REVELSTOKE

Chief lumbering, railway, mining, agricultural and navigation centre between Calgary and the Pacific ocean.

The Mail-Herald

THE MAIL-HERALD

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Provincial Library

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS NEED

Annual Meeting of Patriotic Fund on Monday — Ten Thousand Spent Here

The annual meeting of the Revelstoke branch of the Canadian Patriotic fund will be held on Monday next in the city hall at 8 o'clock. All subscribers and all others interested in the welfare of the soldiers on overseas service are requested to attend. The reports of officers will be presented and election of members of the executive will take place. A plan of campaign to raise funds for the current year's requirement in the district will be inaugurated. Ten thousand dollars is the amount estimated for these requirements, eight thousand of which will be raised in the Revelstoke district, the remainder being supplied from the general fund at Ottawa.

Veteran's Jewel is Presented to Oddfellow

At a meeting of Selkirk Lodge I.O.O.F., held on Thursday evening, a veteran's jewel was presented to Alfred Iliff who had been for a quarter of a century a member of the Oddfellows society. The presentation was made in a neat speech by R. Gordon, past grand, who up to Thursday evening had been the only member of the lodge who had been the possessor of a veteran's jewel. Mr. Gordon was a charter member of Selkirk lodge when it was instituted in Donald and has been an Oddfellow for 29 years. Selkirk lodge is the pioneer Oddfellows lodge of Kootenay.

The provincial grand master will pay an official visit to Selkirk lodge on December 13, when a number of veteran's jewels will be presented.

Four More Recruits For Overseas Service

Four more recruits have enlisted in Revelstoke for overseas service. They are:

Donald Nicholson, born Wick, Caithnesshire, Scotland, next of kin Mrs. Maggie Nicolson, Pultaney Street, Wick, Scotland, age 34, stone mason, single.

William Wall, Liverpool, England, next of kin Joseph Wall, 21 Norwood Ave., Liverpool, age 23, plumber, single.

William Grey, born Plymouth, England, no next of kin, age 39, fireman, single.

Henry John Beatty, born Queanbeyan, N.S.W., next of kin Alex. Beatty, Queanbeyan, brother, age 35, miner, single. Has had military experience in South Africa with Australian mounted rifles.

Revelstoke Members of Fifty-fourth Battalion

The following members of the Fifty-fourth battalion from Revelstoke will pass through the city soon with the battalion on its way to the front:

Capt. J. H. Hamilton, Lieut. T. E. L. Taylor, C. O. Abrahamson, J. Rushton, R. F. Wilson, G. J. Grant, H. Cummings, O. Sugden, A. Biggar, G. Fricker, D. Kennedy, J. McKinnon C. G. Metzler, H. B. Kirk, W. J. Wall, E. A. McConnell, A. Harris, J. W. Rose, A. Tapping, D. Martin, W. O. Ainslie, D. Orde, A. H. Moorwood W. E. Wilson, R. Stuart, J. H. Maley, G. McMahon, D. Keir, T. Moore, F. Burke, W. Tobin, D. Lowe, J. L. Curveon, H. V. Morgan (staff), J. Miller, A. St. John, D. Hedstrom, R. C. Smith, R. P. Salt, J. Shaw, H. Edwards, G. F. Chapman, H. G. Garner, S. Ellis, A. McRae, E. C. Trafford, N. Emo, N. Sykes, J. W. Borley, D. Morgan, E. G. Jessop, W. Haywood, D. Wilson, R. L. Johnson, W. Overton, G. Stevenson, N. Montgomery, W. J. Nichol, D. F. Harvie, W. Taylor, E. Whitehouse, W. Shanks R. A. Carmichael.

It is officially announced that a British subject has been tried and convicted in the Old Bailey Court in London on three counts of an indictment charging espionage and was sentenced to life imprisonment. The prisoner was given the right to appeal.

NO LOSS IN RAILWAY BELT

Fire Protection Service Accomplishes Good Result in British Columbia

Ottawa, Nov. 12—Canada during 1915 lost over $10,000 of her forests through unnecessary fires. In face of the fact that the forest resources of the country are within measurable distance of depletion through the enormous annual waste, the 1915 depredations are sufficient to cause grave concern.

Information compiled by the Canadian Forestry association, with the assistance of the Dominion forestry branch and provincial departments prove that more than 12,000 forest fires, large and small, occurred in Canada during the past spring, summer and fall, or an average of 1400 a month between snow and snow.

In Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, about 85 per cent. of the losses were due to settler's fires. Quebec and British Columbia have secured splendid results from their "permit" laws, by which all settlers are obliged to obtain the supervision of a forest ranger before setting out their clearing fires. Ontario has no such law and has suffered serious consequences, but it is recognised that the minister of lands, forests and mines has the problem under consideration and may evolve an adequate remedy in the near future. New Brunswick has already made a good start in the regulation of settlers' fires and will probably spread the plan across the entire province.

Perhaps the outstanding fact of the season's forest destruction is the absence of any serious loss along the lines of railway governed by the Dominion board of railway commissioners and their forest protection regulations. Before the imposition of these laws the Canadian railways were pointed out as the chief offenders in burning of forests. Now, however, the non-government lines under the board's control are annually presenting a record of fire immunity which places them permanently among the minor causes of damage to the country's timber. As a matter of fact only two or three fires of over 10 acres in extent were attributed this year to those lines where the system of the railway commission has been put completely into effect. On two railways, of relatively small mileage, to which the board's regulations do not apply, no less than 200 fires were reported. Many of them were serious in extent and at least 600,000 acres were burned over by fires due either to locomotives or men travelling along the right of way of these two roads.

Manitoba lost more than $1,000,000 in damage to mature timber and young growth in 1915. The total area burned over was 800,000 acres according to official reports thus far received. Final reports will probably show an increased loss.

The fires in Manitoba took place mainly in the latter part of May and the early part of June and were particularly destructive in the vicinity of the Hudson's Bay railway.

In the province of Saskatchewan the most destructive fires took place during the same period as in Manitoba, but the fires were confined more to the areas under effective patrol and the total destruction is not so great. The present figures indicate a total burned area of about 160,000 acres, and a total damage of $170,000.

In the southern portion of Alberta there has been an exceptional amount of rain throughout the season so that the fires reported from the regions south of the Peace river country and Athabasca Landing are comparatively small in number and covered only about 25,000 acres on which the damage is estimated to be about $1,000 per acre.

In the valleys of the Peace river, the Lower Athabasca river and the Mackenzie river conditions have on the other hand been phenomenally dry, resulting in fires that have been more destructive than any years previous. Probably not less than half a million acres were burned over. As a good deal of the country burned over is probably incapable of producing merchantable timber, the loss would not be over $200,000.

In British Columbia the area patrolled by the Dominion rangers is confined to the railway belt. In the eastern portion of the belt rains occurred at fairly regular intervals and while there was at several times considerable danger from fire, the ranger staff was able to cope with the situation effectively, with the exception of the month of August in the Lower Fraser valley where several fires got beyond control. While 10,000 acres of logged-over land were burned, the fires were kept out of the merchantable timber, only 36 acres of which were burned.

SOUTH MAILS ARE DELAYED

Mail Clerk on Steamer Unable to Sort Heavy Mails — Loaded With Freight

(Special to the Mail-Herald)

NAKUSP, B. C., Nov. 12.—The regular monthly meeting of the Nakusp board of trade was held on Wednesday evening when there were present L. J. Edwards, president; R. H. Bohart, secretary, F. W. Jordan, H. J. Labrash, D. T. Bulger, R. L. Rawlings, R. Barrett, O. W. Wakelin and A. E. Haigh. H. J. Labrash reported the result of his visit to Nelson, joining the Nelson board of trade in its protest against the reduction of the boat service on the Arrow Lakes, expressing the opinion that the daily service would be resumed during the next summer. L. J. Edwards reported his trip to Castlegar where there was a conference with the local members and delegates from all parts of the Kootenay to protest against the removal of the internment camp from Edgewood, the camp being removed to a point nearby Edgewood for the winter. Complaint was made of delay in receipt of newspapers, especially from the coast, an instance being stated that Vancouver newspapers dated Monday could not reach Nakusp until Thursday, owing to the change of boat service. It was decided to take the matter up with the Postmaster General. In addition to the recognised delay, it was found that the accumulation of mail made it impossible for the steamer mail clerk to sort it all in time for delivery on the regular trip, and it is further delayed another day. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the reduction of the boat service, with resultant inconvenience to the settlers along the Arrow Lakes.

Robert and Mrs. Abbie and family left on Thursday for Kalamazoo, Mich., and were seen off by a very large number of friends at the wharf, an evidence of the esteem in which they have been held during their long residence here, and the regret felt at their departure. Mrs. Abbie has been prominent in amateur dramatic work.

Private Fred Vipond arrived on a short visit to his parents, from Vernon on Thursday, previous to his departure for England.

A. C. Yoder returned from a business trip to Spokane on Wednesday.

The steamer Rossland is loaded to capacity with both freight and passengers now that the service has been reduced to a tri-weekly one. Officers and men alike are seen doffing their coats and putting on overalls in the handling of the freight waiting them.

The storms of the past week played havoc with both the C.P.R. and government wires. The latter which run through a thickly wooded country for 60 miles are being thoroughly overhauled by lineman Keffer.

Private Roy Keffer of Arrow Park passed through Nakusp on his return to Vernon after a short visit to his parents.

Purser Davies of the steamer Rossland is spending a holiday at the coast, being relieved by Purser J. Paddon of the Bonnington.

Capt. Robertson of the Bonnington has been transferred to the Okanagan lakes, in charge of the steamer Sicamous.

Capt. Clark of the 102nd regiment took ten troopers to Edgewood this week and will start work on the new winter camp near that town at once. A barge load of lumber was shipped by the Quance Lumber Co. on Thursday, for the men's quarters.

Capt. Sanderson and H. W. Hudson of Fosthall were in town Thursday.

Sam T. Jordan of Coeur d'Alene City has purchased a site and will build a store at Port Hill, to be opened in December.

Mr. Brand Whitlock, who has represented the United States government in Belgium during the last year is going home to rest. He will always be gratefully remembered by the suffering Belgians, nor will British people forget his efforts to save their heroic martyr nurse.

GUARDS OF LONELY POSTS

Rocky Mountain Rangers Sentinels on Imperial Highway —Lieut. Grant Popular

The Canadian Woodman for October has on the front page an excellent photograph of Lieut. Alexander Grant 102nd regiment, of Revelstoke, also photographs of a quartette of the regiment ready to receive cavalry and of a steel railway bridge near Revelstoke. It also contains an interesting article on the 102nd Rocky Mountain Rangers written by H. W. Edwards of Revelstoke, now a member of the 54th battalion. The article is as follows:

"At fighting or fun, they just take the bun,
Do the lads of the bold R. M. R."
Company Song—R.M.R.

Revelstoke, B. C., is the home of Company D. of the 102nd Regiment, Rocky Mountain Rangers, and possesses a fine drill hall, which, since the trouble started a year ago, has been the scene of much activity, its shining hardwood floors resounding with the tramp of military movements from the somewhat ludicrous gyrations of the "awkward squad" mastering the intricacies of 'right about turn by numbers," to the sweeping and rythmical marching of protracted company drill.

The regiment is commanded by Lt.-Col. Vicars, of Kamloops, B. C., an officer who has seen forty years' service in the Canadian Active Militia, and who, we may be permitted to state, was recently awarded the 'Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officer's Decoration." Col. Vicars is most popular with his men and possesses their unfaltering devotion.

Upon the outbreak of the war the regiment responded with enthusiastic alacrity and recruiting for the 'Rangers' has since been fully up to war time standards and requirements.

Many of the R.M.R. boys are now at the front, but the chief function of the force in wartime is, as the name implies, to guard the Imperial highways through the passes of British Columbia, so that at the present time at every point where needed throughout the vast Pacific province may be found the 'Rangers' guarding with armed watchfulness this important section of the line of communication.

