REVELSTOKE

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The Mail-Herald

THE MAIL-HERALD

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Provincial Library

MAY 5 1915 VICTORIA, B.C.

LECTURES AT REVELSTOKE

Meetings Arranged by Department of Agriculture for Revelstoke and Eagle River

Additional lectures under the auspices of the department of agriculture have been arranged to be held in June at Revelstoke and Eagle River early in June. The following letter from the department has been received by W.H. Pottruff, secretary of the Revelstoke Farmers' institute:

W. H. Pottruff, Esq.,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the deputy minister of agriculture to give you early intimation with regard to the supplementary meetings which have been arranged to be held in your district, as per attached programme.

The individual members of your institute are being notified from the department and an additional supply of programs will be forwarded you shortly. In the meanwhile, I should be glad if you would give publicity to these dates in order that large and representative gatherings may be held.

Thanking you for your kind attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,
Wm. J. BONAVIA,
Secretary

Victoria, April 26, 1915.

The lectures will be on the following dates and on the subjects as announced below:

Eagle River.—Thursday, June 3, 2 p.m., fodder crops; 3.30 p.m., live stock demonstration.

Wednesday, June 2, 8 p.m., soil cultivation; 9 p.m., live stock illustrated.

Thursday, June 3, 8 p.m., dairying.

Revelstoke,—Friday, June 4, 2 p.m. soil cultivation; 3.30 live stock demonstration.

Saturday, June 5, 2 p.m., milk testing.

Thursday, June 3, 8 p.m., poultry keeping, illustrated.

Friday, June 4, 8 p.m., fodder crops, 9 p.m. live stock, illustrated.

Saturday, June 5, 8 p.m., dairy feeds; 9 p. m., dairy buildings, illustrated.

W. E. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Institutes

DATES FOR FALL FAIR

September Sixteenth to Eighteenth Allotted to Revelstoke—Other Fairs

Most of the dates upon which the fall fairs will be held during the present year in various parts of the province have been announced by W. J. Bonavia, of the department of agriculture, secretary of the Fall Fairs' association. The list of exhibitions have been subdivided into circuits in order to facilitate the making of the judges' itinerary. The first circuit, for instance, includes all places on the Island which will have fairs this fall; the second and third circuits, places on the lower mainland; the fourth and fifth circuits, places in the Okanagan district and adjacent territory; the sixth circuit, eastern mainland points, and the seventh circuit, places in the northern interior. In the latter circuit, several fairs will be arranged later, having been put in charge of the northern officials.

The following are dates for interior fairs:

Fourth circuit—September 11, Enderby; 14, Merritt; 16 and 17, Heffley Creek; 20 and 21, Pritchard; 22 to 24, Kamloops; 24 and 25, Salmon Arm; 25 and 26, Penticton; 27 and 28, Kelowna; 28 and 29, Armstrong; October 20, Oyama; 21 and 22, Vernon; 27 and 28, Summerland.

Fifth circuit—September 8 and 9, Cranbrook; 10, Natal; 14, Windermere 16, Golden; 18, Fruitvale; 21 and 22, Trail; 22 to 24, Nelson; 25, Boswell; 28 and 29, Grand Forks; 30, Greenwood.

Sixth circuit—September 16 to 18, Revelstoke; 21, Robson; 25, Arrow Park; 29, Slocan City; September 30 and October 1, New Denver; October 4 and 5, Burton; 5 and 6, Needles; 7 and 8, Nakusp; 12, Kaslo; 14 and 15, Creston.

In a couple of weeks New Denver people will be able to get their mail at the new post office, which is now being fitted up.

WAS IN CHARGE AT NEUVE CHAPELLE BATTLE

Walter Robinson Tells of Great Victory—Germans Put Up White Flags as Decoy—Cut Flesh From Girl's Face—Wins Bar for Great Engagement

The following letter from Walter Robinson telling of the Neuve Chappelle battle has been received by J.E. Dickson. Mr. Robinson before going to the front was in the employ of the P. Burns and Co. Ltd. The letter is as follows:

Just a line to let you know I am well. We are having some nice weather here now and we are getting along fine. We are billeted on a little hill and we can see for miles around. It sure is a nice place. If a stranger came to France he would never know France was at war. Things are going on just the same as ever. We were on a route march the other day and we passed through a place that the Germans bombarded, and it is an awful sight now. It was a beautiful place before, but now it is nothing but ruins. The last billet we were at I saw a girl that the Germans cut a piece of flesh right out of her face and it has left an awful scar on her. She told us an awful lot of things that they did when they were there.

I suppose you have heard about the big battle we were in. I have heard that we can tell the name of the place it was Neuve Chapelle and it sure was a battle. We came into the trenches on the night of the 9th and about one o'clock in the morning we were given some rum and extra ammunition, and were told then that we were going to make a charge in the morning. Well about 6.30 a.m. an order came for No. 3 section to go to the firing line at once. We got about half way when they started those big guns going. Oh what a noise. The shells were going right over our head. Then there was an awful rifle fire going on at the same time. We got to the fort all O.K., we were all pretty nervous, but were ready for what was ahead of us. About six o'clock at night we heard a lot of cheering away on our right and we thought there was an another charge coming off, but it was the cheering that Neuve Chapelle had fallen. Say that cheering went from one end of the line to the other. And then another thing when they start to cheer as they are charging it makes you feel like jumping over the trench and charging yourself. That was some day. We have won our first bar in this war. We assisted the charge on the left and everything went O.K. There was one time while we were in the trenches the Germans hollered over, "Come on out you Canadians and fight." We haven't heard them say that any more. We holler over to them and we get back about five rounds of rapid fire. They are tricky, they put white flags up for us to put our heads up and then plug us. We are wise to their tricks now and are pretty careful. Well I guess I will close for this time hoping to hear from you soon. Remember me to all Send some Player cigarettes and some gum. Bye, Bye.

WALTER ROBINSON

Flanders, April 11, 1915.

WILL RETURN IN SEPTEMBER

President of Canadian Pacific Railway Anxious to See Park and Automobile Road

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway accompanied by Lady Shaughnessy, Miss Marguerite Shaughnessy, Grant Hall, vice-president and general manager of western lines, J.G. Sullivan, chief engineer, R. B. Angus one of the leading directors of the Canadian Pacific railway company, F.W. Peters superintendent of the British Columbia division and J.M. McKay, superintendent of the Revelstoke district arrived in the city on a special train at 4.20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon proceeding east 20 minutes later. The party was met at the station by Mayor W.A. Foote, Alds. H. J. McSorley and W.A. Smythe, T. Kilpatrick president of the board of trade, A.E. Kincaid, W.M. Lawrence, C.R. Macdonald, secretary of the board of trade, K. McRae and C. F. Lindmark.

It had been intended to take the visitors for an automobile drive through the city and up the automobile road but owing to rain the expedition was abandoned.

In conversation with the Mayor, Sir Thomas said that he had heard much of the Revelstoke park and automobile road and had hoped to see it for himself. He was disappointed that weather conditions made the proposed trip impossible, but said that he would be returning to the west in September and would then stop in Revelstoke long enough to enable him to take the trip up the mountain.

In reply to enquiries from the mayor as to the prospect for increased employment at the Revelstoke shops Sir Thomas said that at present work at the shops was slack throughout the whole system and a large number of engines were idle at Calgary. Sir Thomas assured the mayor that when business improved Revelstoke would get its share of work.

Speaking of his visit to California, Sir Thomas said that he had been much impressed with the well cultivated condition of the farms and market gardens and he expressed the hope that similar methods of cultivation would be adopted in British Columbia. The mayor explained to Sir Thomas that Revelstoke had great agricultural possibilities and mentioned the large number of homesteads recently taken up in the vicinity. He prophesied that Sir Thomas would be astonished at the agricultural development of the district when he inspected the country next September.

'Clean Canadian Politics' Young Conservative Slogan

"Clean Canadian Politics" was chosen as their slogan by the Young Conservatives club at a meeting held in the Conservative committee rooms last night. The slogan will be printed on the membership cards of the club. The announcement of the slogan was greeted with cheering.

Letters were read from R.F. Green, M.P., and Hon. Thomas Taylor, M. P.P., thanking the club for the honor of electing them president and vice-president.

A musical program was rendered by the Italian Boys' orchestra which played several selections during the evening. Recitations were given by H.W. Edwards, W. Leslie, jr., and C. MacKenzie, O. Brandt gave a selection on the violin and K. Corning on the piano which were enthusiastically received. J. Jones sang two songs which were also much appreciated. R. Tapping gave a few words of advice to the Young Conservatives. Owing to the fact that it was the end of the month a number who had promised to help with the program were unable to attend. A large number of new members was enrolled.

Macdonell Winner of Gun Club Medal

The result of the weekly shoot of the Revelstoke Gun club held on Wednesday was as follows:

J. G. Barber,—got 3, shot at 50, broke 36—Total 39.

A. Macdonell,—got 3, shot at 50, broke 41—total 44.

W. A. Sturdy,—got 3, shot at 50, broke 38—total 41.

H. Mulholland,—got 8, shot at 50, broke 29—total 37.

F. G. White,—scratch, shot at 50, broke 46—total 46.

Mr. Macdonell wins the Wester Cartridge Co's. medal for the week.

Mr. White who shoots for the Dupont Powder company, was the guest of the club, and after the regular shoot gave a little touch of the hand trap—this is a form of trap shooting that is getting popular and one who makes a straight with it is shooting some. While here Mr. White presented the club with one of his company's silver spoons, to be competed for in the weekly shoots.

HOUSE BURNED AT MALAKWA

Another House Catches Fire but Flames Extinguished—Unique Entertainment

(Special to the Mail-Herald)

Malakwa, B. C., April 30.—Chester Somerville spent the week-end at his home returning on Sunday night to his school work at the Big Eddy.

What might have proved a disastrous fire was started by P. C. Cold on Sunday morning. A light breeze started up which soon carried the fire on towards the track, the wind increased in strength as the day advanced and by noon it blew a gale, which carried the fire across the track and in the direction of the house. Through the valiant efforts of the soldiers camped close by and the Dempsey boys, they saved Mr. Cold's house which caught on fire twice, and also kept the fire from crossing Haycock creek.

Another fire a couple of miles east of Malakwa destroyed the house owned by J.H. Johnson and occupied by J. Hoskinson. The fire was discovered so they saved most of their belongings, but the house which was a lumber structure could not be saved owing to the strong wind. The fire was caused by a faulty flue.

Mr. Wilson, superintendent of Presbyterian missions was in Malakwa, for a few days in connection with the work here. He conducted the services on Sunday in the Malakwa hall and an after meeting was held after the regular service to discuss questions of interest to the field work here in Malakwa.

Mr. Wilson left on Tuesday night after spending three days in Malakwa.

An unique entertainment was given the friends and neighbors of J. M. Humphries of the Malakwa Farms, Tuesday night. The grove south of the house was decked with innumerable Japanese lanterns; two huge bonfires and several smaller ones gave heat and light to the festive scene. A mock trial was the feature of the evening. Henry Anderson was the accused, the charge was, stealing sunbeams off the Chas. May Celery farms, and proceedings went on in due form with Eric Erickson as judge, J. Gould as counsel for defence and Mr. Robertson for the Crown, a jury was elected and duly sworn, witnesses were called and examined, and the hilarity was great. It was finally proved that Mr. Anderson was guilty of stealing a sunbeam on the night of April 10, but not the one produced in court, which looked suspiciously like a long black stick, but this particular sunbeam was from the adjoining farm to Chas. May's. After the trial several songs were sung around one of the large bon-fires, where after everybody repaired to the house where hot coffee, sandwiches and cake with ice cream all the way from Calgary was served. The party broke up about 2 o'clock, but will long be remembered as the pleasantest ever held in Malakwa.

The recent rain was very welcome, and made things fairly grow out loud around Malakwa. The Garden of Eden is beginning to look its part.

Dr. W.H. Sutherland made a professional visit to Malakwa on Friday, Mrs. Trudjian was taken suddenly ill on Thursday.

R. Z. Crawford went to Vernon on Friday for medical treatment and will be gone a week or two.

Contributions of Work for Red Cross Society

The following pieces of work were handed in at the meeting of the Red Cross society held on Wednesday afternoon:

Mrs. R. D. Colpitts, 2 pairs socks.
Mrs. Vaughan, 2 pairs socks.
Mrs. Chas. Davenport, 4 knee caps.
Mrs. MacArthur, 2 shirts.
Mrs. Hopgood, 2 shirts.
Mrs. Pratt, 2 pair socks.
Mrs. Garnet, 1 pair socks.
Miss Haggen, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Holten, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Jas. Armstrong, 1 short hospital shirt.
Mrs. Blacklock, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. L. Wood, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Swaney, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. Tomlinson, 1 night shirt.

The following work has been cut out:

Mrs. Pratt, 5 bed jackets.
Mrs. Somes, 32 shirts.
Mrs. Tomlinson, 16 shirts.
Mrs. Allum has laundered 7 dozen and 8 handkerchiefs.

POLICE INSTRUCTED TO ENFORCE CURFEW BYLAW

McCarter and Farris Appointed City Solicitors—King Edward Hotel Quarantine Account Settled—Deputations Heard by City Council

The city council had a busy session last night. Two deputations were heard, the claim of Ald. McSorley against the city for quarantine was settled, a discussion of the conduct of Revelstoke school children ended in a decision to enforce the curfew bylaw, a city solicitor was appointed and other matters were dealt with. Ald. Tyrrell of Kamloops, who was present, on the invitation of the mayor addressed the council and invited its members to visit Kamloops.

