The Hedley Gazette

AND SIMILKAMEEN ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 3. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1905. $2.00, IN ADVANCE.

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In the Methodist Church, on Sunday Evening of each week, at 7:30 p. m.
Strangers Cordially Invited.
Subject for the 29th: "The Model Christian."
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THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS

After 32 Years, the Liberals Give Over the Reins.

Rapid Decadence Began when Sir Oliver Left the Ship.

It was with "a chastened holy joy" that local Tories in Hedley received the belated news of the Ontario elections. Mr. Ross sustained a crushing defeat, the province giving Mr. Whitney a majority, according to revised returns, of 42. To borrow some of Mr. Ross's many mixed metaphors and bumptious bulls, the war-horse was 'trun out of his saddle, the barnacles scraped off with an iron hand and the vestal fires kept burning with the smoke of scorched ballots, squelched.

Four cabinet ministers went down, and those who survived had greatly reduced majorities.

The new House will meet in March and speculation is rife concerning the personnel of the new cabinet. One forecast, made by the Toronto Telegram, gives:

Mr. Whitney, Premier and Minister of Mines: Mr. Foy, Attorney-General; Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer; Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary; Mr. Hendrie, Minister of Public Works; Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Smyth, Minister of Mines; Mr. St. John, Minister of Crown Lands; Dr. Willoughby, Minister without portfolio; Dr. Pyne, Speaker.

WAR NOTES.

Public interest in the war appears to have entirely shifted from the far east to the Russian capital, and St. Petersburg, for a while, was in a more desperate condition than Port Arthur. The incident of firing cannon into the pavillion of the winter palace where the Czar was known to be taking part in a public function, was too plainly the result of deliberation to afford any choice of belief in it being an accident; and it shows that not only the populace but the army is honey-combed with sedition. Lack of organization or a leader for the dissentients is the only thing that is delaying a revolution as bloody as that of France.

And now it would appear that all we have been reading about the surrender of Port Arthur, and the immediate causes leading thereto, were of the mythical order. No heavy guns were mounted on 203 metre hill, as thought, and the Russian ships in the harbor were not pounded to pieces by naval guns on 203 metre hill but by the same old Japanese cannon that had been at them for weeks from other positions. The principal advantage of the new position to the Japanese was as a point of observation, and from there a Japanese officer by means of a hyposcope and telephone was able to direct the fire of the Japanese batteries with such precision that the remainder of the Russian fleet was soon put out of action. Then, again, the garrison of Port Arthur, it is claimed, was not in the desperate condition it was represented. The "London Times" claims to have accurate information that there was three months' provisions on hand, and abundance of ammunition. Gen. Stoessel's hero stock has been slumping visibly in consequence of these disclosures.

20TH CENTURY CLUB MEETS

An Enjoyable Programme with Business Before and After Pleasure.

The usual monthly entertainment of the Twentieth Century Club, which was held on Friday evening last, was of special interest and afforded very good entertainment to those present. The committee which had in hand the preparation of the programme had only a very brief spell to complete their work, but notwithstanding this they presented a very good bill of fare, and the attendance was very good. Mr. Dickinson, the new president, occupied the chair.

The first number on the programme was a quartette entitled "Somebody Must," by Mrs. Boeing, Miss Lizzie Chilson and Messrs. Dickinson and Hardwick. Miss Josie Nelson, one of the little girls from the public school, sang prettily an appropriate piece, "Always in the way." An essay by Mrs. Hardwick on the Russo-Japanese war was able, interesting and instructive, giving the causes, a connected narrative of progress of the struggle and the probable effects. An excellent baritone solo was given by Mr. Dickinson, followed by an amusing recitation "The Young Man Waited" by Mr. Tingley. Miss Stott sang acceptably "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town" with a Scotch accent that was not put on; and Mrs. Garrison in a humorous reading described a little generous rivalry. Miss Lizzie Chilson sang in a good voice "Treasures that Gold Cannot Buy," and on being encored, gave "Absence Makes the Heart Grow Fonder." A chorus, "Speed Away" by Mesdames Boeing and Hardwick, Misses Chilson and Stott and Messrs. Dickinson, Hardwick and Reilly, concluded the entertainment portion. The accompaniments were played by Miss Bell Chilson.

In the business part of the meeting, various matters engaged the attention. After reading and disposal of the minutes, Mr. Barnes presented the auditors' report, showing a balance in hand of $40.75. The report was adopted, and Mr. Tingley reported on behalf of the executive meeting held on January 12. He referred to the action taken of sending out 100 circulars, which resulted in getting in some $19 to help out the funds of the club and keep the reading room open, and he suggested that a card of thanks be published expressing the Club's appreciation of the assistance thus given. Mr. Tingley's report was adopted.

Mrs. Boeing moved, seconded by Mr. Tingley, that the reading-room be kept open six nights in the week. This brought up considerable discussion, in which various members took part, the point at issue being the financial ability of the Club to maintain the cost. The motion carried.

A few other matters of minor interest were broached, after which the meeting adjourned.

FAIRVIEW ITEMS.

The soft weather of the past week has produced a bountiful harvest of bad colds among the children of the town.

The Indians have also been badly knocked out, and the doctor reports one or two deaths on the reserve lately.

There were several people in town last week sporting wild flowers in their buttonholes. Buttercups are plentiful on the flat south of the town.

The doctor has just returned from a professional visit to the Indians on the lower Similkameen.

Mr. Parkinson is to commence work on the subdivision of the Ellis estate at Penticton next week.

There has been several new locations made of Crown lands in this neighborhood during the last two weeks.

It is to be hoped that the question of the railway reserve on land near here will be settled shortly. Under the present conditions it is impossible to buy third class lands or to locate timber limits. Here is a job for our member.

IN CAMP FAIRVIEW

(Continued from last week.)

tramways, electric light and other city conveniences. A hospital was built by public subscriptions and received a grant for maintenance from the government. The town had the reputation of being the liveliest in the interior, and then came the downfall. After running for thirty days the Tinhorn mill ran no more, for country rock, even of the high grade found in Fairview, does not pay to mine and mill. Something must have been wrong either with the sampling or assaying because the Tinhorn mine was utterly damned on subsequent examination.

When the Tinhorn closed down we lost a large proportion of our Cornish population; but other prospects were being worked, so that the full effects of the "busted boom" were not felt till some months later. Dier & Davidson then turned their attention to the Stemwinder mine. The "Smuggler" was being worked by a Toronto company and the "Joe Dandy" by an English company, there still being a big pay-roll in the camp. In 1898, both the Smuggler and the Joe Dandy companies erected stamp mills to reduce their ore; the former being of 20 stamps, erected on the Fairview townsite, and the latter of 10 stamps, built on the bank of the Okanagan river about 2½ miles from Fairview. Neither of these endeavors met with much success, but it is said that the Joe Dandy company got out enough bullion to pay for the mill. On the other hand the Smuggler mill had no luck at all and only ran 14 days; This was another case of fancy assaying. It is said that a certain assayer used to carefully chip the waste rock from his samples before assaying and then wire reports to his directors that the ore ran "up in the thousands." It is this kind of thing that has caused the partial slump in the Fairview mines. That there is a huge body of pay ore in the camp has been thoroughly proved by the work done on the Stratheyre, Stemwinder, Morning Star and the Dominion Consolidated mines. The failures of the past have shewn that the ore needs to be treated on a large scale and under capable and economical management. It may be safely said that the mistakes that have been made here have cost enough to put the four companies, now interested in Fairview mines, on a paying basis, and if "the powers that be" take profit from Fairview's "sermons in stones" there is every prospect of fortune smiling on their ventures.

But it is not alone on mining that Fairview depends for her future prosperity. The climate is an ideal one for fruit, the summers being long and free from any frosts between March and October, and fruit-raising is being gradually introduced; cattle ranching has been carried on for 35 years or more, and there is a larger area of arable land tributary to Fairview than to any other town in the interior of British Columbia. At present about 20,000 acres of this land is included in Mr. T. Ellis's estate; but the Ellis estate is to be subdivided into small holdings in the near future, and will of course when settled up make Fairview one the most important centres of agriculture and horticulture in the province. The winters of Fairview are short and mild; in seven years the thermometer has only three times registered below zero, and there is seldom more than 10 degrees of frost. Snow on the flat is uncommon, and this fact is attested by the absence of cutters or sleighs in the town. Spring and autumn are simply perfect as regards weather; in fact, the whole year round the climate is so equably dry and bracing that one resident remarked, "I have worn the same clothes, summer and winter, for seven years." That sounds good, but must be rather rough on the tailors.

From a scenic standpoint, Fairview (as its name implies) leaves little to be desired; in fact, it is a scenic standpoint. The town is situated on a sloping bench about 100 feet above the broad, level Osoyoos valley, and thus commands a view to the south of over twenty miles of very fertile-looking lowlands which are bounded on the east and west by rolling bunch grass hills, the summits of which are covered with fir and pine trees. Along the middle of the valley the Okanagan river flows placidly along its tortuous course, winding, twisting and doubling back until in places it appears to describe complete circles; finally it flows into Osoyoos lake, which can be seen eight miles to the south gleaming like a sheet of silver. To the north for a couple of miles the country is broken up into low, rugged picturesque hills and then opens out once more into beautiful undulating park-like range, well watered by streams or lakes and containing land enough for many prosperous farms. Fairview has suffered from the surrounding country being tied up, and its mines under the wrong control. This is now being changed and the outlook is bright indeed, and those who have stood by us and "been constant in our ills" will indeed "be joyous in our joys" when they reap the reward of their investments in Camp Fairview.

R. H. P.

BOARD OF TRADE ORGANIZED

Hedley's Financial Watch-Dog Starts Out with a Good Membership.

The adjourned meeting for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade in Hedley was held in the Gazette hall on Monday evening, and the attendance was large, enthusiastic and thoroughly representative.

After reading and approval of minutes, Mr. W. A. McLean, as chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to canvass and enrol members, reported that the committee had been successful in procuring a membership of somewhere in the neighborhood of forty.

The secretary read the by-laws of the Okanagan Board of Trade for the benefit of those who had not been present at the former meetings. The chairman asked the meeting for nominations for the offices of president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

Mr. W. A. McLean was elected president on motion of Messrs. F. Fraser and J. D. Brass. E. D. Boeing and A. Megraw moved that J. D. Brass be vice-president, which was carried. Messrs. C. E. Oliver, Jno. Love and A. Megraw were nominated for secretary-treasurer, Messrs. Oliver and Love withdrawing on consent of their movers and seconders, A. Megraw was elected.