Though far from the front their duty is none the less of great importance and has also its measure of danger and responsibility and it may here be mentioned that there have been encounters and consequent casualties in this department of Home Defence.

When one learns of the far reaching and unscrupulous system of warfare adopted by the enemy the civilian mind can more fully realize the valuable work being done by this splendid regiment, and while speeding over the Canadian Pacific and when crossing the numerous steel structures that span the rivers, gulfs and canyons of the mountain, it is with a patriotic thrill and a sense of safety that the traveller perceives the alert soldier of the R.M.R. guarding these oft-times lonely posts throughout the province.

Upon the outbreak of the war Revelstoke was selected as a district centre for enlistment and to date over five hundred men have enlisted from this city, some for 'overseas,' others for 'home defence.' This work is largely in charge of D. Company officers and the results testify as to the success of their energei labors.

First Lieutenant Alexander Grant, whose portrait is shown, is a popular officer, who has done much good work for the Company and for the recruiting department, the patriotic and perhaps somewhat nervous military neophyte always finding in Lieut. Grant a sympathetic advisor. "Enlist you?" "Yes, sir." "I will write you up in ten minutes, just step this way." The pair disappear into the office where the man is duly sworn in and from whence he emerges shortly after to be convoyed over to a corner of the drill hall when his troubles commence when he is introduced to a red-faced and somewhat irate sergeant, who is drilling the recruit class, and who has just paused in his work of instruction to admonish the squad, which has indiscreetly laughed over one of their blunders, not to laugh. "Don't laugh, my men, don't laugh. If you knew what you looked like you would never laugh again;" and with rising sarcasm he continues: "Those who are looking on at you will do all the laughing, my lads."

Having by this complimentary digression effectually suppressed tendencies to merriment the sergant becomes conciliatory and resumes with, "Now we will try this movement over again. On the word 'one' you draw back the right foot once, etc."

All honor to the gallant 102nd R. M.R., which may be safely trusted to continue to win renown whether in service overseas, or "on active" at home.

H. W. EDWARDS,
Revelstoke, B. C.

GRANT TO SKI CLUB IS RESCINDED BY COUNCIL

Finances of City Make Payments of Grants Impossible —School Board to Meet Council to Discuss Expenditures — Asks Compensation for Hallowe'en Damage

The city council at its meeting last night rescinded the grant of $300 to the Ski club after a discussion in which all the members of the council expressed sympathy with the objects which the club had in view, but came to the conclusion that the present financial condition of the city precluded the possibility of any but the most necessary expenditures. The mayor contributed an additional cheque to the funds of the club and other members of the council promised further personal financial assistance. A resolution was passed asking the school board to meet the council at its next meeting to discuss civic finances.

B. R. Atkins and S. Halvorson met the council regarding the proposed grant of $300 to the Ski club. Mr. Atkins explained that after receiving encouragement from the board of trade and from the citizens the directors of the Ski club had spent $335 for building the Ski jump. Edmonton had spent $4,000 and Ottawa $3000 for hills not as good as Revelstoke's. The board of trade had advised the club to undertake the larger carnival scheme. Public subscriptions of $961 had been raised. The season was advanced and if the council's grant was rescinded the club must commence again. Some said the carnival should not be undertaken in war time, but the King's horse had just won a sweepstake and if the King could take part in sport he thought Revelstoke could. It was the only way the snow could be turned to advantage. It was intended to bring in experts and moving pictures would be taken advertising the city. The only money spent would be on advertising and in bringing people into the city.

Ald. Smythe said that the stand he had taken was that next year's council should be asked for the grant at the time the sports were held. He did not believe that this year's council was in a position to give the money.

Mr. Atkins said that the money was needed now so that the club could start advertising. It was impossible to canvass everybody.

Ald. Bell said that the finances of the city were now in such a condition that it was impossible to spend any money that was not absolutely necessary. Taxes were not being paid and the bank was reaching the limit of financing. If the city had the money the club would have got it. When the council was thinking of closing the high school it could not make grants. He objected to changing his mind but blood could not be got out of a stone.

Alderman Mackenrot said that many poor people had children to educate and could not pay their light and water bills. This grant would be a further burden. He thought that the people interested in the Ski club could easily make up the money.

Ald. Bourne said the council was aware of the financial circumstances when it made the grant. He had voted against it at that time.

Ald. Masson said the council had passed the grant and the club had gone on with the work, but since then it had been pointed out that the city had not the money to spend.

Ald. Bell remarked that other expenditures had been necessarily curtailed.

The grant was rescinded.

W. Parry complained that his auction mart had been broken into on Hallowe'en and damage to the extent of about $20 done to property. On another occasion some clocks had been stolen. He asked the council to make good the damage or bring the culprits to justice. He thought that special constables should be engaged to keep order on Hallowe'en.

A resolution was passed instructing the police to use every endeavor to discover the perpetrators of the injury. The mayor said that the questioo was a legal point which must be considered before action could be taken in this respect.

A letter was received from C. R. Macdonald, secretary of Fire Brigade No. 2, asking authority to purchase four pair of rubber boots and four coats for the brigade for the winter. The letter was filed, the council deciding that owing to lack of funds it could not grant the request.

More Work Performed for Red Cross Society

The regular weekly meeting of the Red Cross society was held at the Y.M.C.A. on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10, with the president, Mrs. Kilpatrick, in the chair. The usual weekly business was transacted and the following work handed in: Mrs. Flockhart, Mrs. Wadman, Mrs. J. Boyle, Greely; Mrs. Wipfli, 2 pair of socks each; Mrs. Garnet, Mrs. W. Hollett, Solsqua, Mrs. R. McPherson, Solsqua, Mrs. Copeland, Left at St. Francis hall, Mrs. Palmer, Miss F. Lee, Mrs. A. E. Miller, Mrs. D. Blackwell, Mrs. R. Trimble, Mrs. Paget, 1 pair socks each. Miss Fraser donated 1 pair wristlets, Mrs. F. H. Bourne 1 pair socks.

Mrs. Masson contributed 2 suits of pyjamas (voluntary sewing), and Mrs Tomlinson cut out 34 shirts.

There will not be any work at St. Francis hall on Monday or Thursday of next week.

With every indication of a long and severe winter it is necessary that efforts be redoubled and an urgent call is made for many willing workers to assist in the voluntary sewing which can be had every Wednesday afternoon at the Y.M.C.A. or from Mrs. Kilpatrick or Mrs. Cormier.

BRIDGE GUARD IS ATTACKED

Clubbed Into Insensibility—Guard Fires Shot—Found by Police

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a sensational incident occurred at the Thompson river bridge east of Kamloops, when the sentry then on duty, Rifleman R. Moodie of Merritt, was assaulted, by some unknown person. His assailant must presumably have approached in a very stealthy manner as the blow was struck from behind, and before he was able to defend himself he was clubbed into insensibility, but at the moment of the attack was able to fire a shot at random, with a view to giving the alarm.

The sentry was found insensible a little later by the city police, but although every effort was made, with the assistance of Indian trackers, to trace the author of the outrage nothing was discovered.

The actual motive of the attack, and whether it was a sinister act of an alien enemy or not, has not yet been determined, and the military authorities are not able to solve the mystery yet, although enquiries are being pursued. Private Moodie was not seriously hurt, and was little the worse for his experience by the time he arrived at headquarters. The occurrence will at least tend to revive a keen sense of the possibilities involved in the important work of guarding the valuable bridges in this district.

The death is announced in London, of Sir Andrew Noble the great authority on artillery and explosives, aged 84 years. In 1854 he married Miss Margery Campbell of Quebec.

The Mail=Herald

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT REVELSTOKE, B. C

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ADVERTISING RATES

Local Reading Notices and Business Locals 10 cents per line each insertion. Minimum local ad charge 25c.

Display advertisements 25 cents per inch each insertion, single column.

Legal advertising of any form, also Government and Municipal Notices 12 cents per line first insertion and 8 cents per line subsequent insertions, allowing 10 lines to the inch.

Applications for Liquor Licenses $5.

Applications for Transfer of Liquor Licenses $7.50.

Oil prospecting notices $7.50.

Land Purchase Notices, $7.00.

Water Application Notices, up to 100 words, $7.50, over 100 words in

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1915

REVELSTOKE'S PROPORTION

The interest of the people of Revelstoke in the Patriotic fund should be shown by a large attendance at the annual meeting of the local branch of the Fund which will be held next Monday, especially as at this meeting arrangements will be made to raise the amount which has been allotted to the Revelstoke district as its contribution for the coming year.

No fund inaugurated for patriotic purposes since the outbreak of the war is more worthy of support than that known as the Patriotic fund. Its object is to supplement the provision made by the government for the dependants of those from Canada who are fighting the empire's battles. No purpose could be more worthy and none should appeal more strongly to those who for various reasons are unable to undertake the trials and dangers of the battle-line.

The distribution of the requirements of the fund is on an eminently equitable basis, and one financially to the advantage of Revelstoke Subscriutions are asked for in proportion to the population of the various districts, not in proportion to the number of volunteers that each district has provided. Thus the district that has supplied troops in large numbers is not asked to provide support for the fund in proportion to the number of soldiers' dependants in the district, but receives financial assistance from districts in which the number of volunteers has been proportionately less. It is estimated that the disbursements by the Patriotic fund in Revelstoke district next year will be $10,000, but the district is asked to provide only $8,000 of that amount.

The Revelstoke district should have no difficulty in raising the required amount. Eight thousand dollars is no great sum, provided that everyone does his duty. The Fund makes a universal appeal and should meet with generous and general response.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH

The fortunes of the 54th Kootenay battalion which, it is reported, will soon start on its long journey to the firing line, will be watched with deep interest by the people of Revelstoke, and the battalion will take with it the good wishes of every resident of the district from which it derives its name. The majority of those who enlisted in the battalion in Revelstoke have already gone forward with the overseas drafts which the battalion has supplied, but there remain with the battalion many who are citizens of Revelstoke and who, we hope, will return to the city when peace is restored.

The battalion has been recruited almost exclusively in the Kootenay, it bears the name of the district and is especially representative of it. No better contingent has been raised anywhere in Canada, and the people of Kootenay are proud, and have every reason to be proud of it.

That it will emulate the heroic deeds of which the war has been so fruitful no one doubts. Military glory is not won without bloodshed, but it will be the heartfelt hope of the people of Kootenay that the battalion may soon return, with its honors thick upon it, after having performed its part in winning a triumph for those principles of honor and liberty for which the British empire and its allies are now pouring forth blood and treasure.

That the lumbermen of British Columbia appreciate the efforts of the provincial government to aid the lumber industry is shown from a resolution passed unanimously at the recent meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's association. At the meeting reference was made to the good work the provincial government is doing in market extension work and a resolution was passed to the effect that "this association wish to express their appreciation of the work the government is doing to assist the lumber industry, and to assure them of our hearty co-operation in this work."

FROM THE SANCTUMS

BONEHEAD CRITICS.

Nelson News: If some of the bonehead critics who are busy belaboring those who have the responsibility of the war upon their shoulders should go to the front they would not need any of those new steel helmets which are being served out for use in the trenches.

DOING GOOD WORK.

The Victorian: Messrs. Barnard and Green, members of the Dominion parliament, have been doing some quiet but effective work for Victoria and the province as a whole during the past few months. These gentlemen are not making any grandstand plays but are doing everything within their power to meet the necessities of the occasion.

HEROIC CHARGE SURPASSED

Ottawa Journal: For 60 years the charge of the Light Brigade has been proclaimed in song and story as one of the supreme illustrations of military courage. And yet—what was it in comparison with many episodes of the present war? In the fight at Langemarck a company of the Winnipeg regiment charged 216 strong. After the battle 21 were left. In the charge of the Light Brigade 607 men went forward; 198 came back. But in the fighting of the past year there have been many occasions when regiments came out of a fight with less than one-third of the men that went in; and a charge against barbed wire in front of trenches is a more appalling thing than a gallop against the old-time opposing artillery in the open.