Ald. McSorley gave a statement regarding his bill for $1326 for expenses of quarantine. Mr. McSorley had offered to accept $926 and the city council had offered him $500 without prejudice.

Mr. McSorley said that he did not think that he had been dealt with fairly by the council and he proposed to show why. He was not attempting to hold up the council. The medical health officer ordered a quarantine on February 24. It came as a surprise to him, as he had not been taken into the confidence of the council or of the board of health. He submitted freely, although he knew that he would be a heavy loser in any case. He had an overhead expense of $14,600 a year or $39 a day. The medical health officer told him that he would be paid at his regular rates for everyone under his roof. Mr. McSorley did not think that he was to blame in believing that this would be done as he had the precedents in the case of the City hotel and Cowies restaurant to guide him. He asked the doctor about another man in an adjacent house and the medical health officer told him to supply the man and charge the city for him as a guest Also, before going into quarantine, one of the members of the board of health told him that he thought that he would be better to go into quarantine. He took the inference that he would be paid for guests in the hotel.

Before the quarantine was over the board of health wrote a letter saying that responsibility lay between himself and his guests and quoted clause 90 of the Health Act. This was startling news to him and he could not see that the clause applied in his case. He tried to get in touch with the chairman of the board of health, but he would not come. The council tried to unload the cost upon him in spite of precedents and in spite of the understanding with the medical health officer, and a member of the board of health had even dug up an old bill of a year ago last January with the sole purpose of defeating his claim.

He had not been dealt fairly with as one business man to another. He had invested $60,000 in the city of Revelstoke and employed 18 to 20 persons in normal times and he was a customer of the city to the extent of $2,000 a year. No one coming to the city and offering to do this would receive the treatment he had experienced. The aldermen in their private capacity would not deal with their customers as they had with him. They had entered into a contract with him, closed his plant and made a quarantine station of the hotel. The police brought a man into the hotel a day after the quarantine had been declared and told him to bring in his family. He had put in his bill as instructed and expected fair dealing. To obtain a peaceable settlement he had thrown $400 off his bill. He regarded his bill as recompense for part of what he had lost, but not nearly all. The city was morally bound to live up to the agreement made by the medical health officer. In disputing his claim they were playing to the gallery.

If the council had not used his hotel they would have been obliged to prepare special quarantine quarters at a cost vastly more than his charge. Mr. Brown was the only one who had paid him for board during quarantine. His table board rate was $40 a month and his regular rate for four of the guests at the time would have been $4.50 a day. He proposed, if the council could not settle the matter, that it should appoint one arbitrator, himself one, and these to select a third.

After a lengthy discussion Ald. Smythe seconded by Ald. Masson moved that Mr. McSorley be offered $800. The motion carried, Ald. Bourne voting nay. Mr. McSorley intimated that the offer would be accepted.

The Mayor said that the curfew bylaw was not being observed. He was sorry to say that the conduct and morals of some of the school children were far from what they should be. He thought that the council should do what it could to aid the school trustees in bringing about a better state of affairs.

Ald. Smythe suggested that the curfew should be rung at 9.30 in the summer.

Ald. Masson said that another policeman would be needed to enforce the law in lower town.

The mayor said that the best behaved children lived in lower town.

Ald. Bell thought that the High school children were the most boisterous in the town. He had been obliged to call a policeman to remove unruly children from opposite his store..

Ald. Bourne said that the windows in empty houses were always broken with stones. One child had had his eye damaged with a stone, another had his nose cut and another was laid out.

The mayor thought conditions were thoroughly bad. He spoke of the way a child had deliberately broken a tree on the boulevard after being warned not to do so by a ratepayer.

Ald McSorley thought that Revelstoke had a good lot of boys but that discipline should be enforced. He thought that the school board should take up the matter with the teachers.

The mayor said it had done so but the teachers defied the school board.

Ald. McSorley thought that the question of monitors was different and Ald. Bourne did not think that it was necessary for children to stand when visitors went to the schools.

Ald Bell said he had a building in which the doors and partitions were smashed and the paper torn off after every tenant left.

The chief of police will be notified to enforce the curfew bylaw.

A deputation consisting of R. Gordon, W.M. Lawrence, W. Bews, A. Thomson, J. McIntyre, W.T. Johnstone, N. R. Brown, Mr. Rose, R. Howson, H. Manning, C.B. Hume and others presented a petition signed by 513 residents of the city including property holders to the number of 220, householders to the number of 151 and other citizens to the number of 142 asking for the supression of disorderly houses. The mayor said that the council would deal with the petition at a special meeting and the deputation withdrew.

Messrs. Hanson, Jamieson and Pepler complained that they had been laid off work at the power house. Mr. Hanson and Mr. Jamieson said that Mr. Shaw only paid $3.00 to them as carpenters. The rate should be 45 cents per hour, they said. The contract provided for the standard rate of wages.

J. D. Shaw, the contractor, said he paid $3 a day intending to keep the men whether they worked as carpenters or laborers. He was unwilling to pay more at the present time.

The mayor said that if he hired the men as carpenters he should pay carpenters wages.

Mr. Shaw said that he would be willing to do so and the deputation withdrew.

W. A. Smythe, seconded by L. C. Masson, moved that McCarter and Farris be appointed city solicitors at a fee of $500 a year. The motion was adopted.

The city clerk reported that Constable Garnett had collected $499 in dog licenses. He was instructed to collect the licenses of all pups as they came to taxable age and the council voted him a commission of 20 per cent.

R. D. Colpitts was granted use of the city sewer at the rate of $7.00 a year provided that Mr. Colpitts does all work of making connection.

The city clerk presented the assessment roll. The mayor said that it was the earliest date at which the assessment roll had been returned and it had been prepared by the city clerk at far less cost than ever before. He thought that the clerk deserved great credit. The assessment shows land taxable $1,431,630, land exempt $68,880, improvements taxable $1,452,290, improvements exempt $419,400. Total net amount taxable $2,157,375. School taxation: city land, $2,157,375, school land $278,725, 50 per cent improvements $44,625, total $2,460,725.

Owners of vacant lots will be notified to clean up all vacant lots as required by the new bylaw.

SEE the Goods!

Don't furnish your home by guesswork—it is unsatisfactory and costs you more. SEE the goods before you buy. A well harmonised home need not be at all expensive—if you buy at Howson's. Our immense stock and many suggestions are at your service whether you decide to buy or not.

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SPECIALS FOR YOUNG CHICKS.

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War is declared on our stock of Tea and Coffee, see our window for specials.

$1 Buys 3 lbs.

While this lot lasts, and as another advance is predicted in the near future we would advise putting by a few pounds.

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Why are we selling more bread? There must be a reason.

Let Us Tell You Why

Just compare a loaf of ours with any other and we are absolutely sure you will use the best, then you will know why.

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Phone 41 HOBSON'S Box 734

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Made from selected hogs—in the most modern plant in the West—Government inspected—approved by careful housewives everywhere. SHAMROCK IS THE SEAL OF SUPERIORITY, and this applies equally to Lard, Butter, Eggs, Sausage—wherever it appears.

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WILLIAM MOFFAT, Assistant General Manager.

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Arrowhead Branch — Revelstoke Branch

A.B. McCLENEGHAN, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

H. J. McSORLEY, PROP.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Strictly First-Class

Rooms—Single, en Suite, and with Bath

Revelstoke Wine and Spirit Co., Ltd.

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GOOD ACCOMMODATION REASONABLE RATES

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ORIENTAL HOTEL

Suitably furnished with the choicest the market affords.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rates.

J. Albert Stone, Propretor

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS AND THE DEATH PENALTY

(The Manchester Guardian)

The Lower House of the South African parliament has carried unanimously a resolution that death shall not be the punishment meted out to any of the rebels save if he is captured, Maritz. In moving the resolution General Smuts spoke also for General Botha, who before he left for the front pleaded with the House not to pursue a vengeful policy against 'these misguided people, many of whom took up arms without any clear criminal intention and without any clear perception of the consequences of their action.' The trials of rebels that have been held have made it plain that the bulk of the rank and file knew nothing of German plots, but were coerced or deluded into rebellion by their leaders; and that the leaders themselves, with the exception of Maritz, and perhaps Beyers, had no wish for German ascendancy in South Africa, but were goaded by embittered political discontent, by a failure to appreciate the menace from German South-west Africa, and by the 'prophecies' of a religious fanatic to seek redress for their grievances through a resort to arms for which they had made no thorough preparation, and which was a menace to the Union only in so far as it might command the support of more moderate men. It failed in this; but there remains in the Union a large body of opinion, of which General Hertzog is the Spokesman, which understands the rebels' political point of view while it deplores their resort to arms. In the elections which must soon be held this party, had there been no war, was almost certain to return in greater force to parliament. Disregard of General Botha's plea for clemency for the rebels might have sent the Hertzogites back so strong and so embittered as to menace seriously the domestic unity which is essential to a successful conduct of the campaign against German South-west Africa. The Union parliament's decision, then, is a fitting crown to the wisdom and forbearance with which General Botha and his ministers have dealt with the rebellion. No Englishman will regret that incidentally it saves our picturesque old enemy De Wet from paying the ultimate price for the final outburst of his passionate and clouded spirit. Several of his sons have been killed in the rebellion, his reputation as a political leader is broken forever, and he will probably end his days in captivity. No one will wish him a harder fate.

Permanent Exhibits of British Columbia Woods

The campaign directed by the Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, in order to educate the consumer in distant markets concerning the qualities and adaptability of British Columbia woods, has been advanced another step, the first consignment of the permanent exhibits, to be stationed at important trade centres throughout the world, having been already dispatched.

Each exhibit is of a comprehensive character, showing the principal woods of the province in both the natural and finished states, displaying the various styles of manufactured material for which each species is adapted. Accompanying the exhibit are photographs intended to convey an idea of the extent of the great lumbering industry, and showing the course of the log from the forest to the mill and loading wharf. In addition, information is supplied by means of printed cards, concerning the qualities and uses of the leading woods of British Columbia, Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock and spruce.

There will shortly be sent out the balance of the exhibits, sixteen in number, destined for sixteen points in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the east and west coasts of South America and eastern Canada.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dominion Observatory at Little Saanich Mountain, Victoria, B. C.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Tuesday, May 18, 1915, for the construction of the above mentioned building.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. Wm. Henderson, Resident Architect, Victoria, B.C., at the Post Office, Vancouver, B.C., and at this Department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, April 19, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—78627. 2t

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL
THE DAINTY MINT-COVERED CANDY-COATED CHEWING GUM

Make a Corner Cosy

Collect the Cushion Cover Coupons with every Chiclet Package

MADE IN CANADA

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of the "Execution Act," and—

In the matter of an action between: Stewart and Tweed, a co-partnership carrying on business at Medicine Hat, Alberta, Plaintiff and John Baker, Defendant.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Take notice that I, William J. Law under and by virtue of an Order of this Honourable Court dated the 15th, day of April, A.D., 1915, will sell at public auction at the Court House, Revelstoke, B. C., on Monday, the 10th day of May, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the morning to satisfy a Judgment of the above named plaintiff against the above named defendant and for costs, all of the interest of the above named defendant, John Baker in and to the following land:

All that certain parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Kamloops Division of Yale District, in the Province of British Columbia, and being composed of a portion of the North-west Quarter of Section Three in Township Twenty, Range Ten, West of the 6th Meridian, more particularly described as follows. 1st. Commencing at a point of the Southern boundary of said North-west Quarter of Section Three 9.39 chains from the South-east corner of said Quarter Section; thence in a Northerly direction and parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Quarter Section 31.95 chains, thence in a Westerly direction and parallel with the Northern boundary of the said Quarter Section 3.265 chains more or less to the Southern boundary of the road allowance; thence following the said Southern boundary in a South-westerly direction 10.40 chains; thence in a Southerly direction and parallel with the West boundary of the said Quarter Section 25.15 chains more or less to the South boundary in an Easterly direction 11.10 chains more or less to point of commencement containing 32 acres more or less and 2nd: Commencing at a point 12.475 chains from the Western boundary of the aforesaid Quarter Section and 5.52 chains from the Northern boundary of the aforesaid Section; thence in an Easterly direction and parallel with the said Northern boundary 3.70 chains; thence in a Southerly direction and parallel with the Eastern boundary of the said Quarter Section 7.03 chains, more or less to the Northern limit of the road allowance along the said Northern limit of a South Westerly direction, 4.39 chains; thence in a Northerly direction and parallel with the Westerly limit of the said Quarter section 9.27 chains more or less to the point of commencement containing three acres more or less.

Highest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

Dated at Revelstoke, B. C. April 20th, 1915.

WILLIAM J. LAW
Sheriff of North-west Kootenay.

WATER ACT, 1914.

Before the Board of Investigation.

In the Matter of Streams flowing from the West and draining into Upper Arrow Lake and the Columbia River between a point five miles south-west of Arrowhead and a point three miles southwest of Burton;

And in the Matter of Streams flowing from the East and draining into Upper Arrow Lake and the Columbia River between the Southern line of Lot 2110 Galena Bay and a point five miles south of Burton;

A meeting of the Board of Investigation will be held at the Court-House at Nakusp on the 31st day of May, 1915, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Matter of Streams flowing into Kootenay Lake from the North and West, north of a point three miles north of Queen's Bay and of all Streams flowing into Kootenay Lake from the East, north of Pilot Bay including streams in the Lardeau and Trout Lake Mining Divisions:

A meeting of the said Board will be held at Kaslo on the 14th day of June, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

At these meetings all statements of claim to water privileges under Acts passed before the 12th day of March, 1909, on the respective streams, all objections thereto, and the plans prepared for the use of the Board will then be open for inspection.

All persons interested are entitled to examine these, and to file objections thereto in writing if they deem fit.

