Hedley Gazette
EXTRA

HEDLEY, B. C., MARCH 9th, 1905.

ANOTHER SEDAN IN SIGHT

Great Battle Raging at Tie Pass With 75 Miles of a Battle Front and Nearly Million Men Engaged

RUSSIAN LEFT DRIVEN IN

Advance Guards of Kuroki and Nogi Joined Hands Completing Cordon Around Russian Army

Kouropatkin Tries to Stem Tide by Brilliant Dash on Japanese Centre

Nogi's Men on Verge of Exhaustion, Being Two Days in Trenches Without Food

Fifteen Hundred and Sixty Japanese Cannon Pouring Lead Into the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 7.—(2.57 p.m.)—Despatches from Kouropatkin announce that the greatest battle of modern times is raging in the vicinity of Tie Pass, there being engaged 400,000 men on each side.

The Japanese had driven in the Russian left, and Kouropatkin endeavoring to stem the tide, made a brilliant dash upon Oyama's centre which was being stubbornly resisted.

WAR OFFICE APPALLED.

The War Office at St. Petersburg is appalled at the daring character of Oyama's strategy.

"BANZAI! WE'RE FROM PORT ARTHUR"

The heroes of Port Arthur display fanatic bravery in hurling themselves upon the Russian defences.

Nogi's army is said to be almost exhausted, having made 13 attacks in a single night, and have been in the trenches for two days without food or rest.

CRISIS ALMOST REACHED.

It is believed that the fate of the Russian army will be decided on March 9th.

LATER.

Despatches state that the scouts of Kuroki and Nogi have joined, thus completing a cordon and cutting off Kouropatkin's retreat.

The battle front is 75 miles in extent, and in Mukden, conversation cannot be heard for the ceaseless roar of the guns, the Japanese having 1560 cannon pouring lead into the Russian lines.

KOUROPATKIN'S IMPOSSIBLE POSITION

LONDON, March 7.—British military experts believe that Kouropatkin's is an impossible position, and should Oyama's plans not miscarry he must be conceded the greatest general of modern times.

The Hedley Gazette

AND SIMILKAMEEN ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 8. HEDLEY, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905. $2.00, IN ADVANCE.

Church Services.

In the Methodist Church, on Sunday Evening of each week, at 7:30 p. m.
Strangers Cordially Invited.
REV. C. E. DOCKSTEADER.

H. A. WHILLANS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
HEDLEY, B. C.

GEO. E. WINKLER,
Penticton, B. C.
Real Estate and Mining Broker.
Correspondence Solicited from Those Having Property to Sell.

CHARLES AE. SHAW,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
Orders may be left at Gazette office.
HEDLEY, : : : : B. C.

DEWDNEY & SPRINGETT
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Clocks and Watches for Sale.

H. A. WRIGHT
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FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. :: HOT AND COLD BATHS. :: PORCELAIN TUBS.
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..Bread For Sale..
—AT—
Schubert's Store.
JAS. M. CODY, Hedley, B.C.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

The Education Bill Comes in for Long and Acrimonious Debate.

RETRENCHMENT IS THE WATCHWORD

With the Administration and the Hitherto Lavish Outlay on Education Must Take Its Share of the Paring—Important Railway Caucus.

[Special to the Gazette.]

This week the attention of the House has been largely taken up with the debate on the new School Bill, which was discussed on its second reading. In introducing the second reading Hon. F. J. Fulton made a clear presentation of the Government's position. He contended that the standard of education in B. C. was as high as anywhere in the Dominion. The object of the Government was to maintain the present efficiency. The finances of the province however had also to be looked to in conjunction with this. Last year about $415,000 was spent on education independent of about $50,000 spent on school buildings. This year there would be $515,000 required. The revenue of the province would be reduced by cutting off the income from the Chinese immigration act. The total revenue, it was estimated, would be about $2,500,000. He showed that the cost of education in comparison with that of public works and the total revenue had been steadily increasing until yast year one-sixth of the income was spent on schools.

The demand for education would continue to increase as the country developed. In no other province in the Dominion did the Government pay as high a percentage of the total cost of education as in B. C. It was now proposed to throw more of the cost of maintaining the schools upon the people and thus relieve the Government. This change would not effect the cities very materially. The people of the school district would have more of the responsibility of keeping up the efficiency of the schools.

The Premier has also during the debate spoken to the school bill. He believed that the people of the district having more to contribute to the school will take a deeper interest in the affairs of the school. The trustees will feel the responsibility of their positions.

He showed that rich rural districts like the valley of the Fraser derived much more from the Government for schools alone than was contributed by direct taxation. These sections of the country could well afford to pay the increased taxation necessary. He felt satisfied the people of the province would as in the case of the assessment act readily met the conditions when all was understood.

The Opposition has put up a fight against the bill. In a few instances, particularly in the case of John Oliver and Mr. W. B. McInnes, the principle of the act has been attacked. In most of instances the Opposition has contented itself with pointing out weaknesses in the provisions, all of which can be amended in committee.

Mr. W. B. McInnes, whose speech was by far the ablest from the Opposition side, contended for the old system of maintaining schools. He thought the new act following the assessment measure of last year would create discontent in the rural parts of the province and would deter settlement. He contended that every child under our democratic form of government was entitled to a free education. The Government should pay for the schools and raise the $100,000 to be saved by some other means. The bill will be further debated next week.

While the School Act has been the subject which has engrossed the attention of the members in the house, the railway policy of the government has been carefully considered in caucus by the conservative members. With a large list of important roads asking for aid and the resources to be applied to this object limited, the task of deciding has not been an easy one. Every effort is being put forth to solve the difficulty in a way which will best serve the general interests and early during the week an announcement of policy is expected.

VICTORIA LETTER.

For reasons best known to themselves—as they have taken neither the house nor the country into their confidence—the opposition is in a terrific hurry to find out what the government's railway policy is. Acting apparently on the old principle that "the bird what can sing and won't sing must be made to sing," Mr. J. A. Macdonald, leader of the opposition, proposes a somewhat amusing form of coercion. When the question of supply comes up, upon the motion that the speaker do rise and leave the chair for the purpose of going into committee on the supply bill, the member from Rossland proposes to introduce a motion which, after repeating the exploded story that the premier last session promised to call the house together in the summer for a railway session, will politely "regret the indecision of the government and its repeated failures to deal with an urgent public question."

With reference to this often-alleged promise of the premier's, it may be as well at this point to refresh your readers' memories as to what Mr. McBride really did say on the occasion. He stated very distinctly that if any practical, workable, and bona fide railway proposition—no paper scheme of charter-hunting promoters, but a business proposition of business men to business men—were submitted to his government, he would call the house together during the coming summer to consider it. No such business-like railway proposition was submitted—and some of the colleagues of the leader of the opposition could give him more than one good reason why, if he doesn't already know it himself. Therefore the session was not called, and the unnecessary expense to the public of a good many thousand dollars was avoided. That is the whole story, and, as Mr. Macdonald is perfectly acquainted with the above facts, his course in this matter can hardly be regarded as either public-spirited or straightforward.

As to the opposition's mysterious impatience in this matter, it is all the more inexplicable in view of the very satisfactory statement made on the subject by the premier during the debate on the address. That the policy then promised will, when its details are submitted to the public, give general satisfaction, there is no manner of doubt. But there is also no manner of doubt that a reckless era of railroad support and encouragement, with its consequent heavy additional financial burdens, is about the last thing the government contemplates, no matter what steps the opposition may take to try and force their hand. In the speech above referred to, the premier made this point very clear—unpleasantly so for his opponents.

With regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, no proposition has up to the present been made to the government by the company.

That is considered not a little surprising, especially in view of the fact that the Victoria Times—Senator Templeman's organ—was good enough recently to outline all the terms of the bargain which the government was supposed—always on the Times' authority—to have already entered into with the company; a bargain in which, it is unnecessary to say, the interests of British Columbia were represented to have suffered seriously. In fact—still according to the Times—a trap had been laid for British Columbia by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government had walked right into it. Now, it would appear, though the trap may be set, the government has declined to enter. True, Mr. Morse, representing the company, still lingers in the city; but he has made no offer to the government.

It may be taken, therefore, as a fact that the government contemplates engaging in no negotiations in which British Columbia does not figure as the principal of the high contracting parties, and in which her interests do not receive paramount consideration. It is quite on the cards, as things stand at present, that no Grand Trunk Pacific legislation may come before the house this session.

There is, nevertheless, a strong and growing feeling on the coast that some sort of a bargain should be entered into with this company. It is felt that, because the government at Ottawa, in making the contract with the company, committed the grievous blunder of altogether ignoring British Columbia's interests in the direction of enforcing simultaneous commencement of construction at both ends of the railway, that is no reason why this province should accept the situation as final. And it is also felt—and pretty strongly expressed too—that, although the representatives of this province at Ottawa showed themselves ignominiously incompetent to defend, or grossly negligent of, the rights and well-being of British Columbia, no reason exists why the home legislature should be bound by such discreditable action. The opinion, therefore, is rapidly gaining ground that, if a satisfactory basis of negotiation can be arrived at, some bargain should be entered into between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific which would secure to the province the benefits of an early commencement of construction at this end of the line. This bargain would be couched in very definite terms, with a hard and fast agreement as to what British Columbia was to receive, in return for such concessions as her people might be disposed to view with favor.

Among those voting in favor of Mr. Hawthornthwaite's bill for the adoption of an eight-hour smelter law was Mr. Shatford of Similkameen. This gentleman is doing his constituency good service by the magnificent fight he is putting up to secure better railway facilities for it; though, as most of this work is done in committee, it is liable to be missed by the public. It is satisfactory, however, to note that Mr. Shatford's energy is not likely to go unrewarded, as the prospects for success in the matter of railway transportation are looking much brighter.

—THE MAN IN THE GALLERY.

Great Northern Plans.

Mr. J. H. Kennedy has returned from St. Paul, where he has been on matters connected with construction work. There have been proposed changes in the route from Midway west, necessitating alterations to plans previously submitted. It is apparently the intention of the company to avoid frequent crossing of the international boundary. The line formerly run gave a one per cent grade. It is now evident that the company will keep on the Canadian side as long as possible, and after crossing the line will stay there till a point ten miles below Oroville is reached. The new plan will mean a one and a quarter per cent grade. Mr. Whitcomb, the chief of the survey party has long ago, finished and submitted his surveys to the point mentioned, beyond which nothing but exploration work has been done.

From Sidley lake to Oroville the grade will be two and a half per cent. a big drop in a short distance having to be overcome. Mr. Kennedy, in reply to a question as to the westward movement, states positively that nothing has been decided. The matter is still under consideration. The alteration in plans will anyway involve time and it must necessarily be a good many weeks before building from Midway could be touched as the plans after being received from St. Paul would require finishing up, returning and then sending to the railway commission for approval. As far as the line from Midway to Greenwood goes, it could apparently be constructed at once, as the plans are approved. While Mr. Kennedy would not speak positively as to this section, and stated that it was now being considered at headquarters, it is quite on the cards that construction will be commenced at a very early date.—Grand Forks News-Gazette.

E. E. Clarke, M. P. for Centre Toronto—Toronto's Ned—died at his residence in that city last week. His death is a great loss to Toronto and Canada.

It is rumored that Senator Templeman will succeed Sifton as minister of the interior.

THE REGULAR MEETING

Of the Hedley Board of Trade Shows Sustained Interest.

A Batch of Correspondence, and Sundry Other Matters of Local and General Interest.

The Hedley Board of Trade met in the Gazett Hall on Monday evening the 6th inst.

Vice-president J. D. Brass occupied the chair at the request of the President, who was suffering from a cold.

Correspondence was read by the secretary from Mr. L. Headland, offering two lots in his townsite addition for a hospital on condition that a hospital so erected be not controlled by any religious denomination, but be open to all regardless of color or creed; from W. Letts, of Sidley, asking co-operation of the Board of Trade in securing telephone connection with the Boundary via Fairview, Osoyoos, Sidley, Rock Creek and Midway; from representatives of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank of Canada, in Vancouver, with reference to opening up a branch in Hedley, and from Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., expressing his thanks for the courtesy shown in electing him Honorary President of the Board and assuring them that he would be pleased to further the interests of the Board in any way that he could.

Mr. Fraser moved, seconded by Mr. Worgan, that the communication of Mr. Headland be received and filed, and that the Board tender its thanks to Mr. Headland for his generous offer. Carried.

In reference to Mr. Letts' communication the secretary explained that while the resolution passed by the Board at its last meeting was practically a compliance with the request of Mr. Letts, the alternative route by Oro, mentioned in the resolution, was not practicable as the line from Oro to Midway had not been in operation for several months.