OVERDUE TAXES

Vancouver News Advertiser: The payment of taxes cannot be a voluntary proceeding, with each citizen left to choose for himself when he shall pay or whether he shall pay at all. Some method of collection must be employed. Nor should it be so delayed as to give the idea that payment is really optional and that it is something of a waste of money to pay when the money is due. The tax sale with a reasonable period of redemption is as fair a way as any and there can be none simpler. If the impression is created that there will be no tax sales until the war or the depression is over, a great many people who could pay their taxes and ought to pay them will not do so. This is a great injustice to those citizens, most of them persons of small means, who pay their taxes regularly at great sacrifice. One of the canons of taxation calls for equal treatment of all members of the community.

REPLY IS REASONABLE.

Kamloops Inland Sentinel (Liberal): Premier McBride's pronouncement on the appeal made for the granting of a referendum on the prohibition issue cannot be considered in any way surprising or unreasonable. Nor do we feel the great majority of people will feel any undue excitement about it.

Although the Vancouver 'World' professes to analyse the Premier's logic, it does not appear that there is any serious pretence to discredit it or to oppose to his conclusions anything more imposing than adherence to their own sentimental prejudices. It is perfectly futile to counter the premier's objection to the expenditure of $50,000 on a special plebiscite by the assertion that much larger sums have been spent on less defensible objects. There is no suspicion of logic in that.

The idea itself of carrying out the proposed referendum on a date other than that of a general election has always appeared to us to be based on some quite obscure theory. In traversing the premier's views the "World" appears to confuse an unfounded fancy with the intention of being logical. Sir Richard's reasoning on that point is decidedly more sound than the objections of his critics.

It passes the wit of man, as Mr. Gladstone would have said, to perceive where the "confusing elements" enter, any more than—if so much as—when our simple electors of B. C. face such an ordeal as voting for several aldermen and also one or two bylaws on the same day. Nor is it more obvios why if the question to be propounded is put in the one and only way the official prohibitionists approve it remains safely on a non-partizan basis, and if put in any other shape which the government supposes to be more comprehensive and liberal in scope it must then be a "burning political question."

Sir Richard McBride has placed himself in the position now of being an advocate of a wide appeal that should reach the whole electorate if possible, whilst his critics oppose that view by specious objections that cannot carry any weight, and which will in the opinion of many unbiased people seem to justify the suspicion that they are based on dogmatic adherence by the extremists to all their own pre-conceptions as being inviolably right. There are more sides than one to a pyramid, and we believe Premier McBride's contention is undeniably correct, that a much larger proportion of the electorate would record their votes on the Prohibition plebiscite if it were held on the same date as an election. In the cities it may be more doubtful, but in the numerous rural and scattered districts hundreds of people would rot trouble to make long and inconvenient winter journeys on two different elections days.

TOMORROW'S SERVICES

St. Francis church, McKenzie Ave. and Fifth street, Pastor, Rev. J. C. MacKenzie. Sunday services:— Low Mass at 8 a.m. and High Mass at 10:30 a.m. every Sunday. Sunday school for the children at 2:30 p.m., Benediction and Rosary at 7:30 p.m., Confessions Saturday 4 to 6 and 7:30 to 9 p.m. and Sunday morning 7:30 to 8. Weeks days:—Mass every morning at 7 o'clock, Confessions before Mass. First Fridays —Mass at 8 a. m., Benediction and Rosary at 7:30 p. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

Twenty-fourth Sunday after trinity, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Matins, Evensong 7.30 p.m., sermons at both services by the rector.

At both morning and evening services prayers authorized by the Lord Bishop for war will be said. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH

The pulpit will be occupied at both services by the pastor. In the evening the pastor will preach a military sermon. Special music by the choir including ladies quartette and male duet.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the Presbyterian church on Sunday the minister, Rev. J. W. Stevenson, will preach at 11 a.m., taking as his theme "Dead Hopes and New Visions," and at 7.30 p.m., subject "Your King and Country Need You." Sunday school at 2.30. Y. P. S. will meet on Tuesday at 8. Subject, "The Italians in Europe and Canada" Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8. On Thursday choir practice.

AT THE THEATRES

The five part comedy Vivian Martin in Little Miss Brown will be offered at the Empress tonight. This was one of the successes of the 48th street theatre, New York. The supporting cast is a strong one including Chester Barnett, W. J. Ferguson and Ned Sparks. W. J. Ferguson is the living actor who was present at Ford's theatre, Washington, in 1865, when President Lincoln was assassinated. He is said to be the most humorous comedian on the motion picture screen and takes the part of Mr. Burke. Monday The Black Box. Tuesday, Chimmie Fadden with Victor Moore, 5 parts. Wednesday, His Captive. Saturday, Nov. 20, Fine Feathers, with Janet Beecher in 5 parts.

The death is announced in London of Sir Andrew Noble, the great authority on artillery and explosives, aged 84 years. In 1854 he married Miss Margery Campbell, of Quebec.

KISSING

There was a verse in a college some years ago that stated:

"He held that kissing was no crime
She held her head up every time."

And it is probable that, although the years have passed and the youth who wrote those glowing words is now sliding gently along the incline that exists for men on the shady side of 50, the words are still true—in some parts of the country any way.

This is brought to mind by the report that a boy of 18 and a girl of 16 were obliged to appear before a magistrate down in Stapleton, Staten Island, to answer to a charge of kissing—which was deemed by some one down that way, inimical to the morals of the community at large. The boy and girl apparently were not cast down. The boy admitted that he kissed her and she said she knew he did. This showed intelligence on the part of both the defendants and no alienists had to be summoned. Furthermore, the young lady in question said she kissed the boy, and she likewise testified that she saw no harm in it. On this point, it is understood, no corroborative evidence was required from the youth.

The fearsome question of the place where the kissing occurred was settled without recourse to the testimony of civil engineers or architects. The kissing was done in the home of the young lady, and the contention was made by the defendants that, such being the case, there was hardly ground for outside complaint, inasmuch as such complaint constituted an invasion of the right of privacy. The magistrate thereupon dismissed the case and discharged the defendants. He seemed to think, it is said, that while the kissing might have been indiscreet, no violation of the law existed.

Now, as the magistrate in his high esteem of the law was obliged to admit that no crime was committed in the kissing, and as he, in his wonderful wisdom, said that possibly kissing was indiscreet, it behooves one to think that he pretty well covered the ground. No sensible person should find fault with a verdict like that. If all courts were so wise, so just, and so expressive, what a nation would be in the eyes of the world—if said eyes could possibly be focused on any little things like mere judicial decisions nowadays! Let us then, in carefully considering the great case, think for a moment of the subject of kissing.

Kissing is almost universal, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that wherever it exists it is popular. It seems to go with no particular age; babies are very susceptible to kissing and small white dogs are likewise so freely kissed, it is said, that only the most cursory brushing or washing is necessary to keep them spotless and presentable. As the case in Stapleton shows, with no reference to youth that some of us may well remember, kissing is a favorite outdoor and indoor sport at the ages of 16, 18, 20, 30, 40 and all intermediate stations. Even after 40 it is said to be very popular indeed but there is no use to pursue the matter beyond that mystic number. Scientists have mentioned, in learned times, that kissing may cause contagion but who fears contagion anyway? Avaunt, all such thoughts! Let us kiss and rejoice, for tomorrow we likewise shall do the same. ...

In the decisions of courts much wisdom rests. But in the unanimous decision of the people at large is more than wisdom. And the verdict of the people in the cause of The Law vs. Kissing is that the law may go hang and that kissing may go on its way, as usual, rejoicing.

WHAT'S NEW IN ENGLAND

From Hamlet Small and Far-Spread Shire, and Cities Grey and Old.

London has over 7,000 taxicabs and 22,137 policemen.

Three ladies have now been added to the clerical staff of one of the London police stations.

The death has occurred of Sir Jas. Matthew Moody the emminent specialist on mental diseases.

Since the outbreak of the war there has been a market decline in emigration from the United Kingdom

Blackburn has had over 400 killed in the war, with probably twice that number in wounded and missing.

A memorial to the late Miss Braddon, the novelist, is to be placed in the parish church, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. Oswald Bambridge, a well-known coal owner, has died at Southwell, Notts, from injuries received while hunting.

Over 21,000 walking sticks for the use of wounded soldiers are being turned out weekly at a factory in Chiddingford, Surrey.

The death has occurred suddenly at Norbury Park, Dorking, of Mr. Leopold Salomons, who preserved Box Hill for the nation.

In consequence of the increased taxation, the tenants of many houses at Cowes, (I.W.) have received notice of a rise in the rents.

The Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.Sc., has been appointed Master of the Temple From 1906 to 1908 he was Junior Dean of the College.

The Bank of England announces that $1,310,000 in bar gold and $130,000 in foreign coin has been sold and $30,000 has been taken for export to Canada.

A motor-bus running from London to Epping, collided with a car near Clunyford, thirteen passengers and the driver and conductor being injured.

Walter Dicks, deputy cashier at Portsmouth Dockyard was arrested for tampering with a naval document—the service card issued with War Service badges.

The pay as you enter system has been adopted by the Nottingham corporation to assist newly installed women train conductors to discharge their duties.

Under a new management by the war office women will be employed as cooks, etc., and on various clerical duties in certain departments of military hospitals.

Out of 43 male relatives of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lewis of Exbourne, near Oxehampton, 32 are with the colors. The other 11 are not old enough to enlist.

The Brantford District council have decided to seek powers to abolish the market and fair held on its market place, the charter for which was granted by Edward I.

Major J. A. Wallingford, formerly of the Hythe School of Musketry and champion shot of the British army at several Bisleys, is about to retire from the army, owing to a strained heart.

Two newly elected sheriffs of the city of London—Alderman G. A. Touche, M.P., and Mr. S. G. Shead, a member of the stock exchange—have been sworn in at the Guildhall.

A large water cistern built on the roof of 4 and 6 Moor lane, E.C., occupied by firms of woolen and fancy merchants, and caused damage to goods estimated at about $10,000.

At Rossland the supply of Red Cross workers is so large that enough sewing machines cannot be borrowed to keep all hands busy.

WOMAN 81 YEARS OLD

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Greenville, S. C.,—"I want others to know of the great benefit I have derived from Vinol. I am 81 years old and Vinol has given me strength, a healthy appetite and overcame nervousness. It is the best tonic reconstructor I ever used."—Mrs. M. A. HUTCHISON.

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DRUG PRICES GONE SKYWARD

Local Druggist Says That Demands of Munition Makers Are Responsible

A prominent local druggist, interviewed as to why the price of drugs had gone up to such an extent since the war, threw some light on the subject.

One reason he gave is that Canada depends almost entirely upon the people and products of other nations for supplies of chemicals, drugs, roots, barks and herbs.

The public has already heard of the efforts being made by chemists to furnish some of the drugs, extracts and chemicals which have hitherto been obtained almost entirely from the German manufactures. Eliminating the awful cost in lives, the immeasurable toll in human happiness, and, more materially, the disorganization of those businesses which are a part of the British empire's assets, the war is destined to have far reaching effects for the enrichment of the nation. For the hand-maiden of invention, viz., business enterprise, is forced upon her by necessity, and both scientifically and commercially she must be strengthened by the co-operation of these sisters of industry.

Why? Because those chemical manufactures, for the past twenty-five or fifty years monopolised by the Germans, are still needed by the rest of the world, and must be secured from sources nearer home now that Germany has been isolated from commerce. This has already set the chemist at work along practical lines. Chemicals which early in the war became absolutely unobtainable through the closing of the German source of supply are now slowly creeping back into the market through entirely new channels. The British and American chemist is beginning to manufacture as well as to retail drugs.

But in the meantime what has happened? An unprecedented advance in the price of practically everything in the way of chemicals. With practically the whole of Europe at war the demand for certain drugs and chemicals has sent the price skyward as never before. Carbolic acid, for instance, has soared and soared, until today it stands at a price which is just two thousand per cent. higher than it was at the beginning of the war.