At these meetings claimants who have not previously done so shall prove their title to the lands to which their water records are appurtenant. This may be done by producing, in case of Crown granted lands, the title deeds or a certificate of encumbrance or other evidence of title; or in case of lands not held under Crown grant, by producing the pre-emption record, the agreement of sale, the mining record, or other written evidence of title.

Objections will be heard forthwith if the party objected to has received sufficient notice of the objection.

The Board at the said meetings will determine the quantity of water which may be used under each record, the further works which are necessary for such use, and will set dates for the filing of plans of such works and for the commencement and completion of such works.

And whereas there may be persons who, before the 12th day of March, 1909, were entitled to water rights on the said streams and yet have not filed statements of their claims with the Board of Investigation, such persons are required to file on or before the 20th day of May, 1915, a statement as required by section 294 of the "Water Act, 1914," Forms (No. 50 for irrigation, and No. 51 for other purposes) may be obtained from any Government Agent in the Province.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 14th day of April, 1915.

For the Board of Investigation,
J. F. ARMSTRONG
Chairman.

5t-My.-19

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till and including Thursday, the 20th May next, for the purchase of the following mineral claims which were forfeited to the Crown at the tax sale held at Revelstoke on the 3rd November, 1913, namely:

"Corbin and Kennedy No. 2," Mineral Claim, Lot 200, Kootenay District.

"Crystal" Mineral Claim, Lot 203, Kootenay District.

"Happy Find" Mineral Claim, Lot 02, Kootenay District.

Any tender for a less amount than 45.60 for any one claim will not be considered.

Tenders must be sealed, and plainly indorsed on the outside: "Tenders or Reverted Mineral Claims."

ROBT. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands
Court House, Revelstoke, B. C.,
April 15th, 1915. My-15.*

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on Lot 7926, Kootenay District, by reason of a notice published in the B. C. Gazette on the 27th of December, 1907, is cancelled, and that the said Lot will be open to entry by pre-emption on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon. All applications must be made at the office of the Government Agent, at Revelstoke, B. C.

R. A. RENWICK
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Lands Department, Victoria, B.C.
13th April, 1915. J15

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be issued for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for 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.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

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.

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

W. W. CORY.

Revelstoke Lodge No. 1085
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE
Meets every second and Fourth Tuesday in the Selkirk Hall.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Dr. McLEAN, Dic.
H. L. HAUG, Sec.

H. W. EDWARDS
Taxidermist.
Bear Rugs Mounted. Furs cleaned and Dressed.
85 Second St., Revelstoke, B. C.

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.

SELKIRK LODGE No. 12
I. O. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening in Selkirk Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethern cordially invited.
R. MILLER, 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

All changes of advertisements must positively be handed into this office by Monday evening in order that the change shall appear in Wednesday's issue, and any changes intended for Saturday's issue must be handed in not later than Thursday evening of each week.

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.

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Home-made Marmalade, Per jar.....25c

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Queen Olives, per bottle.....15c

Bulk Pearline, same quality, and we give 3 lbs. for.....25c

Let us have your order for Garden and Lawn Seeds

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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.

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It is not a mark of breeding to write visiting cards . . . .

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Notes from the Mines

The Star mill at Sandon will resume treatment of ore this month.

This summer at Juneau, the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co., will put in 40 stamps and other improvements.

Mining men from Vancouver, Portland, and San Francisco, inspected the Union men in Gloucester camp lately.

A Spokane company will re-open the Old Dominion at Colville, Wash., this month. The company is said to have plenty of money and will expend $25,000 in opening and timbering the workings. In the last 30 years a million dollars worth of ore has been taken out of this mine. It is a silver-lead producer.

Frank Madden, one of the early day prospectors of Northport arrived last week from Vernon, B. C., and expects to remain in Northport some time, as he says prosperity is "all shot to pieces" in the Okanagan. He is now visiting Chis Knutson at Skyland ranch near the Last Chance mine.

The annual report of the Crows Nest Mining company, shows net earnings of $263,000 being a decrease of $210,000 as compared with 1913. The company is stated to have reduced its American loan from $1,000,000 to $300,000. The company mined 871,814 tons of coal during the year, as compared with 1,100,663 tons in 1913.

Not only are the iron and steel industries benefiting from the work of the government and the shell committee, but also the mining industry of British Columbia. The quantity of lead in shrapnel shells in the aggregate is enormous. The steel, coal and coke works are all benefiting by this new industry and the different ingredients in the explosives used require the labor of a large number of men to produce.

Toronto mining brokers predict another big boom in their shares in the near future. All sorts of rumors are current concerning new stock controls of various properties and more capital forthcoming for further development of mining prospects. Time alone will sift the wheat from the chaff as far as the truth of these rumors are concerned. In the meanwhile there is liable to be another so-called "boom" in mining shares almost any day.

Omenica Herald: From various parts of the province reports are most encouraging for the mining industry. It is stated that in Rossland district business never looked brighter since the early days of the camp. It might also be said of the New Hazelton district that real prospects were never brighter than at the present time. The working of the Rocher De-Boule and the immense work that is planned will cause a stir on that side of the district. It is a good safe bet that the silver-lead side will give a good report of itself this season. Prices of metal are going up and the market is much firmer. Everything at present points to an early revival of the mining business.

Toronto and New York have formed a syndicate to test silver and nickel deposits at Fort Du Lac, away noreh of Edmonton.

Since the cent was introduced in Britich Columbia, a large amount of copper is being taken off the plates in the gospel mills. Most of it carries a trace of nickel and silver.—Ledge.

S. S. Fowler, general manager for the New Canadian Metal Co., owning the Bluebell lead-silver mine at Riondel, has returned home from a visit to Ontario.

The upraise in the Standard was put through from 7 to 6 tunnels Sunday week, and the men on the work took Monday off, following the usual custom of taking a day off on the completion of an important piece of development.

The amount of zinc concentrates already arranged for to be imported into the United States from Australia is now said to total 100,000 tons. Of this amount the Broken Hill Proprietary Co., will ship 70,000 tons, while the Sulphide Corporation is believed to be sending 30,000 tons. The concentrates will enter the United States through Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile after a trip through the Panama canal.

W. E. Cameron, who until the suspension of operations after the outbreak of war in Europe last summer had charge of the several Slocan properties in Slocan district for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., is now superintendent at the Rambler-Cariboo silver-lead mine in McGuigan basin, which mine was the first in the Slocan district at which important deep-level development work was done.

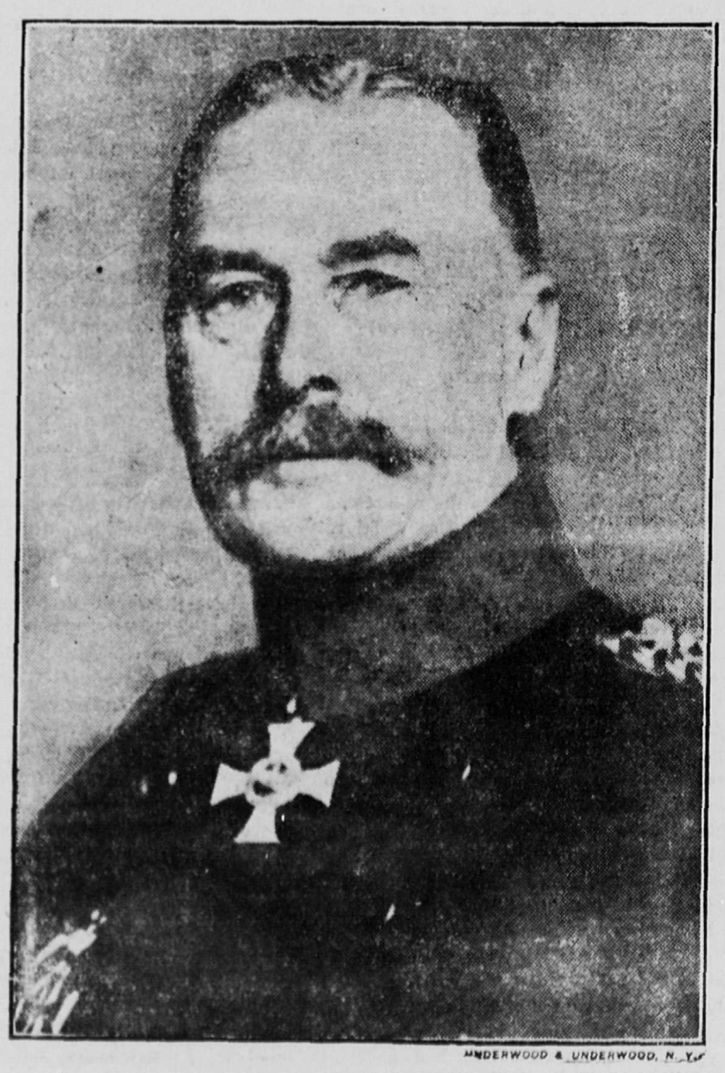
Is there to be a revival in mining? Many people think there is. A great many more, particularly residents of so prolific a source of mining prognostication as the Rossland district affords hope there is. The question is answered in the Engineering and Mining Journal, New York as follows: "When speculative persons are making money they are eager to take sporting chances, which often result in making mines and anyway, produce activity in the mining industry. We think that now we are just beginning to discern renewed interests in mining. The temper of our people has become optimistic."

Vernon is confident the new Bishop of Kootenay will make that city his home, temporarily at least.

The Granby mining company is increasing the staff in the mines at Pheonix as fast as the mine can be put in shape and will soon be up to normal.

Rev. G. H. Snell, of St. Stephen's church, New Denver, has been appointed assistant priest in the cathedral at Edmonton and will probably leave for that city about the first of May.

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



GENERAL VON KLEIST OF THE GERMAN CAVALRY

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The Mail=Herald

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

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Applications for Liquor Licenses $5.

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Land Purchase Notices, $7.00.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL

Interior Publishing Company LIMITED

E. G. ROOKE, Manager and Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

A SALUTARY LESSON

The appointment by the Dominion government of a purchasing commission to take control of the buying of all military supplies follows the British precedent, and is a guarantee that for the future the purchase of supplies in Canada will be on a thoroughly business like basis.

The personnel of the commission inspires respect and confidence. Hon. A. E. Kemp, the chairman, is a minister without portfolio in the Borden administration, has had wide experience in commercial life and was president of the Canadian Manufacturers association. His colleagues are Mr. H. Laporte of Montreal and Mr. G. F. Galt. Both are men of the highest reputation and prominent in the commercial life of the Dominion. Mr. Laporte has been mayor of Montreal and one of the most prominent foes of corruption in that city and is at the head of a large commercial undertaking. Mr. Galt is one of the most successful business men of the west and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and of other great financial institutions.

On the day on which the appointment of the commission was announced the news also became public that Mr. A. Dewitt Foster, whose name was associated with the unbusinesslike methods by which horses were purchased in Nova Scotia for the military service, had resigned his seat as member of the House of Commons, his action being the sequel to Sir Robert Borden's stern condemnation of his connection with the purchases of horses.

These two episodes are worthy of note, for they will ever be milestones in the course of Canadian history. They stand out in strong contrast to the precedents of the Laurier administration. During the decade and a half in which the Laurier government held power, numerous charges of graft were laid against members of the government and its chief supporters. The government did not facilitate investigation, as Sir Robert Borden has done, it did not punish the guilty and it did not take steps to prevent irregularities in the future. It threw every obstacle in the way of investigation, it defended those who were involved in scandals and by doing so encouraged their recurrence.

Sir Robert Borden's action cannot fail to have a healthy influence upon the public life of Canada. It is too much to expect that attempts at graft will have been eliminated from public affairs, but it is now known that the shield of the government will never protect those guilty of questionable dealings, that graft is condemned and punished by the Conservative premier and that no effort will be spared to maintain honesty and uprightness in the administration of public affairs. It is a lesson long needed and one which will win the hearty approval of the people of Canada.

ROYAL YEAST MAKES PERFECT BREAD

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

The opposition of the Liberal press to the act which permits soldiers on active service with the Canadian contingents to exercise their franchise in the event of a general election occurring in Canada before the conclusion of the war is significant.

All kinds of imaginary obstacles to the recording of soldier's votes are suggested, but these arguments as to the extreme difficulty of permitting soldiers on active service to vote are discounted by the fact that on previous occasions the votes of soldiers at the front have been recorded quite satisfactorily. New Zealand provided for taking a vote of her volunteers on active service, and what New Zealand accomplished should not be beyond the power of Canada. During the civil war in the United States the votes of troops in the northern army were polled, and President Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1864 largely by the votes of soldiers, some of whom were actually in the firing line.

The real objection on the part of the Liberal press to the plan for allowing Canadian soldiers on active service to exercise their franchise is founded, not on any genuine belief that insuperable impediments to the recording of the votes exists, but on the conviction that the majority of the Canadian troops will vote for the return of the Borden government. Evidently the Liberal leaders understand that the soldiers at the front have warm appreciation of the manner in which the Borden government has expressed the sentiments of Canada, and of the efficiency it has displayed in equipping, training and despatching the Canadian contingents If the Liberals believed that their attacks on the government's military administration had the sympathy of those most concerned, or if they believed that those who are inspired with the keen patriotism that has induced them to volunteer for active service would prefer at the present time a Liberal administration to that at present in power, they would be loud in their demands that the soldier should not be deprived of his franchise, instead of being, as at present, hostile to the measure which enables the Canadian soldier abroad to record his vote at a time when he is likely to regard the right to vote as unusually precious.

