Reading Room

READ BY 5,000 PEOPLE.

The Kootenay Mail.

THE HOTEL VICTORIA
E. E. LEASON,
VICTORIA, B. C.
American and European Plan.
American Plan $2.00 and Upwards.
Steam Heated. Sample rooms.

Vol. 10.—No. 1. REVELSTOKE B. C. APRIL 4, 1903. $2.00 Per Year

Our Groceries are all sold and we are now able to give our attention to other lines and make the following offers

A LARGE LINE OF

Men's Clothing at Cost

20 PER CENT OFF

Men's Heavy Rubbers and Overshoes

BARGAINS IN

Men's Boots AND Shoes

Our 25 per cent Discount on

DRY GOODS

Will Last for a few Days Longer Only.

Taylor Bros. & George,
LIMITED.

137
PAIRS LADIES BOOTS AND SHOES
Sizes, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 3½. Values, $2.25 to $4.00.
YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.00
AT
E. J. BOURNE'S Revelstoke Station.
Bourne Bros. Old Stand.

C. B. Hume & Co.
LIMITED.

The Millinery Display

Will continue all Saturday and evening and we hope to see any of the ladies who could not come in before.

We have opened a new lot of Ladies' Boots and Shoes.

SPECIAL: A 2-Strap Slipper at $1.50

Saturday We will sell RAM LAL'S INDIA at 45c

C. B. Hume & Co.
LIMITED.

See the Windows—they might interest you

THE STRIKE.

Public Meeting---Address by President Estes.

The Selkirk Hall was crowded Saturday night when a public meeting was held on behalf of the strikers. J. W. Bennett was chairman, and addresses were delivered by chairman, Rev. W. C. Calder and Messrs. Haggen, Wilson, Brookes, and President Estes.

PRESIDENT ESTES,

who received a hearty reception spoke for two hours. He traced the growth of labor organisation, starting with the trades union and extending to the industrial union, which included all in a given industry. The industrial union was as far ahead of the trades union as the trades union was ahead of the individual. The industrial union was the only solution of present difficulties. It was not the final solution but a means of leading to it.

The speaker then went on to show that every year the railway men of America did more work than the previous year and received less pay. That proved the

TRADES UNION DID NOT ACCOMPLISH

the object for which it was intended.

This condition was due to the fact that each railway competed with every other in endeavoring to make the record for lowest cost of hauling freight, and the superintendent of each division competed with the superintendent of every other division to make the lowest record in operating expenses. While wages had decreased in proportion to the labor done, the cost of living had increased 30 per cent.

Mr. Estes went on to show that the

OLDEST, WEALTHIEST, AND MOST SUCCESSFUL

railway organisation in the world today was the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain and Ireland, including all branches of the service. That association had existed for 31 years. The U. B. R. E. was a similar organisation so there was nothing new in its aims and objects. But here each branch of the railway service had its separate organisation and it was in the interest of the company to maintain this condition of things, because while it lasted they could set these

DIFFERENT ORGANISATIONS FIGHTING

against one another. The U. B. R. E. aimed at uniting them so that an injury to one should be the concern of the whole, and that was why the company opposed the U. B. R. E. and was going to spend a million dollars to kill it. He guessed the million dollars was now about gone and a good deal more would be required. (Cheers and laughter.)

The speaker then tersely and forcibly referred to the position in which the engineer is placed as the class order aristocrat of the road, when compared with the trackman, and amid roars of laughter at his sledgehammer logic as to the absurdity of the engineer's position in isolating his order, he showed how the engineer went into the Oddfellows order with the trackman, went to the same church with the trackman, expected to go into the same heaven with the trackman, and yet objected to going into

THE SAME RAILWAY ORGANISATION

as the trackman. The engineer defends this position by saying the trackman was not a skilled laborer, but he defied any engineer to go and set a switch which was all-important to the safety of the engineer. In this way the trackman was as much a skilled workman in his branch as the engineer was in his, so that this objection of the engineer fell to the ground. He forcibly illustrated this position by the story of Finnegan, the section foreman, and Flaherty, the roundhouse foreman. Section-foreman Finnegan had a son for whom he wanted a job and he asked Roundhouse-foreman Flaherty to give him a job for a couple of days as engine cleaner, two days as fireman and then

MAKE HIM AN ENGINEER.

"Why, you blamed fool," said Flaherty, "it would take 15 years to make him an engineer; why dont you put him on the section."

"Ah," replied Finnegan, that would never do. You see he is a bit gone in the upper storey and could never make a section man though he would do for an engineer." (Cheers and roars of laughter."

"Class organisation is wrong," said Mr. Estes, "and merely means selling yourself into slavery, selling the right to support your brother, selling yourself for the privilege of becoming a scab for a little more money."

The railway returns showed railway men did on an average work to the value of $10.50 for $2. per day. Where did the rest go? To such men as J. Pierpont Morgan. They were thus

INDUSTRIAL SLAVES

because the separate trades unions were not strong enough to cope with the present combination of capital.

This necessitated the formation of an organisation on wider and broader plans, and resulted in the U. B. R. E., an organisation that started in Winnipeg in 1898, and afterwards in Oregon. It was a remarkable thing that this organisation should have been started independently at two different points. Hearing of each other they amalgamated. If the U. B. R. E. was permitted to live, and it would live, (cheers) it would do more than all the other class organisations put together to secure just and reasonable conditions for its members.

The U. B. R. E.

DID NOT START THIS STRIKE.

It was started at Vancouver by the company discriminating against the members and engaging scabs at Montreal to take their places, necessitating the members there acting of their own motion in self defence.

The seamen and longshoremen had gone out rather than violate union principles by handling scab business, and shipping at Vancouver was completely tied up. The Empress boat, which carried 28,000 tons freight, was only enabled to load 8,000 tons, and that in such a miscellaneous manner that it was found after she left her cargo included freight for Frisco, Vancouver, and even Winnipeg, and she had to sail with most of her cargo undischarged. (Laughter.) The Princess May sailed for the north under similar conditions. Merchants of Vancouver and other points were

REFUSING TO RECEIVE FREIGHT

over the C. P. R. and had placed orders for thousands of tons to be shipped over the Great Northern. With the assistance of the Western Federation of Miners the coal supply was practically cut off. The strike was costing the company ten of thousands of dollars a day. The C. P. R. were trying to put him behind the bars but if they succeeded he would still assist the strikers in their

STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE

from behind these bars.

President Estes concluded by an appeal for the support of the strikers by the people in their battle for right, and he asked all who were prepared to pledge that support by rising to their feet. The whole audience rose to a man as if by magic, and a most successful meeting closed with three ringing cheers for President Estes.

When General Supt. Marpole was here he wired to Vancouver that a committee of the shopmen at Revelstoke had declared the shops here to be fair, the same as those in Vancouver.

At Winnipeg, Calgary and Nelson the strikers are standing firm and inducing scabs to quit.

Important negotiations are in progress, which it is hoped will result in an amicable settlement of the causes of the strike, but it is premature to publish the details.

General Supt. Marpole and Grant Hall, assistant superintendent of rolling stock, arrived on Monday morning to meet the machinists and blacksmiths of the C. P. R. shops here with a view to arranging a means whereby the work of the shops can be carried on. It was reported that as a result the machinists agreed to work with any helpers to be sent here to replace the men on strike. The blacksmiths agreed to work under same conditions under protest till the advice of their executive is secured on the matter.