The reason is one which is more or less typical, and explains in part the cause of the upward march in the price of chemicals which were manufactured in as well as out of the empire.

When the war broke out, or very soon afterwards, the exportation of bandages, cotton, surgical supplies and carbolic acid was prohibited by the British authorities. Subsequently the embargo was lifted with respect to most of the things coming under these headings. But not in the case of carbolic acid. To this day not a drop of this chemical is permitted to leave the shores of England. With what result has already been noted in the foregoing paragraph. To add to the inconvenience of the retail druggist in Canada, the carbolic acid manufacturers in the United States are holding up their prices to the advance rate mentioned, as they can sell every pound of the chemical that they make to the munition manufacturers at the price they are demanding.

Many things in the drug business are derived from carbolic acid, and startling advances in its by-products are only to be expected. For the sake of brevity only one is here selected to show the indirect effect on other manufactures of the increased price of acid. This is aspirin. Before the war druggists locally sold the article at the rate of two dozen for 25c. Today the price is 35c. per dozen or two dozen for 70 cents. This is an advance of very nearly 300 per cent. And while writing of the matter it is only fair to the retail druggist to add that the advance in price to the public is considerably less than the advance in price to the retail druggist, who now pays 500 per cent. more for his aspirin supplies than before the war.

As an example of some of the advances a partial list of the items which enter lergely into the manufacture of common drugs is given herewith:

	Per Cent.
Alcohol	10
Wine	100
Acid salicylic	1000
Carbolic acid	2000
Camphor monobromate	300
Caustic potash	500
Thymal	900
Acetanilide	800
Ammonia bromide	350
Acid Benzoic	1300
Bromoform	300
Bismuth salicyclate	100
Sodium salicyclate	1200
Saccharin	1200
Glycerine	100
Sodium benzoate	1400
Strontium bromide	600
Lanolin, anhydrous	1000
Methyl salcylate	900

Quinine is not listed with the above as it has been reserved for special mention. Quinine was 20 cents an ounce before the war; when the first advance came it shot up to 35 cents, then to 40 cents. Up to October 8 it had advanced altogether 100 per cent. This was bad enough. But suddenly, about a month ago came the somewhat staggering announcement from the wholesale druggists that the price would be $2 an ounce. This was an advance of 900 per cent. over and above the before-the-war cost. The retail druggist was powerless to protest, although he, with his greater knowledge of the source of the drug and the method of its manufacture had perhaps more reason than the public, which is only acutely alive to the fact that the cost has increased without any particular interest in the cause.

In the case of quinine even the retail druggist in most instances is just as sceptical as the layman. For every chemist knows that quinine is produced from cinchona, a Peruvian bark yielded in commercial quantities by an evergreen tree found in great abundance in the Andes mountains. War conditions have not affected South America, at least not to the extent of stopping such an industry as bark stripping. True, the process of extracting quinine was carried on very largely in Germany, where enormous shipments of the bark were sent annually. But there was nothing secret in the process, and some of the more astute druggists are behind the abnormal advance in the price of quinine, a manipulation of the market on the part of the manufacturing druggist. The war, is in this case not only an evil in itself, but is actually a scapegoat.

A leading wholesale druggist of this province referred a day or two ago to the embargo which has been imposed upon shipments of quinine from Great Britain, who has declared this drug to be contraband. This has handicapped the manufacturing operations of American alkaloid-makers by preventing shipments of cinchona bark save those on the island of Java, where the Dutch have carried on a small but quite successful industry in this product. But the Java alkaloid manufacturers' output is too meagre to replace adequately the supply which has been lost for the time being through the operation of some agency not quite understood. And there is little reassurance in the news that a New York trust concern has cornered 1,000,000 ounces of quinine to be sold when the price has run up to its maximum point.

The British government has taken control of all glycerine produced in the home factories. The producers of unrefined glycerine of any quality are required to send in monthly returns of the total stocks, up to the end of February, 1916. The authorities reserve the right to adopt such measures as they think fit to reduce the use of glycerine for other than national purposes. The effect is that no deliveries, either under an existing sale contract or of surplus stock or of monthly output, shall be made without the express license of the government. Consumers are, consequently, paying more for this article of very common use. But everyone wants to see the war over, and glycerine is of great value for explosive purposes. Knowing this, no patriot can complain of prices.

Laroline, as the word indicates, is "wool fat." It is an article handled in great quantities by the druggist. One would imagine that it would be cheapest in any country were sheep growing was carried on extensively. Australia and New Zealand, even the British Isles themselves, are noted for the scale on which they conduct the industry. Yet it is on Germany that the drug market of the empire has depended for its supply of lanoline. The greatest manufacturers were the makers of the "Darting Brand" put up at Martinikenfelde in Germany, and of which Burroughs & Wellcome, of London, were proprietors. Their product was regarded by chemists the world over as the standard lanoline, and enjoyed a sale proportionate to their reputation. Then the war came. The German article was closed off the market. Today the British manufacturer is doing what he should have been doing this past twenty-five years. He is manufacturing his own lanoline, in his own country, and has already built up a wide business within the empire which formerly was transacted to the benefit of the German. The moral might be carried still further and the question asked: Why should not Canada manufacture many of these things too?

The story of the anoline dyes is another instance of the same thing. So thoroughly had Germany monopolised the manufacture of these that when war was declared a gasp of dismay went up from the textile makers How were they going to replace the delicate variations which were to be secured in the foreign-supplied dyes? Yet today the textile buyer is little the wiser. Germany may have had the monopoly of the business, but she had not the monopoly in brains, and dyes are now being manufactured outside of the Teutonic empire that are as artistic and durable as any ever shipped from that beleagured kingdom.

There are, of course, some things which are a nation's by prime lease of nature. All the potash salts came largely from Germany, as they were found there in almost inexhaustible quantities. It is on account of the scarcity of these potash salts since the war that permanganate of potash familiar in every household as a disinfectant, has jumped from 18 to 20 cents per pound to $2.

On the other hand the British empire controls the rubber supply of the world. But she allowed Germany to capture a profitable business which should have been one of the empire's business assets, viz., the manufacture of combs. No doubt the war will show the manufacturer what he can do in that direction, and the market will no longer be flooded with another article "Made in Germany."

Diarsenol, formerly manufactured in Germany and nowhere else in the world, was also introduced into commerce by a German. Now, by special license from the hon. commissioner of patents, Canada, it is made by the Synthetic Drug Co., of Toronto. There were many subterfuges resorted to by Canadian physicians to secure this preparation after it was closed off the Canadian and British market. The drug was rare, costly, and as an injection for the cure of certain diseases of the blood was one of the most miraculous in its effects in the whole realm of medicine. It first came out four or five years ago, and was accepted by a very large number of physicians as among the temporarily "lost arts" when it ceased to enjoy commercial freedom last year. But the Canadian chemist analysed and studied, until he finally had diarsenol, "identical with Ehrlich's salvarsan (606)," the most efficacious remedy of its kind known to modern medicine.

There are always reasons for the so called "capture of trade." Germany doubtless secured the monopoly of the drug market because she settled to the task determinedly. By sheer persistence she made her markets, even at an actual initial loss, if need be selling her products at less than cost to get a foothold. She had cheap labor, chemists, facilities for shipping to every part of the world. But Britain has all these things. Labor is perhaps more expensive. But her chemists are at least as clever, and her shipping facilities are unrivalled by any nation in the world. The redeeming point is that Providence provided other talents for the use of the British, and these they have used wisely.

One might continue to cite instances through the whole pharmacopaea of how Germany has monopolised the manufacture of chemicals, both in the medicinal line and in the arts. Not only did she manufacture a splendid line of these, but at a price which made it almost impossible for any other country to compete with her in the market. Her business today is crippled, her prestige broken. Now is the opportunity for the British and Canadian and Australian chemist to get his laboratories and his factories going, and capture a market which is his if he but sets about the task determinedly and industriously. With inter-dependence of the motherland with her overseas dominions, the British empire will rise superior for all time to the kind of commercial inconvenience which is typified in the present drug crisis of the world.

STANDARDIZING CANADIAN EGGS

From present indications it would appear that one of the most important developments to date in the improvement of the Canadian egg trade was the action taken by the Canadian Produce association last winter in adopting definite standards for Canadian eggs.

Hitherto each market and in most markets each dealer had a system of grading peculiar to his own trade. This resulted in endless confusion to the consumer and great difficulty was experienced at times on the part of the producer in finding a satisfactory market for his product.

Realising the importance of having definite standards for all live stock products the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored by means of pamphlets, placards and other means to give the standards for eggs as much publicity as possible. The co-operation of exhibition associations has also been secured, prominent among which has been that of the Canadian National Exhibition association at whose exhibition in Toronto this year in response to prizes offered probably the largest collection of eggs ever brought together in one exhibition of the American continent was displayed. Some 7000 dozens in all were on exhibition. The prize list for eggs was prepared in accordance with the standards and the judges made their awards according to the accuracy of the interpretation on the part of the exhibitor, of the definitions of the various grades.

At a number of exhibitions where no extensive classes for eggs have been offered, the Live Stock Branch has made a display of eggs graded in accordance with the standards and in each instance has supplemented the display with actual demonstrations, in a candling booth specially designed for the purpose, of the way in which eggs of the various grades appear when candled.

In order that the consumers and producers generally may become more familiar with the various classes and grades the following explanation is given:

Three general classes for eggs are provided under the standards viz:—

"Fresh gathered," "storage," and "cracked and dirties." Four grades are provided in the first class, three in the second, and two in the third.

The grades in the 'fresh gathered' class are 'specials,' 'extras,' 'No. 1's' and No. 2's.' The grade 'specials' is omitted from the 'storage' class and both specials and extras from the class for 'cracked and dirties.'

'Specials' according to the standards are eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen or over 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; absolutely clean, strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; white of egg firm and clear and yoke dimly visible; free from blood clots.

'Extras' are eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean, sound in shell; air shell less than ⅜ of an inch in depth; with white of egg firm, and the yolk slightly visible.

'No. 1's' are eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen or 43 pounds net to the 30 dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air shell less than ½ inch in depth; white of egg reasonably firm; yolk visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place.

'No. 2's' are eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak, watery eggs and eggs with heavy yolks, and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

Consumers in order to protect themselves in the matter of purchasing eggs should acquaint themselves with these standards and the above definitions of the grades. Only by creating a demand for certain grades of eggs will the supply be forthcoming, and the demand can come only with a thorough knowledge on the part of the consumer as to what constitutes the various grades. It has also been frequently suggested that since the adoption of the standards consamers generally in order to safeguard themselves, would do well to insist that all eggs as offered for sale be labelled in accordance with their proper grade.

Producers too, would do well to more systematically grade their eggs before marketing, and knowing definitely what they have in hand thereby be in a better position to demand a price commensurate with the quality supplied.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, etc. Don't Die in the House. 15c and 25c at Drug and Country Stores.

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Notes from the Mines

Several examinations of properties up the South Fork have been made recently.—Kaslo Kootenaian.

Another car of ore has just been shipped from the Panama, according to J. P. Miller, who has returned from the mine.

A shipment of about twelve or fourteen tons of ore has been packed down from the Martin. This ore belongs to Mr. Carter, and was part of a carload he had commenced taking out just before he closed the recent deal for the sale of the property to parties from East Kootenay.

An important strike was made in the 900 foot level of the Payne mine near Sandon, B. C., according to a report received from A. McQueen of Kaslo, assessor of the district. News of the discovery came from the foreman of the mine by telephone to W. E. Zwicky, general manager of the Payne company, at Kaslo. The report states that the exposure was made in a 25 foot drift from the crosscut tunnel, where two feet of high grade lead-silver-zinc were opened. It is said the formation is similar to that in the old upper workings of the mine, which produced more than $1,000,000 net a number of years ago.