The president suggested that a committee be appointed to draft by-laws to be submitted at a subsequent meeting of the Board. Mr. Brass favored having the whole Board consider the by-laws, clause by clause. Mr. Rolls thought that it would be better to have a committee appointed to draft the by-laws and then have them submitted to the Board for consideration. Messrs. Fraser and Oliver moved that the president, secretary and Jno. Love be a committee to draft by-laws to be submitted to the Board, and this was carried. Messrs. Fraser and Megraw moved that the next meeting be held two weeks from date so as to allow the committee ample time to complete their work.

Before adjournment, the president urged upon the members the necessity of everyone taking a live interest in the work of the Board, for in doing so they would, as citizens of Hedley, be advancing their own interests, as the object of the Board was to aid the advancement of the town by every legitimate means. He believed that the Board could be a power for good for the town, and invited hearty co-operation.

The Board adjourned on motion of Messrs. Boeing and McDermott.

Active operations have been resumed on the Shakhe with Kouropatkin as the aggressor, and the Russians claim to have pierced Oyama's left wing and cut his communication. This engaement is said to have taken place on the 26th of January and was likely decided upon by Kouropatkin as the result of information obtaine by Mistchenko. The Japanese side of the story is yet to be heard.

Jilted--After All

I.

When the Hon. Fitzgerald Chalmers came down the long flight of steps from Government House, he felt the happiest man alive. He had put his fate to the test, and the result had been encouraging. Maisie would probably be his affianced wife in a few hours.

He hailed a passing hansom, and was driven to the "United," whistling gaily as he went. In the club smokeroom he found his friend, Lieutenant Hallam, alone, for which he was effusively thankful.

"What's put you in such good humor?" asked Hallam. "If you were accustomed to being hard-up, I should imagine you had come into some cash."

The Hon. Fitzgerald drew a chair to his friend's side nearer the fire, and lit a cigar.

"But," continued Hallam, "you're one of those lucky beggars, with all the tin, and most of the girls!"

"Well, I've got the best of them at last!" exclaimed Chalmers. "Truth is, old man—only keep it dark I tell you—I've proposed to Masie Meshmore——"

"And been accepted eh?" interrupted Hallam.

"N-no, not exactly; but I am confident I shall be. She nearly promised. Said she would like a few hours in which to think it over—woman-like, you know. But I haven't an atom of doubt. As a fact, the general is in my favor!"

The confidence he felt was plainly expressed in his features, and, as he finished speaking, he took the cigar from his mouth, and laughed merrily. Hallam shook him heartily by the hand.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "Seems a sure thing. My heartiest congratulations. You've tried hard enough goodness knows, for a long time! Eighteen months, I believe?"

The Hon. Fitzgerald nodded assent, and Hallam added:

"She's a bonnie woman, and you ought to be proud!"

"I am," agreed the other. "For I feel sure she will consent. She just wanted to have a talk with the general, and, since he has shown me his approval, I do not fear."

Could the Hon. Fitzgerald Chalmers have known what was passing at that moment in the interval between father and daughter, he would have been disagreeably surprised at the nature of the conversation. His proposal was being discussed, but from quite another, and more dramatic, standpoint to that which he imagined. Soon after he had left the house, Maisie went to her father in the library, and acquainted him with the offer of marriage which she had just received.

For some moments the pair stood facing each other without uttering a word, until Maisie, impatient at her father's silence, spoke again.

"Tell me, what can I do, father? Fitz has proposed to me, as I expected he would, seeing that I have accepted all his attentions. I thought at first it was to be just a flirtation; but he wants me to marry him—and marry him now!"

Maisie's eyes were red and wet with tears. General Lord Meshmore paced the room, torn between conflicting emotions. The cold, stern soldier—"Muderous Meshmore," as he had been called in a famous war history—was now a weak man of nerves and fears. His only daughter clung to his arms as he went his short patrol.

"I cannot tell him the truth, father," said the young woman.

"Truth—of course not!" exclaimed the general, suddenly roused. "Of course not! You must accept him!"

"Father!"

"Yes, accept him!" he said sharply. "You have told me that you love him. I blundered, Maisie, when I made you marry Reginald. But now that he is dead, you must not spoil your life by denying a downright honest and good fellow. Accept him and be happy, dearie, as I know you will be with him!"

"Suppose Fitz should discover?" asked Maisie, her voice almost choking. "Or suppose Reginald is not dead? Oh, it is impossible—impossible! There is nothing for me but to live in wretchedness!"

"My dear Maisie, you really must look at things more reasonably. Nobody knows but you and I and your dear, dead mother of the man you married during our residence in India. There is not another soul in England who knows, or cares. He won you by fraud. I was deceived by all his pretensions to wealth and birth, and he proved to be nothing but a low-born rogue. He deserted you within three months, after he had got all he could out of me and you. I tell you he was killed in Africa. I saw his name in the list!"

"Are you sure——" began the distressed Maisie.

"Absolutely!" interrupted Lord Meshmore. "There are not a hundred, or a dozen, Lieutenant Reginald Maxtons in the Army. And if he was not, he couldn't come back to you again; he knows better. So your marriage cannot be discovered."

"It is a dreadful deceit to practice!" urged Maisie. "Yet, oh, I do love him!"

"There are white and black lies, child; so there are harmless and sinful deceits," answered the general. "This secret is yours and mine alone. We will keep it so; and you will accept Fitzgerald. That deceit can do no harm, and will make you both happy. I want you to do it, dear. It is a greater sin to waste your beauty and mar your life by moping over the gloomy past. Why, there is a brilliant future before you, if you will only seize the opportunity!"

Maisie kissed her father on the lips and gave his arm a gentle pressure.

"You do cheer my spirits, father," she said, with a pretty smile. "I feel now as though I must accept him!"

"That's right, dearie," responded her father. "I want to help you. The blunder which has brought all this trouble upon you is mine, and I am going to do what I can to repair the injury. So we will forget your scoundrel husband in your new happiness. Shall we?"

And thus it came about that Maisie consented to become the Hon. Fitzgerald Chalmer's wife.

II.

The marriage of Lord Meshmore's only daughter to the Hon. Fitzgerald Chalmers would be the most brilliant event of an exceptionally brilliant season. The young Under-Secretary was exceedingly popular inside the House and in society; while General Meshmore and his daughter, during his command of the Eastern Division, had surpassed all records for entertaining at Government House.

For weeks the papers had been noticing, at considerable length, the numerous features of the coming event. Not alone in society circles, but in the street the affair was a favorite topic of conversation. Every day brought fresh surprises in lovely presents, and the crowning honor was when there came a kindly personal letter from the King, intimating that his Majesty would be represented at the wedding.

And now, on the day before the wedding, the young couple had inspected with delight the long rows of costly gifts; and now, parting from each other for the last time, Fitzgerald held his prospective bride in his arms, and kissed her upturned face. She was somewhat pale, and trembled even as he spoke to her.

"To-morrow," he whispered, "and then, little woman, we shall have each other!"

"Yes, to-morrow, Fitz—only to-morrow; yet it seems such a long time!" she whispered. "Oh, I wish I had you mine now!"

What made her say that she could not tell; but the words brought a look of intense pain into her lover's face. He drew her more closely to his breast.

"Why, you have me already," he answered, with an effort of gaiety. "I am yours—all yours—now! What ever makes you so sad, sweetheart? I shall never leave you. No, no; I love you too dearly. And to-morrow my very own Maisie will be the queen of the smartest event of the year—and my wife!"

Maisie never revealed what had been in her heart when she uttered her fear, and Fitzgerald went to his chambers wondering greatly.

A shoal of telegrams of congratulations awaited him, a number of visiting-cards, and an unexpected visitor. He attended to the latter first.

The gentleman was seated comfortably in the reception-room when Fitzgerald entered. He gave the name of Lieutenant Reginald Maxton, and was smartly dressed.

"I have not the honor of your acquaintance," said the Hon. Fitzgerald genially, tendering his hand to the other.

"Nor I yours," put in Maxton promptly. "To tell the truth, I have only been back in England a few days."

"And your business with me now is——"

"Your wedding," Lieutenant Maxton interrupted; and the Hon. Fitzgerald gave a sharp look of surprise. The visitor continued: "I have seen it announced in the evening papers, and believe the event takes place to-morrow."

"I cannot see that this can concern a stranger," observed the Hon. Fitzgerald irritably. "I am pressed for time, so perhaps you will come to the point!"

Lieutenant Maxton stood before the fireplace, and puffed vigorously at a cigarette.

"I will," he replied cynically. "The fact is, you will be marrying my wife!"

"Your wife!" almost shrieked Fitzgerald. "You lying scoundrel, what do you mean?"

"The Hon. Maisie Meshmore is my wife," continued Maxton coldly. "Seemingly, our marriage has been kept a secret from you. She became Mrs. Maxton during General Meshmore's tenure of the Indian commandership. For certain reasons that marriage was kept a secret; but"—and here he handed a thin roll of papers to Fitzgerald—"there are proofs!"

The young officer, half dazed, took the proffered roll, but did not open it. Instead, he gazed long and silently into the fire. His face was ashen pale.

"I left her," continued Maxton. "Why, is no matter of yours; but there were sufficient reasons. I am not going to trouble her, but I thought I would warn you."

The Hon. Fitzgerald had become quite oblivious of his surroundings. He toyed with the tape around the roll, and, after some seconds, buried his face in his hands. The whole fabric of his love's dream had toppled down about his ears. To-morrow—ah, what hopes he had built on that! To-morrow——

When he roused himself, with an effort, to regain control of his shattered nerves, his visitor had gone. He was alone with his misery.

* * * * * *

On the following morning fashionable society were startled to read in the daily papers, set in the largest type, with bold headings, the bald announcement that "The marriage of the Hon. Maisie Meshmore, only daughter of General Lord Meshmore, to the Hon. Fitzgerald Chalmers, arranged to be celebrated to-day at St. George's, Hanover Square, will not take place. Great sympathy will be felt for the young lady, who is prostrated with grief. No reason is forthcoming for the abandonment of the marriage."—London Answers.

A WHALE HUNTER'S STORY

ADVENTURES AND PROFITS OF THE BUSINESS.

Facility With Which the Whale Uses His Monstrous Flukes.

Within the entire range of natural history there is nothing, in my opinion, which can give to the general student a more profound interest than the whale, and nothing in all the various pursuits of mankind possesses a more exciting and thrilling field of adventure than that of hunting the whale, says a writer in Forest and Stream.

My experiences as a whaler have been chiefly as an officer, and I have both made and lost a good deal of money sailing from New London and New Bedford.

If we can believe anything that is asserted by the wise average man of science, the whale would never make a fish stew, as it is in reality a quadruped. It is a warm blooded animal, and those appendages called fins or flippers are in reality its legs, its heart is like that of man and other mammals, having two cavities and doing double duty in the line of circulating blood. It is not the offspring of an egg, but is born alive. What are generally called the blowholes of the whale are really nothing but its nostrils. The whalebone of commerce comes from the jaw of the animal and is found only in the variety known as the Greenland or right whale.

