which the said assessment is to be made on the various lots or portions of lots benefited together with the amount necessary to form a sinking fund and interest shall be as shewn by the report of the said City Clerk which lands or real property and assessments are shown in the said report of the said City Clerk and the said lands or real property and portions of land or real property mentioned in said report of said City Clerk are hereby assessed accordingly with the payment of the amount as therein set out opposite each said portion of land or real property *and the said report is hereby* adopted as the assessment roll for the purposes of this By-Law.

3. The amount of the special rate assessed as aforesaid against each lot or part of lot respectively shall be assessed, levied and collected in each year for 20 years after the passing of this By Law during which the debentures have to run.

4. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke to borrow upon the security of the special rate hereby imposed and upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same, a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of $99,511.75 being the sum necessary for the work, and to cause all such sums *so raised or received to be paid into* the hands of the Treasurer of the said City for the purposes herein recited, nent Debentures," to be made, executed and issued for such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes aforementioned not exceeding however the sum of $99511.75, each of the said debentures being of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars except in the case of one of such debentures which may be for a lesser sum if deemed requisite by the said Mayor, and all of such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation of the City of Revelstoke, and signed by the Mayor and Clerk thereof.

6. The said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-Law to take effect, at the office of the Molsons Bank at Revelstoke, B. C., aforesaid, which said place of payment shall be designated by said debentures, and shall *have attached to them coupons for the* payment of interest, and the signature to the coupons may be either written, printed, stamped or lithographed.

7. The said debentures shall bear *interest at the rate of Five per centum* per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable semi-annually at the office of the Molsons Bank at Revelstoke aforesaid in lawful money of Canada.

3. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to negotiate and sell the said debentures or any of them at a rate below par if he may deem it necessary to do so, and to authorize the Treasurer to pay out of the sums so raised by the sale of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and lithographing of the debentures and coupons, or any discount or commission or other charges incidental to the sale of the said debentures.

9. For the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debt and the payment of the *interest thereon at the rate aforesaid* as the same becomes due, there shall be assessed and levied over and above all other rates and charges the annual sum of $8,678.96 in each and every year until the said sum of $99,511.75 and interest is fully by special rate per foot frontage upon all the land or real property according to the respective amounts hereinbefore recited as set forth in the said report of the said City Clerk, such yearly rate to be assessed and levied in each year at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary taxes are assessed and levied.

10. The amount of the special rate or frontage tax levied hereunder shall be added to the taxes for the financial year in which such rate or frontage tax is assessed and levied, and such special rate or frontage tax may be enforced and recovered in the same *manner and in every respect as ordin*ary land or real property City Taxes, whether by the sale of the land or real property upon which the same attaches, or by registration, as a charge upon such land or real property, or otherwise as provided by the Municipal Clauses Act.

11. If the owner of any portion of the said land or real property hereby assessed shall desire to commute the special assessment imposed by this By-Law, he or she can do so by paying to the Treasurer of the Corporation, on or before the Fifth day of December, 1907, the amount set opposite the real property, lots or portions of lots mentioned in the seventh column of the said report of the said City Clerk.

12. Any amounts paid in commutation shall or may be invested according to the provisions relating to the investment of the City Sinking Fund.

13. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation from time to time to repurchase any or all of the said debentures at such price or prices at or below par as shall be mutually agreed upon.

14. The said debt as created by this By-Law is hereby further guaranteed by the Corporation at large.

15. This By-Law shall come into force on the Second day of July, 1907, may be cited as the "Local Improvement Sewage Assessment By-Law No. 99, 1907."

Read a first time the 21st day of May, 1907.

Read a second time the 21st day of May, 1907.

Read a third time, and passed, the 21st day of May, 1907, with the unanimous consent of the Council.

Reconsidered and finally passed and adopted by the Council the day of 1907.

.....
MAYOR.

.....
CITY CLERK.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of a By-Law which is intended to be finally passed and adopted by the City Council for levying a frontage rate to pay for the construction of the improvements therein mentioned and that the Assessment Roll as contained *in the report of the City Clerk, men*tioned in the said By-Law, showing the rate and the lands or real property liable to pay the same, together with the names of the owners thereof, is now on file in the office of the City Clerk and is open for inspection during office hours.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision to revise the assessment will be held on Wednesday, June 12th, 1907 at the hour of 7.30 o'clock in the afternoon at the City Hall, Revelstoke, B. C., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as proposed by said By-Law, or the accuracy of the frontage measurement or any other complaint which persons interested may desire to make and which is by law cognizable by the Court.