The Trades and Labor Council have declared C. P. R. shops at Vancouver and Revelstoke unfair, and that any machinists or blacksmiths working with scab helpers are scabs themselves. Helpers have left the Vancouver shops in consequence.

The Manitoba attorney-general intimated to the magistrate that the employment act having been amended the striker arrested there at the company's instigation for leaving his employment must not be fined or imprisoned.

The concert held on Wednesday night in aid of the strike fund was a great success, well attended and realized $120. The comedy "Ici on Parle Francais" was splendidly played by Mesdames Wilkes and Dunne; Misses Corley and Dunne; Messrs. Dunne, Sawyer and Chambers. Songs were given by Mesdames Lawrence and Wilkes, Messrs. Taylor and Boyd; recitation by J. Theo. Wilson; violin solo by J. Taylor, and selections by band. The programme closed with the farce "Wanted: A Confidential Clerk," in which the characters were taken by Prof. Hepburn, Messrs. Boyd, Inches, Somes and Chambers. A dance followed.

General Supt. Marpole says the company experience no difficulty in handling freight and shipping at Vancouver, that they have plenty of men,

Continued on Fourth page.

C. P. R.

Great Improvements at Revelstoke.

New Station To Be Built—The Machine Shops May Be Closed Down.

General Superintendent Marpole and Grant Hall, assistant to the superintendent of rolling stock, spent Monday in the city in connection with the strike trouble at the shops and arrangements for new station at Revelstoke, and re-arrangement of the yard. The improvements at Revelstoke and vicinity will involve an expenditure of $140,000. As a preliminary step to the proposed improvements Mr. Marpole arranged with Mr. Kilpatrick that steps be taken immediately to have the buildings belonging to F. B. Wells occupied by J. W. Bennett, Bourne Bros. and C. B. Hume & Co. removed, so as to have the ground cleared for use in connection with the new station site and yards. The plans followed will be on much the same lines as were recommended by D. O. Lewis, C. E. in the rearrangement of the yard and tracks. The directors have voted the amount required for the work, but the formal authority of President Shaughnessy is required before starting operations, and the plans will not be finally adopted till the visit of the president about July, when he will inspect the yards and proposed site of the new station and set his seal of approval on the plans.

The new station is urgently required in Revelstoke, as the present accommodation is utterly inadequate to the requirements of the staff and the public. The manner in which the south trains have to be handled at present is a serious inconvenience to the company and the public, and the new station and yard will allow this drawback to be overcome.

THE SHOPS.

An unpleasant feature of the visit of the general superintendent was his announcement, confirmed by Grant Hall, that instructions have been definitely and distinctly received from headquarters at Montreal to close the shops here and remove the plant if the company is to have a continuance of the trouble which has been experienced by repeated strikes at short intervals. Mr. Marpole declares this is no bluff, but is necessitated by the company being unable to depend on getting its repair work done here when required.

The main track will be straightened out through the yard, taking it towards the hill. The new station will be about 100 yards west of the present station, probably where Bourne Bros. old store stands. Passenger traffic will therefore still have to cross the track at McKenzie avenue crossing.

The city owes Supt. Kilpatrick a debt of gratitude for his persistent efforts to provide Revelstoke with a new station and in which he has succeeded.

THE MAIL.

The Ninth Anniversary of Revelstoke's Pioneer Paper.

With this issue the KOOTENAY MAIL enters on its tenth year of publication. The MAIL is the pioneer paper of Revelstoke and is now amongst the leading papers of British Columbia in point of circulation, merit and influence. Our subscription list is one of which any newspaper may be proud. Our advertising patronage is seen in our columns, where every business firm of any importance in the city has a place. Our job printing department has steadily advanced till now the MAIL office can turn out a class of work that hitherto could only be done in the east. Our mechanical staff is one of which any office might well be proud.

In entering on another year we thank our customers for their patronage and support and hope to prove worthy of its continuance in the future.

THE LEGISLATURE

The British Columbia legislature opened at Victoria Thursday. The governor's speech proposed a mining committee to revise, amend and consolidate mining laws; measures for settlement of labor disputes by conciliation; assessment act amended and two per cent tax abolished; surveys; granting of assistance to railways; re-enact alien legislation; encouraging land settlement.

The house adjourned till Monday.

LENT IS HERE

We have plenty of FISH and want to sell it.

Boneless Codfish
Labrador Herrings
Kippered Herrings
Bloaters
Salt Salmon
Smoked Salmon
Smoked Halibut
Salt Mackerel

The above lines were secured specially for the Lenten trade.

Bourne Bros. Grocery Store

BRING YOUR C. P. R. PRESCRIPTIONS TO THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE TO HAVE THEM ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

J. A. Miller & Co. Chemists and Stationers.

Spring Exhibition of
MILLINERY
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
APRIL 3-4 - THIS WEEK.

Two Reception Days
Days of Splendor
Days of Welcome

You expect our opening to be a complete demonstration of the Fashions—IT SHALL BE. In number, in nicety, in richness. We have never equalled the display to which we invite you on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next.

Open Evenings on the Days Above Mentioned

REID & YOUNG, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS REVELSTOKE, B. C.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Grown on British Soil
packed by Canadians
in British Columbia
and delicious.
That's Blue Ribbon Tea!

Young Man! Young Woman!

Don't be content to slave along all of your life at the same old desk or counter—a mere machine. GROW! GO FORWARD! Don't fool away your time on flipperies. Don't waste your nights.

STUDY! LEARN! ADVANCE YOURSELF!

From Hard Work to Success

is but a step if you'll apply yourself and work a little while each day. Start now to advance. We can make you proficient in ANY ling you wish. We DO teach successfully by mail, as more than 450,000 of our students in the United States and Canada will attest. They are our recommendation. Write at once for particulars. DON'T DELAY. We can put you forward in any branch of business, mechanics, art or science.

LET HONEST AMBITION ATTAIN ITS GOAL.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.
SCRANTON, PA.
W. H. McDOUGALL Local Representative,
P. O. Box 130, Nelson, B. C.

The Kootenay Mail

PUBLISHED SATURDAY
—AT—
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Annum

ADVERTISING RATES on application. Changes in advertisements must be in by Tuesday of each week to secure good display.

JOB PRINTING promptly executed at reasonable rates.

ACCOUNTS for printing and advertising payable on first of month; subscriptions payable in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE invited on matters of public interest. Communications to Editor must be accompanied by name of writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Correspondence must reach the office by Wednesday evening.

Address
THE KOOTENAY MAIL,
Phone No. 13. Revelstoke, B.C.

We request our numerous readers to favor us with their assistance in making the KOOTENAY MAIL the most valuable advertising medium in the Kootenays by giving the preference, when making purchases to those firms who are regular advertisers in the KOOTENAY MAIL.

CITY AGENTS.

Copies of THE MAIL may be obtained from the following city agents:

J. W. BENNETT.
CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO.
F. B. WELLS.

HARVEY, McCARTER AND PINKHAM,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
OFFICES: MOLSONS BANK BLOCK, REVELSTOKE, B. C.
Money to loan.
Offices: Revelstoke, B. C.; Fort Steele, B. C.
GEO. S. McCARTER, Revelstoke, B. C.
A. M. PINKHAM, K.C., Revelstoke, B. C.
J. A. HARVEY, Fort Steele, B. C.