Moved by Messrs. Tingley and Fraser that the secretary write the Department of Public Works informing them that the route by Oro is no longer practicable and that the Department be urged to complete the route through Sidley and Rock Creek to the Boundary. Carried.

Moved by Messrs. Rolls and McDermott that communications from the Bank of Montreal and Bank of Commerce be placed on file. Carried.

In reference to the communication of the Royal Bank of Canada, it was decided that the President and Secretary be a committee to interview the manager of the Daly Reduction Co. and obtain what information is possible to submit to the bank for its guidance in the matter. Carried.

The communication of Mr. L. W. Shatford, M.P.P., was placed on file.

The proposal of Mr. R. S. Collin for member of the Board was favorably considered and he was elected forthwith.

The vexatious delays in the customs at Vernon came in for lengthy discussion, and while there was no divergence of views as to the existence of the nuisance, the various proposals for betterment admitted of difference of opinion and the lateness of the hour made it advisable to lay the matter over.

Mr. McLean suggested that it might be well for the Board of Trade to appoint a committee to interview the president of the Similkameen Waterworks re the completion of water system for fire protection.

Moved by F. H. French, seconded by Mr. Love, that the President appoint a committee to see Mr. Rodgers in reference to completion of Waterworks system, and that said committee be a standing committee to act from time to time until the system is in a satisfactory state. Carried. President appointed Messrs. McLean, Megraw and French.

The meeting adjourned on motion of Messrs. McDonald and Fraser.

The Dominion Bank

Proceedings of the Thirty-Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1905.

Among those present were noticed: Lieut.-Col. Mason, Lieut.-Col. Pellatt, Messrs. Wm. Ince, Wm. Spry, E. B. Osler, M.P.; W. D. Matthews, Thos. Walmsley, W. G. Cassels, David Smith, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadlay, G. H. Reynolds, A. Foulds, A. A. Jones, H. Gordon MacKenzie, J. Gordon Jones, W. Crocker, J. F. Kavanagh, J. G. Ramsay, W. C. Lee, W. C. Crowther, F. J. Phillips, F. D. Brown, H. B. Hodgins, W. C. Harvey, R. Mulholland, S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin, J. F. Risley, John Stewart, F. J. Harris, Wm. Davies, A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, E. S. Ball, Wm. Booth, J. Bruce Macdonald, R. A. Stapells, Wm. Mulock, R. T. Gooderham, Dr. Andrew Smith, John J. Dixon, Chas. Cockshutt, A. E. Webb, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. W. D. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Wm. Ince, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. G. T. Brough do act as secretary.

Messrs. A. R. Boswell and W. G. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows:

To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1904:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1903		$474,902 63
Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1904, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts		459,670 01
		$934,572 64
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 2nd April, 1904	$75,000 00	
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 2nd July, 1904	75,000 00	
Dividend 2½ per cent., paid 1st October 1904	75,000 00	
Dividend 2½ per cent., payable 3rd January, 1905 .	75,000 00	
		300,000 00
		$634,572 64
Transferred to Reserve Fund		500,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$134,572 64

RESERVE FUND.

Balances at Credit of Account 31st December, 1903	$3,000,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account	500,000 00
	$3,500,000 00

Property has been purchased at the corner of Bloor-street and Dovercourt-road, where an office will shortly be opened.

The Stanstead Branch was closed in July last.

All Branches of the Bank have been inspected during the past year.

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 25th January, 1905.

The Report was adopted and the thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, T. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.P.P.; Wm. Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation		$ 2,690,324 00
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 3,752,972 23	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	25,947,071 15	
		29,700,043 38
Total Liabilities to the public		$32,390,367 38
Capital Stock paid up		3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	$3,500,000 00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	134,572 64	
Dividend No. 89, payable 3rd January	75,000 00	
Former Dividends unclaimed	103 75	
Reserved for Exchange, etc	21,726 50	
Rebate on Bills Discounted	104,019 24	
		3,835,422 13
		$39,225,789 51

ASSETS.

Specie	$1,081,098 86	
Dominion Government Demand Notes	2,555,181 00	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	150,000 00	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks...	1,369,290 51	
Balances due from other Banks in Canada	820,558 00	
Balance due by London Agents	66,569 50	
Balances due from other Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	2,342,794 63	
Provincial Government Securities	92,683 21	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	672,162 33	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,006,450 78	
Loans on Call secured by Stocks and Debentures .	2,874,619 16	
		$15,031,407 98
Bills Discounted and Advances Current...	$23,689,045 15	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for	9,179 69	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	36,877 99	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	6,000 00	
Bank Premises	446,000 00	
Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads	7,278 70	
		24,194,381 53
		$39,225,789 51

Toronto, 31st December, 1904.

T. G. BROUGH, General Manager.

THE SEPARATOR.

While the merits of the farm separator are quite generally understood, dairymen in many sections fail to properly appreciate that it is invariably applicable to their own individual conditions, and that to every one separating cream from milk it offers a means of better and more satisfactory results, says L. P. Martiny.

The advantages of the farm separator over the gravity system are too numerous to give a full or extended enumeration, but those of the most importance are, more perfect separation, greater value of skim milk, saving of time and labor, saving of ice and a better quality of butter.

Under the best methods of deep setting, it is rather difficult to keep the loss of butter fat in the skim milk down to three-tenths of 1 per cent., which will mean a loss of $60 in a head of twenty cows, each giving 5,000 pounds of 4 per cent. milk per annum. This is a very conservative estimate, for if we were to take the average of all conditions throughout the state, the loss would be about twice as great as I have estimated.

Progressive dairymen, as a rule are aware of the advantages of the centrifugal separator over the old process and comparatively little milk is being skimmed in that way, most Wisconsin dairymen delivering their whole milk to the creamery, or using a farm separator and delivering the cream to the creamery.

The point that will most interest the average dairyman is the advantages of the farm separator system of creaming and then delivering the cream to the creamery, and I wish to discuss it from this standpoint.

THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGES of the farm separator to the patrons of the creamery are increased value of skim milk, saving in cost of hauling the dairy products, less expense in making up the butter, a smaller and less expensive creamery plant, and a possibility of better butter product.

I have named these advantages of the farm separator system in their value of importance, although there may be a great many exceptions to this enumeration. For instance, the lessening of the cost of delivering the dairy products to some distant creamery may be of greater value than the increased value of the skim milk, and there may be other conditions that would change the order of the advantages of the farm separator.

Users of the farm separator find one of their greatest advantages in having warm, sweet, skim milk, fresh from the cow for calves, pigs, and other feeding purposes. With separator skim milk there is no scouring, or other digestive troubles, with calves, and this one point is not fully appreciated, for this trouble impairs the future usefulness of our cattle more than we think.

Where the patrons deliver whole milk at the creamery, it will cost them on the average eight cents per hundred weight for hauling. With a herd of twenty cows, giving one hundred thousand pounds annually, this means a cost of $80 to get it delivered to the creamery. In delivering cream, it usually costs about one-half a cent per pound of butter fat, which means one hundred thousand pounds of milk testing four per cent., or four thousand pounds of butter fat, that the cost will be $20, a saving of $60, and very often the creamery man hauls the cream himself free of charge, because he can reach out farmers from his factory and haul a larger quantity of butter fat to his factory, in the form of cream, compared with what he could haul in the form of milk, and thereby increase the business of his factory.

The man who delivers cream to the creamery should receive more per pound for butter fat than the man who delivers whole milk, because he has saved the creamery man the expense of separating the milk, which means that he does not need as large and expensive a creamery, less high-priced machinery, less help, and less expense in running the factory. As a rule, the man who delivers cream should receive about one cent per pound more for his butter fat than the man who delivers whole milk, because in connection with the less expense in the making of the butter the creamery man suffers none of the loss of fat in the skim milk, while there is always a loss of fat in the skim milk of the man who

DELIVERS WHOLE MILK.

The possibility of a better butter product is very evident from the fact that the dairyman has a less volume to care for, there is less filth in the cream to hasten fermentation than there is in the whole milk, fermentations in the milk go on more slowly in rich cream than in whole milk, and the cream does not need to be heated at the factory, as does the whole milk, which process cannot but hasten fermentation.

One of the objections made to the farm separator is the first cost, but when we stop to figure on the profit there is in the investment, the cost is not worthy of much consideration, beside that they must be well made of the very best material and the best workmanship to run well and be durable at the high rate of speed at which they must run.

Some creamerymen object to the introduction of the farm separator at first and condemn them in a great many ways, but as a rule, they object to them because they do not care to make preparations for handling the cream or it generally comes in in too small quantities at first. It necessitates different apparatus for testing and more work for the comparatively small amount handled.

Again some object to the use of the farm separator on the claim that butter made from farm separators is not of as good quality as that made from whole milk. The cause of the poor butter is not in the use of the farm separator system, but in the abuse in not taking proper care of the cream, not delivering the cream often enough, and not keeping the separator cleaned. Right here is where a great many shortsighted separator agents have done a lot of harm to the system by claiming for their respective machines that it is unnecessary to wash them more than once a day, and sometimes not so frequently. If there is any milk utensil that needs washing it is the bowl of the separator. It gathers filth from the milk and holds it and if the milk is run through this bowl after it has stood for twelve hours; it will undoubtedly cause bad flavor.

FARM NOTES.

For successful seeding land must be in good heart and fine tilth; roots of perennials and seeds of annuals must be killed. A nurse crop is better than weeds. Barley is the best of spring seeding.

Cheap tools are a delusion and a constant source of annoyance. Lately, I bought a few of those cheap garden trowels in one of our department stores. Like all tools made for a cheap trade, they are cheap, cheaply made and poor. The blade slips out of the handle, and when you have once worked with such an implement, or rather a poor imitation of an implement, you will be ready to throw it on the rubbish pile, and get a good substantial garden trowel, such as most seedsmen keep. You pay a good price, but you get a serviceable tool.

A good appearance adds solid value to the farm. Neat, well-painted buildings, trim fences, good walks and driveways, handsome shade trees and a lawn add dollars to the market estimate, and the sense of worth is there, even if the owner has no present idea of turning it into cash. When a farm begins to hold up its head with due regard for appearances, the farmer is likely to do the same, and he takes a higher place in the regard of the community. An honest pride in the farm-home is one of the most delightful rewards of broad gauge, successful farming.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Prof. McConnell, regarded as one of the great authorities in England on questions relating to the breeding of live stock, says of cross-breeding: "It has often and often been found that the best animals of any kind are crosses between two pure breeds. As illustrating this we can refer to the 'blue-gray' cattle, Oxford-Hampshire lambs, and the Yorkshire-Berkshire pigs. The pity of it is that we cannot make these valuable crosses into regular breeds, retaining all the good qualities of the first animal, combining the good qualities of the two original breeds, but when we mate these crosses again the results, in nine cases out of ten, are wastrels, and we have to fall back on the original pure breeds to make good crosses once more. It is quite within the possibilities of animal physiology, however, to make a new breed—say, to make the 'blue-gray' cattle a fixed type, breeding and coming true within itself—but it would require a millionaire's purse and a lifetime of work to do it. If a large number of crossbred males, possibly out of the progeny about ten per cent. might be worth keeping to breed from again. If this system of selection were adhered to generation after generation, the type would become fixed and a new breed evolved which would retain its characteristics. The majority of cattle breeds cross well with Shorthorn, and of sheep breeds with the Down or Leicester, but this is because these have been longest developed by selection, breeding, keeping a register of pedigrees, etc., so that their 'propotency' has been strengthened as against the less-developed breeds. Bearing in mind that it has taken from fifty to one hundred and twenty years to bring some of our present breeds to their present state, we get an idea of what it would mean to bring a cross-bred up, to the same stage."

BANK OF HAMILTON

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the Bank of Hamilton was held at noon on Monday, Jan. 16, at the head offices of the bank, in Hamilton. Hon. William Gibson, the president, was voted chairman, and the general manager, J. Turnbull, secretary.

The president, Hon. Mr. Gibson, submitted the annual statement, explaining that it was for six months only. It was as follows:

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors beg to submit their annual report to the shareholders for the six months ended Nov. 30, 1904:—

The balance at credit of profit and loss loss account, May 31, 1904, was		$ 67,080 95
The profits for the six months ended Nov. 30, 1904, after deducting charges of management and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, are		182,824 09
Premium received on new stock		4,505 00
		$254,410 04
From which has been declared:		
Dividend 5 per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1904	$111,733 76	
Carried to reserve fund from profits	$ 95,495 00	
Carried to reserve fund from premium on new stock as above	4,505 00	
	100,000 00	
Allowance to ex-president authorized by shareholders (for six months)	2,500 00	
	214,233 76	
Balance of profit and loss carried forward		$ 40,176 28

The Directors desire to remind the shareholders that, by resolution passed at the last annual meeting, the date of future annual general meetings was changed to the third Monday in January.