All complaints against the said assessment must be served upon the City Clerk at least (8) eight days prior to the date of the first sitting of the Court of Revision.

Dated May 22, 1907.

H. FLOYD,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

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

24. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of No. 21, and marked "A. M. Symons' S. W. corner post," thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.
Dated 23rd March, 1907.
wed my 15 A. M. SYMONS.

Charming New Parasol Creations

Dainty, Summery affairs of Lace, Silk, Chiffon and Ayelet Embroideries direct from England by the "Empress British."

There's dozens and dozens of those bewitchingly stunning effects—and no two alike.

Then there are the plain colors to match almost any dress. Linen color parasols of Silk, or Real Linen, plain or embroidered—some with colored silk linings.

All in all, its the most pretentious showing of Parasols ever made in the city, and the Ladies are all vieing to get first choice, but the selection is so large that there is choice for all.

Come at once if just to see the pretty new things we have to show you.

READY TO DON WEARABLES FOR VICTORIA DAY

New Skirts, Muslins and Silk Blouses. Men's Suits, Hats and Vests—a swell line of these direct from England. Children's Wash Suits, Caps, Shoes, Etc.

..REID & YOUNG..

OUR MILLINERY ALWAYS NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

STOCK FOODS
POULTRY FOODS
CONDITION POWDERS

We are Agents for the famous "International Stock Food."

Large stock kept here.

Write for circular or call and see it.

Canada Drug & Book Co.

MARRIED.

WEINER-ODELL—At St. Andrew's Manse, on the 22nd. inst., by the Rev. W. C. Calder, Nels. Hilmar Weiner, of Camborne, B. C., to Carolina Odell, of Revelstoke, B C.

WEATHER FORECAST

Saturday, May 25th for 24 hours—Cloudy, but unsettled. Light, easterly winds. Temp, max. 60 degrees, min. 43 degrees.

Local and General.

The Fruit and Produce Exchange of British Columbia, Limited organized on Wednesday last in Revelstoke, has commenced active business.

Don't miss May 30th. Come and see the May Pole dance and Queen of the May. This will be a novel and pretty item on the programme of the Knox Church festival.

Miss Enid Martin will give a concert in St. Andrew's Church on Monday, June 3. Miss Martin comes very highly recommended as a singer so that the music loving public of Revelstoke may expect a treat.

D. C. Coleman, assistant general-manager Berry of the C. P. R, at Winnipeg, has been appointed superintendent of the Kootenay division of the C. P. R. with headquarters at headquarters at Nelson.

The Pecks' Bad Boy company gave a performance on Friday night in Tapping's Opera House, to a large audience. The piece was well staged and the caste a good one. This well known comedy takes the popular fancy wherever produced.

Empire Day passed off quietly in the city as a public holiday. Tennis and other outdoor amusements were patronized, while the football match, Revelstoke vs. Field, attracted large numbers to the Gun Club grounds. The game resulted in a win for the home team.

On Wednesday, at Vancouver, Mr. Justice Martin dismissed the action of Brice vs. C.P.R., a test case for damages as the result of the fatal collision of the Princess Victoria with the tug Chehalis, declaring that the Princess observed every precaution demanded.

MAKES THE SKIN SMOOTH

Ask your neighbor who uses

BEWS' WITCH HAZEL CREAM

It will do all it states on the label and more.

Unexcelled for roughness of the skin

25c. and 50c. Bottles

W. BEWS, Phm. B.
Druggist and Stationer.

Mail Orders promptly attended to at this Store.

Miss May Anthony, of Cranbrook, is visiting Mrs. McKitrick, who gave a party on Wednesday to a number of young people in honor of her guest's birthday. A pleasant time was spent by the young people who thoroughly enjoyed the birthday dainties prepared for them.