LE MAISTRE & SCOTT,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
First Street. Revelstoke, B.C.

EDWARD A. HAGGEN,
MINING ENGINEER,
(Mem. American Institute Mining Engineers)
(Mem. Canadian Mining Institute)
REVELSTOKE, B. C.
Examination of and reports on Mineral Properties a Specialty.

WILLIAM A. BAUER,
DOMINION & PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
Surveys of Mineral Claims, Timber Berths and Crown Lands.
Care of J. D. SIBBALD, REVELSTOKE, B.C.

J. A. KIRK,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

H. PERRY LEAKE,
Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.
SPECIALTIES:
Examinations and Reports on Mining Properties.
Specification and Construction of Mining Machinery.
Tests made of Ores and Concentration for Chlorine and Cyanide Treatment.
Hydraulic Plants.
Bedford McNeil Code.

MISS EDWARDS,
TRAINED MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSE
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

The Kootenay Mail

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

The public demand for a change in the management of the C. P. R. engenders the hope that Manager McNicoll will be replaced by Mr. Whyte, so long general superintendent at Winnipeg. Mr. Whyte is the best all-round railroad man in Canada. He possesses the confidence of the shareholders, the employes and the public. That is the sort of man who should be at the head of a great national railroad like the C. P. R.

The weak point of Sir William Mulock's arbitration bill is that it applies solely to railway disputes. If arbitration is good for the railways it is good for all other branches of trade and industry in the dominion. If so made to apply, we believe much of the opposition from the railway men would cease. As the bill at present stands it is regarded as class legislation, and hence the strenuous opposition to it by the railway organisations.

A matter that demands a firm hand at the helm of state in this province is the attempt by the C. P. R. and Great Northern to respectively corral the coal and oil lands of South Kootenay. An easy way to solve the problem is by the adoption of a progressive land tax. This tax proved the effectual remedy at the antipodes against the schemes of corporations and private monopolists to grab the country. After the adoption of the tax the government had no more trouble of this sort and prosperity followed the competition of the corporations and monopolists to disgorge their holdings. The remedy is as simple as effective.

The advantage of government investigation of labor disputes is evident from the report of W. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, who gives a fair statement of the contentions on both sides and enables the reader to place the blame where it belongs. It will be remembered that at the time of the strike the Crow's Nest Coal Company published a wage schedule which showed the miners to be exceptionally well paid. Mr. King points out this statement was unfair to the men as it omitted to state that it was subject to deduction for powder, oil, smithing and supplies. The company thereupon withdrew the statement.

The facts connected with the settlement of the Fernie strike emphasize more clearly than any labor dispute that has yet occurred the necessity of an arbitration and conciliation law by which all such disputes shall be referred to a board of arbitrators, fairly constituted so as to do justice to both sides. The executive of the miners made an agreement with the conciliation committee of the Provincial Mining association for a settlement, and the men went back on their own executive. Voluntary settlements of labor disputes can never be satisfactory under such conditions.

LOPSIDED JUSTICE

Vancouver might well be ashamed of the manner in which justice is administered by City Magistrate Russell. When a man acting on behalf of the strikers is fined $50 for circulating a harmless strike leaflet, and a C. P. R. special gets off with a fine of $10 for presenting a gun at a striker, the only conclusion to be drawn is that the law is to be administered one way for the C. P. R. and another way for the people. This country cannot afford to permit such gross maladministration of justice. It is the duty of the minister of justice to cancel the commission of a magistrate who has such lopsided ideas of his duty as a public servant.

CORRESPONDENCE

Recreation Ground.

Editor Kootenay Mail:

Sir,—With the coming spring one looks forward to the sport which fine weather usually brings along with it, and those who have the interest of the town at heart wish to see it occupy as high a position athletically as it does commercially.

Now the only way this can be obtained is to train the younger Revelstokonians to take an interest in athletics, and to train them you must have a ground which is accessible to all without having to walk a mile or so to reach it.

Now what better place could the children have than the school grounds? And why is it that the people of Revelstoke do not kick sufficiently hard enough to obtain permission to close Government road and add that corner to the play ground? Now that the new brick school takes up so much space and the old school is still on the grounds the playing field will be smaller than ever and there is certainly not room enough for all the children to play comfortably.

Only those who have attended a school which has held a reputation for sport can realize the pleasure with which one looks back to the old times when they rolled lustily in support of their school teams; and why not give the present school children a chance to enjoy themselves and make the years which they spend at school a thing to be remembered with pleasure in the future.

Respectfully yours,
REVELSTOKONIAN.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The west demands 24 senators at Ottawa.

Grand Trunk Pacific asks a subsidy of $10,000 a mile.

Hon. Mr. Blair brought in bill to appoint a railway commission.

Government proposes assisting the Grand Trunk Pacific with bonds but no land grant.

Mr. McLean introduced bill to break combine between C. P. R. telegraph and Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. Bickerdike wants importation and manufacture of cigarettes stopped on account of injury to health of lads.

Several petitions were presented protesting against any subsidy being granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

The redistribution bill will give ten more members to Northwest and two more to B. C. Victoria loses one and Yale-Cariboo and northern B. C. gain one each.

Yale-Cariboo electorate will be divided by a line running north and south, throwing East and West Kootenay into one electorate and Yale and Cariboo into another.

THE FANCIER.

A. Williamson is going in largely for poultry at his ranch.

J. E. Long has imported some valuable Buff Cochins from California.

J. Mathie has one of the best strains of Black Minorcas to be found in the district.

INSURANCE.

Under the clauses of the criminal law against combinations in restraint of trade Montreal aldermen propose to prosecute the board insurance companies.

LUMBERING.

Another sawmill is projected at Revelstoke, making the fourth lumber industry for the city.

The owners of the 37,000 acres of timber lands in the Big Bend are negotiating for the sale of the land to a big lumbering concern. The price is stated to be $700,000, or nearly $20 an acre.

BIG BEND.

Duquesne Mining Company's Office Burned--New Hoisting Plant to be Erected.

We regret to learn that the Duquesne Mining company's office at Smith creek was destroyed by fire. The loss amounts to about $600, including stores and a transit owned by Superintendent Bradley.

New workings will be opened at the Blue Jay deep placer ground on Smith creek. An extensive incline is to be run and Superintendent Bradley intends putting in a new hoisting plant to facilitate the work.

FREE GOLD.

Northwest Development Co. Make Clean-Up.

Last week the Northwest Development company completed their first trial mill run at Goldfields. The mill ran 27 days, put through 80 tons of quartz, and the manager has reported to the head office that the clean-up was 84 ounces gold, valued at $1,040, or $12.50 per ton. If the Fish creek camp can keep up anything like that yield it will come rapidly to the front as a free gold camp.

The company's shares showed a little activity on receipt of the report.

The mill run was made with one battery of five loads.

THE MINES.

Ore has been struck in 1,050 ft. level of LeRoi.

J. A. Magee, who returned from the east Monday, informs us Calumet & B. C. stock continues to sell well.

Rich pay has been discovered on the Fraser river opposite Yale station, known as Sawmill Ripples. Rockers are yielding $15 to $70 a day.

An important strike has been made on the Western Star, managed by J. A. Darragh. The ore chute shows five and a half feet of high grade ore.