The accounts herewith submitted therefore, embrace a period of six months only, being from May 31 to Nov. 30.

The Directors believe that the results will commend themselves favorably to the shareholders.

The Directors report, with sorrow, the death of their late colleague, Arthur B. Lee, of Toronto.

WM. GIBSON, President. Hamilton, Dec. 12, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

To the public—		
Notes of bank in circulation		$ 2,017,511 00
Deposits bearing interest	$15,097,401 70	
Deposits not bearing interest	3,858,239 55	
Amount reserved for interest due depositors	144,723 82	
		19,100,365 07
Balances due to other banks in Canada		37,621 61
Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain		845,549 85
Dividend No. 64, payable Dec. 1, 1904.....	111,733 76	
Former dividends unpaid	609 00	
		142,342 76
		$22,143,390 29
To the shareholders—		
Capital stock	$ 2,235,280 00	
Reserved fund	2,100,000 00	
Amount reserved for rebate of interest on current bills discounted	65,000 00	
Balance of profits carried forward	40,176 28	
		4,440,456 28
		$26,553,846 57

ASSETS.

Gold and silver coin	$ 414,660 29	
Dominion Government notes	1,880,223 00	
Deposit with the Dominion Government as security for note circulation	110,000 00	
Notes of and cheques on other banks	1,067,805 48	
Balances due from other banks in Canada and the United States	1,219,851 70	
Canadian and British Government, municipal, railway and other securities	3,059,010 42	
Loans at call, or short call, on negotiable securities	1,568,142 36	
		$ 9,319,693 26
Notes discounted and advances current.....		16,388,616 58
Notes discounted, etc., overdue (estimated loss provided for) ..		55,299 59
Bank premises, office furniture, safes, etc		677,464 46
Real estate (other than bank premises), mortgages, etc.		46,813 16
Other assets not included under foregoing heads		65,959 58
		$26,553,846 57

J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Nov. 30, 1904.

Senator Gibson, in moving the adoption of the report, said: It is very gratifying to the Board of Directors, and I am sure it will be to the shareholders, that in six months the assets of the bank have increased nearly two million dollars, or, to be more exact, $1,840,000. It must indeed be gratifying to those gentlemen who have been connected with the institution from its inception, and who are with us today, to see that our total assets have reached over $26,500,000 by this increase of $1,840,000. As you know, this has been what is called the lean half year, yet, notwithstanding that, we have been able to report a profit at the rate of 16 1-3 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the bank in that time. If you look at the first page of the report you will see that we have carried to reserve over $95,000, which together with the $5,000 premium on new stock, makes a total of $100,000 added to the rest. The addition to our reserve leaves us, in round figures, only $135,000 more to carry to that account to make our reserve equal to our total capital. While this bank is not much given to prophesying, I think I can safely say that by the next annual meeting we will see our reserve and our capital the same. That will indeed be a proud position to have attained. (Applause.)

It cannot be denied that in the general prosperity of the country we, as a bank, must also expand, and, while we are not rushing into every new field, the directors are carefully considering every point and selecting such as they consider will prove sound and permanent. We have had under consideration, and have purchased a new site in Toronto. We have invested in good property there and I am sure that the shareholders will approve. In the property at the corner of Spadina Avenue and King Street we have an excellent investment and a good class of tenants. We also purchased property in the electrical city of Niagara Falls, to meet the increasing demands of our business there, which realizes handsomely on the investment.

In the new districts of the North-West we are pursuing the same careful policy in making extensions from time to time, and our investments in bank premises there have resulted entirely satisfactory to the board.

Since our last meeting, indeed, shortly after we last met here, we lost one of our directors, A. B. Lee, Toronto, and our board felt that the importance of having a representative in that important city should not be overlooked. The members of the board and the shareholders are to be congratulated upon the man whose services we were able to secure, Mr. C. C. Dalton, a gentleman who has made a success of his own business, and who, I am sure, will be approved of at this annual meeting.

I regret, also, that our friend and fellow-director, Cyrus Birge, met with a serious loss in the death of his wife, and it is due to him that the cause of his absence should be mentioned at this meeting and our sympathy extended to him.

I need not speak of the loyalty of the staff and general manager, for the general manager is as loyal to them as they are to him, and both are at all times loyal to the bank. I can assure you with great satisfaction that the greatest harmony exists between the board, the general manager and the staff.

For the six months since our last meeting the bank has paid a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and I am sure that everyone will be satisfied with the half year's results.

Mr. Gibson concluded by moving, seconded by Mr John Proctor, the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Moved by Mr. Hendrie, seconded by Mr. F. W. Gates: "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President and directors, for their services during the past half year."

Both mover and seconder spoke in congratulatory terms in presenting the resolutions, and the chairman called upon Col. J. S. Hendrie to reply on behalf of the board. As the youngest member of the board, he was much pleased to reply to the resolution, particularly as it was moved and seconded by two of the oldest gentlemen present, and two of the original stockholders. He could not add much to what had been said except a few words in regard to securities. He had submitted the American securities to a very high authority, and the report which he had received upon them was most satisfactory. It was to the effect that better securities could not be held.

Mr. Adam Brown moved, seconded by Mr. John A. Bruce: "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the general manager, inspectors, agents and other officers of the bank, for the efficient performances of their respective duties."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Turnbull replied.

On motion of Mr. Wm. Hendrie, seconded by Mr. F. W. Gates, and carried, the president was asked to cast one ballot for the Board of Directors and the following were declared elected: Messrs. Hon. Wm. Gibson, John Proctor, John S. Hendrie, M.P.P.; George Rutherford, J. Turnbull, C. A. Birge and C. C. Dalton.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Hon. Wm. Gibson was re-elected president and Mr. J. Turnbull vice-president.

FORTUNE'S LADDER.

When up Fortune's ladder,
Full of life you climb,
Steadily and surely,
One rung at a time,
Hoping that you'll some day
At the top appear,
Let me softly whisper
Just this in your ear;
Do not wildly scramble,
With expanded lungs,
On your friends, and fancy
They are ladder-rungs.

WHAT BECOMES OF PINS?

By a series of experiments conducted in his back garden, a gentleman has discovered the answer to the conundrum, "What becomes of pins?" He has found that pins are resolved into dust. Hairpins, which he watched for 154 days, disappeared by rusting away at the end of that time. Bright pins took nearly eighteen months to disappear; polished steel needles nearly two and a half years, brass pins had but little endurance; steel pens at the end of fifteen months had nearly gone, while their wooden holders were still intact.

In China there are vast areas of graden soil that have grown crops for 3,000 to 6,000 years and support swarming millions of people. These lands are surprisingly fertile, after thousands of years of service, and to-day they are producing crops amazing to farmers accustomed to the take-all and give-nothing methods that prevail in some countries

JOHN JONES'S DEFENCE

A great hush fell upon the court as the prisoner rose from the seat in the dock with which he had been accommodated and opened his defence.

He was a tall, lank man, with pale, flabby cheeks and lifeless, sunken eyes. It had come out in the evidence that he had once held holy orders, but had been dismissed, his living owing to some glaring scandal; and certainly his attitude during the wearying trial, protracted already to five whole days, afforded ample evidence of his high mental ability and undoubted education.

With him it was a matter of life or death, and, as point after point of evidence told heavily against him there was not one in the court who could not forsee the dread verdict. He had refused legal assistance, perferring to take his own case, which, having regard to its utter hopelessness, made not the slightest difference in the world one way or the other. Judge, jury, prosecuting counsel, spectators, officials of the court, the row of wigs listening dispassionately to the evidence—by them all was he already condemned to a painful and ignominious death; and nothing that he could urge in his own defence could now possibly have any weight.

"My lord and gentlemen of the jury——"

The hush upon the court deepened as the first notes of his voice struck upon the listening ears of the spectators, and every eye was with one accord directed upon the pitiable figure in the dock, whose every attitude bespoke dejection and despair.

Despite the horrible nature of the crime, and the utter callousness he had exhibited throughout the long trial, a thrill of sympathy permeated the closely packed throng of human beings, and there was scarcely one who did not dread the forthcoming pronouncement of sentence by the judge.

It was now half-past four in the afternoon, and the Court had been sitting, with a brief interval for luncheon, since eleven o'clock.

The prisoner alone appeared cool and collected. He had shaken off his nervousness and dejection, and, with head thrown well back and figure erect, he rolled off the most beautifully rounded periods, one after the other, in endless succession, scarcely taking time to breathe.

At first the Court listened in pitying astonishment. Here was a man of education, indeed, thrown by a life of shameless crime into the lowest vortex of humanity, and now—

It was seven o'clock, and the prisoner was going remarkably strong, without a sign of fatigue or mental exhaustion.

No, there is no help for it, gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner has many points yet to urge in his defence, and the law cannot limit his speech so long as he confines himself to relevant issues.

Adjourned until eleven o'clock on the morrow. The jury, in charge of a couple of officials, are led, gloomy and discontented, with many a baleful glance at the prisoner, to their hotel; whilst the prisoner, just the ghost of a smile upon his flabby face, walks briskly in the direction of the cells.

* * * * * *

Morning breaks, dull, gloomy, overcast, and oppressive, and the court has the temperature of an oven long before the entry of the judge.

The prisoner is led in. He bows courteously to the bench and the jury-box, casts a disdainful look at the row of wigs, smiles pityingly on the breathless spectators, and takes up the thread of his over-night speech.

At half-past one there is a short adjournment for luncheon, during which he takes light refreshment below, to turn up quite brisk and smiling when the court re-opens.

The jury loll and yawn, casting many an anxious glance at the clock whilst the judge, lowering and black frowns his disapproval from the bench.

It is five o'clock, and the judge rises sternly from his seat.

"Silence!"

The prisoner ceases speaking.

"I have no desire to prejudice your case," says the judge, in solemn tones, "but the time of the Court must not be trifled with."

"My lord——"

The judge holds up a hand.

"I am only warning you," he says. "The Court will now sit until you have completed your speech, even" (he glanced up at the clock) "even if it is midnight."

An audible groan came from the jury-box, and that peculiar smile again flitted across the prisoner's face.

"As you will, my lord," he bowed.

At ten o'clock the judge again interposed, calling up a dignified remonstrance from the prisoner.

"You must remember, my lord," he pleaded, "that to me it is a matter of life or death. I am sorry for these men"—he waved his hand in the direction of the jury—"and I deeply regret any inconvenience I may cause your lordship, but I have a duty to myself, a far higher duty, the preservation of my life, and that must stand before all things. With your lordship's permission I will now continue——"

The judge rose angrily from his seat.

"Adjourn the Court until to-morrow at eleven o'clock," he roared and bounced furiously from the bench.

* * * * * *

With the morning of the seventh day came a petition from the jury to the judge. As men who had business to attend to and wives and children to support, they humbly prayed for some relief from the stain and worry of a needlessly protracted case.

"Hang the prisoner," was the gist of their request; and, joyfully as the judge would have acceded to it, he felt compelled to possess his soul yet longer in patience.

The prisoner, fresher and more alert than ever, stepped into the dock with an air that was almost jaunty; and a titter ran around the court as he plunged without preliminary into his defence.

"Silence!" roared the judge, and "Silence!" echoed the officials.

The spectators, with not a few of the barristers, had begun to see the humor of the situation.

Lunch was over.

"I must really ask you to curtail your remarks," the judge remonstrated on taking his seat. "You have now been speaking two whole days, and—I submit the point with the utmost regard to my position—every word you utter serves but to render the case more damning against you."

The prisoner bowed.

"My lord," he replied, "I must beg your patient hearing. As yet I have not touched upon my defence proper, having confined myself to a few preliminary remarks. I——"

The judge fell back helplessly in his chair.

"There may be only one reason," continued the prisoner, "why I should be hanged; but, at the same time, there are a thousand and one why I should not, and these I propose to take and deal with seratim. I must therefore ask your pardon for trespassing upon your valuable time and that of the gentlemen of the jury. I will now resume——"

"I cannot allow this," cried the judge, angrily. "The time of the Court must not be wasted in this frivolous manner."

"My lord!"

The voice of the prisoner assumed an injured tone, and he sat down in the dock.

"You must hang me then," he said, calmly; "but remember that I was never heard in my defence."

A deep silence fell upon the court, broken only by the rustling of books and papers as the judge and barristers consulted authorities upon the point.