DEMOCRATIZING THE ARMY

Before the war the British army was officered largely by men of high social standing. "Rankers" were seldom to be found in the officers' messes. The war is changing that. The "democratization" of the army which the Radicals of Britain called for in the Home Rule crisis is rapidly proceeding through the effect of German bullets and shells. The casualty lists show that about five thousand officers have been put out of action, and one of Lord Kitchener's problems has been to recruit the commissioned ranks on an adequate scale. In the new armies commissions are largely held by young men of the middle classes. Merit has been the chief desideratum in selecting the junior as well as senior officers. In the regular forces the old rule of class has been necessarily more consistently observed, but even here the democratic forces at work within the army are bringing up other men of merit. The Under-Secretary for War told the British parliament a few days ago that there had been 1,546 promotions from the ranks to commissions since the war began. As the men of family and position who formerly officered the army go down one by one, serving their country with devotion, the old traditions will be more and more thrust into the background.

The Review's statement that "the work on the auto road up Mt. Revelstoke will not likely be continued this year" is incorrect. Mr. R.F. Green has been successful in securing an appropriation for the extension of the road equal to that of last year and work on the road construction will be continued this summer.

A resolution was passed at a public meeting in Toronto protesting against the holding of a general election while the war is in progress. The Toronto resolution contains the very important statement that the avoiding of the election "involves on the part of the opposition a friendly co-operation in the present crisis." So long as this friendly co-operation was given there was no justification for a contest. But never has an administration been shown less consideration or been more vindictively harassed than during the session of parliament just passed. The recent attitude of the Liberal leaders has altered the situation entirely.

The Review attributes to the Mail-Herald the statement:

"One of the reasons that graft has flourished so much in Canada is that there has not been enough done by the party leaders to put it down."

Continuing the Review says:

"The M.H. states in one line that graft has 'flourished' and then in almost the same breath states that "there has not been enough done." We do not mind good pork, but have no love for a hog. Will the mouthpiece of the above organ explain the meaning of the word "flourish," or shall we do it for him."

The Review should address its remarks not to the Mail Herald but to a respected leader of its party, Hon. Joseph Martin, for the sentence on which it bases its highly logical observations was not originated by the Mail Herald, but is a quotation from an editorial in the Vancouver Evening Journal, edited by Mr. Martin.

POLITICAL NOTES

It has been definitely announced that the Hon. W.J. Bowser will be in Salmon Arm during the first two weeks of May, says the Salmon Arm Observer. At that time he will address a public meeting that will in all probability be held in the afternoon to enable people from outside points to get in and out by train.

Cranbrook Herald: The prospect of Mr. Anstie contesting one Kootenay constituency and E.A. Watts of Wattsburg (or Cranbrook) the other, has given rise to some talk of the British Columbia lumbermen having decided it was high time the industry was more largely represented at Ottawa, hence the appearance of Messrs. Watts and Anstie. We fancy, however, the lumbermen will resent any such impeachment.

FROM THE SANCTUMS

ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN

Regina Province and Standard: Extract from "Laurier Luck" pamphlet being circulated by the Liberals as campaign "litrachoor:"

'With Laurier it was just the other way. I was in Moose Jaw when he got there in the summer of 1910 on his political tour of the west. That was a drought year. It hadn't rained for six weeks and Moose Jaw was so dry that with every breath your throat was lined with dust. And at 3 o'clock, just before the meeting opened, it rained. It seems this experience was repeated time after time in the dry belt. But when he went to Prince Rupert, the rainiest place in Canada, the sun shone all the time he was there.'

Just like Laurier. Big Chief Rain-in-the-Face in the dry belt, and Big Chief Heap-Much Sunshine in the wet district; Protectionist in Ontario, Free-Trader in the West, Nationalist in Quebec, Imperialist elsewhere.

LUMBER ORDERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Calgary News-Telegram: Besides the multitude of war orders which are doing so much to stimulate business in eastern Canada, and to some small extent in the prairie provinces, it is gratifying to note that even the lumber industry of British Columbia is to benefit by foreign orders. According to the statement of a British newspaper, B.C. millmen have been asked to bid on a contract for five million feet of lumber to be used in constructing 100,000 two-room houses in France. The houses are to be built at government expense for the people who have lost their houses and other property in the war. This will mean that upwards of $5,000,000 will be placed in circulation in the coast province, which should aid materially in dispelling the depression which has existed since the war put a temporary stop to building operations throughout western Canada. The government of Italy is also said to have ordered considerable Canadian lumber, one British Columbia company reporting that it has been asked to supply sufficient material to take care of its cut for several months.

MR. OLIVER, PLEASE EXPLAIN!

Edmonton Journal: Mr. Oliver and his newspaper try to make it appear that there was nothing wrong in the subscription of $15,000 Bulletin stock by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. This was not always the answer of the Bulletin to the charge that it was under obligations to the railway corporation. The stock was subscribed in 1905. On November 15, 1909, the following appeared on the Bulletin editorial page:

'A speaker on Friday evening ventured the foolish suggestion that the Bulletin is an "organ" for the interests of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which The Journal was indiscreet enough to label an exposition of the "Bulletin's connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific."

'The insinuation is, of course, without foundation. The Grand Trunk Pacific has no financial interest in the Bulletin and never has had. Neither has it any control over the Bulletin, direct or indirect, nor has it ever had. Neither has it ever attempted to influence the Bulletin's course on any matter, in any way, shape or form, through any official or any man.'

An explanation of how this statement can be reconciled with the facts brought out in the recent report will now be eagerly awaited.

TOMORROW'S SERVICES

CATHOLIC

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

Fourth Sunday after Easter: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Matins and Holy Communion; Evensong 7.30 p. m. Sermons at both services by the Lord Bishop of Kootenay. At both morning and evening prayer, prayers authorized by the Lord Bishop for war will be said. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH

Public Service will be held on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. to which the stranger and man from home is always welcome. At 2.30 Sunday School and Bible Classes. Epworth League for young people, on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Friday, at 8 p.m.

In the morning and evening Mr. Enos Bacon will give a song sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the Presbyterian church on Sunday, Rev. J.W. Stevenson will preach taking as his text in the morning, "A Strong Defence," and in the evening, "What They Say." On Tuesday afternoon the Ladies Aid, will meet at 3.30, and on Tuesday evening the Y.P.S. will meet when limelight views of Formosa will be shown and an address given. All are cordially invited.

Preparing for Opening of Glacier Hotel

(Special to the Mail-Herald)

Glacier, B. C., April 30.—Harry Harding was down to Cambie on Sunday.

The Misses P. and A. Hoilenback arrived at the hotel on Sunday from the coast.

Alex Rankins severed his connection with the local bank this week, to take up the duties as night clerk at the hotel.

Gus. Gold spent the week end at Revelstoke.

W. Broadfoot went to Bear Creek on Sunday.

The staff at the hotel is filling up ready for the opening on the first of the month.

Scotty McGrath is expected on Sunday.

Mr. McMann, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway hotels spent Wednesday at the local hotel.

Mr. Clarke has a fine row of crocuses in full bloom round the lawn.

Alex. Rankin, Matheson, Blair and Montgomery went to a social at Roger's Pass on Monday night.

Mrs. Wales has been busy superintending the preparations for the opening of the hotel and reports all ready for May 1..

Freddy Koffs arrived at the hotel on Tuesday from Moose Jaw. He reports that town full of soldiers and unemployed.

The management of the hotel has received a letter from R. Webb one of the boys who left with the first contingent. He is in the trenches somewhere in France, and says they shout quite friendly across to the Germans till somebody shouts, "what about the Blucher" and then they have to duck. Butler Commie another of the boys who left with the first contingent is reported wounded.

Misses Gertrude Jenison and Nellie Fumyer arrived on Monday's train from Vancouver.

Ernest Read an old timer arrived this week and noted the changes.

Tom Shaw the local agent is back from the coast.

There is no city in the world so clean as Glacier.

The trains are now running on the summer track giving the passengers a good view of the great glacier.

AT THE THEATRES

On May 10, the Empress theatre will start the great serial story, The Master Key, in 20 episodes, another fine serial full of thrills and recklessness. This interesting picture is said to be the best yet, and has been playing to packed houses on the coast.

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT

	Erlt.	P.E.S.	P.C.At.
Division I.	15	12	97.73
Division II.	23	17	96.22
Division III.	16	10	94.53
Total	54	39	96.16

Division I. wins the Nelson Shield for the best percentage of attendance during the month.

A man named Dempsey is in the Nelson jail for 60 days, for assaulting A.W. McCune, Jr., at New Denver a couple of weeks ago.

T. B. Hall, of Slocan City, is in the New Denver hospital with an injured spine, the result of a pile of lumber toppling over on him.

Ayer's Pills
Gently Laxative. Sugar-coated.
Dose, one pill, only one.
Sold for 60 years.
Ask Your Doctor. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Montreal, Canada.

NOTICE!

VOTERS OBJECTED TO BY LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

The Court of Revision for the Provincial Voters' List will be held in the Court House on May 17th, at 10 o'clock.

The Liberal Association has filed objections to the below List of names and the Conservative Association would request any of the parties to call at the Conservative Committee Rooms, or write a letter to the Secretary of the Association and forms will be provided them to have their names retained on the list. Electors whose names have been objected to can appear personally before the Court of Revision and see that their franchise is protected.

Barker, Donald W.; Policeman, Revelstoke.
Barker, John; School Teacher, Revelstoke.
Barnes, Henry; Car Repairer, Revelstoke.
Barraclough, Earl; Laundryman, Revelstoke.
Batchelor, William E.; Restaurant Proprietor, Revelstoke.
Blair, William, Butcher, Revelstoke
Braganola, Augusto, Boilermaker's helper, Revelstoke.
Brand, David Winton, Machinist, Revelstoke.
Brophy, Martin J.; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Bryant, Sam L.; Agent, Revelstoke
Buchanan, John; Miner, Revelstoke
Buck, Walter Mauspeld; Clerk, Revelstoke.
Cameron, William S.; Painter, Revelstoke.
Campbell, Walter E.; Rancher, Revelstoke.
Campbell, Walter E.; Farmer, 21 Mile Board.
Cash, Walter G.; Brakeman, Revelstoke.
Cristiano, Guiseppe; C.P.R. Helper, Revelstoke
Cumming, W.; Brakeman, Revelstoke
Davies, William; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Davis, James; Fireman, Glacier.
Eskridge, Grover; Brakeman, Revelstoke.
Evans, George A.; Bartender, Revelstoke.
Evans, Tom Edward; Waiter, Glacier
Fairfield, Joseph J.; Filer, Revelstoke
Fairfield, Victor; Filer, Comaplix.
Foogood, Charles, Butcher, Glacier.
Forde, John P.; Civil Engineer, Revelstoke.
Fraser, Duncan R.; Sawyer, Comaplix
Fraser, James, Woodman, Beaton.
Fraser, William; Baker Glacier.
Fritz, Frank H.; Painter, Revelstoke.
Ganzini, Richard; Laborer, Revelstoke
Garvan, Adam, Trapper, Revelstoke.
Gifford, Percy; Waiter, Glacier.
Gifford, Percy F.; Physical Director, Revelstoke.
Gilchrist, William; Butcher, Arrowhead.
Gillis, Alexander J.; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Giguere, Joseph A.; Operater, Revelstoke.
Goodfellow, Stewart; Clerk, Revelstoke.
Gorofalo, Santo, Helper, Revelstoke.
Grant, George; Machinist, Glacier.
Green, William; Lumberman, Revelstoke.
Harris, Reg. W. D.; Engineer, Revelstoke.
Harvey, Charles; Carpenter, Revelstoke.
Hammond, Lanson H.; Lumberman, 9 Mile Camp.
Hilman, Charles, Teamster, Revelstoke.
Jardine, John F.; Carpenter, Glacier
Johnson, Joseph K.; Publisher, Revelstoke.
Johnston Robert E., Laborer, Beaton
Jones, W. J.; Brakeman, Revelstoke.
Kerrigan, Martin; Bartender, Revelstoke.
Kirkpatrick, Robert A.; Engineer, Revelstoke.
Kohne, Joseph C.; Trapper, Camborne
Loader, Thomas Henry; Draughtman, Glacier.
Logan, Chipman, Laborer, Revelstoke
Laughead, George E.; Plumber, Revelstoke.
Lee, Arthur; Laborer, Revelstoke.
MacIsaac, Archie; Trainman, Revelstoke.
MacDonald, John; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
MacDonald, John Malcolm; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
MacDearmid, Garfield; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Manown, John; Machinist, Glacier.
Millar, George; Trapper, Camborne
Miller, Henry, Teamster Revelstoke.
Morrisey, Joseph W.; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Monteleone, James; Laborer, Revelstoke.
McBeth, Malcolm; Teamster, Arrowhead.
McDonald, Alexander H.; Purser, Arrowhead.
McDonald, John; Watchman, Glacier.
McDonald, John C.; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
McEachern, Wm. Joseph; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
McGillivray, Hugh J.; Bridgeman, Revelstoke
McIntosh, Walter J.; Laborer, Revelstoke.
McIsaac, Michael, Trainman, Revelstoke.
Nicholls, Frank Albert; Clerk, Beaton
North, William; Boilermaker, Revelstoke.
Ogilvie, William, Railroadman, Revelstoke.
Paterson, James; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Patterson, Keith; Bookkeeper, Revelstoke.
Patterson, R.A.; School teacher, Revelstoke.
Pearson, Alfred J.; Photographer, Revelstoke.
Ployer, George; Bridgeman, Revelstoke.
Pooly, Thomas; Teamster, Revelstoke
Sanservino, John; Laborer, Revelstoke.
Saviano, Emiliano, Laborer, Revelstoke.
Scruton, Ralph G.; Journalist, Revelstoke.
Scruton, Jess; Journalist, Revelstoke
Smith, Robert T.; Machinist, Revelstoke.
Smythe Duncomble R., Soda-waterman, Revelstoke.
Sneddon, James; Boilermaker, Revelstoke.
Steed, Hugh, Laborer, Revelstoke.
Turnbull, Thomas; Timekeeper, Glacier.
Turner, Francis B.; Bookkeeper, Comaplix.
Webb, Albert; Engineer, Glacier.
Westby, Nils N.; Planerman, Revelstoke.
Willis, Edward V.; Mail Clerk, Arrowhead.
Young, William C.; Caretaker, Revelstoke.