The freezing up of the Arm having delayed transportation the Calumet and B. C. were unavoidably delayed in getting in their stamp mill and tram to the Eva. J. F. Musselman, the company's manager, was expected in Arrowhead on Monday night and intended pushing the plant through so the company expected to have it on the ground this week. No effort will be spared to get it erected as soon as possible and to start pounding out gold bricks from the big ore dumps at the Eva.

RAIL AND STEAMER

Between 20 and 30 men are employed on the new C. P. R. hotel building at Glacier.

Nels Eckland has charge of the extra gang to be engaged in relaying the track from Revelstoke west to Kamloops.

In the bill appointing a railway commission careful attention has been paid to the clauses prohibiting discrimination and undue preferences and advantages, to long and short haul enactments, to the section securing equal facilities to all persons and companies, to the control of through traffic both within Canada and between Canada and foreign countries, and to the establishment and adherence to uniform freight classifications.

BENGOUGH

The Sketcher and Humorist, to Visit Revelstoke.

J. W. Bengough, the celebrated sketcher and humorist, will give an entertainment in Revelstoke on April 30th. Those who went to his last entertainment here four years ago are enthusiastic about Mr. Bengough's return. While he holds a high place as a cartoonist, writer and worker for social reform, his unrivalled popularity is due to his unique sketching entertainments. His fun with the crayon has delighted cultured audiences in every town and city of Canada, and has proved no less successful in London, Boston and New York. Besides being a master of the crayon, Mr. Bengough has long held first rank as a general entertainer, displaying remarkable powers in humor, pathos, sentiment, burlesque and extravaganza, both as a character actor and vocalist. His matter throughout is fresh and original, and appeals to the intelligence as well as the risibilities of the audience. Moreover, as the distinguished Dr. Robt. McIntyre has said: "Two hours with Bengough leave a good taste in the mouth of memory."

NEW PATENTS.

Rowland Brittain, Patent Attorney, Vancouver, reports: G. Bushby and R. H. Carswell, of Vancouver, received this week a Canadian patent on a manner of sealing packages. A more detailed description of this invention will be given after the foreign Patents have been applied for.

Samuel Smith, Vancouver, received a Canadian Patent on an improved boiler flue tube and stopper. This ingenious device consists of two small piston heads adapted to the size of the flue tube and each provided with a packing ring which may be outwardly expanded to tightly seal the tube by the fluid pressure from the leak admitted behind it, so that all that is required is to insert the stopper and and push it into the the leaky tube, when as soon as the further piston passes the leak and the pressure is between the two, both ends of the tube are automatically sealed. The merit of this invention will commend itself at once to practical men.

REDUCE YOUR COST OF MINING WITH

The Durkee Electric Rock Drill

POINTERS TO LARGE AND SMALL MINING COMPANIES.

Uses minimum power.
Does maximum work.
Takes from ¾ to 2 H. P. to run the different size drills.
Repair costs exceedingly small.
Especially designed and adapted for economical work.
Strikes about six hundred blows a minute.
Does same amount of work as air drill of same size, with one-tenth the power.
Does not stick in the hole.
No expensive air or steam pipes to keep in repair.
Costs about one-third as much as other drills to install.
No electricity enters drill.
In fact, it is a very simple, strong, mechanical device, *electrically driven*.
Therefore the men behind the machine work without being shocked.
It has three speeds regulated by a simple speed controller.
Stroke can be regulated from 2 to 5 inches.

For those starting to mine on a small scale, and who cannot afford a steam plant, our drills and equipment are without question the cheapest, smallest and most compact plants on the market. In cases where the mine is isolated and fuel is very high, it would only be necessary to install a small gasoline-electric engine and dynamo to generate the electricity to deliver to the 2 H. P. motor that runs the drill, to furnish incandescent lights and power for fans to ventilate the mine. Or, where a steam plant is already installed, it would require only a very small engine to run the generator.

WRITE US. WE CAN SHOW YOU.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC DRILL COMPANY
101 EAST BROADWAY, - - BUTTE, MONTANA.

Not Selling Out

Not Giving Special Discounts.
Not Running Business for Glory
But Giving at all times Good Value for Hard-Earned Money.

W. M. LAWRENCE.
HARDWARE.

YOU PROMISED YOURSELF AN OVERCOAT

This Fall. Don't put it off too late and catch cold.
And do not buy a cheap, shoddy one. They never look well.
Let us make you a coat that will please you. We can do it.

R. S. Wilson, Fashionable Tailor.

R. HOWSON,
Furniture Dealer, House Furnisher and Undertaker
Has just opened the largest stock of Carpets in the city.
Linoleums, Rugs, Toilet Ware and General House Furnishings
McKENZIE AVENUE, REVELSTOKE.

Chamberlain's Remedies.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough. Price 25 cents; large size 50c.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.
For Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm.
An antiseptic liniment especially valuable for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains and Rheumatism. Price 25 cents; large size 50 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.
For Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Price 25 cents.

Every one of these preparations is guaranteed and if not fully satisfactory to the purchaser the money will be refunded.

Rheumatism.

"For years when spring time came on I went into gardening. I was sure to have an attack of rheumatism and every attack was more severe than the preceding one," says Josie McDonald, of Man, Logan county, West Va. "I tried everything with no relief whatever, until I procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and the first application gave me ease, and before the first bottle was used I felt like a new person. Now I feel that I am cured, but I always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house and when I feel any symptoms of a return I soon drive it away with one or two applications of this liniment." For sale by all druggists.

A Mother's Recommendation.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for cough, colds and and croup I have ever used in my family. I have no words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by all druggists.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

When you feel dull after eating.
When you have no appetite.
When you have a bad taste in the mouth.
When your liver is torpid.
When your bowels are constipated.
When you have a headache.
When you feel bilious.

They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate you stomach, and regulate your liver and bowels. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

For a bilious attack take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

Moscrop Bros.
Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water & Steam Heating.
Electric Wiring and Bell Work.
PIPE, VALVE FITTINGS.
Second Street, Revelstoke

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE?

If so learn telegraphy.
The C. P. R. engaged another Pitman's College graduate at $65 per month.
Good operators in demand.
College specially fitted with instruments.
Begin at once. Constant practice.
Fees—Monthly.

Pitman's Business College.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver.

ECGS FOR HATCHING

From Purebred Golden Buff Orpingtons.....$3.00 for 13
From Purebred Golden Buff Leghorns.....$2.50 for 13
Only a few Cockerels left.
100 egg incubator and brooder for sale cheap made by Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.

S. L. SMITH,
Penticton, B. C.

For Sale.

750 shares in Beatrice mine. Will sell whole or part. For particulars apply at office of KOOTENAY MAIL.

RIPANS

I had suffered for over a year with a sore mouth and tongue. The doctor said it came from the stomach. I was advised to try Ripans Tabules and have found them the best thing I have yet taken. I would advise everybody that has any stomach trouble to try Ripans Tabules.

AT DRUGGISTS.

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

The Mines Exchange

LIMITED.
MINES AND MINING STOCKS.
Offices—CHICAGO, Ill.; DULUTH, Minn.; CALUMET, Mich.; NELSON, B. C.; OAMBORNE, B. C.
OFFICIAL BROKERS
FOR THE
Calumet & British Columbia Gold Mines Ltd
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.
(EVA MINE.)
For terms of payment and particulars apply to
H. S. WALLACE, MANAGER, Camborne, B. C.
H. N. COURSIER, AGENT, Revelstoke, B. C.