At last the judge rose to his feet.

"The Court is adjourned until the morning," he thundered, and swept out in as dignified a manner as was possible under the circumstances.

There was again a groan from the anguished jury, and at the sound the same inscrutable smile passed across the face of the prisoner.

* * * * * *

"I have consulted the Law Officers of the Crown," said the judge, as he took his seat on the eighth morning of the trial, "and have no alternative but to hear the prisoner. He must, however, as I have warned him before, keep to direct issues, and he must be more guarded and succinct in his delivery."

Thus adjured, the prisoner plunged straightway into his interrupted speech; but now he changed his tactics, and his delivery was as slow, solemn, and precise as it had before been fiery and incisive.

He weighed every point carefully and ponderously, and frequently begged the loan of some authority, reading in an unctuous voice long passages upon criminal procedure, the laws of evidence, and the uncertainty of circumstantial testimony.

Several times he was called to order; but as this only meant in every case a prolonged argument and the consultation of more authorities, the judge soon ceased from troubling and indulged in short naps throughout the day's proceedings.

The jury, glum and sour, sat frowning aggressively at the smiling prisoner, and at last the long, monotonous drawl got upon the nerves of the spectators even, and half the court was in a condition of listless apathy.

So the day passed, until at seven o'clock came the inevitable adjournment.

* * * * * *

Another week passed, and still the prisoner spoke.

"So far, my lord," he said, in reply to a respectful interruption from the judge, "so far I have confined myself to the evidence I propose to bring concerning the knife found lying beside the body. I have yet to say a few words" (there was an audible shudder throughout the court) "upon the body itself. And then there are the broken glass, the white powder, the seventeen analysis by as many chemists, the time of the commission of the crime, the particular phase of the moon, the condition of the weather, the reliability of the police evidence and the Home Office experts, the question of suicide, and many other matters.

"Having been at a semi-public meeting on the night of the crime, I have obtained a list of those present, and I purpose calling eight hundred and seven witnesses to prove an alibi. Each of these witnesses I shall introduce with a few preliminary remarks in my speech. And then——"

The judge held up a warning hand.

"Proceed," he cried, his face white with passion. "Proceed, for Heaven's sake!"

The prisoner proceeded, confining himself for the rest of the day to the conclusion of his few remarks upon the knife.

"Tomorrow, my lord and gentlemen of the jury," he perorated, "I will confine myself to a few words upon the position in which the body was alleged to have been found by the police. There is much——"

"Adjourn the Court," roared his lordship.

* * * * * *

On the first day of the ninth week, after the prisoner had spent two solid hours in introducing the evidence he proposed to extract from the first of his eight hundred and seven alibi witnesses, the jury, upon a hint thrown out by the judge, asked for leave to retire.

It was, of course, immediately granted, and during their absence the judge and the counsel for the Crown held a brief consultation.

"And there is no other course, my lord?" asked the latter.

"None," sighed his lordship. "None, unless you are prepared to listen to him for ever."

The jury filed slowly in.

"Are you agreed upon your verdict, gentlemen?"

"Yes, my lord," replied the foreman, "and we find the prisoner Not Guilty."

A cry of amazement ran through the crowded court.

Not guilty? Why——

"A jury of your countrymen having found you not guilty of the terrible crime with which you have been charged, John Jones, I have no alternative but to discharge you. You have shown remarkable talent" (here the judge's voice broke) "in your defence, and I would earnestly ask you to turn your undoubted abilities to a better purpose than the pursuit of crime. John Jones, you may go."

The prisoner stood for one moment solemnly regarding the judge. Then he took a step forward.

"I should like, my lord," he said, "to make a few remarks——"

There was a general exodus, and in two minutes the prisoner was alone in the court; the inscrutable smile broadened out now into a grin of undisguised amusement.

"Thought my few remarks would knock them, he muttered, and then he passed out into the sunshine of the busy street.—London Tit-Bits.

JAMES STAYED.

A good story deals with a learned judge called Littledale, who was very much under the thumb of his wife. Littledale had a butler who had been in the family many years, and with whom he would not have parted on any account; he would sooner have parted with her ladyship. One morning this excellent butler came to Sir Joseph Littledale and said, with tears in his eyes:—

"I beg your pardon, my lord——"

"What's the matter, James?"

"I'm very sorry, my lord," said the butler, "but I wish to leave."

"Wish to leave, James? Why, what do you wish to leave for? Haven't you got a good situation?"

"Capital situation, Sir Joseph: and you have always been a good, kind master to me, Sir Joseph. But oh, Sir Joseph! Sir Joseph!"

"What then, James, what then? Why do you wish to leave? Not going to get married, eh—not surely going to get married? Oh, James, don't do it!"

"Heaven forbid, Sir Joseph!"

"Eh, eh? Well, then, what is it? Speak out, James, and tell me all about it. Tell me—tell me as a friend! If there is any trouble——"

"Well, Sir Joseph, I could put up with anything from you, Sir Joseph, but I can't get on with my lady!"

"My lady be hanged! Oh, James, what a sinner you make of me! Is that all, James? Then go down on your knees at once and thank Heaven my lady is not your wife!"

The consolation was enough, and James stayed.

UTILITY OF THE BAMBOO.

The bamboo, so important a source of wealth in Japan and China exists in many varieties, and not only supplies the Orientals with building material, but is used for ropes, mats, kitchen utensils, and a host of other articles. One kind is even cultivated as a vegetable, the young shoots being eaten like asparagus. The plant is not confined to the tropics, as is often supposed, but is found in Japan, where there are heavy falls of snow in winter. It has been known to grow 3ft. in a single day.

During the last three months no fewer than 270 Swiss smuggling dogs have been shot by Italian frontier guards. These intelligent animals are trained to carry dutiable articles across the frontier, and are taught to distinguish the difference between Italian and Swiss uniforms.

SEEK FOR BURIED GOLD

HIDDEN TREASURE ON COCOS ISLAND.

Earl of Fitzwilliams' Recent Attempt—Others Who Have Tried.

The recent accident to Earl Fitzwilliam's expedition to the Cocos Islands, in the Pacific, in search of the hidden treasure, recalls others equally unsuccessful. The island belongs to Costa Rica, and is 500 miles south-west of Panama.

The first treasure was deposited about the year 1821 by a British ship which had become a pirate vessel. It was very carefully hidden by sinking in gravel and tunnelling in rock. Subsequently the leaders were captured, tried, and executed; the rest of the pirate crew were imprisoned.

There is no chart to show the whereabouts of the spoil. Every clue that has been followed in efforts to find it has been evolved from the memory of the few who did not immediately pay the penalty for their exploits with their lives.

The second and more important treasure was deposited on Cocos Island by the crew of the barquentine Mary Dier about the year 1835. To the captain and crew of this vessel were entrusted the treasures of the Peruvian town of Callao, which was then threatened with revolution and sack. The timely arrival of the British ship in the harbor suggested to the governor of the city the plan of placing the national treasures on board her for safety. The crew betrayed their trust, and escaped with the valuables, which they buried on the island.

VALUE OF THE TREASURE.

The precise value of the treasure cannot, of course, be told with certainty, but the following are the most reliable details:—Pirates' treasure—Bullion to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds. Precious stones to an enormous amount. Hundreds of bars of pure gold. 273 gold-hilted swords studded with precious stones. Several chests filled with gold coins.

Peruvian treasure—Gold and silver sacramental vessels. Ornaments richly encrusted with precious stones. A large amount of bullion from the state treasury. Gold and silver ingots.

The crew of the Mary Dier decided to bury the treasure on Cocos Island. After doing so their vessel was wrecked and eight of them were shot by the Peruvian Government.

RECOVERED SOME OF IT.

A man named Keaton escaped, and he had the secret of the buried treasure, and with a Captain Bogue secured some of it. Bogue was drowned shortly after and Keaton died, but bequeathed the secret to a Captain Hackett, who died before he was able to make use of it, but told it to Admiral Palliser, who accompanied the Earl Fitzwilliam's party.

ADMIRAL'S ATTEMPTS.

Although Captain Hackett's words bore the impress of veracity, the details, as given to the admiral, must have been misleading, or his first or second mission would have been successful.

First of all, aided by George Hackett's brother, Admiral Palliser went to the island in H.M.S. Imperieuse, taking with him the steamer Aurora. The crew of the latter searched for some weeks, but without any success.

Then in 1903, under a concession from the Government of Costa Rica, which placed the island in the charge of a Governor named Giessler, he took out another expedition. Its failure was recorded by Mr. H. de Montmorency, one of its members, in his book, "The Track of the Treasure." The arrangement which Admiral Palliser made with the Costa Rica Government was that it should take half the proceeds of the search, and that no other expedition should be permitted to conduct operations during the year.

PATENT GOLD-FINDER.

But these are by no means the only searches that have been made. One of the most determined efforts was made at the end of the year 1901, when a company was formed in Victoria, British Columbia, for the purpose of fitting out an expedition to search for the treasure on scientific principles.

It was furnished with a patent gold-finding apparatus, by the aid of which it was believed that the treasure, which had defied the efforts of many prospecters, would be discovered. Like its predecessors, however, this expedition failed, after a long and arduous search, during which its members suffered considerable hardship.

An American expedition chartered the steamer Hermann, and searched twenty islands without success. The leader of this expedition afterwards confessed that he was without reliable data as to the whereabouts of the treasure.

It is a curious circumstance that, since Thompson, who was one of those who hid the treasure, every man to whom the secret has descended has died before he could profit by it. Several of the Fitzwilliam party were injured by a fall of rocks while blasting on the island.

No fewer than 13,716 vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, and 40,340 lives, have been lost at sea during the past twenty-five years. Most wrecks have occurred on the British coast, between Flamborough Head and the North Foreland.

WHY WIVES WEAR RINGS

ORIGIN OF SOME MATRIMONIAL CUSTOMS.

The "Best Man" in the Olden Days Had a Strenuous Time.

Probably few girls who marry nowadays ever dream of connecting their future title of "wife" with the word "weave." Yet the former is merely a modification of the latter, and both come from the Anglo-Saxon "wefan" (meaning to weave), in allusion to the house linen which at one period was always made by a young girl in view of her marriage, young girl in view of her marriage. Our own word "spinster" is a relic of the same significance.

The bride cake is an institution of extreme antiquity. It is a relic of the Roman period, when the principal part of the marriage ceremony consisted in the partaking by the two contracting parties of a cake made of flour, salt, and water in the presence of the High Priest and ten witnesses.

It is known that the Jews wore wedding rings long before the Christian era. The idea seems to have been that the husband gave his signet ring, or a duplicate of it, to his bride, by way of signifying that he deputed to, or shared with her his authority. It was also considered an emblem of eternal love, as, being round, it had no end. But a ring or bracelet seems to have been a universal betrothal emblem with many early races besides the Jews. Among the Egyptians, a finger of iron was assumed by both man and woman at betrothal, possibly symbolising the mutual

SACRIFICE OF LIBERTY.

Gold money used to circulate in the form of rings in Egypt in very early times, and the Egyptian at marriage placed one of these pieces of ring money on his wife's finger as a pledge that he would share with her his fortune.

The use of the ring at weddings is now so nearly universal that a British bride would not consider herself legally wedded without the plain gold circlet. It is, therefore, interesting to discover that in the country round Cadiz in Spain no ring is used. After the ceremony the bridegroom moves the flowers in his wife's hair from left to right, for, in that part of Spain, to wear a rose above the right ear is to proclaim yourself a wife.

The pretty word "honeymoon" is probably seldom supposed to have actually anything to do with honey. Yet there is no doubt that it was the ancient custom among the Scandinavian races to drink "metheglin" or diluted honey for thiry days after every wedding. Still more strange, in the Island of Rhodes honey is still a factor in the marriage rites. After the wedding the husband dips his fingers in honey and traces a cross over the doorway of his home before the bride enters. Meantime the spectators cry out to the lady. "Be always good and sweet as is this honey."

AT A JEWISH WEDDING

the woman is put to stand on the right hand of the man, in allusion to that verse of the 44th Psalm: "At they right hand did stand the Queen in gold of Ophir." Our custom is the reverse of this, for the Rubric directs that the man shall stand on the right hand, and the woman on the left.

The reason is somewhat doubtful, but that the usual one assigned is also Biblical in its origin, being because the book of Genesis tells us that the rib which the woman was formed was taken out of the left side of Adam. All the Christian Churches, the Roman and Greek, as well as Protestant, follow out this same custom.