The Payne mine is a pioneer property of the Sandon region, and several months ago the company completed a long lower crosscut tunnel, from which an upraise has been run to connect the old workings. The management plans to crosscut to the ore body every 120 feet in the upraise, and the strike on the 900-foot level is the first result of this plan of development.

Big developments are underway and contemplated by the A. W. McCune interests at Ainsworth. Mr. McCune is reported to have made a deal for the Krao, Blackbird, the Crow Fledgling, and other properties in the vicinity of the Dictator claim and has about closed arrangements for a lease of the Coffee creek air compressor, which is to supply air to be used in the development of the properties involved.

Asked on Tuesday night what he knew regarding any deal for the acquiring of the famous Krao by the McCune interests, W. E. Zwicky, who was manager of the Butte company formed some years ago to develop this property, stated that as far as he knew no deal had been made, but considered it possible that something in the nature of a temporary government may have been made by Mr. McCune with a majority of the shareholders in Butte, Mont. The matter was spoken of some time ago, he said.

A. R. Heyland was at Ainsworth this week surveying for the projected development. The running of two development tunnels have been mapped out, and one of these it is said, will tap the Krao at a depth of about a hundred feet below the bottom of the shaft

The Coffee creek gravity aid compressor, which was under lease to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, and used for a couple of years in supplying air to the Maestro will be made use of for to furnish aid for the work contemplated.

The plans involved will result in an addition to the Ainsworth payroll during the winter of about twenty men.

It is anticipated that next spring will see a commencement by Mr. McCune of the driving of a long tunnel to tap the Skyline at depth.

More optimistic than ever regarding the mining outlook in this district, Charles F. Caldwell has returned from an extended tour of Washington and coast cities. That he succeeded in making arrangements for a consolidation of a number of properties up Woodberry creek is indicated.

"For years the mining properties of the Woodberry region have lain idle because the prevalent ore of the district proved to be zinc and lead instead of lead straight, as was indicated by the surface outcrops," Mr. Caldwell stated, "and as a result all efforts to interest capital for development proved futile, because the demand for zinc and the average price of the metal did not appear to justify operations on the extensive scale the ore deposits warranted.

"With the recent extraordinary demand for zinc and the relatively high price it now commands in comparison with lead, attention has been turned to the Woodbury district. Realising that the value of the ores of the region was too widely known to permit of the properties lying dormant under present conditions I have succeeded in consolidating large holdings in that section, and I now control 14 claims, covering two miles of the main ledge up there.

"In developing the properties I will be guided by the counsels of W. Y. Williams, mining engineer, under whose direction the Granby company acquired and developed all its mines. The contemplated work will consist of drifting 2000 to 3000 feet north on the lead and the same distance south which will give a vertical depth of approximately 1000 feet at both faces

"Judging from the surface indications this development should open ore bodies that will give us many years' reserve. We contemplate the erection of a separation and concentration plant, adequate to treat the entire output of the properties, near the portal of the tunnel, and a tramway will be installed to transport the product to the government wagon road on the creek. I estimate that the concentrates can be hauled by automobile trucks from the mill to the lake for not to exceed $1 per ton.

"Assays taken from the different shafts, tunnels and surface showings on the vein for two miles show values of 50 and 57 per cent. zinc and about $10 in gold and silver to the ton, while the lead ores run about 70 to 75 per cent. and carry $2 in gold and silver to the ton. The gangue in the ore is quartz and white iron and is free from spathic and black iron making a very high grade concentrate, a product very desirable for smelters. Once we get the properties opened we expect to be able to operate profitably with zinc even at 4 and 5 cents a pound."—Kaslo Kootenaian.

THE POLICY OF BULGARIA

(By Sir Edwin Pears, in the 'Nation,' London)

The following article is interesting because of the suggestion that Bulgaria may only be a half hearted ally to Germany and Austria. No Englishman now living knows so much about Constantinople and Turkish life there and throughout the Ottoman empire, as Sir Edwin Pears. Naturally, because he has lived in that ancient city for more than 40 years and been a notable figure in letting in the light which has helped towards progress in Turkey and the liberation of her subject races. It was Sir Edwin who, away back in the 'seventies, opened the window upon the Bulgarian atrocities and so led to Gladstone's great campaign. Thus he is entitled in a measure to be called the liberator of Bulgaria, in the sense that his letter first drew attention to the atrocities and ultimately led to the creation, after the Russo-Turkish war of the state of Bulgaria.

October 8, 1915.

The Times of Tuesday spoke of the treason of Bulgaria. Remembering that the acts of a government must be accounted the acts of a country, treason is not a proper word to employ if Bulgaria has committed an act of war. But of one thing I am sure, that in such an act King Ferdinand has not the confidence of a majority of the Bulgarian people. The peasants—and Bulgaria is a nation of peasants—have a profound reverence for the Tzar of Russia, whom they rightly speak of as their Deliverer, and a deep gratitude towards the Russian people. It is many years since, accompanied by the Mayor of Shipka, I explored the battlefields of Shenova. Everywhere over the plain we saw small graveyards where groups of Russian soldiers had been buried. One of the party was speaking of the sympathy felt for Bulgaria by the Western European nations. The mayor said quietly that he was glad to hear of it; but, throughout the country, he did not see little cemetries indicating the burial places of other foreigners who had died for Bulgaria. The sentiment towards the Tzar is something reverential; but alongside his portrait in hundreds of Bulgarian houses may be seen that of Mr. Gladstone. Within the last six months, two Bulgarian highly-placed officials have written to me, each saying the same thing in different words—first, that no ministry could exist for a week which proposed war on Russia or opposition to England; and, secondly, that nothing would every induce the Bulgarian people to fight on the side of Turkey. If, therefore, the statement is true, that Ferdinand has joined himself with the enemies of England and Russia, I feel certain that he will not have the mass of his subjects behind him. We have had reports of 800 men having fled into Roumania to avoid service in a war against Russia. A Geneva 'Echange' report, dated the 5th, states that General Savoff declared that every Bulgarian who breaks away from Russia commits an act of treason towards his country. It is a special pleasure to read such a declaration because the General, according to common belief, was the agent of King Ferdinand in submitting the conditions which led to the disastrous second Balkan war. The story should not be lost sight of. Pasitch and Gueshoff, the premiers respectively of Serbia and Bulgaria, had come to an agreement on all essential points of difference between the two States.

These points of difference arose, as did the whole war, through the interference of Austria. The 'Neue Freie Presse' publicly declared that the great object of Austria was to destroy the Balkan league. She was the power most strongly opposed to Serbia obtaining a seaport on the Adriatic. When this object, which had been contemplated by Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece, became apparently impossible of achievement, division between Serbia and Bulgaria became dangerously near, but the commonsense and ability of the two premiers had saved the situation, when General Savoff, to the surprise of his colleague, introduced the fatal conditions which led, on June 30th, 1913, to the outbreak of a disgraceful war between the two countries. Mr. Crawford Price asserted in the 'British Review' of August last that the Bulgarian offensive had been determined upon in collusion with Austria. In the 'Nation' of last week he supplies valuable evidence supporting this statement. What it amounts to is that the great disaster of Bulgaria, the injustice that she suffered by the division of Macedonia between Serbia and Greece, an injustice which was sanctioned at the Treaty of Bucharest, was due to the action of Ferdinand, acting as the agent of Austria. After the crushing defeat of Bulgaria, the king made a suggestion which was taken to imply that Savoff was responsible for the fatal war. Savoff replied substantially by threatening to make a statement and publish his instructions. Thereupon, the only response that the public has heard anything of was that Savoff received a high decoration and left the country. Indeed, in the absence of further evidence, the conclusion is that the author of the Second Balkan war which brought about all the misfortunes of Bulgaria, was the King himself.

In various ways Ferdinand has been doing his utmost to form a pro-German party. If the 'Exchange' telegram which states that the discussion of the Russian Note in the Bulgarian Council was of a very vehement character, and that the speech of Savoff concluded by declaring, as already stated, that every Bulgarian who breaks away from Russia commits an act of treason, be true, then Savoff was the true exponent of the Bulgarian people. The Bulgarians are at once a proud and democratic people. It is difficult to believe that Bulgarian officers would consent to serve under German leaders, or that either they or their men would willingly fight against Russia.

My hope, therefore, is that if war is not already declared Bulgaria will be given another chance. In the peculiar circumstances of the case she deserves a locus penitentiae. It seems certain that the King and the German party are only allowing a German view of the situation to be published in the country. It is the business of Russia and England to supply news which is true, and the more completely the facts are known the more certain it is that an overwhelming majority of Bulgarians will say "No war with Russia or with England!" If war be not already commenced the immediate danger is that, as Turkey was pushed into war by Germans against the wish of probably all its members except Enver, so Bulgaria may find herself at war with her friends through the intrigues of German officers aided by Court influence. —Yours, &c.,

EDWIN PEARS.

LAME BACK

Spells Kidney Trouble

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back—the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

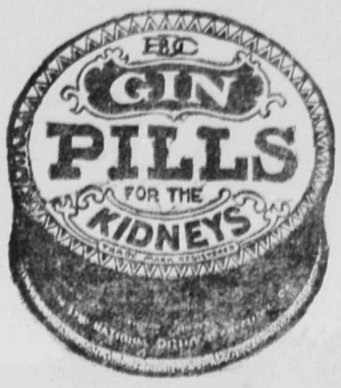
Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAskell, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

If you have a lame back—or any sign of Kidney trouble—get GIN PILLS to-day and start the cure working. 50c. a box, six boxes for $2.50—and every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Trial treatment free if you write

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited
Toronto - Ont. 15



PROTECT THE IMPLEMENTS

The business ability of the farmer is in no way more clearly indicated than by the condition of his tools. Allowing his machines to remain in the field where last used or uncovered in the barnyard results in quick decay. Nothing so injures machinery as exposure to the weather.

If an implement shed is not available, the machines should be assembled where they can be covered with temporary roofing, to keep off the snow and ice.

Roofing is cheap. Any farmer can erect a framework to carry a roof. The two sides whence the storms approach should be closed. The protection thus afforded will amply repay the owner, while as an additional advantage, he will be able to utilize spare time in cleaning and painting his implements when close at hand and protected, which he could not do were they scattered over the farm.

VIRGINIA FARMER

Restored To Health By Vinol

Atlee, Va. — I was weak, run-down, no appetite, my blood was poor, I could not sleep nights and was rapidly losing flesh, but I am a farmer and had to work. Medicines had failed to help me until I took Vinol. After taking three bottles my appetite is fine, I sleep well, my blood is good and I am well again." —ORLANDO W. BORKEY.

Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, is guaranteed to overcome weak, run-down conditions, chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis.

Walter Bews, Druggist, Revelstoke, B. C.

Send for the 1915-6 Edition of our

FUR STYLE BOOK

34 pages, illustrated, of beautiful fur sets and fur garments for men, women and children. IT IS FREE. Address:

JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED
Room 153, Hallam Building - TORONTO

"LIQUOR ACT 1910"

Section 42

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the renewal of a licence for the sale of liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises known as Lots 1, 8, 9 and N 10 feet of 10, block 98, plan 3, City of Revelstoke.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1915.

REVELSTOKE WINE & SPIRIT CO. LTD., Applicant
Alex. Grant, Manager.

"LIQUOR ACT, 1910"
Section 42.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Arrowhead Hotel, situate at Arrowhead, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated November 3, 1915.

ROBERT CALEY
Applicant

"LIQUOR ACT 1910

Section 42

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Glacier House, situate at Glacier, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated October 14th, 1915.

J. M. YOUNG
Applicant

"LIQUOR ACT 1910"

(Section 42.)

Notice is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Lakeview Hotel, situate at Arrowhead, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated October 14th, 1915.

CHAPMAN & SMITH.
Applicant

"LIQUOR ACT 1910"
Section 42

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Hotel Beaton, situate at Beaton, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated October 14th, 1915.

H. NELLIS
Applicant

"LIQUOR ACT 1910"
Section 42

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Union Hotel, situate at Arrowhead, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated October 14th, 1915.