The May Festival of Knox church Ladies' Guild, on Thursday, May 30th should draw a big crowd. The principal features are May Pole Dance, under direction of Mrs. H. A Brown; Ribbon Dance arranged by Mrs Telfer; celebrated choruses from Faust; the Armstrong Orchestra; "So Long, Mary," in character costume, the latest hit in Winnipeg; piano duett, and general musical programme. During the afternoon, tea and home made dainties will be on sale. Fish pond, etc., for the little ones.

Social and Personal

F. Forest left town for Albert Canyon this morning.

A. Clark left on Thursday for a short visit to Notch Hill.

R. P. Lewis, of Edmonton, is visiting his parents in the city.

C. D. Morris, of Rogers' Pass, has been spending a few days in town this week.

The Rev. C. A. Procunier leaves for Kamloops tomorrow night for a short visit.

Sov. J. A Ramplin, head manager of the C.W.O.W. in Canada, made a brief visit to the local camp this week.

Mrs. H. Laughead gave a farewell supper Thursday evening in honor of Mrs J. Laughton and Mr. and Mrs. G. Black. The former is leaving for a trip to the old country and the latter leaving for their old home in Toronto.

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 PETER'S—The Rev. C. A. Procunier, Rector. Trinity Sunday—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins and Litany at 11; Evensong at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Choir practice at 7.30 p. m. on Friday. There will be a special meeting of the Church committee on Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 p. m. in the Rectory.

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 2:30 p.m. Morning subject: "The Hand of God." Evening subject: "What relation has the Christian to Dancing?" Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Choir practice and Teachers' meeting on Friday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST — J. S. Woodsworth, minister. Morning service at 11 a m. Subject: "Lord, open our eyes that we may see." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class—"Is War Christian?" Evening service 7:30 p.m. Patriotic service—"This Canada of Ours." Strangers welcome.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN—J. R. Robertson, B. D., minister. The pastor will conduct both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock, subject, 'The Providential Advent of Moses." The Sacrament of Baptism will be observed at the morning service. Sunday school and Pastor's Bible class at 2 30 p.m. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock, when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed. A full attendance of communicants and friends of the congregation is requested. Fourteen new members are being received at this communion service. The Young People's Guild meets for half an hour after the evening service Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at eight o'clock.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

The football match yesterday between the local club and the Field kickers drew a fair sized crowd to the gun club grounds. Of the game little can be sail, the teams being fairly well matched, and while both contained some good material there was a woeful lack of combination evident. The game was remarkable for its freeness from dispute, reflecting credit on the fairness of Referee Lewis' decisions, and resulted in a win for the home team by 1 goal to nil.

New postal view cards of Revelstoke at Red Cross Drug Store.

HOSPITAL BOARD

Directors Reject Proposal of Father Pecoul to Hand Over Management of Hospital to Catholic Sisters.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Revelstoke Hospital Society was held on Wednesday evening to consider and deal with a letter, dated May 14th, from the Rev. Father Pecoul, advising the Board that it was the intention of the "Sisters" to establish another hospital in the city, and requesting the directors to consider the advisability of handing over to the "Sisters" the management of the Revelstoke Victoria Hospital, to avoid having two similar institutions which he considered might struggle against each other.

There were present, T. Kilpatrick, in the chair, and Messrs. Kincaid, F. Fraser, Lewis, McCarter, Sine, Phipps, Atkins, Howson, Manning, Gough, McLennan, T. E. L. Taylor, and H Floyd, secretary.

The notice convening the meeting was read, and the chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, the letter above referred to being read, as follows:

Revelstoke, B. C., May 14, 1907

To the Board of Directors
of the Victoria Hospital,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Gentlemen,

Through the kindness of Mr. F. Fraser, allow me to present to your honorable gathering the following communications.

During the last eighteen months, I have been urged by my numerous congregation and by many of my personal friends to bring a Sisters Hospital in our flourishing city The matter has been deeply pondered; and it is now on the eve of becoming a reality.

But I decided to deal with your board in a noble and fair manner.

Therefore permit me to expose to your consideration the subsequent points:

1. That there will be in Revelstoke a Sisters Hospital, it is a sure fact.
2. The Sisters Hospital will be a first-class one in every respect
3. The immense majority of the population of our District is in favor of having the Sisters.
4. The interest of our town would be highly protected and advanced if we were to have only one high first-class hospital, sooner than two to practically struggle against each other.
5. A hospital well situated, with large accommodations and spacious grounds, conducted according to the very best methods, in which any patient will be welcome and get the most careful attention, shall be a credit to our young and prosperous city.