The "best man" has plenty to do at a modern wedding; indeed, he takes most of the business part of the ceremony off the hands of the groom. But he, too, is a survival, and may thank his stars that his lot is cast in the twentieth century A. D. instead of the tenth B.C. In those days marriage by capture was the savage custom of our ancestors. The groom did not waste his time in long and delicate wooing, but lay in wait outside the hut of the bride's family, and when she came out hit her over the head with a stone club and bore her off in triumph.

THE BEST MAN'S TASK

was a far more arduous one. He, poor fellow, had to hold the pass, and fight perhaps the entire family of the abducted lady, while his friend reached a point of safety in some cave high up in the mountains.

This brings to mind the fact that the wedding veil has an origin equally remote. The bride, no doubt, often was well aware when her capture had been planned, and resorted to the device of attempting to disguise and hide herself by means of trails of long grass, boughs, or creepers. Even after capture she still clung to the relics of her disguise, to show her friends that she had been no willing party to the rough wooing.

Rice-throwing at a wedding, is so far as this country is concerned, a comparatively modern innovation. Rice, of coarse, was hardly known in Britain a couple of centuries ago. But the throwing of grain of one kind or another is a custom of extreme antiquity, and in the days before rice became common and cheap amongst us it was customary to throw over the bride a handful of ripe ears of wheat. The idea was no doubt a wish for future plenty and prosperity.

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and

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

And now it appears that the Grand Trunk Pacific are coming in the mendicant role to the British Columbia legislature asking for a land grant in consideration of having work started at this end of the line. This will scarcely be taken with good grace by the people of British Columbia after being assured so recently by the government at Ottawa that the Grand Trunk Pacific would be built with "not an acre of land given away," and after being assured by both Mr. Prefontaine, minister of railways, and Charles M. Hays that construction work would be started on this end at the same time as in the east. It is well understood that there are numerous people on the coast who are longing to get into the big harvest of shekels which they expect to reap when active construction begins on the G. T. P., and they are not troubled with any spoliation of the province which may result, so long as they can get their pull. That they will join hands with the Grand Trunk in making an onslaught upon the administration at Victoria is to be expected, but the McBride government will do well to steer clear of any G.T.P. entanglements until the Coast-Kootenay road has become an accomplished fact.

It is now becoming evident why Sir Wilfrid Laurier was so anxious to get the Dominion elections over before dealing with an autonomy bill for the new provinces in the Northwest. The clause allowing separate schools, which he has forced in, has set the western heather on fire, and the flame, as might be expected, has spread to Ontario. After all the turmoil occasioned in the older provinces as the result of a constitution which made provision for separate schools, it is most surprising that the premier did not take warning and of his own accord seek to eliminate the bone of contention from the constitution to be given to these new western provinces, instead of being forced to withdraw it, as he undoubtedly must. Already one of his ministers, Hon. Clifford Sifton, has resigned, and if some of the others do not follow on their own accord, they will in all probability be invited by their supporters to do so.

"Has British Columbia been gold bricked?" is the question asked by the Week in Victoria. The Week points out that Senator Templeman assured them in Victoria that the Grand Trunk Pacific would be built in British Columbia, at once, if the Laurier administration were returned, and that it wouldn't cost the province a cent. The senator exhibited a letter from Charles M. Hays to prove that construction work was to be carried on at the Pacific coast simultaneously with the eastern section. In view of these facts the Week asks if British Columbia has not been gold bricked, when the great octopus now demands a large land grant as a condition for carrying on the work in the west, simultaneously with the east.

Two years ago the Greenwood Liberal Association placed itself on record that the time had not only come, but was far past, when we must stop once for all the giving of land grants to railway corporations. What has that association to say about this brazen hold-up of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia today?

Senator Cox was fattened at the public crib in the enormous haul which he took out of Crow's Nest coal. Why should he now come with the Grand Trunk after another haul in the shape of a land grant from British Columbia, to do what they had already agreed to do without it?

The beneficent effects of the sound business policy of the government in stopping the leaks, are already in evidence in the restored confidence of outside investors. The American papers have even begun to take it up, and British Columbia is now pointed to on the outside as a wisely governed province. Such commendation as that appearing in the American press is worth thousands to this province.

Here is a sample of the political pabulum going on the Nicola-Kamloops section of the government telephone, and appearing in the Star of Feb. 18th:

> The resignation of the Hon. R. F. Green, commissioner of lands and works, and the Hon. Charles Wilson, attorney-general, from the McBride administration is a sign that inevitable dissolution is at hand. Never strong, the government cannot stand any jostling lest it topples over. Internal dissension in a weak cabinet never fails to end in defeat of the ministry, of which there have been many instances in B. C. Liberals, stand by!

The best stroke of leadership scored by the leader of the opposition at Victoria was his magnanimous joining of forces with the government on the subject of better terms. That is the kind of party tactics we all want to see. The province should come first and party considerattons after. With both sides in the local legislature joining in the demand for better terms from the Dominion government, the representatives of British Columbia will do well to take heed. In the past their attitude on this question has been far from creditable, but with this example before them, better things are expected from them this session.

The government's Education Bill has come in for a fierce but unreasoning onslaught from the opposition. The hitherto lavish expenditure on education when the government imagined itself rich enough to play the role of "Lord Bountiful," is now out of tune with the administration's general policy of business retrenchment, and with commendable consistency they do not hesitate to use the knife where it is needed. Better still, they are wielding it with consummate skill. John Oliver himself could not show greater skill in picking out a mouldering or useless branch on one of his cherry trees than has the government in lopping off the alms from John's purse-proud Delta ranchers, by making them contribute a share of the cost in educating their own children. In unsettled or unincorporated districts the new law will make very little difference, but in the case of settlements where the people are well enough off to get incorporated and thus say that they are able to run their own show, the government's new Education Bill has just taken them at their word and will allow them to run their own educational show as well. Scripture saith that "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." Well, John Oliver's ranchers waxed fat too, and kicked on paying their taxes in to the government. They thought the government wouldn't kick on educating John's children on the free lunch counter plan, but it has.

Will Senator Templeman accept the portfolio of minister of interior, if offered to him, provided the Grand Trunk refuses to carry out its agreement to build in British Columbia simultaneously with the eastern sections without a land grant from this province? How can he accept and retain his self-respect after the assurances to the contrary which he gave so short a time ago?

Latest reports indicate that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been forced to modify his autonomy bill by cutting out the separate schools clause. Nothing definite has been given out, but rumor has it that Sir Wilfrid passed the word, and Fielding and his following promised to swing into line again.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

IN THE MATTER OF THE "WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1897," AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SIMILKAMEEN WATER WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to a Judge of this Honorable Court House in the City of Victoria on Friday, the 14th day of April, 1905, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, upon an application on the part of the above named Company that a Certificate under Section 55 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," may be granted to the Company in respect of their undertaking to construct and operate a waterworks system for supplying the unincorporated locality of Hedley City Townsite and the vicinity thereto with water.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the Documents and the Plan as provided by Section 52 and the Petition as provided by Section 53 of the said Act have been filed in the District Registry of this Honorable Court at Vernon.

Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1905.

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
31½ Government Street, Victoria. 8-1

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 as agent for W. F. Cameron, administratos of the estate of G. M. Stumps, Free Miner's Certificate No. B22176, 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.

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

Moffet's Best

HARD WHEAT FLOUR

Uniform and **White**; Made from **Selected** wheat, grown on new lands in the Northwest Territories.

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

Brushes—
Our Stock of Hat, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes is most complete—Worthy Hair Brushes—Long Bristles—Solid Backs.

Toilet Soaps—
Our Soaps are noted for Purity and Refreshing Qualities.

—Dainty Goods at Dainty Prices—

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.

W. H. Godfrey went out by Monday's stage. He is still gone.

More men were put to work on the Nickel Plate last week.

Kelowna merchants are going in for early closing and a half holiday each week.

The snow has nearly all disappeared up at the Nickel Plate, the electric tram line being all clear.

The ore is going out of Phoenix to the smelters at the rate of 2700 tons per day.

Mr. T. D. Pickard made a short business trip over to Fairview in the middle of last week, returning on Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Henderson was quite ill when they moved into the Hotel Hedley, but is now able to get around again.

The Friday Club will meet this week at the home of Mrs. Boeing, Kingston Ave. Subject, Shakespeare's 'Twelfth Night.' Leader, Mrs. Schubert.

F. W. McLaine of Greenwood has been appointed land agent of the C.P.R. for the district extending between Greenwood and Okanagan lake.

A break in the flume on Monday night shut off the water on Tuesday but it was fixed in a day and everything is going again.

D. McMillan, who was injured a few weeks ago in the logging accident at Stirling creek, has been able to get the broken arm out of its casing, and has fully recovered from other injuries.

W. A. Haining, manager of the King Edward mines on Suesap creek came up on Sunday to do some development work on the Sacramento mineral claim lying below the Kingston.

Geo. E. Winkler is making preparations to build a new real estate office at Penticton, the volume of business in his line increasing to such an extent that ample accommodation has to be provided for it.

Chas. Selquest was severely crushed between ore cars in an ore-train at the Nickel Plate mine a short time ago. Several broken ribs resulted from the squeezing, but he is reported to have made a satisfactory recovery.

The Grand Forks News-Gazette under the new management is to hand. Editor Burrell is putting up lots of good stuff, which makes the News-Gazette take its place as one of the best edited weeklies in the province.

D. G. Hackney is building an addition on the east end of the Hotel Hedley. This was part of the agreement in the transfer of the business to W. J. Henderson, who is now in charge and already enjoying a very fair trade.

The infant boy of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ross died last Sunday morning after a brief illness. The funeral took place Monday at 10 o'clock. Service at the family residence was conducted by Rev. Mr. McKee, pastor of the Presbyterian church. It was attended by relatives and intimate friends.—Times.

Lagrippe does not always flourish as the result of dirty weather. During the past week when nearly all were trying to decide whether it was spring or summer, there were sundry indispositions. Mr. E.D. Boeing had about the severest, but Mr. Messenger and family were close seconds.

The shareholders of the Sunset mine, Copper mountain, Similkameen district, recently decided to give an option on 51 per cent of the stock to a syndicate organized by O. N. Scott, M. E., of Rossland. R. A. Brown of Grand Forks, was re-elected president, and Alex. Miller of Greenwood, one of the directors.

The Great Northern railway has announced the names of the stations on its branch line from Grand Forks to Phoenix as follows: Weston, Granby, Spencer, Hale, Deborah, Glenside, Jordan and Knob Hill Junction. By this arrangement the train-hands, when discussing the events of the day's run, can talk of what is happening "on the other side of Jordan".

The hospital committee are getting along nicely. On the hill some $350 has been subscribed and in Hedley so far about $400 has been raised and the committee have not completed their canvass as they require a little further time. In addition to the $400 subscribed the committee announce a conditional donation of $100 worth of instruments from Dr. Whillans, who is prepared to purchase same and "leave them in the hospital, to be kept there under lock and key for his use as long as he is connected with the hospital."

G. S. Mohr, book-keeper for J. A. Schubert, left on Friday's stage to visit his home at Enderby. Some of his friends at the Hotel Similkameen sprang a practical joke on him, by making a little scene in which he was made to play the role of absconding debtor as he was about to board the stage. A little laundry bill was made to do duty for the occasion, and as a dainty piece of melodrama a la Godfrey, it was a success.

A test of the Princeton coal will be made at the power house of the Daly Reduction Company, where several loads of it have recently been delivered for use in the big Mumford boiler lately installed. If it proves satisfactory for steam purposes, it will no doubt be used exclusively by the Daly Reduction Company when their auxiliary steam plant is working, and thereby dispense with the annoyance and inconvenience of obtaining wood supply.

The Gazette is in receipt from an old friend, Mr. L. Norris, of Vernon, of a very interesting relic of the late South African republic, in the shape of a new-looking, bright bronze penny, with the "image and superscription" of the late Paul Kruger, and the date 1898. It would scarcely do to bank on for a "lucky penny" for Oom Paul wound up the game very much out of luck, but as a memento of the

'Vaulting ambition that overleaps itself
And falls I' the other side,

this penny will just fill the bill.

The big new 175 horse power engine at the power-house is in position and and steam was turned on for short trial runs last week. It is a Ball high speed engine manufactured at Erie, and is a favorite in electric light plants. The engine is almost ready to hitch up to the generator and later on when the cable tower is completed it will be connected with the main shaft in the stamp mill and be ready o keep things moving during any temporary mishap to the flume.

At the meeting of the railway committee at Ottawa a bill authorizing the construction of a railway from Osoyoos lake to a point near Grand Forks, was referred to a sub-committee. This is the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal & Railway company bill which overrides certain provisions of an act of the British Columbia legislature which is to the effect that notwithstanding anything in federal legislation the lieutenant-governor-in-council of British Columbia shall have control of the rates to be charged on the road.