PROVINCE HAS GOOD EXHIBIT

Outline of Work at San Francisco Fair to Advertise British Columbia

While the many visitors to the Panama-Pacific exposition are loud in their praises of the British Columbia exhibits in the Canadian Pacific railway building, very little of an official nature has been received from San Francisco regarding the success and efficiency of the display. In response to a request made several days ago, W.E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture, has received from Mr. Perry, the official correspondent, an interesting communication dealing with the matter in a comprehensive manner.

According to Mr. Perry, British Columbia's exhibit will be prominently featured in moving pictures. A week ago the first run of films of the dedication of the Canadian building and the Canadian Pacific railway pavilion were shown in the lecture room of the latter building. W.A. Lang, British Columbia's exhibition commissioner, presenting and explaining them to a large audience.

Later these films, together with others of the Panama-Pacific exposition, will be sent all over the continent by the exhibition management, as many as 20 duplicates being sent out to advertise the attractions of the exposition. Some interior views of the British Columbia government's exhibits and those of the Canadian Pacific railway will be added to the films.

Day by day the interest in British Columbia and western Canada keeps up, as evidenced by the large numbers who visit the lecture rooms and spend an hour or so seeing the views on the screen, portraying every phase of the resources of the province and of the west. British Columbia's representatives share the use of this lecture hall with the Canadian Pacific railway officials, and the reels of the film pictures are so alternated and dovetailed together as to make a whole afternoon's entertainment, while casual visitors are not debarred from stepping in to see a portion of the views presented. It is worth mentioning that this lecture hall, of which the province has secured the use, is the best in the entire grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition without exception. Generous space on the main floors of the Canadian Pacific railway pavilion has been given to the British Columbia exhibits, and displays of fruit, canned salmon and minerals supplement the pictured representations of the wealth and resources of the province. Many handsome illuminated views illustrate attractive spots in various parts of British Columbia.

The lumbering industry is most impressively described in reels of pictures which show the various operations of cutting down the huge trees, logging by donkey engine and other methods, a logging railway, etc. One of the films gives some views of the Fraser mills, and of the loading of a lumber vessel, the first cargo which went by way of the Panama Canal. Birch logs, in the natural state, brought from British Columbia, form one of the leading features of the interior decoration schemes of the whole pavilion.

The display of bottled fruits of all varieties grown in British Columbia, and the fresh fruit display, at present confined to apples, is most effectively arranged, occupying almost all the space in one end of the building. Pyramids of canned salmon are arranged near the door, while other displays of well-known salmon brands are set at other points.

The mineral display from leading mines of British Columbia is shown in splendid glass cases, while a collection from Trail smelter shows the values in gold, silver and lead recovered in the process of reducing the ores.

A large space is given to the collection of stuffed animals, and so excellently and effectively has this portion been designed that it is well worth the space. There are many fine specimens in the collection, and the scene built to represent a mountain glen shows them off well. Much interest is aroused by this exhibit, and many comments are made on the monster size of the grizzlies and other bears. A number of mounted heads, magnificent specimens, are hung on the walls above.

Electric lighting is freely used in heightening the effects in various features of the exhibits, and the entire wall space in the lecture hall is a series of illuminations showing western and mountain scenes, also forest views, fruit and farm scenes, while many grain and grass exhibits are mounted and similarly lighted.

Solsqua Man Was Shot in Self-Defence

On Saturday night last a shooting affray took place at Sicamous Junction which resulted in the death of Mike Ohvo, a Finlander, who has a homestead between Solsqua and Bowie.

It appears, says the Salmon Arm Observer, that Ohvo and a compatriot of his were riding on the brake-beams of the dining car attached to the west bound train. On the arrival of that train at the Junction the brakesmen notified Constable Greenwood of the provincial police, of the two men being under the dining car. Constable Greenwood thereupon informed Constable Huntington of the Canadian Pacific railway of this fact, and a search was made.

Upon the men being discovered, Constable Huntington called upon them to come out towards him but instead of doing so, they got out on the opposite side of the train and Mike was promptly arrested by Constable Greenwood. The other man, seeing Mike in the hands of the constable, immediately ran westward as fast as he could and is still at large. Constable Greenwood called upon him to stop but as this was of no avail he fired a warning shot into the air. Immediately after this Mike succeeded in getting away from the constable. He was also called upon to stop, but instead of doing so turned half round and in a stooping position shot at Constable Greenwood with a large 38 calibre Colt (which he had strapped in front of him) but the bullet however, missed its mark. In self defence Constable Greenwood at once fired at Mike and shot him dead.

On first viewing the body Constable Greenwood thought he had captured one of the thugs who killed policeman Newington in Vancouver a few days ago but on closer examination he came to the conclusion that Mike Ohvo was the man who shot at him about a year ago. Besides the large revolver there was found upon the person of the deceased two loaded clips and enough provisions to last a man two days.

The R.M.R. stationed at Sicamous Junction were placed to guard both exits and a close search was made of the yards to find the other man but no trace of him could be found. The only description of him which, so far, can be furnished is that he is tall and at the time was wearing a grey suit and soft felt hat. Inspector Winn of the provincial police and Chief Constable Fernie of Kamloops were soon on the ground as also was Dr. A.K. Connolly of Salmon Arm, the coroner for the district.

At the inquest, which was held on Monday, the jury brought in the following verdict: "That Mike Ohvo met his death by a shot from the revolver of Constable Greenwood acting in self defence. We are nevertheless of the opinion that Constable Greenwood was perhaps a little hasty in firing his first shot. He had hold of the said Mike Ohvo and it does not appear to have been essential that the man who was running away should have been caught. We would like to add the idea that it would be in the interests of justice and greatly assist the police if tradesmen would write the names of purchasers on their bills of goods when making out the same."

This latter recommendation was brought about by the fact that the deceased had in his pocket a bill of the Safe Limited of Salmon Arm, but his name was not written thereon. It should be further stated that there were two gun wounds on the legs of the deceased and it is understood that he was secretary of a socialist organization, R.W. Bruhn, of Salmon Arm was one of the persons who identified the body as being that of Mike Ohvo. The body was taken to the undertaking parlors of Messrs. Ruth, Warren & Carroll, Ltd., Salmon Arm, and buried on Tuesday.

Saved the Admission Money.

Ruth came home from her first visit to Sunday school, carrying a small sack of candy.

"Why, Ruth, where did you get the candy?" asked the family, who had gathered to hear her experiences.

Ruth looked up in surprise.

"I bought it with the nickel you gave me," she said. "The minister met me at the door and got me in for nothing."—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Matter of Policy.

"Honesty is the best policy," mused the business man.

"I've never heard of that company," began the insurance man, who had been sparring for an opening. "but, now, I've got a policy here"— But his victim had fled.—Buffalo Express.

Strategical Blunder.

"Pa, what is it they call a strategical error?"

"That's the kind of error your father makes, my boy, when your mother is giving a party and he forgets to enter the house by the back door."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FOREIGN EGGS TO BE MARKED

New Customs Regulation — Aimed at Marketing of Chinese Eggs

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, has telegraphed to the provincial department of agriculture that a customs regulation will immediately go into force requiring the marking of country of origin on packages containing eggs.

This notification means that the persistent efforts of the Provincial Poultry association and its 33 local affiliations, demanding an Egg Marks act, has been partly successful and the regulation passed is expected to be of great assistance to the growing industry of egg production in this province.

The legislation sought was primarily directed against the marketing of Chinese eggs as provincial fresh eggs and the regulation will have the effect not only of preventing eggs from the Orient being foisted on the public as the product of British Columbia, but, in the opinion of poultry men and egg-dealers, practically will cut off all importations of Chinese eggs into this province.

Chinese eggs by the million have been brought to the Pacific coast, and this has led to a very strong agitation on the part of poultrymen all the way down the coast to California. It is declared that while in previous years very considerable quantities have been imported here the egg supplies of the coast cities this year have been almost mainly the result of local production.

There has been a very considerable increase in production and although a great many of the poultry keepers reduced their flocks because of the high price of feed and the low market prices it does not seem to have had much effect until perhaps recently when some shipments of eggs have been received from Alberta. But in the past the province relied to quite a large extent on supplies from California, Oregon and Washington, and they too will have to face the regulation calling for the indication of the country of origin so that they will not have much success in inducing the consumers in British Columbia to regard their eggs as "strictly new laid."

With its mild climate the lower mainland is unexcelled as an egg-producing country, and in the last two or three years especially egg production has increased tremendously. Many people have taken advantage of the low prices for fresh eggs to preserve them in large quantities, and quantities are reported to have gone into cold storage.

Mines in Slocan District are Active

There exists a healthy activity in mining in the Slocan district. A number of new properties and prospects are being worked.

R. Cumming has started work on a lower tunnel of the Mercury, Payne mountain.

The Star mill at Sandon will be started before the end of this month, and the force at the mine increased.

W. R. Will has returned from the east and has commenced work on the Capella group, Goat mountain.

The ledge has again been picked up in the lower tunnel of the Echo. The break in the vein was about 30 feet.

Work was started last week on the Wakefield with J. R. Thompson in charge. The property was purchased last year by a Silverton syndicate.

The test smelter being built at the Standard mill to try the French zinc separation process, will likely be tried out before the end of the month.

John Nyman and O. S. Johnson are drifting on the vein on their lease of a part of the Molly Hughes property. So far they have taken out 20 sacks of high grade ore.

The Slocan Star mill at Sandon is about ready to resume operations.

The upraise in the Standard between the Nos. 7 and 6 levels has been completed.

A damper is being put on the export of zinc and zinc-silver ores by smelters across the line commencing to limit the amount they are willing to receive. The crowding of smelters to their capacity by shippers is said to be the cause of this.

IN HEART OF CITY
HOTEL SAVOY
SEATTLE
"Twelve Stories of Solid Comfort"
Absolutely fireproof—concrete, steel and marble. Enlarged lobby. New Grill—finest on Coast.
EUROPEAN PLAN—$1 per day up
With Baths—$ per day up

C. B. HUME & CO., LTD.
Revelstoke's Departmental Store

FAMILY SHOE OUTFITTERS
We Aim to Give Maximum Wear at a Minimum Price

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

300 yards DOLLY VARDEN CREPE in neat sprig and floral designs 25c and 35c values on sale at 15c

300 Fine SPRING BLOUSES in this week's Sale. It will be easy for you to purchase 3 or 4 and over. Blouse is this Spring's make and style $1.35, 1.90, 2.90

Ladies' and Misses' Spring Needle-knit VESTS and DRAWERS. Nice, cool, Spring goods; pure white, all sizes and different styles at, each 15c

Ladies' VESTS and DRAWERS, all sizes, up to the largest. Some short sleeve, some no sleeve at 25c

SILK PETTICOATS reduced. All go at one price now. Satins, Messalines, Silks. Some pleats, some plain and a good variety of the opening colors at $3.90

A boy used to be treated as a "clothes waif" just to wear any old thing but is easy to see that someone was thinking of nice clothes for small boys when these fine WASH SUITS were made. We have them at $1.35, 1.90, 2.90

Ladies' VESTS, DRAWERS and COMBINATIONS. Nice, new goods, pure white, several styles of knit, short and no sleeve styles. 3 for $1 or each, 35c

Men's Furnishing and Shoe Dep't

Giant Suit Sale

All our Suits must be cleared out. One hundred and seventy-five first-class Suits at prices which must attract you. Note these:

50 first-class Suits in Tweeds and Worsteds. Not one of them but is worth three times the money. Sale price, per Suit

$6.00

LOT NO.2—75 Suits
Comprising Suits from $18.00 to $25.00 Tweeds and Worsteds. First-class goods at the lowest prices. Per Suit
$12.00

LOT NO. 3—50 Suits
The best we have in the store. Newest models and cloths. Sale price. per Suit
$17.50

Grocery and Crockery Department

Fresh Stock of Pickles Just Arrived

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S Chow-chow, Mixed, Gherkins, White Onions and Walnut in pint bottles; Chow-chow, Mixed and Walnuts in quart bottles.

Crosse & Blackwell Chutney, quart bottles, 65c: pint bottles, 35c; ½-pint bottles, 25c.

HEINZ' Sweet Mixed, Sweet Gherkins, Chow-chow, Mixed, sour, and Gherkins, sour, in pint bottles. Heinz' Sweet Gherkins in bulk sold in the pint or quart.

STEVENS' Pickles, pt. and qt. bottles, sour. HAMBLIN & BRERETON Sweet Gherkins, pint bottles. Pin Money, Mellon Manga and Sweet Mixed Pickles.

Pickled Beets.

DOM, SEN & Co. Mangol Sweet Sliced Chutney; quart bottles, 75c; pint bottles, 40c.