Such a hospital will be put up by our Sisters.

Consequently I come to ask the honorable directors of our present hospital to consider the matter very carefully and see if it would not be more advantageous to take steps in order to hand over to the Sisters the management of the present hospital with the agreement that it should be enlarged, improved and conducted in a very first-class way, or, if necessary rebuilt in a better location.

My way of speaking does not imply the least depreciation towards the present management and staff of our hospital. I do sincerely believe and witnessed it myself that the doctors and nurses of Victoria Hospital have fulfilled and fulfill their duty conscientiously. It is simply the common welfare of our population and the advancement of our town which impels me to ask you such a move.

Wherever they are located our Sisters give the highest satisfaction and I am convinced that it would be a credit to our people to welcome them in their midst.

The discussion, acceptation or rejection of my proposal is very opportune, and any settlement could be reached easier now than at a later period.

Thanking Mr. F. Fraser for his kindness and presenting my best regards to the Board of Directors.

I am respectfully yours,
(Signed) R. PECOUL,
Priest O.M.I.

A letter was read from Mr. J. J. Porter on behalf of the Order of Railway Conductors of America, expressing the satisfaction of the Order, of the contract with the Hospital, and the manner in which the institution had been conducted, and objecting to any change along the

letter.

Mr. Phipps read an extract from a letter from Mr. T. Ludgate, objecting to the proposal of Father Pecoul.

A full and lengthy discussion then took place on the subject, after which the following resolution was moved by Mr. McCarter, seconded by Mr Gough; "That the Secretary notify Father Pecoul that his proposition cannot be entertained by the Board, and express the pleasure the Board feels that the Sisters intend establishing a first-class hospital, and wish them every success in the undertaking, and that the following reasons, among others, be given for this decision:—

1 That the Building Fund of this institution was contributed to by the citizens as a non-sectarian institution.

2 That it was largely subsidised by the Provincial Government as a public institution an non-sectarian.

3 It was subsidized by the Victorian Order of Nurses on condition that they furnish the nursing staff.

4 That up to this time the hospital has given the highest satisfaction and all funds and monthly payments from subscribers belong to the institution and not to private people, and are employed from time to time in the extension, improvement and maintenance of the hospital; and that during last fall a building committee was appointed by the Board with power and instructions to proceed with the erection of a large fire-proof addition to the present building, and plans have been prepared and the construction of this addition will be proceeded with during the present year

5. That even if the Board of Directors were disposed to entertain the proposition that they have no power to do so as they are simply trustees of the property for the benefit of the public and the subscribers"

Carried unanimously.

Moved by Phipps, seconded by McLennan, "that Father Pecoul's letter and the resolution thereon passed at this meeting be published in the Press." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

FOR DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

Deputation Waits on Attorney-General Fulton.

A deputation consisting of committees from the Board of Trade and City Council waited on Hon. Mr. Fulton, attorney-general for B. C, on Thursday to bring to his notice several questions of vital importance to Revelstoke: The construction of a new provincial gaol; the completion of the Canoe river trail and the construction of the Mt. Victoria trail were the principal questions dealt with. T Taylor, M.P.P., was present.

On being informed as to the nature of the requests and the objects to be attained, Mr. Fulton promised to look into them personally on his return to Victoria and see what can be done. Regarding the Canoe River Trail he said that the work might be done if he could be shown that the country so tapped and opened up for access would be suitable for settlement.

H. A. Brown introduced the subject of local police court fines and as to whom they should go, saying that while Revelstoke always handed these fines over to the Government, other cities retain them. Mr. Fulton said he would look into the matter.

J. M. Kellie requested that the act regarding staking and applying for land and timber licence should be adjusted in regard to the district advertising and time allowed for such. Mr. Fulton said that he would take the matter up in the House and have it adjusted

BOWLING

At the Y.M.C.A. alley on Wednesday last the City Bowling team beat the Maple Leaf team by the extremely narrow margin of 19 pins. The game was even all through and an exciting one. This put the City team in the lead for the season's tournament. No large scores were made by either side, G. Bell making the highest individual score of 178 pins.