A petition for road improvement is in circulation and is being largely signed in Princeton and Hedley. Among improvements asked are the reduction of a grade 3 or 4 miles west of Princeton, the reduction of a steep grade near 5-mile creek and of another grade about 9 miles above Hedley. These should effect a desired improvement on the road, and the supervisor will no doubt give the matter attention when the road work begins for the season. Mr. Shatford, M. P. P., is making a hard fight to obtain as large an appropriation as possible for his district, and the supervisor can be counted on to have the money expended to the best advantage, having regard to the volume of existing traffic, to be accommodated.

About the middle of last week Twenty-Mile creek turned over a new leaf and made up its mind that it had been shirking long enough. The water began to rise at the rate of about 125 per cent in two days, and by the end of the week it was running the 40 stamps in the mill, chewing up big rocks in the crusher, hauling ore trains and saw logs with the electric motors up at the mine and trying to make itself generally useful. On Monday the big compressor was hitched on too, and the Gazette's jobber was printing statements with it. There are great things doing when Twenty-Mile quits loafing.

A Question of Nomenclature.

A reader from—well, from that beautiful stretch of upland prairie lying between Osoyoos lake and Rock creek, writes the Gazette and takes exception to its use of the name Anarchist mountain. He says, "I object to the term Anarchist mountain. We've had that tagged on to us long enough." So does the Gazette object to it; but what are you going to do about it? This fair region has attained too great a degree of importance to go without a name. With its wide area of well-tilled farms that produce each year large quantities of farm products in grain and stock it deserves something better than the opprobrious title which has been giving it a black eye for the past 14 years. But it must have some name, and until the residents there take some definite action by way of a disclaimer, and an acceptable substitute, it will always be known as Anarchist mountain. The postoffice is named Sidley, so why not call it Sidley mountain, or Fertile mountain, or any other kind of mountain than that which we have so long been hearing about. The Gazette will be only too glad to drop the name for something sweeter, saner and better; but we would like to know what it is to be. Will the writer who has objected not only offer a suggestion, but take some step to have the residents unite on another name?

WANTED: One hundred men, at the NICKEL PLATE barber shop to take a bath.

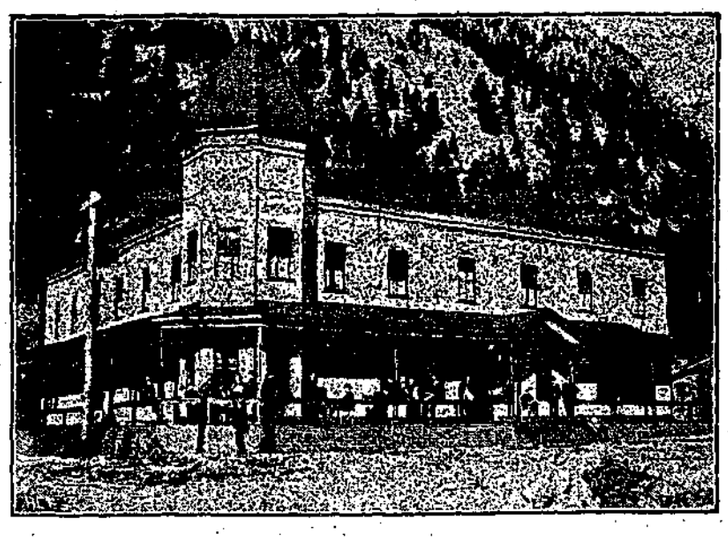
F. RICHTER & CO.

General Store

KEREMEOS, - B.C.

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

Give Us a Call!



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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.

Get Your Spring Outfit at

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WE CAN FIX YOU OUT IN GOOD STYLE

Our Spring Goods are arriving, and we have already received some very pretty lines of **Men's Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Etc.** Also a Big Range of **Men's Trousers.**

Do not fail to see our Clothing Samples, and leave your order for a suit.

W. T. SHATFORD & CO.

Hedley, B. C.

The Pioneer Carriage and Repair Shop

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

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

GEO. H. SPROULE, Proprietor.

Subscribe for the Gazette.

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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.

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.

Cawston & Edmond

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PURVEYORS OF ALL KINDS OF Fresh Meats Fish Vegetables AND Fruit

HEDLEY, - - - B. C.

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.

HOTEL HEDLEY

The Leading House For Commercial Men. : : :

Best Only Provided for Table and Bar.

W. J. Henderson, Prop.

About the ....House

SELECTED RECIPES.

SOUPS.

It will be understood that the foundation of each of these soup recipes is a quart can of the best soup of which you have any knowledge. These vary in excellence.

Chicken Soup.—This makes a delicious bisque, when a cupful of cold veal or a can of chicken, chopped, is stirred in, with a half cupful of dry, seasoned crumbs. A finer soup can be based upon chicken broth by making egg balls, such as are described in the next recipe, and putting them into the boiling broth. Have ready a cupful of scalding milk, stir in a tablespoonful of butter rolled in one of flour, cook one minute, and pour, a little at a time, upon two beaten eggs. Turn into the tureen and add the soup and balls.

Mock Turtle Soup.—Add four hard-boiled eggs cut into eighths, a glass of claret, the juice of half a lemon, or a lemon peeled, then sliced thin (this last to be laid on the surface after the soup is dished), a teacupful of boiling water and such additional salt and pepper as your taste adjudges to be needful. If you care to take the trouble, omit the whites of the eggs, pound the yolks into a paste, work in melted butter, a pinch of mustard, pepper and salt, and bind with the yolk of a raw egg. Flour your hands, make the paste into small balls and drop into the boiling soup. Simmer three minutes after they go in.

Piquante Tomato Soup.—The base of this is mulligatawny soup. Drain a cupful of juice from a can of tomatoes, strain through cheesecloth, put over the fire and boil fast ten minutes. Skim, add a tablespoonful of butter rolled in browned flour, and when the soup has boiled stir this into it. After this drop in a hard-boiled egg or egg balls and sliced lemon.

Consomme Bisque.—Heat the consomme to boiling, mince a can of boned chicken very fine, add a small cupful of breadcrumbs, season with paprika and salt, a little onion juice and finely minced parsley. Stir to a boil before adding half a cupful of cream heated (with a pinch of soda) and a big spoonful of butter rolled in flour. Boil one minute and serve. An egg well beaten, stirred in at the last, is an improvement.

For Useful Consomme.—Consomme, unless unusually strong and savory, is a poor thing when served alone. It may be made the base of several different soups, such as tomato, julienne, rice broth, tapioca, sage, barley, potato, turnip, etc., each of which will repay you for the additional trouble it costs you.

Pea Puree.—Canned peas should always be drained and left to lie in very cold water, slightly salt, for half an hour before they are cooked. This takes away the smoky flavor which people are apt to consider inseparable from American peas. These, by the way, are as good for soup as the French, which are double the price. Put the drained peas through your vegetable press, then proceed as with the corn puree.

Canned Corn Puree.—Chop the corn very fine, add a scant quart of boiling water and a teaspoonful of minced onion. Stew steadily for three-quarters of an hour after it reaches the boil. Rub through a colander into a saucepan, add salt, pepper, three tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in as much flour and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Heat in another vessel a pint of milk, and when the corn mixture has simmered five minutes longer, turn first one, then the other, into the tureen; stir well and serve. This soup is especially nice if veal or chicken stock be substituted for boiling water.

Creamed Tomato Soup.—Put a cupful of (aired) tomatoes into a saucepan with half a small onion chopped fine and cook half an hour after the boil begins. Strain and rub through a colander and return to the fire. Season with pepper, salt and a teaspoonful of white sugar. Stir in by degrees two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut up and rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour. Have ready in another saucepan a pint of boiling milk, in which has been dissolved a bit of soda not larger than a pea. Let the soup simmer for three minutes after butter and flour go in, stirring well and often; pour into a tureen, add the boiling milk, mix well and send to table. If milk and tomatoes are boiled together, they will form a curdled compound in spite of the soda.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never sprinkle salt over fruit stains on table linen. It does no good and is mussy. The stains may be removed by pouring hot water through them before the linen goes into the soap suds.

If the dining-room table has been used for ping-pong to the detriment of the table, it may be improved by repeated polishing with soft cloths and linseed oil. No prepared polish is equal to this simple one.

Bureau drawers that are new and consequently stiff to draw out, may be made to run smoothly by rubbing the edges with soap. If the wood is green when they are made, they may have to be planed down, but ordinarily the former treatment will make them all right.

When paper cannot be retained on a wall by reason of dampness, make a coating of the following ingredients: A quarter of a pound of shellac, and a quart of naphtha. Brush the wall thoroughly with the mixture, and allow it to dry perfectly, and you will find this process will render the wall impervious to moisture and the paper in no danger of being loosened.

Bamboo furniture, as well as willow and rattan, should be cleaned by scrubbing with salt and water. Use a small brush for the purpose.

If the hands are well powdered with talcum before putting on kid gloves in summer, there will be little danger of the gloves being ruined by perspiration.

Choice figs are sold in little round baskets of coiled straw, the cotton cover being stitched on. The figs are worth buying, and the basket is worth saving. Lined with silk and with a loose silk bag attached, they make work or embroidery baskets quite out of the common.

Coffee extract, for use in cake, jellies, etc., is made as follows: Beat one egg in one cup of cold water. Add one cup of ground coffee and mix well. Put into four cups of boiling water, boil five minutes and let drip through a jelly bag.

A pudding, whether steamed in a mould or boiled in a bag, must not cease boiling, not even for a minute, or it will certainly be sticky. Keep the water boiling and if more is needed as it boils away, see that what is used to replenish it is boiling.

A correspondent says that white furs can be beautifully cleaned by carefully rubbing dry plaster of paris into the fur with the hands until every part has been cleaned. Shake the fur until all the plaster—which is ground fine like flour—is shaken out. Wipe over the fur with a clean white dry cloth and it will look like new. Corn meal heated in the oven is satisfactorily used for the same purpose.

It is said a loaf of wedding cake was once kept six years without any appreciable diminution of its flavor. It was packed in a tin box with an inch of granulated sugar all around it. The box was then wrapped in strong paper and kept in the attic.

A use for the tops of old golf stockings is to cut them over into roomy mittens, which are very convenient to slip on when making fires, cleaning walks, etc.

CARE OF PALMS.

Palms, says a writer, are a pretty house plant, but it is not every one who can grow them successfully. The palm likes a moderately rich soil, and he mixes bone meal with garden loam as a fertilizer. He recommends placing a brick, or something of the kind, in the jardiniere for the pot to stand on. Sunshine is not necessary to the welfare of the palm, but morning sunshine will not harm it in the least. When the surface of the soil is dry give water, enough to thoroughly saturate all the soil in the pot; then wait until it looks dry again, before giving more.

Palms should be showered at least once a week. It is a good plan to take them into the bathroom, lay them on their side, and spray them so thoroughoughly that every portion is wahed as if they were exposed to a summer shower. This keeps the dust from accumulating on them to close the pores of the leaves, thus interfering with their breathing as well as making them unsightly. It ... red spider down. This little insect is that little that it hardly seems possible that he could do much harm, but he is more destructive than all other insects combined. He delights in the hot, dry atmosphere which characterizes the modern livingroom. Moisture he does not like, hence the value of the shower-bath in waging warfare against him. Always keep water evaporating in the room. Use the hand-atomizer on your plants daily. Depend entirely upon moisture in fighting this pest. Tobacco teas and insecticides of all kinds are useless only in so far as they impart the moisture, which is more satisfactory if obtained from clear water. If it is not convenient to shower your plants, dip them in tubs of water.

LA GRIPPE'S RAVAGES.

The Victims Left Weak, Nerveless and a Prey to Deadly Diseases.

La groppe, or influenza, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is probably the most treacherous disease known to medical science. The attack may last only a few days, but the deadly poison in the blood remains. You are left with hardly strength enough to walk. Your lungs, your chest, your heart and nerves are permanently weakened, and you fall a victim to deadly pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, rheumatism, or racking kidney troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe because they purify the blood and sweep away its poisonous germs. Every dose makes new, warm, rich blood which brings health and healing to every part of the body. This is proved in the case of Miss Dorsina Langlois, of St. Jerome, Que., who says: "I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after effects of which left me racked with pains in every part of my body. My appetite completely failed me; I had severe headaches, was subject to colds with the least exposure, and grew so weak that I was unable to work at my trade as dressmaker. I tried several medicines without the slightest success until a drug clerk advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted upon his excellent advice and the pills rapidly and completely cured me. My strength returned, the headaches and cough disappeared, and I am again enjoying my old-time health. I am satisfied that if sufferers from la grippe will use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will speedily recover from those after effects which makes the lives of so many people a burden."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the common ailments due to weak and watery blood, such as anaemia, headaches, sideaches, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about even to their doctors. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your druggists send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

ROYAL TRADESMEN.