While the whalebone whale has no teeth, those of the sperm whale are carried in the lower jaw; and as to the size which these creatures attain it may be stated that they have been known to measure 100 feet in length and to have weighed nearly 250 tons. We often hear the remark that something we see "is very like a whale," and yet there are several animals to which we may truthfully apply that remark, viz, the dolphin, purpoise, grampus, bottle nose manatee, sea elephant and narwhal, or sea unicorn. Nor will I stop to give all the particulars bearing upon the equipment of a whaling ship, but proceed at once with

SOME OF MY ADVENTURES.

And first in fancy, let us take a little run in the South Atlantic. We are in the vicinity of a great plain of seaweed, which is the favorite food of the right whale, and they are numerous in that vicinity. One of the crew has ascended to the "crow's nest," for you must understand that it is desirable to discover a whale or a school of them before we come near enough to see them from the deck.

The boats are ready, equipped with harpoons and lances and rope, the crews duly assigned, when lo! from the crow's nest comes the cry, there she blows!" "Where away?" "Abeam, to the leeward, sir." "How far off?" "Two miles, sir." "Let us know when the ship heads for her." "Ay ay, sir!" "Keep her off—hard up the helm!" Hard up it is, sir." "Steady! S-t-e-a-d-y!" "There she blows! A large right whale with her calf, sir, heading right at us. Very large. There she blows! Now half a mile off and feeding, sir, and coming right toward us!" We lower away and are off. Now it is that you see the advantage of the drill we have practised for many days.

Every movement must be quick and sure with no guessing or questioning what is best. There goes the great mother whale followed by her offspring, both of them moving slowly and not heeding the coming danger. The boat has reached her side a fearful flurry of excitement follows among the crew. One, two, and perhaps three lances are thrown, and away she goes coloring the ocean with her blood, dragging the rope with fearful rapidity, then stops, goes into what we call a flurry, or death agony, when she swims with her head out of the water, making a circuit of miles and lashing the sea into foam with her tail, and as she grows weaker and weaker slackens her pace, straightens herself out upon the water on her side and with her head invariably toward the east dies. If the wind is blowing the sea makes a clear breach over her as if she were a rock and this has sometimes deceived the mariner. I remember one instance where a captain reported the discovery of a rock in the track to Europe and suggested that this had perhaps been the cause of many shipwrecks, when he had only been deceived by a dead whale.

It has frequently happened in my experience that a whale after being harpooned has turned in anger upon his pursuers and with his great flukes shattered their boat to pieces and

KILLED MANY MEN;

and I have also known a whale when angry to raise himself so far out of water as to look like a man on his feet, and then to let himself down with a crash upon the ill fated boat. And then the speed with which the whale can move is a continual wonder with all those who have hunted them. The quickness and facility with which they can use their monstrous flukes is only equalled by the coachman's whip. It was never my fate to be seriously injured by an angry whale, but they have frequently suggested very decided thoughts of eternity.

Once a fellow dragged me downward into the sea "full forty fathoms," judging by my feelings; and on another occasion I happened to be on the back of a big sperm whale when he made a start, and, holding on to the harpoon, I travelled for a short time in a circle at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when I thought it expedient to slide into the sea, and trust to being picked up by one of the boats forming the hunting party. And what will strike you as a fish story, but it is true, before I was rescued I actually went within an ace of swimming directly into the mouth of another whale which was strolling along the spot as if anxious to inquire about the general commotion going on.

The largest right whale I ever saw was captured off the coast of Kamchatka by one of my crews, and it was during the same year that I procured a full ship of 3,200 barrels of oil and 40,000 pounds of whalebone within the space of sixty days. When the monster just mentioned was killed the sea was very rough. After the boats had been lowered, it was necessary to move them with great care, lest an unlucky wave should carry us on top of the whale, and this actually happened, for when I called upon the harpooner to fasten he did so, when our boat was instantly thrown upward, and one man killed. Fortunately, before the boat filled, I had time to put a fatal lance into the whale, and we were rescued by another boat.

As I was getting in I saw near by the body of the killed man, in a standing position, a few feet below the surface of the water, when by diving I caught him by the ear, but a big wave came, causing me to lose my hold, and the body of our brave comrade went down out of sight in the blue waters. Into this whale we were obliged to send a succession of lances, and he spouted blood and disgorged food for six hours, having in that time lost what we estimated at a hundred barrels of blood alone. But I must tell you something more about this hero of Kamchatka. He was as long as our ship and she measured 120 feet; his greatest girth 75 feet, head 30 feet long, and

FLUKES 30 FEET BROAD.

His lips alone made thirty barrels of oil; throat and tongue the same amount, and the total yield of his blubber 240 barrels. The bone taken from the inside of his mouth weighed 2,800 pounds, and his market value, according to the prices of oil and bone then ruling, $18,000.

"And now, without going into all the particulars as to how we hunters of the sea do our work when preparing our game for preservation, I will give you a few facts which have come to my psrsonal knowledge bearing upon the natural history of the whale. Here, for example, is a fact which I have not seen mentioned in any authentic books. On taking off the skin of a whale, you come to the blubber, which rests upon the flesh or muscle, and this I have found to be covered with a fine hair or fur, about an inch long; to this fur is attached a black pigment which answers the purpose and is used by the sailors as you would a common soap; but the significance of this fact is that in reality it makes the whale a fur-bearing animal.

And now about their numbers. I have sailed a thousand miles without seeing even the sign of a whale; and yet in the North Pacific I have on several occasions looked upon a thousand or more individuals of the sperm variety in one great school, covering the sea, apparently, to the horizon, and when tumbling and rolling and pitching and spouting they have presented a scene of grandeur and confusion which no pen could describe. In these schools there is always one fellow swimming in the centre who seems to be the leader of the host, and he is called by the sailors the Old Soldier. And I may also here mention the curious fact that when you strike a whale with the lance and he makes a demonstration with his tail the entire herd go through precisely the same motion, as if influenced by a kind of magnetism.

"Nor should I omit an allusion to the almost human intelligence of the whale. I have known them to lie perfectly still long enough to let me get within reach of their flukes and then suddenly turn upon the boat and crush it with their capacious jaws; and thus have I seen them watch for and destroy a number of boats and kill a number of men. All this is very unkind on the part of the kingly creatures of the ocean, but I have never been disposed to blame them for any of their savage eccentricities. Not only are they hunted and killed but they have a more terrible enemy that goes by the name of the "killer." This creature is serpent-like in appearance, armed with sharp teeth, and as the right whale often swims with his mouth open, the killer fastens himself on his tongue. When thus attacked the whale is greatly alarmed and utters

A BELLOWING SOUND

which may be heard a distance of ten miles, meanwhile lashing the sea into foam with his flukes. After the killer has eaten away the tongue, then, as a matter of course, the whale dies from starvation.

But again, to look upon a pair of whales when fighting with each other is a sight that can never be forgotten. I have seen an old fellow, after coming out of such a conflict, with his jawbones bent all out of place and with fearful gashes on his head and all along his body. When thus fighting—and the leaders of the various schools often come together—they roar, which resembles distant thunder, and the spray which often scatter into the air reminds one of the surf on a rocky shore.

And here comes in an incident which happened to me at New Zealand a great many years ago. I had killed a whale, and having stripped off the blubber cast off the carcass. The wind and tide landed it high and dry on the shore. A few weeks afterward, on visiting this spot, I found that a whole family of natives had eaten their way into the carcass and turned it into a habitation. This was anything but a "sweet home," and its influence—such as it was—pervaded the whole country for miles around.

SAHARA'S STRANGE CITY.

France's growing influence in the Sahara has just been illustrated in a remarkable manner. The inhabitants of the famous Town of Arauan sent their leading men to the French, voluntarily offering to place their town under the Government of France. They asked that officials be sent there to establish French rule.

The French had not been within many miles of the place. Only two white men had ever seen it. One of them was Major Laing, who passed through Arauan in 1820, and a day or two later was murdered near the town.

The other was the Austrian explorer, Lenz, who visited Arauan in 1880, and wrote the only description of it that we possess. He found that the sheik who ruled Arauan had in his possession the papers and other property of the murdered Laing, but would not part with them. There is little doubt that France will now secure them, and that the mystery of the later adventures of this daring explorer will be cleared up.

There is no other town in the Sahara like Arauan. It cannot be called an oasis, for it is in the midst of the wildest sand waste in the great desert, and scarcely a blade of grass grows there.

There is enough vegetation to feed a few sheep and camels, but the people seldom have any fodder to sell, and yet there is good reason why about one hundred houses have stood here for generations among the great sand dunes that tower around them.

From the flat roofs of the houses nothing can be seen but the pale yellow sand hills. It would be inconceivable that human beings could live in such a place if we did not know that the town has an extraordinary large quantity of water.

Arauan occupied a depression in the desert, and though water is obtained only by digging very deep wells, it is in inexhaustible supply. The town is on the caravan route from Timbuctoo, and at Arauan one branch of the road leads to Algeria and the other to Morocco.

No caravan is so large that it cannot be supplied there with all the water it needs. It is the one commodity of the place. The inhabitants make their living by selling it.

There are two reasons why the people have not been able, even with boundless water resources, to create an island of verdure in the midst of the frightful sand waste. In the first place, the water is drawn only from very deep wells, and the labor of raising it would make it impossible to cultivate any large area.

Then the sand is very deep and only in a few small acres can soil be reached on which crops can be grown. Water will not make grass and olive trees grow where their roots would penetrate no kind of earth minute fragments of quartz.

So the supplies for the people of Arauan have always been brought from Timbuctoo, 120 miles to the south. Water pays for everything they possess excepting the clay of which their houses are built, and this they obtain when they dig their deep wells, for the excavations extend through the sand surface to clay beds.

The fact that the people would starve if Timbuctoo were not their granary doubtless explains the voluntary submission of this desert folk to the French. Timbuctoo is now the capital of a large district in the French Western Soudan. The natives have water, but the only sources of their food supply are in the hands of white men.

About the ....House

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Baked Apple Dumplings.—Cut a short pie crust into five or six inch squares. In the centre of each place a pared and neatly cored apple, filling the space with sugar and cinnamon, if liked, also a clove. After wetting the edges of the pastry with white of egg, fold it over the apple, pinch and flute them to look well, and encase the apple completely. Bake from thirty to forty minutes, toward the last brushing the top with white of egg and dusting with a little sugar. Serve with hard sauce.