SCALE FOR CEDAR

It is said that considerable inconvenience arises for want of a cedar log grade, and contracts for the purchase and sale of logs now usually contain a clause that the grade shall be as specified. In buying logs that cannot be seen, it is necessary to stipulate that they shall be accepted according to a certain grade. If a satisfactory grade was in common use the details of the arrangement for the purchase of the logs would be much simplified. The following rule has been suggested by an experienced mill man, who for years scaled cedar logs. The grade raises the standard of No. 1, which is too low in every other grading submitted.

No. 1.—Logs to be sixteen feet and upward in length, reasonably sound, straight grained, and that will in the opinion of the scaler cut out not less than forty per cent. of clear lumber eight feet and upward in length.

No 2—Twelve feet and upward in length, reasonably sound and straight grained, suitable for manufacturing into merchantable lumber, but will cut less than 40 per cent. clear.

No. 3.—Twelve feet and upward in length, if less than twenty inches in diameter, must be straight grained and free from rot, will permit of large sound knots, but must be suitable for manufacturing into timbers. If larger than twenty inches in diameter, will permit of rot and large knots, but must be reasonably fit for manufacturing into clear shingles or sound timbers.

All logs lower in grade than the above shall be classed as culls.

McLENNAN'S

THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST VALUES IN OUR STRONG LINE OF THE EMPRESS SHOE FOR WOMEN

3.50

WE WILL BE GLAD TO SHOW YOU THIS STYLE AT OUR STORE

Our new stock has arrived

PRICES—

$2.50 to $6

None better at the price

CHILDREN'S

Hats and Bonnets

a nice lot in Silk, Muslin and Straw Tams

Cloth and Leather

OUTING HATS

For Ladies in Linen and Straw

LADIES'

READY-TO-WEAR SUMMER HATS

116

Short Coats
Long Coats,
Rain Coats

Ladies' Skirts in all materials. Misses' Skirts in Lustre and Serge

From $1.50 Up

CHILDREN'S SHOES

If you want something that will wear and look well, try "THE CLASSIC SHOE" for Children—made by the people who devote their whole attention to producing the best possible for children. We guarantee every pair.

McLENNAN'S

Business Locals

Nothing better than Our "Special.

Onion Sets! At Canada Drug Store.

All the Daily papers at the Red Cross Drug Store.

Window shades wall paper, plain and decorative Burlaps at C. B. Hume & Co.

Patronize Home Industry. Smoke Revelstoke Cigars.

All sizes and prices of hammocks are sold at the Canada Drug Store.

Carpets, linoleums and floor oil cloth, a choice selection at C. B. Hume & Co.

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

Wilson's Invalid Port Wine makes an excellent spring tonic. The Canada Drug & Book Co. sell it in Revelstoke.

Don't forget that the Lawrence Hardware Co., Ltd., are prepared to handle all kinds of electric work, house wiring, bell wiring, installing chandeliers, etc. First class work guaranteed.

Try Sanatos, the new wall covering, just the thing for bath and halls sold at C. B. Hume & Co's.

We have the best garden hose ever brought to Revelstoke. Five-ply, best rubber, absolutely guaranteed. We have found the 3-ply hose not heavy enough for the water pressure in Revelstoke so have filled in our stock complete with 5 ply. If it breaks bring it back and we will give you a new length of hose free of charge.—Lawrence Hardware Co., Ltd.

E. A. Haggen has been appointed local agent for the Sterling Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada. This Company issues polices covering accident, sickness and employers' liability, at rates that will compare favorably with any company doing business in British Columbia.

For first-class Painting and Paperhanging, go to L. A. McClanahan, one block east of the Queen's hotel, in the Lougheed Block.

Are you taking a journey? If so call at my office and see a sample of the "Short Term" policy which is issued by the Sterling Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada, it will insure you against death or injury caused by any accident, and the cost is so small you won't notice it. You will very likely return from the journey safely, but you may not. Remember in all cases of doubt or uncertainty, "be on the safe side and run no risks."—E. A. Haggen, Agent, Revelstoke, B. C.