WATCH OUR WINDOW FOR BREAKFAST FOODS

Specials for Friday and Saturday

3 lbs. Ceylon Tea $1.00
Laurentia Cream and Milk, a tin 10c
3 lbs. Fresh-ground Coffee $1.00
Schilling's Baking Powder, 12-oz. tins 25c
Nabob Baking Powder, 12-oz. tins 15c

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR SECRET

Engine of Destruction Which Has Never Been Used—Now a Century Old

Great Britain has in reserve a weapon of war she has not yet dared to use. In military circles it is spoken of in whispers as "Dundonald's Destroyer." A recent article has revived interest in this almost forgetten terror, although it is mentioned in the encyclopaedias, which, however give no hint as to its nature. They could not, for the secret has been guarded as no such secret has ever before been kept.

The fact that England has this weapon in reserve is no dream, no bugaboo, it is attested by official documents and the official reports of committees of experts.

What is this extraordinary weapon? Only a few highly placed persons know. Only a few have ever known. They do not tell; they have not told: the reason for their silence being the horror of it.

Great Britain was on the point of using it against Napoleon and again in the Crimean War, but in each case her rulers drew back shuddering and refused to "shock humanity." But, if the worst should come to the worst, she may draw it from its century-old hiding place, and the most ghastly horrors yet known in warfare will seem humane in comparison with the effects of this engine of destruction.

Too Inhuman.

It was invented by Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, an extraordinary men who had an extraordinary career. He offered it to the British government, which twice appointed a committee to pass upon it. He disclosed his secret to them and claimed for it that it was "the infallible means of securing at one blow our maritime superiority and of thereafter maintaining it in perpetuity—of at once commencing and terminating a war by one conclusive victory." And again, that "no power on earth could stand against its attacks."

The committee reported that his claims were not exaggerated, that his device was irresistible and infallible either on land or sea. This much was indubitable and absolutely certain. But they urged that it be not adopted. It was too efficient, too destructive; its devastation would be too inhuman.

The first of these committees, appointed in 1811, was composed of the Duke of York, second son of George III., Commander-in-Chief of the army, chairman; Admiral Lord Keith, Admiral Lord Exmouth, two of the most experienced men in the navy, and the two Congreve brothers, of the Ordnance department, one of whom, Sir William, was the inventor of many valuable military and industrial appliances. A more competent and aithoritative committee could not have been found.

Threatened Napoleon.

In spite of their recommendation that Dundonald's invention be kept a secret, the British government wanted to use a part of it against the French at Toulon, Dundonald refused to consent to this, and the committee backed him up in his refusal, on the ground that such partial use would reveal the secret to the enemy and to the world, and enable other countries to make use of it against England.

In order to demonstrate its power, however, Dundonald offered to use it against the French fleet at Flushing, whence Napoleon was planning an invasion of England; but this only on condition that he use it in all its terrible fulness. This the government refused, on the ground that it would not be war; it would be annihilation.

The second committee was appointed in 1846. It was as authoritative in its make-up as the first had been. It was directed to ascertain if the device was as efficient and as dreadful in the then relatively advanced state of military science as it had seemed 35 years previously. The committee reported in January, 1847, that there was not a shadow of doubt that Dundonald's device would not merely defeat, but actually destroy, annihilate, sweep out of existence, any hostile force against which it might be directed. But it was too awful to contemplate, and its first applicaeion would reveal the simple secret to all the world.

During the Crimean war, when Sebastopol and Cronstadt seemed impregnable, Dundonald offered to reduce them in one hour. The British government hesitated, and was still discussing the matter with the inventor when the war ended.

Would End All War.

Dundonald died in 1860. His plans are still in the archives of the British War office—at least there is no reason to suppose they have been destroyed—and it is possible that, should the war take a turn disastrous to Great Britain, they may be brought out and made the final weapon in an Armageddon. This would end the war, and it would end not merely this war but all war for all time; as, with all the world in possession of a device with which armies and fleets and fortresses could be anihilated in an hour, a device so simple that any one seeing it once could put it into practice, no nation would ever dare to make war. War on such terms would mean annihilation for victor as well as for vanquished.

The Earl of Dundonald, inventor of this destroyer, was a most extraordinary man. He was born in 1775 and was a captain in the navy by 1800. He won fame for himself by his brilliant exploits in sea fighting; but he quarreled with his superiors and got into serious trouble through financial speculations. He made a name in parliament through his exposures of abuses in the navy, and when things became too unpleasant for him in England he went to South America, where his military genius materially aided Chile to throw off the yoke of Spain.

Had he not been famous as an admiral, Dundonald would have been famous as a scientist, for his inventions were many and practical. These included a lamp for burning oil of tar, new methods of excavation and mining, steam engines for marine use, and the screw propeller, which he patented in 1843.

Not An Explosive.

It will be seen from this that Dundonald was an inventor whose devices had to be taken seriously. He was no dreamer, but a practical hard-headed Scotchman. And it is unimaginable that two such expert committees as those that investigated his destructive device could have been hoodwinked or deceived.

The more one delves into the story of this extraordinary invention the more mysterious does it seem. It is easier to say what it was not than to imagine what it was. The known facts about it are that it could be used on either land or sea, against navies, armies or fortresses; it was so simple that it could be used by unskilled people, it was so obvious in its application and operation that any one seeing it used once would know all about it and be able to yield it.

No military invention made since Dundonald's day fulfills all these conditions.

It could not have been an airship of any type yet suggested. It could not have been a submarine boat or a torpedo. Neither could it have been a cannon nor an explosive.

The writer of the article comes to the conclusion that it was "some mechanical, electrical or chemical device such as has never been hit upon by another, and thus has never been put into practice."

The modern invention that seems to approach most nearly to it is the projectile devised by John Hays Hammond, Jr. This is a bomb, loaded with thermit and chemicals, which when it explodes, scatters molten metal and poisonous gasses. So hot is the metal that it will cut through armor plate as a hot knife cuts through butter, so deadly are the gases that every person within a wide raidus must instantly drop dead.

Might Have Been a Bomb.

This bomb would certainly justify what has been said of the horrible effects of the Dundonald destroyer. But on the other hand it scarcely fulfils the condition of being so simple that once used anybody could use it.

Thermit, the explosive which Mr. Hammond selects for the bomb, is a bluish grey powder composed of oxide of iron and powdered aluminum. These are made to unite, and the resultant chemical reaction sets free the pure iron, molten at a temperature of 5,400 degrees F. The reaction is produced by the combination of barium peroxide and manganese, this being started by ignition of a fuse at the moment of firing.

Mr. Hammond would insulate the metal of the shell itself from the heat of its contents with a jacket of refractory earth. At a recent demonstration in Boston Mr. Hammond showed nine pounds of thermit eating a hole straight through a five-eighth inch piece of armor plate in a few seconds.

But Mr. Hammond's shell contains another and even more terrible substance—the material for generating hydrocyanic gas. In a chamber back of that in which the thermit is packed are the chemicals that while the shell is in flight are forming this most deadly of gases. Another name for it is prussic acid. If a pint of prussic acid were scattered about a large room every one present would instantly fall dead. A mere whiff of it is enough to kill a dog. It paralyzes the respiratory centres and the heart. The tissues of the body can take up oxygen no more. Death is instantaneous.

The shell has not a large bursting charge. It is not intended to scatter its contents too widely. That would attenuate them and their effect would be less deadly. The bursting charge is enough to crack open the shell and scatter its contents over a small area. The molten metal sets on fire everything with which it comes in contact; the gas makes everybody for many yards around fall dead, and those over a still wider area are temporarily paralyzed. Consequently no one can come to put out the fire started by the hell-hot metal.

Such a bomb dropped on the deck of a battleship would make a hole right through her, the molten metal running down and into the sea. And her crew would drop at their places—corpses.

A few such bombs hurled into a fortress would produce the silence of death. A hail of such bombs upon a city would turn it into a charnel house in an hour.

Lord Dundonald's invention, now locked up in the British war office, was not a thermit-prussic-acid-gas bomb, but it seems as if it must have been something of a like nature.

The question now is: Will Great Britain dare to shock humanity by bringing this hellish device out to the light and using it to annihilate her enemy and so forever put an end to war?— New York World.

REVELSTOKE RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET

FRUITS	
Grape fruit,..... Cal. 10c.; Flor. 15c.	
Bananas, per doz.....	.40@ .50
Lemons, per doz.	.25
Apples, new, 4 to 6lbs.	.25
Oranges, navel, from ..... .25 to	.50
Navel Oranges,	50
Figs, cooking, 2lbs. for	.25
Dates, Hallowi, ... 2 lbs. for	.25
Dates, Fard, 2lbs. for ...	.35
Dates, Dromedary, pkg. .15, 2 for	.25
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	.25@ .30
Bacon, retail	.28@ .40
Lard, retail	.17@ .20
Chicken, retail	22@ .25
Sausages, retail	12½@ .15
Turkey, per lb.	.28
Geese, per lb.	.25
Ducks, per lb.	.25
SUGAR	
Granulated B. C. Cane 100 lb. sack	$8.50
Lump sugar, 2 lbs.	.30
Gran. B.C. 20 lb. sack,	1.75
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	2.25
B. & K. Bread Flour	2.15
Five Roses,	2.25
Lake of the Woods, bag	2.25
Royal Household,	2.25
Purity Flour,	2.25
King's Quality	2.25
DAIRY PRODUCTS	
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40 @ .45
Butter, dairy, per lb.	.32@ .35
New Zealand,	.45
Cheese, Canadian, per lb.	.25
Cheese, Can. Stilton, lb.	.30
Cheese, Imp. Stilton, lb.	.60
Eggs, local new laid, doz.	.25 to .30
VEGETABLES	
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Dry, onions, 5 lbs. for	.25
Cabbage, local, each	.05@ .10
New Potatoes, lb.	.02
Lettuce, lb.	.10@ .15
Tomatoes, lb.	.15
New Carrots, lb.	.02½
Turnips, per lb.	.02½
Celery, per lb.	.15
FEED	
Bran, ton	$36.00
Wheat, ton,	55.00
Oats, ton,	50.00
Barley, ton	50.00
Hay, ton,	20.00
Shorts, ton	45.00

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

No. 1 from Montreal to Vancouver, arrive at 6.05 p.m., leave 6.25 p.m.

No. 2, from Vancouver to Montreal, arrive at 11.05 a.m., leave at 11.25 a. m.

No. 3, from Toronto to Vancouver, arrive at 7.05 a.m., leave at 7.20 a.m.

No. 4 from Vancouver to Toronto, arrive at 12.45 a. m., leave at 1.05 a m.

No. 804, from Revelstoke to Arrowhead, leave 7.30 a.m.

No. 803, from Arrowhead to Revelstoke, arrive 4.40 p.m.

No. 3 makes connection with the Okanagan line at Sicamous, returning leaves Sicamous at 10.50 p.m.

Trains Nos. 1 and 2, make all local stops between Revelstoke and Sicamous.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4, make local stops between Sicamous and Kamloops.

Extra Fine Lumber

PINE from 12 to 24 in. wide and from 1 to 1½ in. thick.

Everything in BUILDING MATERIAL

Low Estimates on Lumber Bills
CHEAP SHINGLES

Globe Lumber Co., Limited
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that it is done by skilled Journeymen Printers—men who have made a life study of the "Art Preservative of All Arts," and who are prepared to furnish

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that will be a credit to your business, help uphold your credit and bring you NEW and desirable customers. For free estimates and all further information ring up Phone No. 8 or call

REVELSTOKE MAIL-HERALD

TYPEWRITTEN CIRCULARS

possess the personal note that ordinary printing lacks. Drop in the Mail-Herald and ask for quotations on our printed facsimile typewriting. Letters, circulars, mailing cards, &c, with all the effectiveness of real typewriting at a fraction of its cost.

The Losing Side of the Mail Order Trading

Farmer Tells How by Sending Away for His Goods the Value of His Farm Depreciated $5,600 in Nine Years Because He and Others Were Not Alive to the Necessity of Building Up the Home Town.

A CERTAIN farmer in Iowa has discovered that the benefits which appear on the surface as attaching to the mail order plan sometimes spell disaster and has written a very interesting story of his views in a certain farm paper. Here is a part of his story:

"We farmers need awakening to the fact that we have unmistakably reached the period where we must think and plan. I am one of the slow farmers that had to be shown, and I am now giving my experience that others may profit, for knowledge is more expensive now than ten years ago.

"Twenty-nine years ago I began my farm career. I had an old team and $50. Our furniture was mostly home-made—chairs, cupboard and lounge made from dry goods boxes, neatly covered with ten-cent cretonne by my girl wife. We rented eighty acres. Being a boy of good habits I got all needed machinery and groceries of our home merchants on credit, until fall crops were sold. The first year was a wet season and I did not make enough to pay creditors. I went to each on date of promise and explained conditions, paying as much as possible, and they all carried the balance over another year. They continued to accommodate me until I was able to buy a forty-acre piece of my own.

"As soon as I owned these few acres the mail order houses began sending me catalogues, and gradually I began sending my loose change to them, letting my accounts stand in my home town where I had gotton my accommodation when I needed it.

"We then had one of the thriftiest little villages in the state—good line of business in all the branches, merchants who were willing to help an honest fellow over a bad year, and a town full of people who came twice a week to trade and visit. Our little country town supported a library, high school, band, ball team, and we had big celebrations every year.

"A farm near a live town soon doubles in value. I sold my forty acres at a big advance and bought an eighty, gradually adding to it until I had 200 acres of the best land in Iowa. I then felt no need of asking favors, and found it easy to patrionize the mail order agents that came almost weekly to our door. I regret to say that I was the first in the country to make up a neighborhood bill and send it to a mail order house. Though we got bitten every once in a while, we got in the habit of sending away for stuff.