A CHANCE FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

It should be easy for people who drink delicious Blue Ribbon Tea to say something that will induce their friends to try it.

$545 in Cash Prizes

Twenty-five cash prizes will be awarded in order of merit to those sending in the best advertisements for Blue Ribbon Tea.

First Prize	$200.00
Second Prize	100.00
Third Prize	40.00
4th to 13th Prizes, $10 each	100.00
14th to 25th Prizes, $5 each	60.00
	$500.00

CONDITIONS:

1st. No professional ad. writer, nor any one connected directly or indirectly with the Blue Ribbon Tea Co. may compete.

2nd. Advertisements must not contain more than 50 words, and shorter ones are preferable.

Competitors should be careful to write name and address plainly on each ad.

3rd. Cut the labels off the ends of the packet and enclose them with each batch of advertisements.

4th. The competition closes June 1, 1903, and all competing advertisements must reach one of the following addresses on or before that date.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Vancouver, B. C.

5th. No one person shall be awarded more than one of the main prizes, but the same advertisements may win a weekly and afterwards a main prize.

6th. In case of a tie, decision will be based on all the advertisements submitted by the competitors in question.

Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of the Winnipeg Telegram, has kindly consented to judge the advertisements and award the prizes.

All advertisements that fail to win a prize, but which are good enough to be accepted for publication will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each.

Unless expressly requested to the contrary, we will consider ourselves at liberty to publish the names of prize winners.

A good advertisement should be truthful and contain an idea brightly and forcibly expressed. A bona fide signed letter with address and date from one who has tested the tea is a good form. An advertisement for an article of food should not associate with it, even by contrast, any unpleasant idea. The best advertisement is the one that will induce the most people to try the article advertised.

Seek your inspiration in a cup of Blue Ribbon Tea and the money is yours.

P. BURNS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail
. . . . Meat Merchants.

Head Office, Abattoir and Cold Storage:
Calgary, Alberta

Vansart's Folly.

Had made her redeemed her character, and the pleasant sunshine and soft breezes had drawn forth the idle loungers of society to walk and drive in the Park.

"Charming weather at last," said Lord Wilmot, raising his hat and strolling up to three ladies sitting beneath the newly-budding trees. "All the world has put on its happiest smile—excepting only Lady Lucy," he exclaimed, glancing at the youngest of the trio. "You are looking extremely well, Lady Langdon, and, if I may say it, younger than ever."

"You were a flatterer always, Lord Wilmot," exclaimed Lady Langdon, with a pleasant smile. "Yes, Lucy is looking rather tired. It has been a heavy season, and she is very young."

"Much too young to have come out this year," exclaimed her sister, rather spitefully, as she remembered that there was six years' difference in their ages, and Lucy was engaged.

"Ah, Lady Helen, thinks you should still be in the nursery," said his lordship, as he took Lucy's daintily-gloved hand. "Nothing serious I hope, Lucy?" he added, in a low tone, as two other gentlemen joined the group.

"I am in great trouble, Lord Wilmot," whispered the girl, with trembling eagerness. "I—I should like to talk a few minutes with you alone."

"With pleasure," replied Lord Wilmot in the same low tone, as he dropped her hand; then raising his voice slightly he added, with that aplomb acquired by years of diplomatic service: "And you really tell me you have not noticed them? I assure you, Lady Lucy, they are magnificent, the—er—Cathercticums are particularly fine this year. I have never seen such blooms before. Really you should see them at once. Would you pardon me running away with Lucy a few minutes, Lady Langdon, while I show her the—er—um—Cathercticums?"

With a pleasant smile Lord Wilmot bowed, and left Lucy toward the neatly laid-out flower-beds. As soon as they were out of hearing he turned quietly and said:—

"What is it, Lucy? Have you quarrelled with Harry Vansartt?"

"We have not quarrelled," Lord Wilmot, but Harry——" began the girl.

"Do not hesitate to tell me," said Lord Wilmot, kindly. "Remember, I was your dear father's oldest friend, and he would have left me your guardian had he not died so suddenly. Tell me what is troubling you."

"I hardly know how to begin, Lord Wilmot," said the girl, with an effort. "But you know how bright and straightforward Harry has always been. He is not so now. For the last few months he has changed. He has—unfortunately made friends who are no good to him. He bets upon races, and gambles at cards, and the excitement and late hours have caused him to drink more than he should. As you know, Harry is not a rich man, and if his father was to hear that he played cards or staked money on horse racing, he would cut him off with a shilling."

"But most young men play cards and bet a little," said Lord Wilmot, "and Harry Vansartt is not so poor as you imagine. Less than two years ago—when he came of age—he inherited £20,000 which his mother left him, and which brings him in six hundred a year."

"He has lost that, Lord Wilmot. You do not mean to tell me that he has lost £20,000, Lucy?" exclaimed Lord Wilm— in astonishment. "Why, he must be mad!"

"He is mad," said the girl bitterly. "I have begged and prayed of him to give it up, but without avail. He says he must win the money back or our marriage is quite impossible. At one time my smallest wish was to him a command, but now gambling seems of greater consequence. Yet he loves me just as dearly, Lord Wilmot, and, but for this curse of gambling, which seems to burn in his blood, there is nothing to mar our future happiness. I could not marry a gambler, Lord Wilmot."

"I am glad you have told me of this," said Lord Wilmot, thoughtfully.

"I have reasoned with Harry, and he fully appreciates the truth of what I urge; yet he says he must win back what he has lost, and then he will give it up."

"By then it will be too late," cried Lord Wilmot. "we must cure him before——"

"Oh, do you—think you can?" passionately exclaimed Lucy. "Do you think you can persuade Harry to give it up?"

"I will try," said Lord Wilmot, in a low tone, as they returned to the group, and then, after a few polite remarks, took his leave.

Passing out of the Park he hailed a hansom and was driven to a celebrated physician in Harley street.

They were together for some time, and as Lord Wilmot was leaving he asked:—

"And you—are—sure it will be quite safe? It can do no harm?"

"It is absolutely safe, my dear Wilmot, absolutely safe. Let me know the evening and I will have everything arranged."

For the next few days Lord Wilmot was busy seeing certain of his friends, but towards the end of May he sent a note to Harley street, and then one evening he dropped into Vansartt's chambers in Shaftesbury Avenue, and carried him off to dine at "Prince's."

While enjoying their cigars they were joined by a third party, and Lord Wilmot rose to introduce Harry, with a look of annoyance on his handsome face:—

"The Count de Martello—Mr. Harry Vansartt."

Harry grasped the stranger's hand in his usual hearty fashion, and in a very few minutes the new-comer proved himself a most entertaining companion.

"You will gif me ze pleasure of your company to-morrow evening," said the Count, as they finally parted. "We haf ze leetle dinaire and a game of cards. Lord Wilmot has promised to join us later in ze evening."

Harry said he would be delighted, but as he parted with Lord Wilmot at his chambers the latter gave him a word of warning:—

"Be careful of that man's friends, Vansartt. They are not men to be trusted too far."

With a laugh Harry shook him by the hand.