Inexpensive Fruit Cake.—Cream together half a cup of butter and one cup of brown sugar, moistening in the process with half a pint of strong coffee; add one cup of New Orleans molasses, a teaspoon of allspice, one grated nutmeg and a teaspoon of powdered cinnamon, one well beaten egg and three cups of pastry flour sifted with a heaping teaspoon of baking powder, and one cup of Indian meal. Beat steadily for ten minutes and then stir in a quarter of of a pound of shredded citron, half a pound of large seeded raisins, cut in two, and one pound of currants. Turn into a round cake pan lined with greased paper and bake three-quarters of an hour in a slow oven. Ice while still warm.

New England Bannocks.—Scald eight heaping tablespoons of meal by stirring in two cups of boiling water, add four tablespoons of flour, a saltspoon of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking soda, two well beaten eggs and sufficient cold milk to form a thick batter. Beat for five minutes after the last ingredient is added and drop by the spoonful into hot fat, frying the bannocks to a golden brown. Serve accompanied by maple sugar.

Lentil Roast (From the Vegetarian).—Soak two cups of lentils over night. In the morning add two or three slices of onion and several sticks of celery. When tender pass through a colander. Add one cup of tomato, cooked and strained, one cup of whole wheat flour, two well beaten eggs, and place in a buttered tin. Baste well with melted butter and bake from twenty to thirty minutes.

Celeste's Fritters.—Stale sponge cake, cut into rounds with a cake cutter. Slice the cake carefully and fry to a nice brown. Dip each slice for a second in a bowl of boiling milk, draining this off on the side of the vessel; lay on a hot dish and spread thickly with strawberry jam, peach jelly, or other delicate conserve. Pile them neatly and send around hot, with cream to pour over them.

Seed Cakes.—One cup of butter. Three cups of sugar. One cup of "loppered" milk or cream. Four eggs. Six cups of flour, or just enough to stiffen into a thin paste. Two tablespoonfuls fennel or caraway seed. One tablespoonful soda, dissolved in boiling water. Roll out thin and cut into shapes.

Raspberry Bavarian Cream.—Soften a quarter of a package of gelatine in half a cup of raspberry juice; dissolve over hot water; add the juice of half a lemon, a cupful of raspberry juice, and half a cup of sugar, stir over ice water, and when it begins to "set" fold in a cupful and a half of double cream beaten solid. Pour into a mold. When cold serve surrounded with the froth from whipped cream.

Batter for Pineapple Fritters.—Beat one egg without separating the white and yolk. Add half a cup of flour and one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, and beat with a spoon until perfectly smooth. Then beat in one-fourth of a cup of milk.

Cream of Pumpkin Soup.—This is a novelty even to many old cooks but is quite worth adding to the list of fall soups. Cut a nice ripe small pumpkin in pieces enough to fill a quart measure. Put in a saucepan with a pint of cold water and season with half a teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, a teaspoonful of sugar, and a few sprigs of parsley or sweet marjoram. Cover the saucepan and simmer gently for an hour and a half, stirring frequently. Strain through a colander to get out the skin, then through a finer sieve. Put the puree back in the pan, sprinkle over it a heaping teaspoonful of flour, mix thoroughly, then pour over it, stirring all the time, one quart of hot milk. Add a tablespoonful of butter, and simmer fifteen minutes. Then add half a pint of rich cream and a teaspoonful of fine cut parsley; heat, but do not boil, and serve with toasted crackers.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Damp spots on morocco leather should be rubbed with methylated spirit. Two or three applications may be necessary.

To clean a Wall-paper.—Take a very dry crust of bread with about an inch of crumb on it, and rub the soiled patch lightly till the stain disappears.

To Cure Sore Throats.—Put a teaspoonful of powdered borax into one tablespoonful of honey. Dissolve over heat. When cool, apply it repeatedly with a camel's hair brush to the throat and roof of the mouth. This will soon effect a cure and allow the patient to swallow comfortably.

Dripping, if carefully clarified with boiling water, and melted into a firm cake, makes as good pastry for pies and tarts as butter.

To remove the smell of onions from the breath eat parsley and vinegar; from the hands, rub an outside piece of celery on them.

Breadcrumbs for frying.—Let these always be baked in the oven without being allowed to take color. By this method the fish or meat, etc., will be much crisper.

To avoid dust marks behind pictures, place two small pieces of cork at the bottom of the picture frame. This prevents the accumulation of dust and the consequent dirty unsightly marks.

The disagreeable taste of new wood in buckets and vessels may be eradicated thus: Fill with a solution of hot soda water and let it remain till cold, then rinse in clear water.

To Blanch Almonds.—Place in a cup, pour boiling water over them; this will swell the skins and allow them to be quickly drawn off. Throw the almonds into cold water and wipe dry with a cloth.

To Clean Spectacle Glasses.—Give them an occasional rub with a clean cloth moistened with methylated spirit. Then polish with a chamois leather, the spirit having removed all grease.

To Make Fried Bacon more Digestible.—Take a good sized apple and cut it in slices with the peel on and fry till brown in the bacon fat. Serve highly seasoned with pepper and salt and you will have a delicious dish.

Linseed Tea.—Pour two quarts of boiling water on one ounce of whole linseed and twelve drachms of sliced liquorice root. Add a few slices of lemon. Let this stand in a covered jar for six hours, then strain for use and sweeten to taste.

To Prevent Black Stockings Turning Green When Washed.—Turn the stockings inside out and wash in lather; do not rub the soap on the stockings. Rinse in tepid water to which a little vinegar is added. Dry in the shade, and pull gently into shape.

Do not wash a Frying-pan often, for as a rule the following method of cleaning it is very effectual: Place the pan on the fire for a few minutes to melt any fat left in it, and whilst this is hot, rub the inside of the pan with clean, soft paper until it is quite clean. The paper should be screwed up and used vigorously. Treated like this, frying-pans will never burn till they are worn very thin

FIVE PIES.

Chocolate Pie.—One coffeecup milk, two tablespoons grated chocolate, three-fourths cup sugar, yolks of three eggs. Heat chocolate and milk together, add the sugar and yolks together, beaten to cream. Flavor with essence vanilla. Bake with under crust. Spread meringue of the whites over the top.

Custard Pie.—One pint of milk, three eggs, a little salt, three tablespoons of sugar. Flavor with essence vanilla or nutmeg and essence of lemon. If the milk is scalded it will require but two eggs to a pint.

Cream Pie.—One pint of milk scalded, two tablespoons of corn starch, three tablespoons of sugar, yolks of two eggs. Wet the starch with a little cold milk, beat the eggs and sugar until light, and stir the whole into the scalding milk. Flavor with essence of lemon or vanilla, and set aside to cool. Line a plate with pie crust and bake, fill it with cream, and cover it with frosting made of the whites of egg, beaten dry, with two tablespoons of sugar. Bake a delicate brown.

Currant Pie.—Stew and mash one pint green currants until all are burst, using as little water as will keep them from burning. Add sugar to make it very sweet, and one soda cracker rolled fine. Bake between two crusts. Ripe currants may be used without stewing.

Cocoanut Pie.—One quart milk, five eggs, and one grated cocoanut; beat the sugar and eggs together, and stir into the milk when hot, then add the cocoanut and spice to taste. Bake with a bottom crust twenty minutes

DOES THE BABY THRIVE?

If not, something must be wrong with its food. If the mother's milk doesn't nourish it, she needs SCOTT'S EMULSION. It supplies the elements of fat required for the baby. If baby is not nourished by its artificial food, then it requires

Scott's Emulsion

Half a teaspoonful three or four times a day in its bottle will bring the desired result. It seems to have a magical effect upon babies and children.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

THE PRIZE IS CANADA

AMERICANS' AIM IN SEEKING RECIPROCITY.

Their Offer Comes Too Late to Defeat Mr. Chamberlain's Plans.

Writing in Industrial Canada Mr. Watson Griffin comments as follows on the Reciprocity agitation in the United States: According to the Boston Herald the greatest game to be played in international politics in the near future is to be with a football called "reciprocity," and "as goes the battle so rises or sets the star of a great consolidated British Empire." "The indications are that the awakening of American statesmen has come," continues the Herald. "The contest draws on, and the great prize is Canada—nominally commercial Canada, but actually the political Dominion."

In other words, the Boston Herald believes that if the agitation for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States is successful, the British Empire will go to pieces and Canada will fall as a rich prize to Uncle Sam.

Canada would, indeed, be a great prize, and the people of the United States are just beginning to realize the value of it. Fortunately, the statesmen of the United States are not the only ones who have awakened to the value of Canada. British statesmen are beginning to appreciate the possibilities of the Dominion, and best of all our own statesmen now know how to value this great heritage. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has well said that Canada is to be the country of the twentieth century. It is not conceivable that the Premier who holds such a high view of Canada's future will consent to any arrangement by which the Dominion will become the prize of the Republic. It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier once favored reciprocity with the United States, but he said several years ago in the Canadian House of Commons: "Canadians no longer desire reciprocity." Those were true words as regards the great majority of the Canadian people at that time, and they are even truer to-day than they were then. The change of sentiment is due to the fact that they now appreciate the possibilities of Canada as they never did before. They agree with Sir Wilfrid in thinking that Canada is to be the country of the twentieth century, and they have no desire to surrender it to the United States. They believe that Canadians should have all the advantages to be derived from the opening up of this grand country, and if the people of the adjoining Republic—the country of the nineteenth century—want to share the profits of the wonderful development which is about to take place, they must move across the border into the country of the twentieth century.

TO KILL IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

It is probable that the reciprocity agitation in the United States would be confined almost entirely to a few cities not far from the Canadian border, such as Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, St. Paul and Minneapolis, but for the fear that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for mutual Imperial tariff preferences may be adopted. This fear has caused a rapid development of reciprocity sentiment in the United States. If the United States Congress agress to reciprocity with Canada, it will be chiefly for the purpose of killing Imperial reciprocity. Once killed, that great Imperial project can never be revived, and the United States will then be in a position to withdraw any concessions it may have made to Canada for the purpose of defeating Mr. Chamberlain's plans.

RAILWAYS AND RECIPROCITY.

Queer things sometimes get into the stock market reports of the newspapers, but perhaps the most absurd statement that has yet appeared was one copied by a number of Canadian newspapers to the effect that a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States would cause a rise in Canadian Pacific Railway stock. To any thinking man it must be evident that a reciprocal arrangement with the United States that would cause trade to flow north and south instead of east and west must prove disastrous alike to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways. The greater the business between the eastern and western Provinces the better it will be for the Canadian transcontinental railways. On the other hand, any increase in business between Canada and the United States means extra traffic for United States' railways. A reciprocity treaty that would enable the big industrial centres of the United States to supply Canadians with manufactured goods and drive Canadian manufacturers out of business, would ruin the great Canadian railways. When the factories which supply the Canadian people with goods are in Canada, Canadian railways must carry the raw materials as well as the finished products. They must carry provisions, clothing, and furniture to the workingmen. To take an extreme case to show the value of Canadian factories to the great railways, suppose that all the factories in Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, with the workmen employed in them, were suddenly transferred to the City of Buffalo, what an immense falling off there would be in Canadian railway business, although Buffalo is just on the other side of the border. Suppose that all the factories in all the cities, towns and villages of Canada were transferred to towns and cities of the United States, the railways of Canada would be obliged to discharge three-fourths of their employees, for every branch of their business would decline in an extraordinary way. Of course a reciprocity treaty would not close up every Canadian factory, but it would close up many of them, and every factory closed would be a direct loss to the railways. On the other hand, every new factory established in Canada, and every extension of an old one, increases the business of Canadian railways.