To make the plants of flowers grow quickly, sprinkle a little plant food around them.—Sold in packages at the Canada Drug Store.

The Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada imposes one condition on its policy; that is that the assured must not commit suicide within one year from date of issue. You may reside anywhere, or engage in any occupation, and your policy is still good. Take out one of these indisputable policies.—E. A. Haggen, Agent, Revelstoke, B. C.

MAY FESTIVAL

under auspices of Knox Church Ladies' Guild

OPERA HOUSE, THURSDAY MAY 30, 1907

MAY POLE DANCE, ETC.

Exhibition of Ladies' Culinary Art.

GOOD BUYS

Dwelling and Lot, Second Street	$2,000
Dwelling and Lot, Second Street	1,700
Dwelling and Lots, Third Street	4,200
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

1—2 and 5-acre Blocks suitable for fruit.

SIBBALD AND FIELD
INSURANCE NOTARIES PUBLIC LOANS

NEGLECTED EYES

Improperly fitted glasses are worse than no glasses and neglected eyes often means blindness.

Our Optical Department is in charge of Mr. M. S. Hastings, Ref. D., and positively guarantee satisfaction.

It has been proven that 90 per cent. of headaches are caused by defective eyes and it does not follow that because you have good eyesight that your eyes are not defective.

Have your eyes attended to now and save trouble and expense.

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS
NEXT TO IMPERIAL BANK

HASTINGS, DOYLE AND ALLUM, LTD.

RAIL AND STEAMER

The Canadian Northern Railway has notified the Railway Commission that rates on main lines and most branch lines will be made to conform with the Commission's recent order that the maximum passenger rate shall be three cents east of the Rockies.

On some of the branch lines in the West where population is still sparse and traffic light, the company asks that they be still allowed to charge present rates of three and a half or four cents per mile. If the Commission finds on investigation that the request is reasonable, an exception will be made in the case of these branches.

Dainty note paper and envelopes makes letter writing a pleasure, on sale at the Red Cross Drug Store.

NOTICE

Applications will be received up to noon of June 12th, for the position of Secretary-Manager of the Fruit & Produce Exchange of B. C., Ltd. Only those with first class references and commercial references need apply. Addres, W. J. Brandrith, Ladner, B.C.

WANTED—At once a Diningroom girl. Apply ORIENTAL HOTEL

You'll Find it Here

If you bear that in mind when drug store goods are wanted you'll save yourself time, trouble and steps.

Come Here First

There's no doubt but that our ample stock contains what you want and of the quality best suited to the purpose for which you want it. Our low prices will add to the satisfaction of always finding what you want. When it's drug store goods, try us

Red Cross Drug Store.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention

WANTED A BUYER FOR 160 acres first-class FRUIT LAND on Arrow Lake, 20 acres cleared, 15 acres now ready for crop.—Frame Dwelling (five rooms,) chicken house and barn (holding four teams.) Plenty of cord wood, just two miles from town. An ideal spot for poultry and a good market where top prices are paid for all kinds of vegetables, fruit, eggs, etc.—PRICE $4,000.

I have also large and smaller acreage suitable for fruit close to market. For full particulars apply to,—

W. B. ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE—New drop head sewing machine, baby carriage, and other house furniture, apply to G. Black, Laugheed Block.

FOR SALE—Six room house with cellar, and modern plumbing. Half an acre of garden, good fence.—$1700.00. Easy terms. For further particulars apply to W. B. Robertson.

MACHINE Shop Machinery for sale cheap, or plant if desired. Apply to J. TURNER, Pense, Sask.

WANTED — Waitress, $30 per month. Apply to Queen's Hotel, Comaplix.

WANTED — Everyone having a house to sell or rent to list it with me. I am flooded with enquiries for house properties. Phone, call, or drop me a card with full description and purchase price, or rent required.—E. A. Haggen, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Revelstoke, B. C.

WORK WANTED—Japanese boys want any position; adapted to any work; have had experience in hotel and house work. Apply at Climax hotel.

WANTED—A dining room girl. Leland Hotel, Nakusp, $30 per month.

TENDERS

Will be received up to May 31st for the completion of the painting of the outside of Windsor Hotel. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. J. HANBURY.

May 22, 1907.