W. J. LIGHTBURN
Applicant

"LIQUOR ACT 1910"
Section 42

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel licence to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium situate at Halcyon, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated October 14th, 1915.

W. BOYD.
Applicant

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 3rd December, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Arrowhead and Beaton, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Arrowhead and Revelstoke and at the office of the Post Office Inspector..

JOHN R. GREENFIELD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Vancouver, B. C., 22nd October, 1915.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon territory and the Northwest territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY-
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

CITY TRANSFER CO.

Baggage Transferred

Distributing Agents and Storage

GENERAL DRAYING

Furniture and Piano-moving a Speciality

Phone 46—276. Night Phone 346

CURTIS & SWITZER

E. G. Burridge & Son

Plumbers and Tinsmiths

We specialize in

Metallic Ceilings, Corrugated Roofing, Furnace Work and up-to-date Plumbing Work

Work Shop —Connaught Ave.
REVELSTOKE - - B.C.

Lumbermen

It will pay you to make a call at

F. B. WELLS

Fur Buyer and Exporter

OLD TOWN REVELSTOKE, B.C.

before buying your outfit of working clothes for the bush. I make a specialty of Logging Shoes, Pants, Sox, Shirts, Blankets, and everything required in your business.

SELKIRK LODGE No. 12
I. O. O. F.

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

DUGALD BELL, N. G.
JAMES MATHIE, Secretary.

KOOTENAY LODGE, No. 15.
A. F. and A. M.

Regular Meetings are held in New Masonic Hall on the Fourth Monday in each month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren are cordially welcome.

JOHN LEE, W. M.
ROBT. GORDON, Secretary

GOLD RANGE LODGE, No. 26
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Selkirk Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

R. GORDON, C. C.

Revelstoke Lodge No. 1085
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

Meets every second and Fourth Tuesday in the Selkirk Hall. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

ALLAN K. FYFE, Dic.
H. L. HAUG, Sec.

GOOD POLICY

It's good policy to think of the future It's still better policy to provide against the misfortunes it may have in store for you. The surest way of protecting yourself and family is a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

with a reliable company. The high financial standing and long business career of the Kootenay Agencies makes it absolutely trustworthy. Your time may be near at hand. Don't delay. Take out a policy now.

KOOTENAY AGENCIES, Ltd.
A. E. KINCAID, Manager.

We pay highest Prices For RAW FURS And Remit Promptly

More Trappers and Fur Collectors send their Raw Furs to us than to any other five houses in Canada. Because they know we pay highest prices, pay mail and express charges, charge no commissions, and treat our shippers right. Result, we are the largest in our line in Canada. Ship to us today and deal with a Reliable House. No Shipment too small or too large to receive our prompt attention.

Guns We sell Guns, Rifles, Traps, Animal Bait, Sheepacks, Flashlights, Headlights, Fishing Nets, Fishing Tackle and Sportsmen's Supplies at lowest prices. CATALOG FREE.

FREE Hallam's Three Books "Trapper's Guide" English or French 96 pages, illustrated, tells how and where to trap and other valuable information for trappers; also "Trapper's and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog" "Raw Fur Price List," and latest "Fur Style Book" of beautiful fur sets and fur garments. All these books fully illustrated and sent FREE ON REQUEST.

John Hallam Limited 302 Hallam Building TORONTO

CYPRUS HAS LONG HISTORY

Colonized by Phoenicians Two Thousand Years Before Christ

The island of Cyprus, which recently achieved, for some 24 hours, a first place in the world's press in consequence of Great Britain's offer of the island to Greece on condition that she would come to the help of Serbia has a curious interesting history. It is one of the "old lands" of the world indeed it is among the oldest. The Phoenicians colonised it about the year 2000 B. C., but little is known of their history, and it was not until much later when the Greeks sent settlers to the island that the history of Cyprus becomes in any sense consecutive. With an energy characteristic of them in all such matters, the Greeks instituted certain religious reforms, and the worship of the Paphian Venus gradually took the place of the Phoenician Astarte. The exact date of this colonization is uncertain. It was, however, about the middle of the sixth century B. C., that the island passed temporarily into the hands of Amasis of Egypt.

From that date until the time of the Roman occupation, in the middle of the first century B. C., Cyprus was thrown back and forth, as it were, between Europe, Asia and Africa, in the matter of ownership. Cambyses of Persia, Alexander the Great, Ptolemy of Egypt and finally Rome all held sway over the island. Cicero and the younger Cato were amongst its first governors, and the Cypriots were one of the first gentile peoples to receive christianity. Paul, Barnabas and Mark all visited the Island, Cyprus was the seat of an archbishopric. In its later history it changed hands many times. From the Othman conquest in 644 until 975, it was the scene of repeated Arab invasions.

Then for about 300 years, from 1185 onwards, it was governed by the family of Guy de Lusignan, after it had been conquered by Richard I. on his way to the third crusade. In 1487 it came under the rule of the Venetian republic, but was finally conquered by the Turks in 1570. From that moment until 1878, when it was taken over by Great Britain, the island like all other countries swept by the Osmanli flood, has little or no history. It is true that its history since that time, "under the lease," has not been eventful and has been characterized largely by the vigorous efforts on the part of the Greek population to secure a definite ascendancy over the Muhammadan, but the island has at any rate, been secure against those persecutions which have attended Turkish rule in so many Turkish provinces where the Christian population in at all numerous.

As a matter of fact, the possession of Cyprus has never been popular in Great Britain, even among British statesmen. At first it was regarded as an astute diplomatic achievement, aimed at the protection of British interests in the Suez canal; but as the British occupation of Egypt became more and more firmly established, the value of Cyprus as a military and naval base decreased. Some three years ago, indeed, Sir Louis Harcourt, the then Colonial secretary, frankly regretted that England had ever taken it over. The annual tribute to Turkey was, until the final annexation of the Island by Great Britain last year, £92,000, and of this, the British government paid some £50,000. As the Egyptian Mail remarked some time ago, however, in discussing the question, it was easier for Great Britain to obtain possession of Cyprus than it would be to get rid of it. She had it from Turkey on the 'perpetual' basis, and until the annexation, she would have had no alternative, if she wanted possession, than to hand it back to Turkey. Whether or not the annexation last year was from the first preliminary to getting rid of the island cannot, of course, be even surmised, but in offering it to Greece, the British government was certainly not offering to give up territory which held any place in the regard or concern of the British people.

REVELSTOKE RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET

FRUITS	
Grape fruit ... ... Cal. 10c.; 4 for	.25
Bananas, per doz...	.50
Lemons, per doz...	.40
Oranges, navel, from ... ... .30 to	.50
Rhubarb, per lb.	.02
Figs, cooking, 2lbs. for	.25
Dates, Hallowi, ... 2 lbs. for	.25
Dates, Fard, 2lbs. for ...	.35
Dates, Dromedary, pkg.	.15
Walnuts, California, per lb.	.35
Walnuts, Grenoble,	.25
Pecans, per lb.	.35
Filberts, per lb.	.25
Almonds, per lb.	.25
Brazils, per lb.	.25
MEATS	
Fresh killed beef, retail	.05@.27½
Pork, retail	13@ .22
Mutton, retail	12½@ .25
Veal, retail	13½@ .27
Hams, retail,	.23@ .26
Bacon, retail	.26 @ .35
Chicken, retail	22@ .25
Sausages, retail	12½@ .15
Turkey, per lb.	.28
Geese, per lb.	.25
Ducks, per lb.	.25
Lard, 3 lbs.	.60
Lard, 5 lbs.	.90
SUGAR	
Granulated B. C. Cane 100 lb. sak...	$7.75
Lump sugar, 2 lbs.	.30
Gran. B. C. 20 lb. sack...	$1.60
Brown sugar, 3lbs.	.25
Syrup, maple, bottle	.60
Syrup, gallon	1.75@2.00
Honey, comb, per lb.	.30
Honey, 1lb. jars.	.25@ .35
FLOUR	
Robin Hood	$1.80
B. & K. Bread Flour...	$1.80
Five Roses	$1.80
Lake of the Woods, bag	$1.80
Purity Flour	$1.80
Royal Household	$1.80
Royal Household	$1.80
Kings Quality	$1.80
VEGETABLES	
Dry, onions, 5 lbs. for	.25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	.01
Potatoes, lb...	.01
New Carrots, lb...	.01
Turnips, lb...	.01
Celery, doz...	.25
DAIRY PRODUCTS	
Butter, creamery, lb...	.35
Butter, dairy, per lb...	.30
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	.30
Cheese, Can. Stilton, lb.	.30
Cheese, Imp. Stilton, lb.	.60
Eggs, local, new laid, doz.	.50
FEED	
Bran, ton	$28.00
Wheat, ton	$33.00
Oats, ton	$30.00
Barley, ton...	$35.00
Hay, ton...	$18.00
Shorts, ton	$30.00

WANETA HOPES FOR BRIDGE OVER PEND D'OREILLE

WANETA, B. C., Nov. 10—The visit here recently of Mr. Kirkpatrick, provincial bridge surveyor, aroused much interest and the proposal to erect a one-span bridge across the Pend d'Oreille about half a mile above Waneta has met with general approval. The erection of such a bridge will supply one of the needs long felt by the inhabitants of the valley and its great utility will be most appreciated by this and all the surrounding districts.

Try a Mail-Herald "Want Ad" and Get RESULTS

Kaslo Protests Against Cancellation of Service

KASLO, B. C., Nov. 12—The board of trade met to discuss the situation which will ensue if the Canadian Pacific railway carries out its intention as officially announced, of shutting down until further notice the Kootenay and Arrowhead branch between Lardo and Gerrard, as well as the dependent steamer service on Trout lake. The feeling was pretty strong that the district should be protected from such isolation as would result from the action. It was conceded that the 32 miles from Gerrard to Lardo is not a dividend payer, but it was argued that there is a splendid agricultural and richly timbered district throughout the entire length of the valley and that many promising mineral prospects are being steadily developed. The Great Britain group is on this line and it is being worked by Rossland capital. The mining properties on Meadow Creek, Poplar and Cascade creeks are not reached by any other route. At La Blanch eight miles north of Lardo is the plant of the Canadian Marble Works where Winnipeg capital to the amount of $250,000 is invested in modern machinery. Although not now in operation this concern was busily engaged on two or three large contracts when the war broke out.

A large sawmill at Gerrard depends on this route for an outlet. It was declared that time will show there is no more promising country than the Lardo.

Strongly worded telegrams were sent to George Bury, vice president; W. O. Miller, district superintendent, and F. W. Peters, general superintendent of the British Columbia division.

MOLSON'S BANK PAYS THEIR USUAL DIVIDEND

Under existing conditions it cannot be expected that the earnings of the Molson's Bank can be as large as those in previous years. The fact that the current loans have decreased and the deposits increased means that the bank is carrying sums of money which are not earning interest.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, the net profits of the bank for the year ending September 30, 1915 were 13.9 per cent., enabling the bank to pay its 11 per cent. dividend and still have a surplus. Last year-1914 the earnings were 15.2 per cent.

Deposits show a considerable increase and the bank's position so far as quick assets go is particularly strong, amounting to about 41 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public.

An interesting feature is the increase of about $400,000 in the item of "bank premises" which is explained in the president's report to be due to the profiting of an exceptional opportunity to purchase in Winnipeg, the building formerly owned by the Eastern Townships Bank, affording much needed and most suitable quarters for the bank in that city.

STANDARD'S EARNINGS.

The net earnings of the Standard Silver-Lead Mining company, which owns and operates the Standard mine and mill at Silverton, B. C., for September were $88,057, according to the official report of the company, issued a few days ago. The balance on Sept. 1 was $186,722, from which the $50,000 dividend paid Sept. 10 was deducted leaving $224,779 on hand Sept. 30. No report is available yet for October, but in view of the fact that the company began forwarding the shipments during the period it is believed the earnings will be in excess of the September earnings.