A MOTHER'S PRECAUTION.

There is no telling when a medicine may be needed in homes where there are young children, and the failure to have a reliable medicine at hand may mean much suffering, and, perhaps, the loss of a priceless life. Every mother should always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. This medicine acts promptly and speedily, cures such ills as stomach and bowel troubles, teething troubles, simple fevers, colds, worms and other little ills. And the mother has a guarantee that the Tablets contain no opiate or harmful drug. One wise mother, Mrs. Geo. Hardy, Fourchu, N. S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a blessing to children. I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." If your dealer does not keep these Tablets in stock send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and you will get a box by mail post paid.

Mistress (excitedly)—"Jane! Jane! the house is on fire!" Jane (calmly)—"Yes, I know. It's the first fire in this house that I haven't had to light."

Snappe—"Yes; I believe I did say you were always lying about yourself." Bragg—"Sir, I'm not accustomed to that kind of talk. I'm a gentleman, sir!" Snappe—"There you are again."

We'll Write It Down Till Everybody Sees It—Till Everybody Knows It Without Seeing It. It's Worthy of Wide Publicity,

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is Rich, Delicious and is absolutely Pure. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the highest award and gold medal at St. Louis.

SNAIL'S INTELLIGENCE.

Gave Proof of it by Coming Regularly to Meals.

The harmless slug is generally credited with no greater intelligence than the power to crawl aimlessly about, leaving a slimy track behind it. In a letter to the London Times, however, Dr. Horace Dobell, writing from Parkstone Heights, Dorset, gives remarkable proof of its possession of an excellent memory and a considerable amount of reasoning power.

One morning I observed the silver trail of a slug or snail round about the spot where the crumbs had been. Even the smallest crumbs had been cleared up.

"But what especially struck me was that the trail came straight up to the crumbs. There was no sign of wandering about in search of them, but an evidence of knowledge of the exact place at which to find them.

"I watched the window after this, and found that just before dark a large brown slug came straight up to the spot and ate the remaining crumbs.

"For two more nights it came again and ate the crumbs as before, being accompanied on the second night by a small brown slug about half its size.

"I then washed out the trail that it should not be guided by it, but the slug continued to come on fine nights. Except on wet nights, when it did not appear at all, it came straight over the edge of the sill opposite the crumbs, and continued to come every few nights throughout July and August.

"One night I put out some grains of rice, but the slug left them untouched.

"The interesting question for scientists," adds Dr. Dobell, "is, How did the slug find the crumbs in the first instance, and how did it know the exact time at which to climb up for them?"

LABELLED OLD MAIDS.

In some parts of Siam a girl who reaches a certain age without marrying is labelled, and placed in a privileged class under the special care of the King, who binds himself to find a husband for them all. His method is delightfully simple. A prisoner in any one of the Siamese goals may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the ineligible class. Whether he is already married is not of great consequence for in Siam a man is not restricted to one wife.

Glass bricks are coming into use, and it is said that this material will soon be used for making statues, as it resists the corroding effect of the weather much better than marble or granite.

A little boy was asked his name, and answered, "Well, they call me Jimmie, for short, but my maiden name is James."

Is Your Liver to Blame?

Here Are the Symptoms Which Tell of a Congested Liver, and Indicate the Need of

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The tongue is coated, the appetite is impaired, digestion is deranged, the bowels are constipated, and there are feelings of fullness and soreness about the liver.

You may have headache and dizziness, pains in the limbs, feverishness, yellowness of the eye and skin, depression of spirits, and irritability of temper.

So great is the influence of the liver on the other organs of the body, that once it is deranged, the whole system seems to be upset.

There are no means by which you can so quickly and certainly obtain relief from torpid, sluggish liver action as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

One pill at bedtime, and the result is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, and new vigor and regularity for liver, kidneys and bowels.

No family medicine has been more extensively used in Canada than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and none has such a reputation for reliability and certainty of action.

Enliven the action of the liver by this well-known treatment, and you ensure good digestion and regular action of the bowels—the foundation of good health.

Mr. Rogers Clancy, farmer, Chopstowe, Bruce County, Ont., states:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and would say that there is no medicine that equals them as a cure for stomach troubles, biliousness, torpid liver and headache. I was troubled a great deal with these ailments before using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and they have proven wonderfully successful in my case.

"I would not think of being without a box of these pills in the house and whenever I feel any symptoms of these disorders I take one of these pills, and they set me all right again. I can strongly recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the troubles mentioned above."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Hedley Gazette

and

Similkameen Advertiser.

Issued on Thursdays, by the HEDLEY GAZETTE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED, at Hedley, B. C.

Subscriptions in Advance

Per Year.....$2.00
Six Months.....1.00

Advertising Rates

Measurement, 12 lines to the inch.

Transient Advertisements—not exceeding one inch, $1.00 for one insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over one inch, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Transients payable in advance.

Land Notices—Certificates of improvement etc., $7.00 for 60-day notices, and $5.00 for 30-day notices.

Contract Advertisements—One inch per month, $1.25; over 1 inch and up to 4 inches, $1.00 per inch per month. To constant advertisers taking larger space than four inches, on application, rates will be given of reduced charges, based on size of space and length of time.

Advertisements will be changed once every month if advertiser desires, without any extra charge. For changes oftener than once a month the price of composition will be charged at regular rates.

Changes for contract advertisements should be in the office by noon on Tuesday to secure attention for that week's issue.

A. MEGRAW,
Managing Editor.

New Moon Feb. 4. First quar. Feb. 12. Full Moon Feb. 19. Last quar. Feb. 26.

1905 FEB. 1905

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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Coast papers tell of a visit to Victoria by J. D. Farrell, of Seattle, who is assistant to President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern and recognized as the political agent of the company in its negotiations with the Provincial Government of British Columbia. Mr. Farrel is credited by the "Victoria Times" with wanting to know from Premier McBride and his government the exact position in which his company stands in so far as its building rights in British Columbia are concerned. He was accompanied by two other officials of the Great Northern who intimated that their business was in connection with East Kootenay lines, but the "Times" smells a rat and thinks that negotiations are with respect to a route to the Similkameen to tap its mineral fields, and, ever ready to get a dig at the administration, takes occasion to doubt that any railway policy has yet been formulated, or would ever be announced to the House. Events will soon show whether this is or is not borne out in fact for the House will meet on the 9th, and Premier McBride will do well to take heed that there is a section of British Columbia lying along the boundary line from Fort Steele all the way westward to the Hope mountains and extending many miles north, embracing nearly all the rich mineral fields from which comes the bullion that makes up the sum of the output of lode mines, published in the report of Mr. McBride's department of mines. That section is vitally interested in direct railway connection by Mr. Hill's system from Midway westward through the Anarchist mountain, Lower Okanagan and Similkameen sections to the coast, and the people resident therein are in no temper to be thwarted in their wishes in this behalf. Especially is this the case with those west of Midway who have waited for fifteen years or more on the C. P.R., and they have reached that stage where their immediate material interests will over-ride all political considerations. They will expect Mr. McBride's government to throw no obstacle in the way of the completion of the Hill system over this route, but to do what they can to help it, and they will expect from Mr. Hill a clear and full statement of what he is prepared to do, both in speedy completion of the line and in direct transportation of passengers and freight between the Boundary and Vancouver, after completion. If the Great Northern will give satisfactory assurances on these points then no restrictions regarding crossing or recrossing the line for more favorable gradients must be imposed.

The yearly enactment of anti-Asiatic legislation at Victoria and the annual knockout of the same at Ottawa, by veto of the Federal authorities goes on uninterruptedly, for again the news comes from Ottawa of the veto of the act passed at the last session of the British Columbia legislature, cited as the "British Columbia Immigration Act, 1904," the objectionable clause of which reads:

"The immigration into British Columbia of any person (hereinafter called a prohibited immigrant) who, when asked to do so by an officer, fails to write out at dictation, in characters of some language of Europe, and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length, in a European language directed by the officer, is hereby prohibited."

The reason always given by the Laurier government for disallowance has been that it is opposed to Imperial policy, but this time the provincial government felt secure in that their enactment was modelled on the Natal Act, which has been recognized by the Imperial authorities. Whether the same old reason for disallowance will be advanced again is not known, but if the utterances of the Victoria Times can be taken as inspired it would seem that the objection will be that the act is called an "immigration act" and that immigration pertains to the federal government, which is but a quibble at best, for the preamble of the slaughtered act cites section 95 of the British North America Act itself which says:

"In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province and immigration into the province, etc."

In fact this latest disallowance puts the Liberal party in British Columbia up against it, in so far as its relation to labor is concerned; and Billy McInnes and those of his associates who have attempted to dance to the same tune will have a bad half hour trying to square themselves. They asked the province a few weeks ago to give a solid seven at Ottawa, which was equivalent to asking the province to tell Mr. Laurier that the people of British Columbia approved of his annual disallowance of its provincial enactments to protect white labor. That is the only logical way of putting it, so no one has any right to blame Mr. Laurier for disallowance under the circumstances.

A Westminster despatch to the News-Advertiser says:

"Mayor Keary yesterday received a communication from Mr. J. B. Kennedy, M. P., at Ottawa, to the effect that the B. C. members could not be got together last week to make a joint representation to the Government with regard to the Dominion Exhibition. Mr. Kennedy therefore drew up a memorial to the Government, and it was signed by all of the B. C. members except Messrs. Riley and Smith. Apparently the Government did not look upon this as a strong enough application and the decision not to give the grant was arrived at."

The above item would indicate that the solid seven is not remarkable for its solidity on all questions effecting the interests of British Columbia. It is not known, of course, what counter attractions prevented Mr. Kennedy from making a successful round-up, but in vain did he appeal

"Knock out your pipes and follow me;
Finish off your swipes and follow me."