"You can trust me to look after myself, Lord Wilmot."

The Count de Martello's dinner had proved to be beyond reproach, and the men had adjourned to the card-room.

After some discussion, they seated themselves and commenced to play poker, a game which Harry considered himself a master of. The stakes at first were small, the largest bet allowed being £5, but presently, when the Count's excellent dinner had been followed by coffee and liqueurs, this rule was relaxed. At first Harry played carefully and won, but when the silent attendant passed round some excellently matured spirits and soda the luck seemed to change. The party consisted of five—Harry, the Count, the doctor and two foreign friends.

The men betted freely and with judgment, but the cards seemed to go against Harry. In one hand he had raised the stakes to a high amount on four kings, only to be beaten by one of the quiet foreigners with an equal number of aces. Then the wine, that he had drunk began to tell its tale, and the flush upon his cheek and the sparkle in his eyes told that the spirit of gambling was fast pushing itself in front of common sense.

"Come, gentlemen," exclaimed the Count, "Mr. Vansartt's luck has proved unkind. Let us raise the stakes and give our friend a chance of some revenge."

A few deals later brought Harry a straight flush. He could only bet now, and the other men did not throw up their cards, he might yet win back all that he had lost. With an effort to appear unconcerned he drew forth his pocket-book. There was only £10 left, but that was enough for, he must win. Rapidly the betting rose from tens to hundreds.

"I will raise it to a thousand pounds," cried Harry to the one man who remained in an inscrutable foreigner, Polyanni.

"I will double it," exclaimed his opponent, laying the money in notes upon the table.

Harry's blood ran cold. Could the man hold a better hand than his? No. That was impossible. Only one combination could beat him, and his excited brain failed to remember the tremendous odds against this combination occurring. He drank a glass of raw whisky almost at a gulp.

"Three thousand," he said.

"I will double it," said Polyanni, quietly.

The man must surely be bluffing. Perhaps six thousand pounds did not mean much to him. The other players sat silent.

"I will make it seven thousand," said Harry, huskily, through his dry lips.

"Pardon me, Mr. Vansartt," said Polyanni, politely, "but will you stake the money?"

In a moment Harry's face flushed crimson. He had nothing like that sum—and yet he had. In his pocket he had £8,000 in notes which Lord Wilmot had given him just before he started. He had promised to pay it to Lord Wilmot's private secretary on his way to the Count's, but the secretary had been out. He would borrow the notes for a few minutes, and then—with trembling fingers he pulled out the packet and counted the notes upon the table.

"Good," exclaimed Polyanni, "I will see you."

Harry laid his cards upon the table. "Mon Dieu! What a hand! It is magnificent," exclaimed the Count. "But mine is better—said Polyanni—I have ze Royal Flush."

"The Royal Flush!" Then he had lost. For a moment the room swam before him and he watched as one in a dream his opponent taking up the notes—Lord Wilmot's notes!

"Your luck is superb, Polyanni," cried the Count. "It is the third time you have won. And to deal such a hand!"

"Such luck is inexplicable," said Harry, bitterly.

"What do you mean, sir?" cried Polyanni.

"He means that you are a cheat," passionately interposed the other foreigner. "And you are a cheat. You have robbed him and you have robbed me. You are a thief!"

In a moment all was confusion. The two men flew at each other's throats. There was a short struggle in which Harry became involved, and then the sharp snap of a revolver and one of the men staggered forward and fell to the floor.

With a cry they all sprang from him, and Harry found himself standing with a still smoking revolver in his hand.

"You have killed him," cried the doctor, stooping over the fallen man.

Harry was dazed and confused with the drink that he had taken, and he could not now remember what had occurred. He could hear them saying that he sprang forward, snatching the Count's pistol from a table, and in an attempt to murder Polyanni had shot the other man.

"What is this, gentlemen?" exclaimed Lord Wilmot, entering at the moment. Eager, but suppressed voices told him all.

For some moments they stood silent. "We are in a dangerous house, Harry," whispered Lord Wilmot; "give me the money I entrusted you with. It is the Government's."

"I have lost it at cards," groaned Vansartt, dropping on to a chair.

"Do not tell me, Harry," cried Lord Wilmot, in horror, "that your gambling has tempted you to take money which was not yours. You have not stolen it?"

Lord Wilmot shrank from him in disgust. Silently the men were moving that horrid, still form from the room and the lights were being lowered.

"For your father's sake, Vansartt, I will try and save you," whispered Lord Wilmot. "Come with me. We must go immediately to my house."

* * * * * *

Harry remembered nothing more until he woke and found himself in a spacious bed. Turning wearily, he found Lady Lucy sitting by his side.

"Where am I, Lucy?" he asked.

"You are at Lord Wilmot's——" she began.

"Lord Wilmot's!" he cried. In a flash the awful horror of last night seized his brain. With a struggle he raised himself on one arm and, with wild, staring eyes, pointed to the door.

"Leave me at once, Lucy!" he whispered, hoarsely. "You must not stay a moment longer in my presence."

"I do not understand," said Lucy. "You are ill still. Your mind is wandering."

"No, no; I am quite sane," he replied bitterly. "You do not know, Lucy, I am a thief! Nay, I am worse—I am a murderer! There is blood—human blood upon my hands. Now you know you must leave me at once—and forever."

In wild, fierce words he told her of his crime. In the bitterness of his soul he did not spare himself.

"Ah, Lucy!" he whispered at the end, "if I had only listened to you, with your sweet, gentle pleading, I might even now have kissed your hand. Poor, perhaps, but honest and guiltless! But it is too late now. The terrible lesson has come and I have learned the folly of my ways, but at what a price!"

At this moment Lord Wilmot and the doctor entered.

"Ah, he is better," exclaimed the latter.

"Lord Wilmot," said Harry, "send them all away. I must speak with you alone."

"Not till you've had another sleep," cried the doctor, cheerily.

"Sleep!" groaned Harry. "Sleep! I can never sleep again. I must surrender myself immediately to the police."

"To the police!" exclaimed Lord Wilmot. "What on earth for?"

"For my crime," at the Count's."

"Ah, he must have another sedative," said the doctor.

"I want no sedative," cried Harry bitterly. "Lord Wilmot knows of what I am talking. Do you think I shall ever forget that mad impulse to gamble, that I shall ever forget stealing that money, and then the smoking pistol, and that horrible form upon the carpet?"

"My dear Vansartt, you are laboring under a delusion," said Lord Wilmot, kindly. "Last evening, while stepping into your cab to drive to Martello's, the horse started, and you were violently thrown out."

"And received such a nasty knock," chimed in the cheery little doctor, "that I have had you under my hands for the last three days with a most interesting attack of concussion of the brain."

Harry drew Lord Wilmot to his side. "You are shielding me, Lord Wilmot," he whispered. "The accident was, of course, after, while we were driving home."

"As I said before, Vansartt," replied Lord Wilmot, "you are laboring under a great mistake. You have some idea in your head—I will not ask you what—with reference to something you think occurred at Martello's. This was sheer imagination, as you never reached his house. The accident, as I tell you, happened at my very door, and you were brought in insensible."

"But you gave me £8,000 to give your secretary on my way there?" asked Harry.

"I did, and it was, of course, in your pocket, where you had but a few moments previously placed it."

"Yet it all seems so vivid and real," said Vansartt. "I do not understand."