Development and mining operations are being carried on simultaneously at the Standard, and the report shows that the amount of new work done during the period was about the same as in the previous month.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Train No. 1 from Montreal to Vancouver arrives at 5.20 p.m., and leaves at 5.40.

Train No. 2 from Vancouver to Montreal arrives at 12.05 p.m., and leaves at 12.20 p.m.

Train No. 3 from Toronto to Vancouver arrives at 5.10 a.m., and leaves at 5.25 a.m.

Train No. 4 from Vancouver to Toronto arrives at 1.15 a.m., and leaves at 1.30 a.m.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the train from Revelstoke to Arrowhead leaves Revelstoke at 7.15 a.m. Returning to Revelstoke the train arrives at 12.15 p.m.

On Wednesday, Friday and Sunday the train from Revelstoke to Arrowhead will leave Revelstoke at 1130 a.m. Returning to Revelstoke the train arrives at 4.35 p.m.

Train No. 1 westbound, will stop between Sicamous and Kamloops to allow passengers from points east and south of Sicamous to detrain. Train No. 4, eastbound, will stop between Sicamous and Revelstoke to allow passengers from points west and south of Sicamous to detrain. All trains will carry mail.

Watch for the Union

SHILOH CURES COUGHS & COLDS

The Ministry of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has resigned, owing to a difference of opinion with Grand Duchess Marie.

Owing to a considerably increased attendance at the Kaslo high school, another teacher will be added to the staff at the new year.

During June, July and August there were imported from America by Great Britain over 5500 motor cars complete, valued at over £1,000,000 while in addition there were over 500 chassis valued at £220,000 and tires, tubes and other parts valued at over £600,000. These figures were given in the Commons, where there is a growing disposition to put some tax on such importations, and many newspapers are urging such action.

The Russian Foreign Office has notified Berlin through the Spanish embassy that in the event of the fulfilment of the German threat to confiscate the property of Polish residents who fail to return to their former habitations, the Russian government will be compelled to confiscate the property of German subjects in Russia for the benefit of the Polish victims.

According to a statement issued by the Dominion Department of Finance the financial returns for the first seven months of the fiscal year, that is to say until the end of October, show an increase in receipts of $6,700,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year, and a reduction in the ordinary expenditures, and two and a half million dollars on capital account

C. B. HUME & CO., LTD.

Family Shoe Outfitters — Revelstoke Departmental Stores — We aim to give maximum wear At minimum price

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

Do Your Shopping Early.

BLANKETS

AT BEFORE THE WAR PRICES. We secured them at prices that will mean a real saving for you. You are quite aware of the very high price of wool and realize a bargain when we offer you a 6 lb. BLANKET for **$5.90**

MEN'S FURNISHING AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

A Snap in Baby Shoes

On Friday we will have on the tables about one hundred pairs of baby's soft sole shoes, slippers and boots, button and lace. All colors, black and tan and fancy tops. These are a genuine snap and were a good buy at the regular prices.

NOW 50 cts. PAIR.

XMAS SHOPPING

Don't put off your Xmas purchasing until the last week or the last few days. Right now is the time to begin. Our lines of holiday goods are coming to hand daily and at the present moment you will see the lines fresh from the manufacturer. We will be only too pleased to show you any of the new lines at any time. This helps us and helps you.

THINK IT OVER

Men's Overcoats

This year's nobby styles at the prices of last year. Only those who were fortunate enough to see the raise coming in wool goods can compete.

SEE OUR SPECIAL LINE

$15.00 EACH.

GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEPARTMENT

JUST PLACED IN STOCK A VERY FINE CAR LOAD OF

Kelowna Apples

Very heavy pack. Call and get prices. Special price on 5 or more boxes.

Jonathan
Wagner
Spitzenburgs
Baldwins
Russets
Northern Spies
Grimes Golden
Winter Banana
Ben Davis.
Greenings

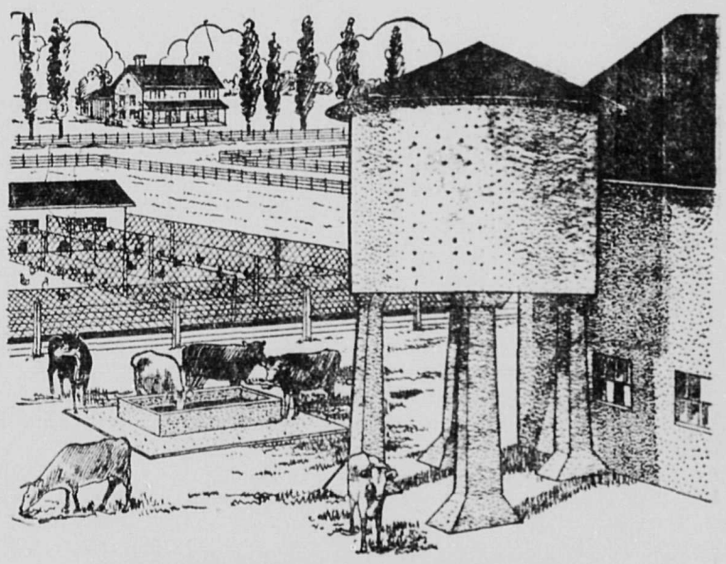
SPECIAL FOR

Friday and Saturday

Fresh Baked Currant Biscuits, per pound... .15c

Holbrook's Sauce, large bottles... .30c
Huntley & Palmer's Tea Rusk's Biscuits, per pack.... .20c
Huntley & Palmer's Creamy Chocolate Biscuits, per pack..... .15c
Patted Ham, per tin .05c
Devilled Ham, per tin .05c

TABLE MILK JUGS AWAY DOWN CHEAP



Concrete Tanks and Troughs Never Rot or Leak

THE most practical tanks, whether for water or sewage, are built of concrete. They never rust, rot, dry out or leak. They never need new hoops or paint. They last a lifetime and seldom require repairing, which makes them the cheapest tanks that can be built.

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"What the Farmer can do with Concrete" is the name of a handsome free book that tells all about concrete tanks, watering troughs and other uses of concrete that will save every farmer many dollars. Write for it to-day.

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A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 78 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

Major F. Palmer returned to Banff on Wednesday.

The grouse shooting season will close on Monday.

G. H. Heustes of Red Deer was at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday.

G. H. Booth of Calgary registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Thursday.

F. A. Tripp of Kamloops registered at the King Edward hotel on Friday.

H. Turnross secured a cariboo with a particularly fine head up Greely creek this week.

Dr. T. H. Taylor of Revelstoke was a guest at the Columbia hotel Saturday.—Golden Star.

Mesdames Godard, Moth and Bradshaw will receive next Wednesday and not again until after the new year.

J. V. Perks, formerly of Revelstoke has been gazetted lieutenant supernumary to the 54th British Columbia regiment.

Private D. Low of the 54th Kootenay battalion, formerly Canadian Pacific railway sleeping and dining car agent here, spent a few days in town this week.

W. Bews returned yesterday from Vancouver where he had been attending the semi-annual meeting of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical association.

The Canada Gazette announces the appointment of J. L. Rettallack of Kaslo as lieutenant 88th regiment; and of Charles Warwick Gordon as provisional lieutenant 102nd regt.

On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building. A cordial invitation is extended to all men of the community. A short address will be given on 'Life Impressions' with special music and singing.

The ladies in charge of the home cooking in connection with the bazaar in St. Francis hall have provided a tempting display of Boston baked beans, fancy breads, cakes, salads and Christmas plum puddings as well as other commodities usually offered.

Coming from the power plant early yesterday morning H. Needham left his bicycle outside the city hall while he went inside to speak to the superintendent. When he came out a few minutes later the bicycle had disappeared. In the evening it was returned.

An informal dance was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Bews on Thursday night by the Girls Auxiliary to the Queen Victoria hospital Ladies Aid society. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, card tables being provided for those who did not care to dance. Delicious refreshments were served. The party broke up about 2 o'clock. About 40 guests were present.

Suit has been entered by the Forest Mills of British Columbia and the Canadian Bank of Commerce against the National Fire Insurance company of Paris, France; the General Fire Assurance company, Paris, France; the Mercantile Fire Insurance company, Waterloo, Ont; Glen Falls Insurance company, New York, and the Caledonian Insurance company, Edinburgh Scotland, claiming damages for alledged breach of contract on the part of all the defendant companies, in connection with policies held by the plaintiff company on the contents of their yards at Comaplix, B. C., destroyed by fire.

EMPRESS THEATRE

PROGRAM

TODAY—And matinee 2.30, prices 5 and 10 cents, Worls Film corporaand 10 cents. World Film corporation presents Vivian Martin in Little Miss Brown by Philip Bartholemew, in 5 parts. Vivian Martin, the bewitching and fascinating little comedian who won all hearts with her impersonations in The Wishing Ring, The Arrival of Perpetua and Old Dutch, is Betty Brown of this offering. The Gaumont weekly, war in the trenches, British soldiers in France, bomb throwing and many others.

MONDAY—The Black Box, Neath Iron Wheels, King Baggott in The New Jitney in Town. Francis Neilson, in What Might Have Been. Lizzie Breaks into the Harem, comedy, with Eddie Lyons.

TUESDAY—Jess L. Lasky presents Victor Moore in Chimmie Fadden, 5 parts.

WEDNESDAY — His Captive, with Frank Lloyd. Detective Duck and Lady Baffles in the Signal of the socks.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20th, Fine Feathers, with Janet Beecher, 5 parts.

Lieut. Swinford went to Banff on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McAuslan left for Scotland on Thursday.

A. S. Patterson of Calgary was at the King Edward hotel on Friday.

Mrs. H. N. Coursier will not receive on Tuesday nor until the new year.

H. W. Davidson on Montreal registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Thursday.

The monthly board meeting of the Y.M.C.A. will take place on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

T. H. Crump of Revelstoke, was a visitor to Golden on Monday and registered at the Columbia.—Golden Star.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Elliott of Prince George passed through Revelstoke yesterday on their return journey from Nelson.

The ladies of St. Francis church extend a cordial invitation to attend their annual bazaar which will open next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Francis hall.

Seventy-five aliens remain at the internment camp in the Revelstoke park. It is expected that they will be moved to Field in about ten days. The weather at the camp is frosty, and not much road work can be done.

Among the guests at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday were Mr. Anderson, Miss Kemball and Miss Y. Kemball of Kaslo, who were on their way to Vernon to visit Col. Kemball, officer commanding the 54th battalion.

Thirteen aliens from Edgewood arrived in the city last night. They were joined here by 12 from the Revelstoke internment camp and were taken west under guards. Some will be taken to Vernon and the remainder to Vancouver.

Any who have magazines which they can spare for the 54th battalion which is expected to pass through Revelstoke soon on its way to the front, are requested to leave them at A. E. Kincaid's office this evening or on Monday.

Three thousand chauffeurs are to be the next contribution from Canada to the Imperial forces at the front. Brig. Gen. Wilson, commandant in the Montreal district, has received notification from Ottawa from the quartermaster-general of the Canadian army that this call has come from the British war office for 3000 mechanic transport drivers for service with the Imperial forces during the war. Enrolment in the Montreal district will commence at once.

The Forest Mills of British Columbia, Limited, asked leave in Vancouver on Wednesday to issue a writ against an insurance company in the United States. The motion was adjourned. The Forest Mills had a fire at Comaplix recently and claims a loss of $234,500 which it is seeking to recover from 21 insurance companies five of which are in British Columbia. G. E. Housser, solicitor for several of the insurance companies, stated that the policies would certainly be contested.

There seems to be some difference of opinion regarding the best kind of gloves or mitts to send to soldiers in the trenches. Col. J. A. Currie, while here this fall informed the News that a mitt with a slit for the forefinger was what was requested. Others advocate gloves with all fingers intact, while still others claim that gloves minus the first finger are the best hand covering that can be devised. All letters from the front, however, agree on one point, and that is that socks are required in practically unlimited quantities.—Vernon News.