"They could not be got together" was his complaint to the mayor, but he managed to get four of them besides himself to spare him sufficient attention to sign his memorial. The other two (both islanders) were obdurate. And thus the little petty sectional jealousies that influence them at home cannot be set aside at Ottawa long enough to enable them to work together for the common good of the province. What hope for "better terms" for the province with such a representation.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

PITTSBURG Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson, as agent for L. W. Shatford, F. M. C. B62028, and W. F. Cameron, F. M. C. B22476, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

R. H. PARKINSON.

Dated Dec. 12, A.D., 1904. 1-8

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

BOSTON Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson ar agent for W. F. Cameron, administrator of the estate of G. M. Stumps, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22476, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

R. H. PARKINSON.

Dated Dec., 12, A.D., 1904. 1-8

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

STEMWINDER AND CHARTER OAK Mineral Claims, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles deB. Green as agent for M. K. Rodgers, free miner's certificate No. B83326 and for George H. Cahill, F. M. C. No. B78815, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1904.

1-8 C. deB. GREEN.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

LORENIA, LION'S PAW, RENO, CANADIAN BELL, COPPER WORLD FRACTION and MIDNIGHT SUN Mineral Claims, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: In Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Francis W. Groves, acting as agent for Horatio J. Duffey, free miner's certificate No. 5803, and T. D. Pickard, free miner's certificate No. B62035, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of January, A. D., 1905.

2-8 FRANCIS W. GROVES.

IT IS NOT NECESSARY

To discuss the advisability of Life Insurance. Everybody now admits it. The two things to be decided are:

WHICH COMPANY?

and

WHAT AMOUNT?

Let us help you to decide these! Briefly stated, the answer to the first is

The Mutual Life of Canada
(old Ontario Mutual.)

and to the second

All You Can Carry.

The MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA is the only Canadian company that is purely mutual, all its profits going to the policy holders, and no foreign company (stock or mutual) doing business in Canada has been able to do as well for its policy holders, or give insurance at as favorable rates.

Take a policy in it before 1905 is out and come in for this year's profits.

W. J. TWISS, Manager, Vancouver.

A. MEGRAW, District Agent, Hedley.

Moffet's Best
PATENT
FLOUR
STRONG, UNIFORM AND WHITE; MADE STRICTLY FROM HARD WHEAT.

THE COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO., Ltd.
VERNON and ENDERBY, B.C.

SIMILKAMEEN
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

Single and Double Drivers. Saddle and Pack Horses.

Wood for Sale.

HOPKINS & McINNES, Proprietors, Hedley, B.C.

When in Keremeos
STOP AT
The Central Hotel
TWEDDLE & REITH, Proprietors.

Good Accommodation and Strict Attention to the Wants of the Public. Livery Barn in Connection.

MAGAZINES

City Drug and Book Store
HEDLEY, B.C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR—
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES; BRUSHES, COMBS AND TOILET REQUISITES; TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY; BOOKS AND STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

Your Trade Solicited. Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

JOHN LOVE
Druggist and Stationer.

PERIODICALS

Hotel Keremeos
GEO. KIRBY, Manager.

First Class in Every Respect. Commercial and Mining Headquarters of the Keremeos and Lower Similkameen Valleys. Post House on Penticton-Princeton Stage Line.

KEREMEOS, - - B. C.

J. A. SCHUBERT
Wholesale and Retail
General Merchant

Groceries	Hardware
Dry Goods	Flour and Feed
Gents' Furnishings	Sash and Doors
Boots and Shoes	Lumber and Shingles
Etc., Etc.	Etc., Etc.

Stores—HEDLEY and PENTICTON.

Town and District.

Mr. E. Burr left by Monday morning's stage on a trip to Kansas.

Rev. A. J. Fowlie will hold service in the Methodist church, Hedley, on Sunday evening next.

Our townspeople appreciate the convenience of getting their water supply from the taps since the water has been turned on.

Mr. A. H. Brown, superintendent of the Daly Reduction Co.'s stamp mill and cyanide plant, has been indisposed during the past week. Measles.

Mr. E. D. Boeing is putting up a building on Scott avenue on the lot adjoining the Gazette office, on the north. The building is 22 x 44 and will be used as a billiard hall.

The cable parted on the short gravity tramway between the tipple and the ore bin at the top of the stamp mill a few days ago, allowing both cars to charge into the bin. It made a "rough house" for a little while, but the damage was soon repaired.

A big, healthy looking butterfly, in summer colors, was seen flitting about the power-house last week. This is scarcely what might be expected in January, but then you must remember that Hedley is the heart of the Similkameen.

Mr. Jas. K. Robertson, of Fairview, has taken up another pre-emption on the Okanagan river, below Fairview. It was a fine piece of land that had been overlooked until he gathered it in, and from it he is hatching out another "park ranch."

Jas. Watt has completed the new sidewalk on Scott avenue and Haynes street. It is a seven-footer of good sound plank, and is held on an even grade, the higher portion being protected with railing; and good wide steps run down to the roadway on Scott avenue, which is at present much too low. This gives a much better appearance than would have resulted from following the natural grades.

E. D. Boeing's fine residence on Kingston avenue had a narrow escape from being burnt down on Monday morning. The thimble going through the ceiling was too small and did not allow sufficient space between the pipe and the outer shell. The pipe becoming too hot ignited the boards, which were beginning to blaze when noticed by his little nephew, Harold Bowerman, who gave the alarm in time to save the house. If the man who manufactures that style of thimble knew Mr. Boeing's opinion of where he (the manufacturer) should be it would do him good, and probably save some houses.

It is understood that arrangements are about completed for the opening of a branch of one of the chartered banks in Hedley. So far all the business from this section has been done with the Vernon branch of the Bank of Montreal, but the volume of business at Hedley has now outgrown that arrangement and demands the location of a branch of some bank here. The Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce and Bank of British North America are the three institutions to which business men are looking for relief from the serious inconvenience experienced in being so far removed from a banking point. The Daly Reduction Company make no bones about it, that the first bank in will get all their business; and every business man in Hedley who has been spoken to on the subject feels the same way. There is no doubt that a bank located here would receive the loyal support of all Hedley and the entire Similkameen valley.

The new hotel near the old crossing of Rock Creek on the way to Midway is proving a convenience to public travel, as it divides the distance on the stage road between Sidley and Midway. It is known as the Iona House, the proprietor, J. S. McLean, hailing formerly from the historic purlieus of Staffa and Iona on the west coast of Scotland, where the Iona House, famed as a tourist resort, rears its head among the ruins of old castles and Druid remains. If the government or the railway companies do not get a move on, the vicinity of this newest Iona House will soon become also a rendezvous for seekers after antiquarian lore, for it was here that in the sixties the placers of Rock Creek maintained, for a time, a population of nearly a thousand people, and today it is in the centre of a thriving farming section, and on the line of the two proposed and pre-proposed railways. Of course it is in the Similkameen riding, and maybe that explains its neglected condition in the matter of railways, for on the coast they always leave the Similkameen out of all their railway schemes.

W. J. Snodgrass and Wm. Henderson of the telephone line were in town on Thursday last on their way to Princeton.

Miller's Electric Wonderland is heading this way and will be billed for a date in Hedley in the near future. 1000 feet of moving pictures is the liberal allowance for one dose.

Much needed repairs have been effected on the sidewalk at the Grand Union. The walk has been widened, and the position of the steps, which formerly constituted the chief source of danger, changed.

The new officers of the Ladies' Sewing Circle, elected at their last meeting are: President, Mrs. Rodgers; Vice President, Mrs. Garrison; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Schubert; Assistant-Secretary, Mrs. Hocking. Next meeting will be held on Feb. 8th, at the home of Mrs. Greenhill.

The telephone line men reached Hedley from the south on Tuesday afternoon and are now well on their way to Princeton. The wires are strung now all the way from Penticton to Hedley and from Nicola to Princeton, the only unfinished portion being between Hedley and Princeton. The instruments are at Princeton and will be put in shortly.

The Gazette made inquiries of Mr. W. P. Rodgers concerning the rumor that the company had contracted for a large volume of additional electric power from the plant installed at the Similkameen Falls in Washington state. Mr. Rodgers said that it was all news to him, and he spoke admiringly of the vivid imaginations required to manufacture some of these canards.

The ideal winter weather of the Okanagan and Similkameen is something that one can never get tired of talking about. When over at Fairview on December 15th the writer noted a temperature of 60 degrees at 9 a. m. and 65 degrees at 12 o'clock. On returning from Fairview last week the weather was such that if one were writing a story of the trip he would begin with "It was a beautiful spring morning in January." Just fancy; on the 25th of January—the anniversary of Bobbie Burns' birthday no less—spinning along the road in a buggy past Manuel Barcello's ranch, the wheels flicking little particles of mud and gravel on the knee cover and the sun beaming so warmly on one's back that the back rest of the buggy even felt warm to the touch of the hand. Not a vestige of snow was to be seen anywhere on the roadside or in the adjoining fields.—nowhere in fact but on the tops and sides of the surrounding mountains. The fields had that gray, sober look which they take on in late fall and early spring—nature just resting a bit before starting in on another four crops of Richter's alfalfa next summer.

A fracas occurred on Tuesday afternoon on the street in the region of the Grand Union as the result of too much budge. Charlie Squakim, an Indian of the Chichiwayai tribe got drunk and proceeded to do up Charlie Burns who he said owed him $20.00. Constable Haynes stepped in to stop the trouble, and found the Indian full of fight. Squakim after resisting arrest for a while was ornamented with hand-cuffs and leg-irons, and a charge was preferred against him, of being intoxicated the moreser ious features of the case being over-looked by the constable in laying the charge. He was brought before A. Megraw, J. P. on Wednesday morning, where after a lecture and a warning he was fined $30.00 and $10.50 costs. During the hearing the magistrate tried to draw from the accused some information as to where he was getting the liquor. It is well known that Indians have no difficulty in procuring liquor in and around Hedley, and whether it be from the bars or from bottles packed to them by others outside the hotel business, the practice must be put a stop to. Anyone who gives liquor to an Indian is outside the pale of all that is decent or law-abiding, and it is altogether a false idea of either honor or lenity which will attempt to shield them.

Land Notice.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the south half of N. W. ¼ Section 33, Tp. 49, Osoyoos District.

Dated at Fairview, January 26th, 1905.

3-4 R. B. VENNER.

LOST.

BETWEEN Hotel Similkameen and Sam Lee Sing's wash-house, one parcel of laundry. Finder please return to hotel.

3-1 W. T. ATHERTON.

FOUND.

ON the sidewalk on Scott avenue, a lady's belt. Owner call at the

3-1 GAZETTE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Improvements.

SATURDAY Mineral Claim, situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp Hedley.

TAKE NOTICE that I, H. A. Whillans, free miner's certificate No. B73926, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 30th day of January, A. D. 1905.

3-8 H. A. WHILLANS.