"Let me suggest," the answer Harry," said Lady Lucy, quietly. "You were on a dangerous path, and the accident was sent by God to warn you. In your delirium he has, perhaps, in His mercy lifted the curtain from the future, and shown you what might be to come. Let it be a warning, Harry. Promise me, promise us all, that you will never gamble again."

"You are right, Lucy," exclaimed Vansartt, earnestly. "I will never touch a card or bet again. Lord Wilmot, Lucy, I swear it as Heaven is above me. I swear it on the sanctity of the love Lucy bears me."

"And I know you will keep your word, Vansartt," said Lord Wilmot, taking his hand. "And now, drink the doctor's little draught and lean back and forget your dream of what might have been."

* * * * * *

"But I do not understand, Lord Wilmot," said Lucy later, when they were standing alone by the old library table. "How did you make Harry dream this terrible dream so vividly?"

"It was no dream, my dear," said his lordship, with a smile. "It was in a way all real. A doctor friend of mine in Harley street gave him a drug to make him reckless. He was the doctor at the party. The rest was a carefully performed little play. The Count did it to oblige me, as an old friend. The 'murdered' man was a well-known actor, and the inscrutable Polyanni was one of the cleverest conjurers with cards we have. It was a pretty little make-believe comedy."

"Oh, Lord Wilmot," cried Lucy, gratefully, "but for you, some day in the future, it might have been for Harry a terribly real tragedy."—London Answers.

BILLIARD BALLS.

A material that can be carved may be made out of peeled potatoes, which are prepared for this purpose by being first blackened for thirty-six hours in eight parts of sulphuric acid to one hundred of water; it is next dried with blotting-paper, and then pressed. The French now manufacture pipes, in close imitation, it is said, of meerschaum, from this novel substance. A heavy pressure gives a material so hard that good billiard balls, in imitation of ivory, can be made from it.

ANTI-TREATING LEAGUE.

Recently a new league has been started in Dublin. It is called the Anti-Treating League, the members of which wear a small badge, and at their initiation promise so long as they wear the badge and are members, never to invite into a public house, anyone for the purpose of treating him.

WASTE OF TIME.

There had been a slight shock of earthquake, and Mr. Herlihy and Mr. Dolan had both felt it.

"Tim," said Mr. Dolan, solemnly, "what did you think whin first the ground began to crimble?"

"Think!" echoed his friend, scornfully. "What man that had the use av his legs to run and his loongs to roar would waste his toime thinkin'? Tell me thot!"

Ethel—"Charlie said that when he saw that policeman again he would give him a piece of his mind." Maude—"Has he got any to spare?"

"I can't get over some of the youthful superstitions," said the good-natured man. "For instance, I always wish when I see a load of hay." "I don't," said the man who is always thinking about trouble. "I wish when I see a load of hay."

LIVING GRACE DARLINGS

WOMEN HAVE PERFORMED HEROIC DEEDS AT SEA.

Brave Act of Two Girls in South Africa—The Two Darling Sisters.

The gallant exploit which gained for Grace Darling undying fame, has been rivalled, in different parts of the world, more frequently than most people imagine.

The latest instance comes from Kosi Bay, South Africa, and it occurred during the recent great gale which drove ashore, and wrecked in Port Elizabeth alone, some thirty vessels. A fishing boat got caught by the storm and dismasted. Two of her crew of three were swept overboard and drowned. The third had his leg broken, and in this helpless and agonizing position was being carried rapidly out to sea on the ebb tide. The accident had, however, been witnessed by two girls named Collins, the daughters of a neighboring farmer, who were gathering seaweed on the beach for fuel, and these at once put to the rescue in a crazy native coble. They managed to reach the wreck, and, while one rigged a jury mast and sail, the other took the helm, and succeeded, after an hour's manœuvring, in running her ashore high and dry on a sandy spit of land, thus saving not only the man's life, but his boat as well, the latter his sole means of subsistence. The force and fury of the wind at the time may be gauged from the fact that the younger Miss Collins, the one at the helm, had practically all her dress torn from her body, while the elder was thrice lifted clean off her feet and dashed against the bulwarks, sustaining several bad bruises and a

NASTY SCALP WOUND.

A somewhat similar story of heroism on the part of two sisters is recorded in Canada's annals, and, curiously enough, the girls in this instance were actually named Darling—Maggie and Jessie. The scene of their exploit was on the St. Lawrence river, and the date was December 5th, 1897, a bitterly cold and tempestuous day. Two men crossing from Long Island to the mainland in a heavily laden boat were upset, but managed, in a half-frozen condition, to cling to the upturned keel. Their cries attracted the attention of the two girls, the younger of whom was only sixteen, and, despite the entreaties and expostulations of their father, who was ill in bed at the time, they launched a boat, and rowed for their lives through the tempest-driven water. They succeeded, too, although with the great difficulty in rescuing the exhausted men and bringing them safe to land.

Most tourists who have chanced to stray so far north as the Shetland Isles are familiar with the story of the two Petrie girls—the Grace Darlings of Scotland. One of them, Helen, joined the great majority some years ago, but the younger of the twins, who was barely fifteen at the time of the occurrence which gained for them their proud title, still survives. May 26, 1850, was the date of the happening. One of those sudden hurricane-like storms, which so frequently carry death and destruction to the spring fishing fleets, had burst upon the islands, and on the sands of Unst was gathered a little knot of old men, women and children, watching with eyes terror-dilated, the returning smacks hurrying frantically shoreward.

THROUGH THE SPINDRIFT

Save one only, all were beached. This one, however struck by the full force of the gale, capsized, and of four men aboard, two were speedily drowned. The other pair, clinging to the overturned boat, could be seen tossing, amid the spume, and turning their despairing faces towards the land. Not one amid all the fisher folk put out to the rescue. It would, they said, be to court death—swift and inevitable. Helen Petrie and her young sister thought otherwise, and darting to their father's little coble, drawn high and dry on the sands, launched it, and rowed seawards ere even anyone had begun to be

AWARE OF THEIR INTENTIONS.

And, marvellous to relate, they succeeded in their self-imposed task; although what would have happened had the men they rescued been incapacitated from rowing themselves and their rescuers back to land, will hardly bear thinking of. The current and tide were just then setting off-shore with the velocity of a millrace, and it bore the girls almost on top of the wreck. It would, too, have borne them out to the open sea as surely, and as swiftly, had they been left to battle with it alone and unaided; but this fact, needless to say, does not detract one iota from the heroism of the deed.

Perhaps, however, of all the numerous instances of female heroism at sea, the most notable is that furnished by the case of the wife of the captain of the brigantine Moorburg, inasmuch as the bravery shown was not only of the highest order, but was continued not for a few minutes or hours only, but day after day, week after week, for nearly

TWO MONTHS ON END.

The ship in question set sail for Melbourne from China in the early part of 1877, with a crew of six men, and the captain's wife and her young baby. Soon after starting cholera broke out, and four of the men died within a few hours of one another. The captain and the mate were also stricken down. Face to face with this terrible dilemma, the brave little woman neither fainted nor faltered. She took the helm as often as she could, and lashed down the wheel when obliged to be away either to nurse her sick, tend to her infant, or obtain the briefest modicum of rest for herself. Luckily the weather remained moderately fine; but once she had to let go the royal and topsail halyards on the approach of a squall, and for the rest of the voyage sailed the ship under her heavier canvas alone, the fore and aft sails having been previously carried away during the night. Moreover a leak was sprung, and she had to jettison, alone and unaided, a considerable quantity of the cargo in order to get at it and caulk it, for using the pumps was, of course, quite out of the question. She triumphed in the end, however, over all difficulties, navigating the little vessel safely into Brisbane harbor, herself, her baby in her arms, at the wheel, and the sick mate and her stricken husband on mattresses on deck.—Pearson's Weekly.