"Gradually our merchants lessened their stock of goods—for lack of patronage. Finally we began to realize that when we needed a bolt quickly for machinery, or clothing for sickness or death, we had to wait and send away for it, which wasn't so pleasant. One by one our merchants moved to places where they were appreciated, and men of less energy moved in. Gradually our town has gone down; our business houses are "tacky" in appearance, a number are empty; our schools, churches and walks are going down; we have no band, no library, no ball team. There is no business done in the town, and therefore no taxes to keep things up. Hotel is closed for lack of travel. Go down to the depot when the freight pulls in and you will see the sequel in mail order packages.

"Nine years ago my farm was worth $195 an acre; to-day I'd have a hard matter to sell it at $167 an acre. It is 'too far from a live town'—so every farmer has said that wants to buy. He wants a place near schools and churches, where his children can have advantages. I have awakened to the fact that in helping to pull the town down, it has cost me $5,600 in nine years."

BRITAIN AND JUSTICE

(The Manchester Guardian)

A remarkable article on Britain appears in the Swiss paper 'La Semaine Litteraire.' It describes this nation as not free from stains, sometimes sinning, sometimes blundering, but displaying in the last hundred years an effort 'of striking moral beauty'—a striving to repair wrongs and realize justice. This appreciation of the moral effort is the weighier because the article begins with some hard sayings:—

Are we to call England in 1914 perfidious Albion, or loyal Albion? The second title, of course, is the right one at the present day.

Evidently Great Britain was at one time drunk with the pride of imperialism, just as Germany is today. She, too, has had her theoretical professors of 'Force, the mother of Right,' proclaiming her to be the elect among the nations. In order that she might realize this ambition her political action was for a long time tortuous, disloyal, and sometimes brutal in its use of force. Without going back to the abominable cruelties which she committed in the colonial wars of the eighteenth century one might recall the facts that a year after the signature of the Peace of Amiens in 1803, without waiting for a declaration of war and without the shadow of a pretext, she seized all the French ships which happened to be in English ports, and thus committed in times of peace an act of absolute piracy. She has odiously persecuted Ireland, and her last war with the Transvaal was nothing less than an assault on public morals.

All this justifies to a certain extent the title of perfidious Albion which used to be applied to England. Does she deserve it still today, as her enemies declare?

The Righting of Wrongs.

Let us note first of all that if one is going to drag up the past in order to find arguments to apply to events of today, all the nations in Europe are in more or less the same boat. It would be childish, for instance, to apply this principle and maintain that France at the present moment is a detestable people simply because Louis the Fourteenth persecuted Protestants in an abominable fashion, and because the Jacobins were responsible for the Terror. In the same way it would be absurd to reproach England with her past, because she is precisely one of those nations which have the courage to recognize their mistakes and to work hard to repair them. It is true that she treated the French colonies on the St. Lawrence very badly, but today the Dominion of Canada is one of the freest of English colonies; Great Britain has tyrannized for a long time in Ireland, but she has just granted Home Rule; England was quite in the wrong in wishing to secure the Transvaal, but after beating the Boers she is giving them the most complete autonomy.

If one studies the history of England in the nineteenth century impartially one will find proof of a perpetual effort towards suppressing her baser passions in the past in order to be able to arrive at a realization of justice. This effort on England's part, which is one of striking moral beauty, is to be noticed in her domestic history no less than in her colonial. In 1838 she was the first to abolish slavery in her colonies; previous to this, in 1832 she gave the political franchise to the Catholics, who up to then had been kept without it. Then in 1858 she extended it to the Jews; in 1864—and this is a fact unique in history—she restored without any kind of compulsion the Ionian Islands to Greece. Finally, on the 1st July, 1890, she voluntarily ceded the island of Heligoland to Germany.

The Most Just of Dominations.

England has so far not deprived a single nation of its language or its religion. Wherever she rules justice and liberty rule too. To the Crown possessions which do not yet possess the autonomy of the regular colonies she has brought moral as well as material progress. In this way, while leaving the Hindoos their various religions, languages customs, and local organizations, the English have regenerated India; in Egypt they have increased the riches of the country tenfold, they have abolished compulsory labor and raised the status of the natives. Is not all this undeniable proof of the merits of England as a nation? Moreover, at the actual moment the same shouts of loyalty are rising from all the British colonies in the ears of the mother-country, and help is coming to her from all sides in the form of subsidies and soldiers. Would this be possible if Great Britain were still the perfidious Albion of a century ago?

Heine may with reason, perhaps, have said of other days that England's conscience was never in conflict with her ideas; today she can be said to be trying so far as possible to reconcile her interests with her conscience. In this immense empire where the sun never sets justice does not set either, and only suffers very partial and temporary eclipses. To what great and dominant country could one render the same testimony?

The British Frame of Mind.

The writer of the article goes on to suggest that this mental and moral change (contrasting so strongly with the corresponding change that has taken place in Germany) is due partly to the religious revival of the nineteenth century; partly to the influence of the French Revolution on political and moral ideas, as illustrated in Mill and Spencer; and partly to the humanitarian influence of the Socialists. He then proceeds:—

Moral energy moving entirely in the direction of perfecting political life combined with the persistent desire to bring more liberty and more justice to subject races is the primary feature which characterises British mentality. England is imperialist, of course, but her imperialism today is no longer, as it once was, the brutal desire to crush the feeble, but rather the noble ambition of raising them to her own level, whilst respecting their own moral standards. This trait, I think, is sufficient to characterise the soul of the English nation. As to her other qualities and defects, they are so well known that it is almost useless to recall them. The Anglo-Saxon is recognized for being practical and enterprising, patient bold, conscientious, and loyal, with a slight touch of cant which sometimes modifies his frankness. If he easily falls into snobbishness, he has a high standard of morality in spite of his pride and his intermittent fits of open egoism. He wants to be respected himself, but he knows how to respect others.

The 'Bulldog's Grip.'

The politicans in power at this moment believe also in respecting treaties. Can they be reproached for having clear consciences and holding this illusion? Besides, the whole of England is responsible to the same extent as they are. Now they have no more illusions; cold resolution has taken their place. Elisee Reclus, who has written a remarkable book on the United Kingdom, after having expressed his admiration for the fine qualities of the English, adds:—'The Englishman has something of the bulldog in him—the dog of his own breeding which doesn't lose its hold once it has fixed its teeth into anything, and would rather be cut in pieces than let go.'

Bugle Blast Sounded to Canadian Producers

Readers of the newspapers and followers of the course of the war must long ago have become convinced that the situation grows more and more intense and critical day by day. Great Britain is faced not alone by outside enemies, but by labor troubles and by lack of those immense internal resources in the matter of food production that Germany and Austria-Hungary possess. She cannot feed herself, and is compelled to rely largely on other countries for a supply of the necessaries of life. In such case the duty of her children is distinctly plain. It is noteworthy of her enemies that they are not only thoroughly united but that they are enduring with what fortitude they possess the rigid military enforcements that are placed upon them for the conservation both of food and material. Every man, woman and child, from the Kaiser down, has been put on rations. The idea is three-fold, to guard against any possible emergencies, to mislead the foe into over-confidence and by thoroughness to bring such pressure to bear as will hasten the final decision. Britain is pursuing the same course. She has not yet found it necessary to place her population individually on short rations, but she has found it desirable to take over munition factories in order to ensure supplies that mean either life or death to the nation. Meantime, Germany by cowardly submarine assassination is endeavoring to starve her people and criple her resources.

With such a state of affairs existent it is hardly necessary to explain to stay-at-home Canadians how best they can fulfill their manifest duty and show the burden-bearers how completely they possess their sympathy. But the bugle blast has its rallying power in peace as in war. To all the people, and to farmers, breeders and settlers in particular, the patriotism and production movement that is in progress is blowing its bugle, or, in other words, carrying its message. Its object is to arouse all and sundry to the part they are called on to play. That part does not of necessity mean harder work nor increased acreage; but it does imply the exercise of every faculty in attention and vigilance. It does imply in order to secure increased and improved production, by which alone cultivators of the soil can contribute towards the credit of the country and empire, the greatest care in the selection of seed, in the breeding of live-stock and in economy of the land.

To date three residents of Phoenix have raised the necessary finance to visit the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Postmaster Kane at Kaslo is looking for the man or woman who stole a nine dollar barometer from the post office a few days ago.

Civic expenditure at Fernie for 1915 are expected to total $72,649. The estimated receipts are $31,357, leaving about $41,292 to be raised by taxes.

Creston was 32 years old on Saturday, that being the anniversary of the driving of the first stake on the townsite of the fruit city by F. G. Little.

During March the Nelson relief organization gave assistance to 16 families. It has been decided that hereafter no assistance will be given unmarried men

The Canadian Pacific railway steamer Nasookin has been put in shape for traffic, with some required alterations and will be back on the Nelson-Kootenay Landing run as soon as tradic warrants it.

A Neighbor Told Him To Take Gin Pills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. Yorke, at Bellrock, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with Kidney trouble for 15 years. Here is his letter:

"I suffered for about 15 years with my Kidneys. I could get nothing to help me. The pain went all through my back and shoulders and down the calves of my legs. When I would sit down for a while, I could not straighten up again until I would walk a rod or more, the pain was so great. A neighbor advised me to take GIN PILLS. I did so and six boxes cured me. It is about two and a half years since I quit taking them. My back is all right; no pains and no more backache. I thank GIN PILLS for it all—they are worth their weight in gold." D. A. YORKE.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sold in the U.S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment if you write 260

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.

A GERMAN SLEIGH AMBULANCE IN RUSSIA

POSTERS

Thinking About Posters?

We have machines, material, and men to do the best and largest posters in the Interior.

Note the specimens of our bold and convincing type in this advertisement. These are but a few of our big selection. Border effects equally good.

We can print any size in a single sheet up to 48x36 in. and shall be happy to answer your enquiries. Prices right.

Revelstoke Mail-Herald

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

E. Bruce, left on Thursday for the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Corley left yesterday for Kamloops.

D. E. Maia of Winnipeg is at the King Edward hotel

C. A. Procunier jr. returned from Arrowhead yesterday.

J.C. Green of Golden was a visitor to Revelstoke this week.

C. Swan of Calgary registered at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday.

Mrs. A.E. Kincaid will not receive on Monday nor again this season.

T. S. Acheson of Winnipeg registered at the Hotel Revelstoke on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade of Nelson were guests at the King Edward hotel yesterday.

H. V. Morgan and H. Pulley spent a day at Taft this week, fishing in Crazy creek.

The Ladies Auxiliary of O.R.C. will hold an "At Home" in the Masonic Hall on Monday, May 24.

Among the guests at the Hotel Revelstoke on Thursday was A. M. Chamberlain of Kamloops.

Mrs. John Beck left last week for Bellingham, Washington, where she had been called on account of the serious illness of her mother.

A tea under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Peter's church will be held at the Forest Mills residence this afternoon.

Provincial Constable John Renner has arrived in the city from Abbottsford and will remain in the city in place of N.V. Rothwell who has left the force.

J. Alfred McMillan returned on Tuesday from a trip to his old home in Prince Edward Island. Mrs. McMillan and children are remaining for the summer months.

The Sturdy Hardware company has purchased the business of the Revelstoke Hardware company and the store has been reopened under the management of W. A. Sturdy.

Earl and Bert Nelson, of New Denver, have been made lance corporals at the training quarters of the British Columbia third contingent. They joined the contingent at Revelstoke.

The Y.P.S. of St. John's church met on Tuesday evening. Mrs. W.A. Sturdy gave an address on "Canada's Poets" which was illustrated by songs from the works of Canadian poets.

N. Remilliard, who is placer mining in French creek met with a serious accident caused from being bruised by a fall of boulders from a bank. Mr. Remilliard is in the Queen Victoria hospital.

The committee in charge of the Belgian Baby Sewing circle acknowledge with thanks the following donations: Mrs. Murray Hume, flannelette; Mrs. J. Hume, flannelette; Mrs. J. Boyd, Halcyon, flannelette; Miss Call flannelette and sewing silk.

The home of Mrs. Andrew Jones, was lovely with its decorations of beautiful wild flowers, and apple blossoms, on Wednesday evening when she was the hostess of an enjoyable social evening, given in honor of Mrs. T. Corley. The guests invited were members of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Mrs. Corley, being the Past-President. Mrs. Somes wrote a beautiful address, with expressions of regret for the loss the society would sustain in the removal of Mrs. Corley to another city, which was read by Mrs. Jones who is now president of the auxiliary Mrs. Jones in behalf of the ladies presented Mrs. Corley with a beautiful cut glass water pitcher and a half dozen glasses to match. Those who assisted the hostess were Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Root.

EMPRESS THEATRE PROGRAM

TODAY.—On Desert Sands, two parts, drama of the early '50s Three Times & Out, with King Baggot. Animated Weekly, showing Canadian and British troops.

MONDAY.—The Range War, in 3 parts, Great Range Picture.

TUESDAY. — The Man From Mexico, 5 parts Famous Players, with John Barrymore.

Coming.—The Master Key, May 10. Every Tuesday and Thursday big program.

S. G. Robbins has returned from a trip to the coast.

Mrs. Ralph Islip of Burton is the guest of Mrs. J. Gordon.

H. V. Morgan and Harry Pulley spent Wednesday at Taft.

O. T. Bibb returned on Tuesday from a trip to Kamloops.

A. Tyrell of Kamloops was a guest at the Hotel Revelstoke yesterday.

Douglas McCarter has returned home from Trinity College, Toronto.

W. B. Dornberg of Spokane registered at the King Edward hotel yesterday.

W. H. Poupour of Kamloops was at the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday.

Miss Lillian Pettipiece spent the week end at Bear Creek visiting her brother George.

Among the guests at the King Edward hotel yesterday was R. H. Campbell of Trail.