F. RICHTER & CO.

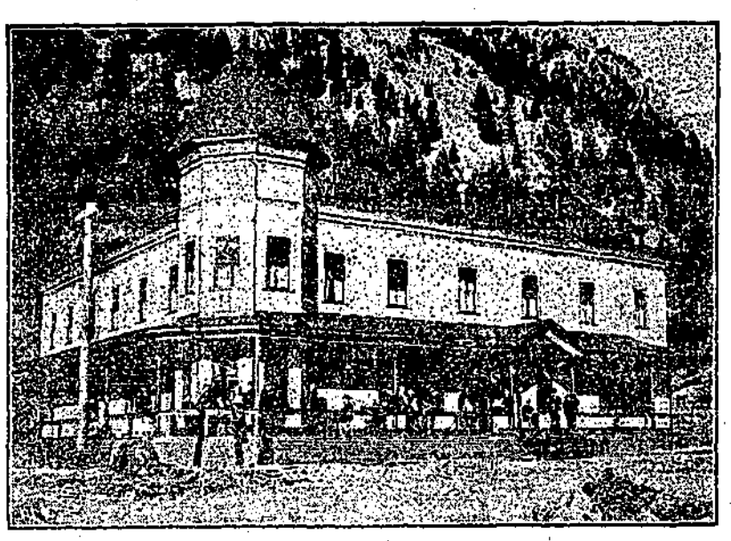
General Store

KEREMEOS, - B.C.

A Large and Entirely New Stock of General Merchandise Just Opened.

Prices Reasonable.

Give Us a Call!



HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN

HEDLEY, B.C.

The Leading Hotel of the Similkameen Valley.

This House is New and First Class in Every Respect, Being Equipped with all Modern Conveniences—Electric Light, Telephone, Baths, Etc. : : : :

Rates Moderate

A. McDermott, Proprietor.

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES

We have a lot of **Lumbermen's Rubbers,** and **Men's, Women's** and **Children's Overshoes** left, and nave decidied to sell them off

At Cost

as We don't wish to carry a single pair over for next season. We have marked them down from 20 to 25%. If you require a pair, secure them at once as they will soon be all sold.

W. T. SHATFORD & CO.

General Merchandise, HEDLEY, B.C.

..Bread For Sale..

—AT—

Schubert's Store.

JAS. M. CODY, Hedley, B.C.

Fairview's Leading Hotel.....

The Golden Gate

H. JONES, Proprietor.

This house was lately overhauled and enlarged, and is now comfortable and convenient.

Charges moderate.

FAIRVIEW, B.C.

Hedley Livery, Feed and Sale Stable

HEDLEY, - - B.C.

Strictly First Class Service.
Special Attention given to the Travelling Public.
Teaming of all kinds done.
Horses Bought and Sold.

W. F. REVELY, Proprietor.

The Pioneer Carriage and Repair Shop

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmithing done. : :

GEO. H. SPROULE, Proprietor.

Cawston & Edmond

HEDLEY, B.C.

=BUTCHERS=

Similkameen bred and Similkameen fed Cattle

have long been noted for furnishing the finest meats for the Boundary and the Kootenays.

Buy it at home and know that you are getting the BEST.

Choice Meats Always on Hand.

HOTEL HEDLEY

The Leading House For Commercial Men. : : :

Best Only Provided for Table and Bar.

D. G. HACKNEY, Prop.

IONA HOUSE

WHEN journeying to the Boundary Country arrange your plans to stop and rest a while at the IONA HOUSE, the halfway hotel between Midway and Sidley. This is where the stage stops for dinner. Good Accommodation at Moderate Rates.

J. S. McLean, Proprietor.

The Home

SELECTED RECIPES.

Orange Frosting—Grate into a bowl the thin yellow rind of an orange. Squeeze the juice over it, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and let stand half an hour. Then beat into it, gradually, powdered sugar enough to make it spread evenly. Beat between each addition of sugar, as this thickens the frosting.

Suet Pudding—Chop a cup of suet very fine and free it from strings. Add to it a cup of molasses, and warm the mixture slightly. Add two well-beaten eggs, cinnamon and mace to taste, and a pint of flour that has been sifted twice with a saltspoonful of salt and a scant teaspoonful of baking soda. Last of all, stir in a cupful of seeded and minced raisins, plentifully dredged with flour. Pour into a buttered mold and steam for three hours. Serve with liquid sauce.

Orange Custard—Take the juice of six large sweet oranges; strain and sweeten to taste, stirring over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, remove from the fire and when nearly cold add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs and a pint of cold boiled milk. Return to fire and stir and cook when cold heap the beaten whites, sweetened with powdered sugar, over the top of each.

Orange Pie—Beat the yolks of three eggs light with a cup of granulated sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Add the pulp and juice of two oranges and the grated rind of half of one. Then add a cup of cold milk. Mix well and turn into a deep pie dish lined with pastry well baked. Put in a moderately hot oven and bake until custard is firm or set in the middle. Cool and cover with a meringue made of the beaten whites and three large tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown slightly in oven and serve cold.

White Mountain Cake.—Take two cups sugar, one-half cup butter, three cups flour, one cup milk, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. After the sugar and butter have been creamed, add the rest and stir all together well. Bake in three layers and put together with icing or jelly.

Fruit Layer Cake.—Sift together two cupfuls of sugar, one-third cupful of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, three cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. When mixed divide into two parts and to one portion add beaten whites of five eggs and to the second part the beaten yolks. This batter may be baked in layers and then either put together in alternate layers of white and yellow with any fancied filling, or made into two separate layer cakes with different filling and icing, or it may be made into a loaf cake, adding to the yellow part one tablespoonful molasses, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves, one-half of allspice, one-quarter pound citron, sliced thin, one cupful chopped raisins and cupful of flour. Put one batter in the pan in alternate spoonfuls so that it will have a marbled appearance when done. Bake in moderately hot oven about forty-five minutes.

Chocolate Cookies.—Take a cupful of light brown sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, one whole egg and the yolk of another, one-half cupful sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls melted chocolate, one cupful raisins finely chopped, and one and one-half cupful flour, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted through it. Mix well together and drop from a spoon on a greased tin, far enough apart so they will not touch as they spread. Bake a rich brown and brush over with melted chocolate sweetened.

Cream Cookies.—Two cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, one cupful sour cream, two eggs, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful lemon, mix soft as you can roll.

Ginger Cookies—One cupful molasses, one-half cupful shortening, three and one-quarter cupfuls flour, one-half teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger, one and one-half teaspoonful salt. Heat molasses to boiling point and pour over shortening. Add dry ingredients mixed and sifted. Chill thoroughly. Toss one-fourth mixture on a floured board and roll as thinly as possible; shape with a small round cutter, first dipped in flour. Place near together on a buttered sheet and bake in as moderate oven. Gather up the trimmings and roll with another portion of dough. During rolling the bowl containing mixture should be kept in a cool place, or it will be necessary to add more flour to dough, which makes cookies hard rather than crisp and short.

USEFUL HINTS.

A salad dressing warranted to keep better than mayonnaise comes from England. Stir together in a small saucepan a teaspoonful of sugar, a little salt and dry mustard three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and three of cream. Stir well and add two beaten egg yolks. Place in a double boiler and stir until the mixture is like cream.

Young children, as soon as the first teeth appear should be given little toothbrushes with very soft bristles, and should be taught to use them, and then watched to see that they always do use them. But as to infants, the toilet of the mouth must be performed for them and should never be neglected. For this purpose a little wad of sterilized absorbent cotton should be used, and then thrown away or rather burned. When the baby has its bath, the mouth should as a matter of routine be washed very gently with a pledged of cotton wet in a solution of boracic acid or any other mild disinfecting liquid. If the little gums are soft and spongy and bleeding, dabbing them with tincture of myrrh will help them.

Any cold whitefish may be made into an acceptable entree by being treated a la Newburg. A little white wine, in which cloves and allspice have been steeped, may be added just before the sauce is poured over the fish. It should than simmer till warmed without being boiled.

On a long railway journey a woman can keep the dust and dirt from her hat by placing it in a large paper bag and hanging it up. A useful bag for a wet wash cloth or sponge can be made of rubber, the outside being covered with plain or fancy silk.

The following recipe for cough medicine comes from a New England housewife and was handed down to her from an old-time sea-captain, who considered it valuable: Blend one ounce of senna, one ounce of whole flaxseed, one ounce of crushed licorice and half an ounce of anise seed, and cook in boiling water (about three or four pints) until reduced to a quart. This housewife always uses an iron kettle to boil the mixture in. Strain, add one cupful of molasses and boil a few minutes longer. Then cool, and when cold add a little whiskey or alcohol, to prevent fermentation. Keep the medicine in air-tight bottles. Use a teaspoonful or two when needed. This is really an effective remedy for the severe hacking colds and coughs that are contracted in winter.

DO YOU KNOW.

That a tagless shoestring wet in mucilage is ready for service when dry?

That equal parts of glycerin and witch hazel is a cheap and effective lotion for chapped hands, when hands are damp?

That bread is nearly perfect when kneaded hard at night, left to rise, then worked ready for pans, by greasing hands, and adding no more flour, all flour being then raised the same length of time?

That the best way to train your child in the way you want it to go is to persistently walk that way yourself.

That the best way to keep your own hearth and home bright and happy is constantly to put self aside and with love and charity work righteousness?

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

Many a woman who would not think lightly of breaking a promise made to a grown up person is utterly careless about keeping her word with her children. She promises whatever is convenient at the moment, and apparently thinks that the breaking or keeping of those promises is a matter in which she can please herself, and that her children have no right to consider themselves aggrieved if she does not do so.

THE WASH BOILER.

So many people complain that the boiler rust and iron rusts the clothes. This may be entirely prevented by rubbing the boiler well with any kind of kitchen soap immediately after emptying it and whilst it is warm. Give it a liberal coating, remembering the soap is not wasted, as it all goes into and helps the first filling of the boiler next washing day.

WHAT A SMALL VICE COSTS.

"How can you afford these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my one cigar a day," was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this; when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day, and the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost you no more than that! Why, there are dollars' worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me to be a man. I put by the money, which at five cents a day amounted to $18.25 a year, or $109.50 in six years. I kept those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money, and if you'd done the same as I did you would by this time have saved many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."

EXPENSIVE HOUSEHOLDS

KEEPING A FAMILY ON $250,000 A YEAR.

The Home Life of Wealthy Women Has Almost Entirely Disappeared.

The eternal servant problem must acutely affect the millionaire. In one iron king's household there are two thousand servants. The "managing housekeeper" to another magnate has an army of twelve hundred damsels under her, ranging from eighty-seven parlormaids to twenty-eight "rough hands," girls of from fifteen to seventeen years of age, who have to do the dirtiest work in the huge household, and make themselves generally useful to the servants of higher grade.

This important position of "managing housekeeper," the salaries for which range from $5,000 to $25,000 annually, is a development in household management of recent years, and consequent upon the remarkable increase in the number of palatial millionaire homes in the United States. The positions are much sought after, and it is interesting to note that, all other things being equal, Englishwomen stand the best chances of being appointed.