Sovereigns Display Ability in Handling Private Fortunes.

The decision of the emperor of Germany that his three younger sons shall undergo a thorough course of commercial training, so that they may be better fitted to cope with the stress of industrial competition, recalls instances of other living monarchs who not only govern the destinies of their kingdoms but are captains of industries as well.

It would go hard with the india rubber trade of the world if King Leopold of Belgium refused to supply any more rubber, since he has practically a monopoly of this important commercial product. Rubber cultivation constitutes the staple industry of his colossal private estate in the Congo. He has sunk hundreds of thousands of pounds in this enterprise, with the result that now he governs the world's supply, and is not only the king of the Belgians, but the "india rubber king" as well.

BUILDER AND BREWER.

When King Oscar of Sweden came to the throne he boasted no private fortune, for his predecessor had willed his money to another member of the family. Yet to-day King Oscar is one of the world's wealthiest monarchs. And it has all been made out of real estate. He has made it a practice to purchase the dingy, out of the way slums of the capital city at a nominal price. The decrepit houses have then been swept away and in their places have risen palatial business dwellings and residences and open spaces, which then realized vast sums. Stockholm owes no small part of its magnificence and beauty to the enterprise and building speculations of its king. The sovereign is also deeply interested in the brewery trade of the country, his greatest enterprise in this direction being the St. Eric brewery, with which he is intimately connected. Hotel development is another branch of his commercial interests, as the Grand hotel at Stockholm adequately testifies.

The royal family of Bavaria are probably the most renowned brewers in the world. Every visitor to Munich knows the dingy, ancient tavern from which mugs of the famous beer are obtained to-day in the same manner as it was over 300 years ago. The beer was first brewed at the royal palace in September, 1589, from a recipe given to the reigning king by the famous brewer Degenberg. This recipe is a most jealously guarded secret, and the famous beer is made in precisely the same way and at the same place to-day as three centuries ago.

TWO ARE SPECULATORS.

The king of Denmark and Prince George of Greece are both fortunate speculators, and have participated through their agents in many large financial operations. The most notable speculation was that of 1876-1877. The southern ports of Russia in connection with the war with Turkey, had been closed. The result was that the supply of grain from southern Russia was cut off. The king of Denmark carried out a huge deal in American grain, forced a corner, and netted several thousand pounds.

Francis Joseph of Austria is not only an emperor but a keen business man as well. As a member of the royal family he has innumerable privileges, one of which is immunity from jurisdiction. As this, however, would give him an undue advantage over the commercial layman, he transacts his business under a pseudonym.

This action once led to a curious result. The emperor had established a large brandy distillery, and in due course applied for his license. His royal identity was known, and the application was refused, as he had failed to comply with the law's requirements by applying in his own name. The emperor appealed against this decision, at the same time explaining that he could not fulfill the strict letter of the law, as he was a member of the reigning family, and, as such, had no family name. His explanation was allowed, and the emperor has one of the largest and most successful brandy distilleries in Austria.

"BALLED" PARTRIDGES.

Peculiar Misfortune to the Young Birds in England.

In certain districts where the soil is exactly right (or rather exactly wrong) the partridges so carefully preserved in England are likely to be attacked by a peculiar misfortune known as "balling." The word means simply that a partridge hatched out on a clay soil in wet weather may find mud adhering to its feet as it struggles along after the mother bird.

This is a small beginning; but the chances are that the earth accumulates. Sometimes, indeed, the soil attached to the foot of a little partridge will increase from a mere speck to a weight of several ounces. A writer in Badminton says that the heaviest ball he ever knew weighed four ounces, and the bird which carried it was only half its proper size, although the rest of the covey were full grown. The little creature could only move along in a kind of flying scramble, dragging the ball on the ground.

The clay was baked as hard as a brick, so that it was no easy matter to remove it. Finally it was soaked off, and then it became apparent that the bird, without its accustomed ballast, did not know how to fly. With every effort it tumbled head over heels, and learned the natural mode only after long trying.

The fate of a "balled" partridge which is not rescued by some kindly hand is a cruel one. Day by day the burden grows heavier, and the more the chick scrambles after its companions the larger its burden becomes. Finally, it is no longer possible to move at all, and then the thing can but give up and die.

Naturalists say that this balling of birds is one of nature's provisions for scattering seeds. It is easy to demonstrate this, and the "answer comes true." One experimenter scattered the earth from a three ounce ball over the top of a pan of ordinary dirt, which had been baked to destroy the seeds in it. Ten plants sprang up in due time, and developed into seven varieties.

DRUGGING CHILDREN.

The mother who gives her little one "soothing" stuff when it cries surely does not realize that she is simply drugging it into temporary insensibility with a poisonous opiate. But that is just what she is doing. All the so-called "soothing" medicines contain poisonous opiates; they are all harmful—some of them dangerous, and should never be given to children. Baby's Own Tablets are sold under a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets speedily cure all stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, and simple fevers; they break up colds, prevent croup, ease the pain of teething, and give healthy, natural sleep. When little ones are cross, peevish and ailing, give them Baby's Own Tablets, and you will find there's a smile in every dose. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PASSIONATE SCENE.

Her eyes were wild; her hair was in disorder; her face was flushed; her hands were clenched; she was a deeply injured and desperate woman.

"Oh, cruel one," she cried, in anguished tones, "I have borne with you too long; you have injured, you have tortured me, and yet I could not bear to give you up. When first we met, how your ease and polish attracted me; when you became my own, how my friends envied me. But your understanding is too small for my large soul; you are opposed to my advancing myself; you have ruined my standing in society. If we had never met I might have walked in peace. So, now, begone. We part for ever."

There was a moment's convulsive breathing, a gritting of teeth, and a sharp sigh. It was all over. By a supreme effort she had pulled off her new shoe.

There are 190,227 professional beggars in Spain, of whom 51,948 are women.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea is not only a stimulating beverage but highly nourishing to those of weak digestion. Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all grocers. Given the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

THIN PEOPLE

Food is not all that thin people need. Maybe they're sick. You can't make them eat by bringing them food. But Scott's Emulsion can make them eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.

No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest

Scott's Emulsion.

It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

Pale Face, Weak Blood

You Can Make the Blood Rich, the System Strong, the Complexion Healthful by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Why do some people have healthful, rosy complexions while others are pale and wan in countenance?

Why are some people strong and able to defy disease while others are weak and subject to all the ills of human kind?

The difference is in the blood. Pallor of the eyelids, gums and lips tell of blood that is lacking in quality and richness.

The person who has poor blood is subject to headache, dizziness, sleeplessness; the action of the heart is weak and there is sometimes palpitation; the breath is short, and there is lack of energy and strength.

This weak, anaemic condition is entirely overcome by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is above all else a builder and enricher of the blood.

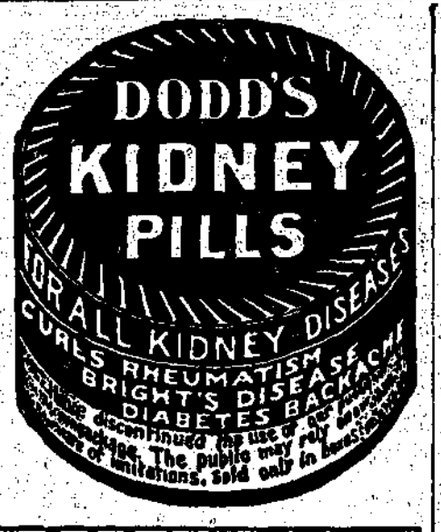
You can best prove this by noting your increase in weight from week to week, while using this great food cure.

New, rich flesh and tissue are added, new strength and vigor take the place of weakness and suffering, and instead of taking cold or contracting disease at every gust of wind that blows you find yourself getting strong and robust.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago I became very much run down in health and suffered from weak, tired feelings, indigestion and rheumatism. At times I was so badly used up that I required help to move in bed. While sick and downhearted I received Dr. Chase's Almanac and sent for some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"Under this treatment I soon began to improve, and by the time I had used eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was happy to find myself strong and well again. I often think of what a lot of money I spent for medicines which did me no good, and believe I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I hope women who suffer as I did will benefit by my experience and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.



BLONDES ARE WEAKLINGS.

More Physical Vigor Usually Belongs to Dark-haired.

Some remarkable conclusions upon the disease-resisting qualities of light and dark haired people have been arrived at by Dr. F. C. Shrubsall, assistant medical officer at the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. These conclusions are based upon figures Dr. Shrubsall has gathered with the object of discovering how far the population of London is influenced by city life.

In the British Medical Journal he states that his observations have included 1,378 hospital patients and 846 visitors, as well as several thousand children.

Generally speaking he finds that brunettes are stronger than blondes. His figures show that:

With each successive generation of city life the fair element sends an undue proportion of its members to the hospitals.

Child patients are markedly fairer than the children in the districts around the hospitals.

In the earlier years of child-life blondes are about as numerous as brunettes, but Dr. Shrubsall shows that disease during childhood falls unduly heavily on the blondes.

Throughout life, blonde people are more prone to fall victims to disease than brunettes, and this leads Dr. Shrubsall to a further conclusion:

That diminution of stature and increase of brunette traits are almost certainly progressive with increased heredity of an urban environment.

The conclusion is based upon the principle of the survival of the fittest. The unhealthy conditions of city life—long hours, hurried meals, and insufficient ventilation—while stunting the growth of all, tell more severely upon blondes, with the result that there is a predominance of the brunette type.

"There's nothing in the world that quite satisfies Bingle." "Yes, there is." "What is it. "Bingle."

A FELLOW FEELING.

Why She Felt Lenient Towards the Drunkard.

A great deal depends on the point of view. A good temperance woman was led, in a very peculiar way, to revise her somewhat harsh judgment of the poor devil who cannot resist his cups and she is now the more charitable. She writes:—

"For many years I was a great sufferer from asthma. Finally my health got so poor that I found I could not lie down, but walked the floor whilst others slept. I got so nervous I could not rest anywhere.

"Specialists told me I must give up the use of coffee—the main thing that I always thought gave me some relief. I consulted our family physician, and he, being a coffee fiend himself told me to pay no attention to their advice. Coffee had such a charm for me that in passing a restaurant and getting a whiff of the fragrance I could not resist a cup. I felt very lenient towards the drunkard who could not pass the saloon. Friends often urged me to try Postum, but I turned a deaf ear, saying 'That may do for people to whom coffee is harmful, but not for me—coffee and I will never part.'

"At last, however, I bought a package of Postum, although I was sure I could not drink it. I prepared it as directed, and served it for breakfast. Well, bitter as I was against it, I must say that never before had I tasted a more delicious cup of coffee! From that day to this (more than 2 years) I have never had a desire for the old coffee. My health soon returned; the asthma disappeared. I began to sleep well and in a short time I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"One day I handed my physician the tablets he had prescribed for me, telling him I had no use for them. He stayed for dinner. When I passed him his coffee cup he remarked 'I am glad to see you were sensible enough not to let yourself be persuaded that coffee was harmful. This is the best cup of coffee I ever drank,' he continued; 'the trouble is so few people know how to make good coffee.' When he got his second cup I told him he was drinking Postum. He was incredulous, but I convinced him, and now he uses nothing but Postum in his home and has greatly improved in health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville."

Diner—"How comes this dead fly in my soup?" Waiter—"In fact, sir, I have no positive idea how the poor thing came by its death. Perhaps it had not taken any food for a long time, dashed upon the soup, ate too much of it, and contracted an inflammation of the stomach that brought on death. The fly must have had a weak constitution, for when I served up the soup it was dancing merrily on the surface. Perhaps—and the idea presents itself only at this moment—it endeavored to swallow too large a piece of vegetable; this, remaining fast in the throat, caused a choking in the windpipe. These are the only reasons I can give for the death of that insect."

LIFE ON THE RAIL IS A HARD ONE

C. P. R. ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCE WITH DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

They Brought Back His Strength When He Could Neither Rest nor Sleep.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 13—(Special)—Mr Ben Rafferty, the well-known C. P. R. engineer, whose home is at 175 Maple Street, is one Winnipeg man who swears by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Long hours on the engine and the mental strain broke down my constitution," Mr. Rafferty says. "My back gave out entirely. Terrible sharp, cutting pains followed one another, till I felt I was being sliced away piecemeal. I would come in tired to death from a run. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I had to lay off work.