The 47th battalion on its way to the front is now well across Canada, and there can be no objection to publishing the fact that it passed passed through Sicamous on Sunday. The 54th Kootenay battalion, which is still in camp here will also shortly go forward to the front as a unit and the 11th C.M.R. will soon move into winter quarters at Victoria. It will not be long now till Vernon with great regret will be called upon to say farewell to the last of the gallant soldier boys, whose stay here this summer has been so greatly appreciated by our citizens. They were in the main a splendid lot of fine young men of the type that any country might well be proud to send forth as its representatives on the fighting line. Added interest will be taken by all of us in watching their future movements and nobody doubts that they will acquit themselves nobly when their time arrives for striking an effective blow for the empire.—Vernon News.

Eric Coursier left for Toronto yesterday.

G. S. McCarter returned from Calgary on Thursday.

W. J. Hill of Rogers Pass was at the King Edward hotel on Friday.

Ada Guernsey of Kellog was a guest at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday.

F. Rassmussen of Delta was a guest at the King Edward hotel on Thursday.

Among the guests at the King Edward hotel yesterday was A. J. Waskett of Vancouver.

George Wady of Revelstoke, was among the visitors to Golden Monday last and was a guest at the Columbia.—Golden Star.

Private R. Moodie who reputed being assaulted on the east bridge on Wednesday has confessed that the story given out was false and was made up to screen himself from trouble.—Kamloops Standard.

Private Ibberson, formerly of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Revelstoke, and who is now at the front, has joined the bomb throwing corps under Capt. W. W. Foster.

H. A. Manning of Calgary is visiting his brother Horace Manning. Mrs. H. A. Manning who has been visiting here for the past week left for Kelowna this morning where she will visit friends.

The Womens' Canadian club request all those who have socks for the soldiers to turn them in at once to Mrs. S. G. Robbins or Mrs. J. D. Sibbald as the Revelstoke soldiers for whom the socks are intended will be passing through the city at an early date.

Mrs. (Rev.) Lashley Hall of Revelstoke, came in by yesterday's train and was delivering an address in favor of the People's Prohibition Movement, in the Methodist church, as we went to press last week.—Vernon News.

Those who are contributing to the hampers for the soldiers are requested to send their contributions to the Y.M.C.A. on Monday afternoon. The ladies of the Red Cross society will welcome any gifts of fruit that the merchants care to give.

Last evening the boys' class in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium held their first monthly bean feed, which was a grand success. The regular gymnasium class was held at the usual time and after the boys were out of the swimming pool, supper was announced and all sat down to a well provided table, the principle article of diet being beans, and a very happy party ate a big supply of all the good things. N. R. Brown was the guest of the evening, and made a few appropriate remarks. There were about 25 present, and the monthly bean feed is one of the things that will be looked forward to by all the boys as one of the big features at the Y. M. C. A. This morning the boys had the regular Saturday morning talk and swim. They were addressed by Mr. Thomson and a good number of the boys were on hand.

Dr. Martin, of Vancouver, the eyesight specialist has secured the premises in the Taylor building, where he will open optical parlors about Nov. 20th. Dr. Martin intends remaining in Revelstoke permanently. He has had 23 years practice in testing eyes and fitting glasses.

The EMPRESS Orchestra will play at the bazaar being held by the ladies of St. Francis church Wednesday afternoon Nov. 17 and the latter part of the evening of the 18th, on which evening there will be a whist drive. The ladies wish it DISTINCTLY understood that the articles offered for sale will be at a REASONABLE PRICE.

McRae's Shoe Store, Howson Block for boys and girls high-legged boots.

The bazaar in St. Francis hall will close on Thursday evening, November 18, with a whist drive. Game starts sharp at 8.30. Admission 50 cents.

FAMOUS GALT COAL

GALT BURNS ALL NIGHT COAL

Dominion Express Money Orders

DRY CEDAR, BIRCH, HEMLOCK, FIR FOR SALE

W. H. HOROBIN
NEXT TO POST OFFICE

GALT COAL burns all night. Revelstoke General Agencies, Ltd.

Anyone desirous of disposing of second hand furniture see Howson & Co. who are shipping a car to Trail on November 25.

There's comfort in cooking with Coursier's Coal.

Call and inspect Howson & Co.'s new and uptodate line of Baby Cutters and Children's Hand Sleighs.

BANKHEAD BRIQUETTES BURN BEST.

The ladies of St. Francis church are holding a bazaar in St. Francis hall on Wednesday and Thursday, November 17 and 18. Fancy work tables and tables of plain sewing which will include aprons, children's clothing and many fancy articles which will make ideal Christmas gifts. Tea and coffee will be served during the afternoons and evenings. There will also be a silver collection taken up.

Furniture, Stoves, etc., bought for cash. W. Parry, Phone 356.

Remind the children of the Fish Pond and Candy Table in St. Francis hall next Wednesday afternoon.

Judgment Reserved After Hearing Legal Argument

In the county court on Wednesday afternoon legal argument was heard in the case of W. A. Foote and A. Pradolini vs. G. D. Shaw, a suit for $50.12, adjourned from the last court, W. B. Farris appearing for the plaintiff and W. I. Briggs for the defence. Judgment was reserved.

In the case of Joe Buosch, who was charged with entering a dwelling by night for an illegal purpose and who disappeared after having been released on bail, W. I. Briggs made application for estreatment of bonds. Judge Forin directed that the necessary affidavit should be filed and the bondsmen notified.

On behalf of the Revelstoke Review Publishing company W. B. Farris applied for extension of time for filing allotment of shares. His honor directed that the application be filed.

Naturalization was granted to John Pappas a resident of Revelstoke for three years who was born in Athens.

Organ Recital Appreciated by Large Audience

The organ recital given in St. John's church on Friday evening was greatly enjoyed by the music lovers of Revelstoke, who do not often have the opportunity of hearing an organ recital. Judging by the good attendance and generous applause given last evening, such a treat is much appreciated. George Brean opened the program by playing the national an them. The first half of the program contained two of Mr. Brean's own compositions, both of which found favor with the audience. Miss McKay sany "He Was Despised' from Handel's Messiah, with great taste and expression, and it is to be hoped she may often be heard in similar selections.

The second part opened with a solo, "The Lost Chord" by L. Baker whose splendid voice and musical temperament are making him a favorite with Revelstoke audiences. The pleasure given by the organ numbers following was greatly enhanced by a tenor solo "I Seek For Thee in Every Flower," by Ganz, effectively rendered by Dr. Taylor. In all his contributions Mr. Brean's playing was characterized by brilliant technique and a thorough understanding of tone production. Mr. Brean has accepted the position of organist in St. John's church. He is a decided acquisition to the musical talent of the city and no doubt will be heard from in future recitals.

Fifty-four Articles in Fifty-fourth Equipment

VERNON, B. C., Nov. 12.—A powerful indictment of Germany's military despotism, the horror of the Teutonic propaganda of merciless rapine and murder, regardless of sex, the dark menace of a reversion to an era wherein bestiality and blood lust would submerge the teachings of modern civilization, and above all the necessity for a unification of thought and purpose and deed throughout the component parts of the entente toward the objective of vengeance and victory, these were among the stirring utterances of Rev. G. Comyn-ing at a memorial service held in honor of Edith Cavell, which was held in the Anglican church.

In full dress and headed by their respective bands detachments from the 54th Kootenay and 11th C.M.R. battalions marched through the town at 2 p.m. to attend the service. The church was decked for the commemoration, flowers and appropriate words of tribute to the British martyr nurse being placed in various parts of the edifice.

Corp. A. Taylorson, A company of the 54th battalion, has gone to Kaslo on leave.

Ptes. W. R. Culler, J. A. Ingram and George Palmer, A company 54th, were among the leading men of No. 2 platoon at the quick firing drill on Friday. All three made 16 out of a possible 20.

Pte. P. Westby, B company, 54th is on furlough at Calgary.

Corp. J. Vincent has been appointed sergeant of the 54th battalion machine gun section, Privates P. McDonald and J. L. Taylor of the same detail having been promoted to the rank of corporal.

Privates W. W. Peppers and B. Duffey of the signalling section of the 54th have transferred to B company. Pte. S. H. Wigamore of the signallers has been taken on the roster of the 54th band.

Fifty-four articles all told constitutes the equipment of the men of the 54th. These are as follows: Blankets, water bottle and strap, knife, fork, spoon, main braces, kit bag, hold all, razor, hair brush, cloth brush, hand towels, cap and shoulder badges, forage cap, tunic, pair drab trousers, puttees, overshoes, service shirts, two winter shirts, cardigan waistcoat, woolen gloves, socks, claspknife and lanyard, belt, haversack, ammunition pouches, tooth brush, shaving brush, comb, housewife, boot dressing, great coat straps, balaclava cap, great coat service trousers, two pair boots, one pair canvass shoes, gray flannel shirts two suits underclothes, pair braces, identification disc.

The Chinese provinces of Kwantung Kwang-si, and Hunan are, according to private information received in Manilla and believed to be trustworthy, on the verge of a revolution prepared by those who are opposed to the establishment of a monarcny. It is stated that many arms have been recently smuggled into Canton.

The London Financier, in an editorial on the financial condition, suggests the possibility and expediency of realising on the national art treasures. It says: "We might, if put to it, dispose of the contents of the British museum and the National Gallery to the highest bidder. To part with our national treasures in return for bushels of wheat and bales of cotton, is not, however, an altogether alluring suggestion."

The Union is Coming

What is the Union?

DANCE
AT THREE VALLEY
Thursday, Nov. 18th,
IN AID REVELSTOKE BRANCH CANADIAN RED CROSS
No admission will be charged; a collection will be taken.
Let everybody come and help along the good cause.
REFRESHMENTS
GOOD FLOOR. GOOD MUSIC

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
On Friday, Nov. 19 at 2 p.m., at Tapping Block
Goods comprise as follows: Iron and brass beds complete, bureaus, stands, sideboards, extension, kitchen parlor and bedroom tables, Wascana range, cost $55, like new, cook stoves, heaters, sleighs, upholstered mahogany rockers, chairs, and a host of other household effects too numerous to mention.
Terms cash. Positively without reserve.
W. PARRY, Auctioneer.
Box 311 Phone 356

WANT ADVTS.

FOR SALE.—16 in. Millwood; also Kindling in bunches; each $2.75 per load delivered. Phones 42 and 84. J. P. Sutherland.

FOR RENT—9 roomed house, corner of Fourth Street and Railway Avenue. $15.00 a month.

HIDES ARE HIGH. Write J. E. Love, 403 Fourth St., East, Calgary, Alta. For shipping tags and price list of hides, calfskins, wool, sheepskins, horsehides, horsehair, etc. Prompt returns. Nov. 30p

FOR SALE CHEAP—High grade Piano, practically new. Cost $650. Apply Mail-Herald. Nov. 13 p.

WANTED—Housework by the day. Apply Mail-Herald.

BEWS' DRUG STORE

SATURDAY THE LAST DAY to get your presents and cards off for France.

Overseas Cards

WITH FLAGS AND HANDS ACROSS THE SEA, doz... .75c

OTHER DAINTY LINES, doz. 35c. and .... .50c

REMEMBER THE BOYS IN THE TRENCHES.

BEWS'
The Rexall Store

I have just returned from Port Arthur, Ont., after buying a

Bankrupt Stock
OF
Up-to-date Men's Clothing, &c.

Next week the store will be CLOSED FOR TWO DAYS to enable us to make alterations which are necessary to make room for the new

$7,000 Stock

I would advise all my customers to take advantage of the

Last Few Days
SALE

of the present stock, especially LADIES GOODS which I would like to sell out REGARDLESS OF COST.

Overcoats and Ladies' Suits

All the latest styles, practically at the cost of the material.

B. Weston
McKenzie Ave.

Xmas Photos
for the British Isles and Continent should be mailed soon—SO DON'T DELAY
New Cards and Folders, a Size to fit every Pocket Book
W. BARTON, Leading Photographer