BREAKFAST AND BUSINESS.

Old-fashioned home life, where wealthy women took charge of their own houses, has almost entirely disappeared. The millionaire's wife now realizes that she can no longer continue the two roles of society leader and house-caretaker, and therefore the "managing housekeeper" has become necessary. This managress takes breakfast daily alone with her mistress, and, over coffee and cakes, discusses the programme for the day, and submits the previous day's record. She is really the head of the household. The mistress herself takes no hand in the house whatever. Servants come and servants go, gardeners change, footmen disappear, revolutions may happen; but nothing of this comes under the notice of the real mistress. She is virtually a queen, and the "managress" her prime minister.

Every branch of the household management is sub-divided, and each section has its highly-paid chief. Like a real queen, the millionaire's wife has her mistress of the robes; and the post is no sinecure. A large staff is maintained for the care of the wardrobe. Twice a year my lady receives consignments of dresses and other apparel from Paris, or London. The fickle changes of fashion in England affect her not.

HOW LINGERIE IS KEPT.

When these big trunks arrive, their contents are forthwith spread in the hall. Each waist of every garment is stuffed with tissue-paper, sleeves and corsage, as well as every other part and every bow—thus all are held in shape.

It is no unusual occurrence for a thousand dresses to arrive at one time, and, before they are put away, the mistress, accompanied by her maid, spends an afternoon in the hall, and carefully inspects her new purchases. For lingerie there are very large wardrobes with shelves, and this forms quite another department under an experienced managress. The shelves are entirely covered with perfumed silk sachets, and the dainty lace-trimmed and be-ribboned articles are piled upon these sachets in sets. Hats and bonnets are another branch; and then a smaller section, employing just about five to eight hands, is devoted to wraps and winter furs.

The staff of a millionaire's household is accommodated in an entire wing of the residence. Each employee has his or her separate room, and all are allowed to choose their meals from a comprehensive menu, printed and issued daily. They have, in addition to their salaries, numerous advantages. There is an old-age pension scheme, and the services of a medical man are always available on the premises. The arrival of the season's clothes is also an occasion of rejoicing among them. Each member of the household shares in the distribution of the last season's apparel, and on this occasion the mistress is brought into contact with her

IMMENSE DOMESTIC STAFF.

We have already stated the handsome salary which the "managing housekeeper" in a millionaire's household receives. The mistress of the robes receives from $2,000 to $3,500 a year, and the lady's maid about $2,000 annually.

An ordinary servant is paid from $250 to $600 a year, and, in addition, there are the advantages enumerated above, and board and lodging of an exceptionally good class. The staff also include mechanics in large numbers—carpenters, plumbers, painters, and "useful men," who all reside on the premises.

But the chef's department is the one upon which by far the largest amount is expended. monsieur le chef is supreme in the kitchen, and will brook no interference. Even his daily interview with the managress is conducted with frigid independence. For a chef's respect for his employers is measured by their readiness to live liberally. The more elaborate the menus he has to prepare, the better pleased he is. In the height of the season he will be found surrounded by a small army of assistants, occupied with every costly thing that the market affords. As much as $5,000 will be spent on a single dinner.

CHEF REIGNS SUPREME.

Regal is the table in the millionaire's household, in white and gold, profuse in floral decoration, exquisite bon-bons, tropical fruits, and hors d'oeuvres—awaiting the coming of the chef's many and marvellous courses. After the soups, timbales For releves, Spanish mackerel or Foyle salmon. Never did fish or man dream of such decorations as the chef will have bestowed upon these. Even the plebian potatoes will scarcely be recognized at first sight. They are as little in their element as are the fish in the Rhine wine, with which they are served. These edibles give place to a saddle of mutton, with currant jelly. Champagne, almost frozen, displaces the last wine. Now the chef tempts waning appetites with entrees of sweetbread and terrapin, and Chartreuse warm. Then follow a sorbet of frozen Kirsch punch, canvas-back ducks, and salad, with Chambertin wine. Finally, plum pudding, drowned in cognac. Ice cream follows, and then black coffee and cordials announce that the millionaire and his guests may rest from their digestive labors.—London Answers.

ODD USES FOR WARSHIPS

MEN-OF-WAR WHICH CARRY EXCURSIONISTS.

Fleets of Vessels Owned by Third-rate Powers Are Apologies for Warships.

While the great maritime Powers are striving might and main in the struggle for naval supremacy, there are one or two important countries to whom a navy, in the modern sense of the word, is unnecessary and useless. Such countries are diplomatically known as "neutral Powers."

The most typical instance in this connection is that of Belgium. Although sandwiched between Germany and France, apprehensions of annexation by either never perturbs the minds of Belgian politicians. The Great Powers mutually guarant?e Belgium's integrity. The Belgian fleet, however, comprises some seventeen vessels, but the last thing they would be fit for is fighting.

NAVIES AS POSTMEN.c

The larger number are employed as mail-packets, and any traveller who has journeyed between England and Ostend in a packet flying the red, yellow, and black tricolor has really made the trip on a Belgian man-of-war. The two crack warships are of 798 tons, and have a speed of 21 knots. The officers navigating the vessels comprise the naval reserve.

Those vessels which are not employed in the purely pacific capacity are maintained for the protection of the fishing along the coast. In addition to this fleet, however, there are a number of shallow-draught, stern-wheel boats patrolling the rivers of the Congo, but this navy is distinct from that of Belgium proper. Yet the country has ambitions towards naval supremacy, for there are two coast-defence vessels and six torpedo-boats projected.

In view of the large extent of the sea-line of Mexico, the navy possessed by that country for the defence of its coast verges upon the ridiculous. The inhabitants cannot complain of being ground down by taxation to support their navy, since it only comprises eight vessels, and four of these are woefully obsolete. The four largest and most recent were constructed in 1902-3, are of 1,280 tons, and 16 knots speed.

A PENNY STEAMER FLEET.

Still, Mexico has no fears. "Hands off!" is the cry of Uncle Sam when any Power casts longing eyes upon Mexico and its wealth. But the extent of Mexico's interests, and her reviving prosperity, demands extra naval force; and a programme has been elaborated for six cruisers and eight torpedo-boats, spread over five years, at an outlay of one million dollars per annum.

Egypt is another country which has been saved the necessity of building up a navy by its protection under England's wing. True, there are some forty boats comprising a fleet, but the majority of these may be safely placed in the same category as the Thames steamboats—they are about as ancient and efficient.

One Egyptian man-of-war, when not belching forth shot and shell, serves as the Khedive's yacht another as a transport; and several in the capacity of coastguard steamers.

Many of the South American States, though immune from European aggression, thanks to the Monroe doctrine, yet maintain navies—just, as it were,

"TO KEEP THEIR HAND IN,"

for quarrels between them are almost of everyday occurrence. Perhaps the smallest and most bizarre are those of Paraguay and San Salvador. The former has one gunboat of 440 tons, carrying four three-pounder guns, and two smaller steamers; while the latter Power is still worse equipped, for her solitary gunboat is only of 75 tons, and the armament consists of one small quick-firing gun.

Some of these Powers—such as Ecuador and the effervescent Venzuela—possesses second-hand warships. Ecuador has two old wooden and iron tubs, purchased from France; while the latter country acquired an obsolete Spanish torpedo gunboat, which now acts as flagship.

It would be interesting to learn the salary which the admirals of the navies of Liberia, Cambodia, Korea, or Persia receive in respect of their duties, and, furthermore, exactly what their duties comprise. The Liberian admiral has probably the easiest office. A year or two ago there were two vessels demanding his supervision, but one, unfortunately, foundered while at anchor. The remaining vessel, the "Rocktown," a steam schooner, is scarcely sufficiently seaworthy to venture beyond shallow water, and the crew, it would appear, pass their time "potting" seagulls.

A FLEET IN—FUN.

Of late the Korean navy has faded into oblivion, in comparison with the titanic forces at present in those waters. But there are two vessels—the "Chi Rong," of 700 tons, and "Bankchef Henriksen," of 600 tons. What their speed is would make an entertaining guessing competition. Both warships, by the way, were procured from Norway, and so indifferent is the country to naval affairs that they have not yet troubled to change the name of the second vessel, which still retains its original Norwegian nomenclature.

Another curious little navy is that of Sarawak. The present representative of Rajah Brooke cannot renounce his English desires for a navy, so has gathered together a motley fleet of three vessels—"Lorna Doone" and "Aline," small screw steamers, each carrying two small guns, and a small paddle-boat.

Morocco boasts two small vessels. Though obsolete, they are more formidable than the Costa Rican men-o'-war, or that of Johore. Even volcanic Hayti maintains a navy to strike additional terror into the hearts of its foes. It is a motley fleet in being, and one shot from a 6 inch gun would send the whole consignment of hulks to the bottom.

MOVABLE HOUSES.

Dwellings That May Always Face the Sunlight.

On, no doubt, quite sufficient grounds, experts in hygiene are accustomed to lay a good deal of stress on the importance of correctly orientating dwelling-houses, so that they may receive the maximum amount of light and of protection from cold winds. It certainly does appear that the more the rooms in which we live are exposed to the rays of the sun the better, for sunlight seems to be at once stimulating to human vitality and destructive to that of many objectionable low forms of life.

Experience has taught us to select as far as is practicable a southern aspect for our houses, but even when this is done, the fixity of the structure prevents our regulating the supply of sunlight to different rooms according to our varied tastes.

Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect, of Paris—propose to change all this. They have, according to the Lancet, designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber so made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platform—and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork—which will enable the house front to follow the sun during the day. There are obvious difficulties in the way of the general adoption of schemes of this kind, but the idea is, our contemporary urges, one worthy of the attention of British architects.

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NESTS.

Travellers who have returned from the heart of Africa and the Australasian continent tell wonderful stories of nest-building people who inhabit the wilds of those countries. In the bushmen of Australia we find, perhaps, the lowest order of men that is known. They are so primitive that they do not know enough to build even the simplest form of hut for shelter. The nearest they can approach to it is to gather a lot of twigs and grass and, taking them into a thicket or jungle, build a nest for a home. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous then the nests are of a very large size. Sometimes the foliage above will form a natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protection from the rain and storms.

JAPANESE PRISONERS.

Prisons in Japan resemble large country houses with many outbuildings, and do not, either in the solidity or details of their construction, wear a penitentiary aspect. The prisoners get food in proportion to their conduct and industry. The labor is compulsory, but not severe, and the prisoner gets part of his earnings. Serving a term in prison does not impose an indelible stigma. All youths under nineteen years pass two hours each day in school. Even when their term of sentence is over they cannot be released till a surety is found for their subsequent good behaviour.