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I have worn for years. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

BREAD PEDDLERS IN CHINA.

They Frequently Dispose of Their Wares by Raffle.

Among the many curious sights in China, none presents a stranger aspect than the bread peddlers and their methods of disposing of their wares, says a writer in the Living Church. They carry their stock in trade about with them, either in oval boxes strapped to their backs, or in two boxes depending from a yoke across the shoulders, or on trays held by a strap hung from the neck and carried in front of them, after the manner in which the pie man of Simple Simon fame is invariably pictured by all orthodox illustrators of Mother Goose.

In the city of Tientsin these street vendors offer three different kinds of bread for sale. Two of these are twisted in oval shape, and the third is a thin, crisp cake sprinkled with seeds of sesame, that magic word which at once recalls to our minds the wonderful tale of Ali Baba and the forty thieves. How little we ever dreamed, when we listened, spellbound, in our childhood days to the thrilling account of Ali Baba's adventures, that we should ever behold, far less taste, the fateful sesame, the name of which proved so illusive to our hero at the cruical moment when he was confronted by the rock of difficulty. But the peddler's bread is not more curious than his method of selling it, for it is frequently disposed of by raffle, for which purpose he carries three dice, held in a little dish.

In Pekin, the capital of the Celestial Empire, the bread peddlers generally come from the province, mostly from Shantung. They are called po-po sellers. Their street cry,

"Yaochin-mantoa?"

"Can I sell you a pound of bread?" is often heard until late in the evening. Their bread is made of wheat flour and baked in hot vapors, distinguished from another kind which is baked in hot pans. They also sell several varieties of po-po, baked goods, a special favorite with the Chinese being an oval oil cake made of the very best flour, usually eaten with pork, sausage or liver.

The Mohammedans in China have a reputation for good bread and evidently wish to be known as pure food advocates, for in order to enable customers to distinguish their wares from those of other vendors they ornament their carts or boxes with the Moslem emblem. This consists of a vase containing a branch of the olive tree, on the top of which is perched the Mohammedan cap. On each side of this design is inscribed the motto. "Pure and true Islam." These Mohammedan peddlers also sell a kind of pate filled with a mixture of meat, vegetables, oil and sago. Another of their products, which is called "la shouning, ya chakuei," is a large roasted cake or dumpling baked in oil. Many of these Chinese confections are much more appetizing than one would imagine from the description, but, like many foreign dishes, the taste for them must be acquired by cultivation before they can be thoroughly appreciated.

The average Chinaman eats very little bread prepared according to our American formulas, consequently the bakery and confectionery shops are few and far between. Like all other stores in China, they are open in front, with no partition to protect them from the heat or cold or the dust of the streets. Wooden shutters are used to close them up at night. One finds practically the same wares at the bakers' as the bread peddlers offer for sale. Among them is one special kind of cake having the figure of a hare imprinted on it, which is eaten by the Chinese in honor of the birthday of the moon. As soon as the festivities celebrating this anniversary are over the cakes are withdrawn from sale and are not again displayed until the next moon birthday, which corresponds in season to our Easter.

What shrunk your woolens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCE EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

FORTUNE FROM TREES.

Orsa, in Sweden, has in the course of a generation sold $5,750,000 worth of trees, and by means of judicious replanting has provided for a similar income every thirty or forty years. In consequence of the development of this commercial wealth there are no taxes. Railways and telephones are free, and so are the school-houses, teaching, and many other things.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c

The French Post-Office Department is now operating twenty motor-car postal routes in various parts of the country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

At least 40 per cent. of the people of London are attendants at public worship.

H.B.K. BRAND

BIG SHIRT

Made big enough for a big man to work in with comfort. Has more material in it than any other brand of shirt in Canada. Made on the H.B.K. scale it requires 39½ to 42 yards per dozen, whereas common shirts have only 32 to 33 yards.

That's the reason why the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt never chafes the armpits, is never tight at the neck or wristbands, is always loose, full and comfortable and wears well.

Each shirt bears a tiny book that tells the whole history of the "Big" Shirt, and also contains a notarial declaration that the H.B.K. "Big" Shirt contains 39½ to 42 yards of material per dozen.

Sold at all dealers but only with this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.

Montreal Winnipeg Dawson

1

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand

Blue Ribbon

WARNING.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: We are the sole owners and licensees of all patents and rights on

The World Famous TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

In violation of our Canadian Patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Uneeda" has in some localities been offered for sale and suits at law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a USER of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "UNEEDA" separators you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a law suit with all its expensive attendants, and with every likelihood of losing the machine you have bought, and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be fully informed on the subject before becoming involved write to

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., U.S.A

Inquiries may also be made from our solicitors.

Masten, Starr & Spence, Toronto, Can.

"Sir," said the seedy man, addressing a prosperous-looking passer-by, "would you kindly favor a worthy but unfortunate fellow-man with a few pence?" "What is your occupation?" asked the other, as he put his hand in his pocket. "Sir," replied the victim of hard luck, as he held up a tattered coat-sleeve and smiled grimly, "I've been collecting rents for some time past."

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help, your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, 1897, and asked me to try it which I did, and was so well pleased with the results, I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me, and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months. The above facts are well known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

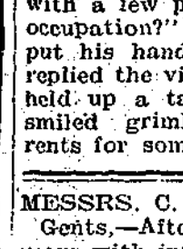
Yours gratefully,
A. DAIRT.

St. Timothee, Que., 16th May, '99.

Miss Kremey—"Have you Moore's poems?" Assistant—"Yes, miss; I'll get them for you. By the way, here's a splendid novel called 'Just One Kiss.'" Miss Kremey (coldly)—"I want Moore!"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

"Jabez is getting used to public speakin', ain't he?" "Oh, yes. I remember when you could hardly get him to stand up, an' now you can hardly get him to sit down."



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo

DRINK AND EYESIGHT.

An American doctor, who has made a lifelong study of alcoholism, announces an extraordinary discovery. He finds, after very careful observation, that imperfect eyesight and a craving for stimulants always go together. He has treated thousands of alcoholics, and he has never yet found the drunkard who had not something the matter with his eyes, or whose vision was normal. Acting on this discovery, the doctor has directed his attention to the cure of visual weakness. When he succeeds in doing this, his patients, we are told, find their craving for drink entirely disappears.

A Woman's Right.—A right to a husband, if she can get one.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARM lands for sale, all located in the famous Wawanesa district. The Souris Valley is the garden of Manitoba and the Wawanesa District is the Garden of the Souris Valley. These farms are for sale at reasonable prices and on good terms, all located near markets, schools and churches. Write for lists and further particulars to the Souris Valley Land Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 1c per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL.

Army reform in India has occasioned the disappearance of two historic regiments—the 65th Carnatic Light Infantry, which was raised in 1759, and the Bombay Marine Battalion, which dates from 1777.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Stern Father—What! You got trusted for that suit of clothes? When I was a young man I never bought anything I couldn't pay cash for. Smart Son—Why, dad, do you mean to say that your credit was so bad as that?

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22—04

"Which shall I take—the jelly or the cake?" asked the small boy, who was making a raid on the pantry. "The cake, of course," replied his little sister. "Mice don't eat jelly, silly, and we couldn't blame it on them!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

The Vienna police are about to experiment with a phonograph in taking a prisoner's answers to questions asked in the preliminary examination, so that when the actual trial takes place there may be no dispute as to what was said.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

PROPERTY IN HEDLEY
Is A Good, Safe Investment

And

Will

Make

Money

Hedley is the supply point for the Nickel Plate mountain, on which is situated the famous "Nickel Plate"—the richest gold mine in Canada—and many other promising mines and prospects. It is the mining and business centre of the

Similkameen

the new mining district which has already been proven, by a small amount of development work, to be one of the richest gold, copper and coal mining sections of

British Columbia.

HEDLEY is the chief town on the route of the proposed Coast-Kootenay Railway; and with the advent of this road, which is assured in the near future, it will unquestionably become a large and important city, and town lots will bring big returns on money invested at the present time.

...PRICE OF LOTS...

Scott Ave. (main st.) ..... $400 to $600

Other Streets ..... $200 to $400.

....TERMS....

1-3 Cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

For Those Who Invest Now.

Purchase a few Lots before the Railway Comes

For Full Particulars, Maps Etc.,

—APPLY TO—

The Hedley City Townsite Co'y, Ltd.

L. W. SHATFORD, Secretary and Manager, = = HEDLEY, B. C.

McDougall & Co's

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES

Fairview

—ALSO—

Proprietors—FAIRVIEW AND PENTICTON STAGE LINE.

Good Horses and Rigs and Careful Drivers.

Teams furnished to do freighting, transferring and general teaming, and good saddle horses always on hand.

Grand Union Hotel

HERRING & WINKLER, Props.

Choice Liquors and Cigars always in stock.

Good Table and Comfortable Rooms.

Careful attention to wants of travelling public and regular boarders.

The GRAND UNION is the nearest to the works of the Daly Reduction Co., which makes it especially suited for regular boarders.

ALL WHITE HELP.

HEDLEY, B. C.

McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE,

STOVES,

SPORTING GOODS.

The Commercial Hotel

HEDLEY, B. C.

This hotel under new management has been re-modelled, and has ample accommodation for a large number of people. The table is supplied with the best in the market. The bar contains the popular brands of liquors and cigars.

J. K. FRASER, Proprietor.

WE MAKE

One Grade Only

AND

THEY STAND THE

Heaviest Fires.

Never Known to Fail.

We do not make

Thin Wall Safes.

ESTABLISHED 1855

TAYLOR'S DOUBLE TONGUE & GROOVE SAFES

145 & 147 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO.

Try

Victoria Cross

CEYLON TEA.

Pure and Invigorating.

Mrs. G. B. Lyon

DRY GOODS

FANCY GOODS

BOOTS & SHOES

Millinery in Latest Styles

—AGENTS FOR—

MASON & RISCH Pianos.

HEDLEY, - - B. C.

ALFALFA MEAT MARKET

Fresh and Cured Meats

Wholesale and Retail

All Orders Promptly Delivered.

Rates Given to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

5 Per Cent. off for Cash.

10 " " off on Saturdays.

R. J. Wynne,

MANAGER.

PRINCETON NOTES.

The road to Nicola is reported in bad shape. Saturday's stage was four hours late.

Dr. Schon has expressed his intention of moving his family from Greenwood to Princeton as soon as the roads are dry.

W. Brittan was in town from the United Empire camp. The tunnel is in 125 feet.

There is a petition in circulation asking the government for an appropriation to reduce some grades on the local roads. There are two grades between here and Hedley that if cut out, as they easily might be, would lower the price of coal to the Hedley people.

What is the matter with the local retailer of news? He looks as though he could not help it.

What's the Matter With a Brass Band?

A movement is on foot to start a brass band in Hedley and the Gazette hopes to see citizens take hold of the matter in right good earnest. There are a number of old players in town and these with a few willing and apt recruits should soon put us in possession of a musical organization which could fill the air with dulcet strains to enliven the long summer evenings. Of course, there is always that little matter of funds. And what of it? It is only a few weeks ago that the bachelors raised over $300 in two or three hours for their ball. Well, that's all gone now. There is nothing left to show for it; not even a headache nor a stiffness in the joints, for that's gone too. Why not take hold of this matter of a brass band in the same way, and at the end of three or four weeks instead of there being nothing left of a material character to show for it, there will be a decided acquisition to the town in the shape of a brass band. Here is a chance for Hedley to make a record for itself. A brass band in two hours; hear how that would sound on the outside. And it can be done as easily as the other was, if our townspeople would only think so. It's a poor town that can't have a brass band.

NOTICE.

W. J. HENDERSON, of the Commercial Hotel, Hedley, intends to apply to the Licence Commissioners for the Nicola District for permission to transfer his hotel licence to J. K. Fraser.

Dated at Hedley, February 22nd, 1905.

6-4 W. J. HENDERSON.

NOTICE.

D. G. HACKNEY, of the Hotel Hedley, at Hedley, intends to apply to the Licence Commissioners for the Nicola District for permission to transfer his hotel licence to W. J. Henderson.

Dated at Hedley, March 1st 1905

7-4 D. G. HACKNEY

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. B85326 and for George H. Cahill, F. M. C. No. B78915, 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.

1-3 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.

NOTICE.

60 DAYS from the date hereof I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, being the S. E. ¼ of section 5, township 51, Osoyoos District.

Dated the 18th day of February, 1905.

6-4 HUGH LEIR.

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. B78926, 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.