S. McKay of Okanagan Landing was a guest at the King Edward hotel on Thursday.

A Campbell has returned to Revelstoke after visiting his brother, W. Campbell.—Salmon Arm Observer.

Roy McIntyre returned on Thursday from Kamloops where he has been visiting his sister, Mrs. E. S. Bachelder.

The meeting of the Overseas club which was to have been held in the city hall on Wednesday evening has been postponed.

W. Parry, auctioneer, secured $609.95 as the result of the sale on Thursday and Friday of the effects of the late Mrs. Kennedy.

Mrs. W.R. Jones who has spent the past month visiting her friend Mrs. J.W. Wady, left for Vancouver on Friday, to join her hasband.

There will be a concert recital on Monday evening in the Methodist church. Enos Bacon who has been in the trenches will address the gathering.

One hundred and three bars of silver valued at $61,800 passed through the city last night. They came from the Trail smelter and were consigned to China.

Mrs. T. Corley left for her new home at Kamloops on Thursday morning, Mr. Corley leaving on Friday to take up his new duties as train baggageman.

An official visit to the Revelstoke preceptory was paid on Thursday evening by Most Eminent Sir Knight Philip D. Gordon of Montreal, Supreme Grand Master of Canada, accompanied by Eminent Sir Knight A. Bittues, presiding preceptor of Richard Coeur de Leon preceptory of Montreal.

About 60 people learned the Hesitation waltz at St. Francis hall last night when Mrs. H. H. McVity demonstrated and taught this latest fascinating step. Mrs. E. H. S. McLean received the guests and Mrs. L. W. Wood, Miss Frances Lawson and Miss Urquhart assisted at the piano. The dance was given in aid of the bed that is being contributed to the Duchess of Connaught's Canadian Red Cross hospital at Cliveden, the money having to be sent by a certain date was taken out of the Red Cross funds on hand at that time. The committee in charge wish to thank Rev. J.C. McKenzie for the use of the hall and Independent Order of Foresters for the use of their lodge room. The gathering broke up at midnight, after delicious refreshments had been served.

The whist drive given on Wednesday evening by the ladies of the Altar society of St. Francis church proved very successful both socially and financially. Thirteen tables were filled for whist, and at the conclusion of the game, refreshments were served by the committee in charge. Those fortunate in carrying off first honors were Miss Mary McDonald and A. W. Parry, the former winning a cut glass bon-bon dish and the latter a box of cigars. During the evening, Miss Madge Wilson gave a violin solo in her usual excellent style, her rendition of "Camtilema" by Carl Volti, being perfect. Miss Wilson shows great talent in one so young. She was ably accompanied by Miss Vera Bell. The guests were further enlivened by a number of selections by the Boys' Italian band, who were generous with their numbers, which were greatly appreciated. Those helping to make the evening a success and who assisted in various ways, were the Mesdames Smythe, McSorley, Robbins and Webster. Lilac was used in the decorations, filling the hall with their fragrance.

W. H. Bohannan of Chase is in the city.

Mrs. W. M. Lawrence will not receive on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. Davis of Cascade is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A.E. Neil.

Mr. and Mrs. F.T. Hanna of Winnipeg were at the Hotel Revelstoke on Thursday.

E.P. Lenahan, R. E. Ross, J E. Bradley and E. Elmer of Oroville were at the King Edward hotel on Wednesday.

A. E. Greenwood now of Vancouver formerly of Revelstoke is in the city for a few days on a business trip the guest of C.F. Lindmark. Mr. Greenwood was formerly connected with the Revelstoke Meat market.

The body of Amandus Oman, who died at the Cambie hospital on Thursday after an illness of 13 months, was brought to the city last night by L. A. Howson. The funeral will take place from the undertaking parlors of R. Howson & Co., on Monday.

Starting next week a swimming campaign will be conducted at the Y.M.C.A. This is for non-swimmers only and is open to all boys and men of the town. Tickets may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A. or from the school principals. These tickets are free to all and are only for the purpose of keeping track of the lessons given. There will be four lessons in the two weeks course and the most backward should easily learn to master the fundamentals of the art. Lessons will be given at the following hours, school boys on Wednesday, 4 to 5 p.m. Saturday 10 to 11 a.m. Employed boys on Tuesday and Thursday, 7.30 to 8 p.m. Men Tuesday and Thursday from 8 to 9 p.m. It is hoped that a good number of boys and men will use this splendid opportunity afforded by the Y.M.C.A. The summer is coming fast and with it comes the outdoor swimming delights, and one can hardly enjoy the summer without using the swimming privileges which lie in our midst.

Two Hundred More Men Employed at Tunnel

Preparations are being made at Cambie to commence the cement work at the tunnel. One hundred additional men will be employed at each end of the tunnel.

Baseball Series Will Start on Monday

On Monday evening baseball will start on the Y.M.C.A. grounds, from May 3 to May 22 the preliminary series will be played off, this is on account of the short evenings, and will make a good try out for all the teams before the season's league starts on May 24. The grounds are now in good condition and from the line-ups of the teams it would seem that there will be very good base ball this summer.

The schedule for the preliminary series is:

May 3—High school vs J.B.C.
May 5—J.B.C. vs C.P.R.
May 7—C.P.R. vs Pirates.
May 10—Pirates vs. Federals.
May 12—High school vs. C.P.R.
May 14—J.B.C. vs. Pirates.
May 17—J.B.C. vs Federals.
May 19.—High school vs. Pirates.
May 21—J.B.C. vs Federals.
May 22—High school vs. Federals.

Belgian Consul's Thanks for Children's Clothing

The following letter has been received from the consul for Belgium at Vancouver in acknowledgement of the outfit from the Belgian Baby Sewing Circle:

Vancouver, April 26, 1915.
Miss J. Hardie, Secy.
The Political Equality League,
Revelstoke, B. C.

Dear Madam,—It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge delivery of the valuable gift of children's clothing kindly turned over to me by Mr. Robbins, and my wife has re-packed these 15 bundles into two cases, and I am forwarding them on to our Central warehouse at Montreal, to care of Mr. H. Prudhomme, our honorary treasurer, whose address is, 59 St. Peter street, that city.

Will you please express to the members of your league and their friends in Revelstoke, my sincere appreciation of the handsome and thoughtful gift to the children of our Belgian soldiers.

Your donation is one of the most touching and complete contributions to our fund received, and outside of the evident value of the articles them selves, shows a spirit of kindly sympathy which I am sure will reach the hearts of the guardians over these poor little recipients.

I am, Madam,
Respectfully yours,
JOHN M. WHITEHEAD
Consul for Belgium at Vancouver.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF REVELSTOKE

This is to certify that the following rates shall apply to Light consumed within the City of Revelstoke from the 30th day of April, 1915.

First 40 Kwts.—13c. per Kwt;
Next 60 Kwts.—11c. per Kwt;
Balance.—8c. per Kwt;

with 20 per cent discount if paid on or before the 20th of the month following that in which it is consumed; and a rate of 15c. per Kwt, for Light consumed outside the City Limits with a discount of 20 per cent if paid on or before the 20th of the month following that in which it is used, and a minimum of 50 cents per month net.

H. J. McSORLEY,
Chairman, Fire and Light Committee.
Certified.
W. A. Gordon,
City Clerk.

Winners of Nelson Shields at Schools

The attendance at the Revelstoke Public schools for April was as follows:

Selkirk School	At.	P.C.	P.E.S.
Divsion I.	19	96.23	5
Division II,	39	93.54	19
Division III.	40	96.58	21
Division IV.	36	95.95	21
Division V.	38	95.98	26
Division VI.	40	96.51	24
Division VII.	39	93.55	29
Division, VIII.	35	97.67	26
Division IX.	39	97.57	30
Total	325	95.95	201
Central School			
Division I.	24	94.89	11
Division II.	36	95.69	23
Division III.	39	98.10	25
Division IV.	43	96.23	43
Division V.	40	98.93	30
Division VI.	37	98.96	26
Division VII.	41	97.24	24
Total	260	97.14	182

Division VIII of Selkirk school wins the Nelson shield for the month with a percentage of 97.67. Division VI. of Central school wins the shield with a percentage of 98.96.

All White Material Needed for Bandages

Is cotton wanted as well as linen? That is the query over the telephone asked many times of members of the Red Cross society. The reply is, "yes," every bit of linen, cotton, damask, crash, huckaback, muslin and even strong canvas will be of use. Pieces of old muslin blouses four inches square, ragged old handkerchiefs and table napkins,—everything that is white and can go through the washing machine, will be of the greatest value. It is almost impossible for human imagination to grasp the immediate need for both hospitals, dressing stations and field ambulances. What that need will be when the great advance begins, the lists of wounded already tell. Many of the terrible shrapnel wounds mean that a man is swathed in bandages from head to foot, and this for months at a time. There are no model laundries attached to the rough and ready base hospitals. There cannot be the same supply to draw upon as there was six months ago. To the devoted nurses and doctors the shortage of bed linen, bandages and towels must be terrible. If the veil could be drawn aside for one moment, not a white handkerchief would be left in dainty sachets; fine under linen and lawn would be torn into strips; no dainty tablecloths or serviettes would be found in linen cupboards, and summer blankets would replace white sheets on the beds. If the women of Canada realized that their ordinary every day comforts might mean the saving of loved and honored defenders of the empire, homes would be stripped bare of all that is wanted at the front. It is only lack of imagination that would stem the tide of giving.

$100.00 REWARD

will be paid for information leading to the conviction of anyone destroying trees on the School Grounds. This Reward also applies to the damage done on the night of April 21.

REVELSTOKE SCHOOL BOARD

BUSINESS LOCALS

Get an estimate at the Globe on your Lumber Bill. tf.

Watch bills for the big Hardware Sale. The Sturdy Hardware Co.

The Concert Recital on Monday evening in the Methodist Church will be unique. Mr. Enos Bacon has been in the trenches. Admission 50c.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the O.R.C. will give an "At Home" in the Masonic Hall on Monday, May 24. A splendid time is assured.

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

Piano Tuning Intimation. Mr. R. McGeorge, authorized expert Piano Tuner and Regulator for Mason & Risch, Limited, intends being in Revelstoke next week. Parties requiring his services for Tuning, Etc., will kindly leave their address with Mr. Howson.

Shingles are down, down, down at the Globe.

BANKHEAD BRIQUETTES BURN BEST.

We will save you 25 per cent of your Hardware purchases. The Sturdy Hardware Co.

WANTED.—Sewing and dressmaking by the day. Miss R. McMahon 193 First street west, Revelstoke.

WANTED.—Would like four respectable parties to room and board Price $6.00 a week. Apply to 2 First street, east, next to Y.M C. A.

FOR RENT.—Small modern house $15.00 per month. Revelstoke General Agencies.

TO RENT.—Furnished five roomed house on Third street at $15.00. H. N. Coursier. tf.

FOR SALE.—A new "Magnet" cream separator. A bargain, as the owner has no use for it. Apply Box 82, P.O.. M-5-p.

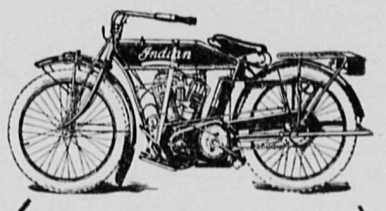
WANTED.—Girl for private house work. Apply Union Hotel dining room from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. or from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m,

FOR SALE.—Eggs for Hatching, Silver Campines, 1 setting 13, $2.00 White Rocks and Leghorns, crossed $1.00 a setting; Indian Runner Ducks and White Pekin Ducks, $1.50 a setting, also setting Hens for for sale. Day old chicks, 25 cents each; White Rocks and Leghorns $20,00 per 100; Silver Campines, 50 cents each; Anconas, 50 cents each. New Grove Poultry Farm. Phone No. 212, Mrs. R. A. Upper. My-1-np

STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE FOR SALE AT BEATON, B.C.

Stock consists of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hardware and Groceries, about $1,700; Store furniture and fixtures about $970. Also horses, wagons and general equipment. The whole to be sold at a bargain price. Particulars may be obtained from

JAMES ROY,
Assignee,
222 Pacific Building, 744 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.



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WATCH THIS BOTTLE FOR LOW PRICES ON DRUG STORE GOODS

Thermos Lunch Kits, 2.50 ..... 3.00, 4.00
Vacuum Bottles, each, $1.25
Nyals Handy Ointment—unexcelled for burns or scalds, tube..... 50c
Wilson's Fly Pads, pkg.. 10c
Tanglefoot and Fly Coils.

Saturday Special

REGENT CHOCOLATES

High grade and fresh, today only, lb. pkg... 40c

NEW BOOKS TO HAND

"Ruggles of Red Gap"	$1.50
"Prophets, Priests, and Kings"—Gardner	.40
"Tarzan of the Apes"	1.50
"The Return of Tarzan"	1.50
"Lord Roberts," by H. G. Groser	.40
"Before the Gringo Came," Gertrude Atherton	1.50
"Billy Sunday"	1.25
"Life and Times of Lord Strathcona," by W.T. R. Preston	3.50
"The Rim of the Desert"	1.50
"Forty Years in Canada," by Col. S. B. Steele	3.50
"Ashton Kirk, Special Detective"	1.25
"A Girl of the Blue Ridge," by Payne Erskine	1.50
"The Holy Flower," by Rider Haggard	1.25
A complete list of Everyman's Library, a volume	.35

BEWS' DRUG STORE

Brocaded Shoes for Ladies

Ladies' Brocaded Top Button Boots, in Black, Grey, and Paisley $5.50
Ladies' Pumps in Black and Grey, Brocaded Quarters ..... $3.75 to $4.00
Ladies' Patent Mary Janes $3.50

MCRAE SHOE STORE Howson Block PHONE 217
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