TOWNS WORTH LIVING IN.

Places Where Life Is Very Pleasant and Living Cheap.

If you have but a small income take up your abode in the Swedish town of Orsa. There are no taxes, education for your children is free, telephones may be used gratis, and should you desire to ride on the street car the conductor will exact no payment. All which benefits accrue from the business capacity of the municipality, which by the sale of timber, cut from the extensive plantations in the neighborhood, is able to sensibly increase the town's revenue.

Should music be your delight, repair without loss of time to Dostard, in Brazil. Though the population numbers only 15,000, most of them, moreover, are possessed of but small means, every household can boast at least one piano, while in the town itself and its three suburbs no fewer than thirteen flourishing choral societies testify to the musical taste of the inhabitants.

Choose Nashua, N. H., a town of 20,000 citizens, for your abode should you desire perfect peace. Neither lawyer nor priest is to be found there. Trading, the sole business of the community, is done by the town council, and so successfully as to obviate the need of taxation. Street cleaning and road mending are undertaken by the citizens in turns, and so peace-loving are these voluntary workers that policemen are unknown.

Lovers of cleanliness will undoubtedly find Brock in Holland, to their liking. It has long been renowned as the neatest village in the world, and so jealous were its inhabitants of its reputation that until a few years back horses were not allowed in its streets. Even now the place is kept in a marvel of scrupulous cleanliness by its population, which is almost exclusively engaged in the making of Edam cheese.

Advocates of petticoat government should journey to Beattie, Kansas, where all the chief offices are filled by women, who, being, in public opinion, less open to bribery than the other sex, make preferable administrators. A large proportion of the police are women. Fat folk should look to Neodesha, a small city in Kansas, whence after a brief sojourn they will return home with slim and elegant figures—a result due, according to the scientists, to the vast accumulations of oil and natural gas that are stored beneath the city.

TRAPPING ERMINE.

The Colder the Climate the Finer the Fur.

Ermine is at its best when the cold is most intense, the tawny woodsel coat turning from fawn to yellow, from yellow to cream, and then to snow white, according to the latitude and the season.

For lynx, marten, otter and bear the trapper can take with steel traps of a size varying with the game, or even with the clumsy but efficient deadfall; but the ermine, the fur of which is as easily damaged as the finest gauze, must be handled differently.

The hunter, going the rounds of his traps, has noted curious tiny tracks like the dots and dashes of the telegraphic alphabet. Here are little prints slurring into one another in a dash; there a dead stop, where the quick-eared stoat has paused with beady eyes alert for snowbird or rabbit. Here, again, a clear blank on the snow where the crafty little forager has dived below the light surface and wriggled forward like a snake to dart up with a plunge of his fangs into the heart-blood of the unwary snow-bunting.

From the length of the leaps the trapper judges the age of the ermine. The full-grown ermine has hair too coarse to be managed by a snare. If, therefore, the tracks indicate a full-grown animal, the trapper suspends the noose of a looped twine or wire across the runway from a bent twig, which, when released, springs upward with a jerk that lifts the ermine off the ground and strangles it.

If the tracks are like the prints of a baby's fingers, close and small, the trapper hopes to capture a pelt fit for a throne cloak. Perfect fur would be marred by the twine snare, so the trapper devises a running death for the ermine as the ermine devises, when it darts up through the snow and fixes its spear-like teeth in the throat of a rabbit.

First he smears his hunting knife with grease; then he lays it across the track. The little ermine comes trotting in dots and dashes, and gallops and dives to the knife. The knife is frosted like ice. Ice the ermine has licked, so he licks the knife. But alas for the resemblance between ice and steel! Ice turns to water under the warm tongue, steel turns to fire that blisters and holds the foolish little stoat by his inquisitive tongue, a hopeless prisoner until the trapper comes.

HE WAS UP EARLY.

Not all visitors to the country are as ignorant of the farmer's surroundings as the farmers sometimes suppose.

"Wal," said Farmer Wilkins to his city boarder, who was up early and looking round, "ben out to hear the haycock crow, I s'pose?" and he winked at his hired man.

"No," replied the city boarder. "I've been out tying a knot in a cord of wood."

Farmer Wilkins scowled at the hired man, and wanted to know why he was not getting to work at milking those cows.

IT WAS DAMAGED.

Steak is sometimes tender and sometimes tough, but it remained for a waiter in a Western restaurant to claim for it the quality of pliability.

A patron of the restaurant had been valiantly belaboring a piece of steak with the implements at his command, but neither knife nor fork had any apparent effect on it. At last he called the waiter to his side.

"You'll have to take this steak back and bring me another piece," he said.

The waiter eyed the steak narrowly, and shook his head.

"I can't take that back," he said, "for you've bent it."

Mrs. Snitcher—"I wish we could go south for the winter, John." Mr. Snitcher—"Go south for the winter? Rubbish! We have twice as much winter right here as they do in the south."

MYSTERIES IN HISTORY.

PROBLEMS THAT MAY NEVER BE SOLVED.

The Original Land of Ophir—Location of the Garden of Eden.

Dr. Carl Peters has been exploring the wonderful mines, left by some ancient race in Mashonaland. Here are huge shafts of disused gold-mines, great walls of gigantic stones, and hills terraced for irrigation hundreds of feet up from the valleys. The German explorer declares that this is the original land of Ophir, whence came the treasures of the temple at Jerusalem, and no less an authority than Mr. Rider Haggard shares the same view.

Few questions have been more debated than the location of this wonderful treasure land. Many who are well qualified to judge put the land of Ophir in India. A resident in the Wynaad, in Southern India, recently wrote to a London morning paper saying that he emphatically differed from Dr. Peters. Having washed

GOLD IN ITS RIVERS,

dug silver in its hills, hunted elephants in its forests, and captured apes and peacocks in the same locality, he was perfectly certain of the identity of the Wynaad with Solomon's land of Ophir.

The lost continent of Atlantis has been held to be the location of the Garden of Eden. Atlantis in itself is one of the greatest mysteries known to the historian. Every race that lived around the Mediterranean held the belief that somewhere to the west of the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar) there existed a vast island in the ocean. Plato mentions it as having been engulfed by the waves nine thousand years before his time. The extraordinary similarity between the remains found in the peninsula of Yucatan, in Central America, with those so well known in Egypt lends weight to the tradition. It is supposed that both the Egyptians and the ancient people which preceded the Aztecs of Mexico were descended from a race which

ONCE INHABITED ATLANTIS.

Geological researches prove that such an Atlantic continent did once actually exist, and that the Canary Islands are its remains. But the geologists say that this continent perished in Tertiary times, and cannot, therefore, have ever been the home of civilized man. It is possible that fresh dredgings in the bottom of the Atlantic on the site of the lost continent may throw more light on this vexed question, upon which there already exist over a dozen different volumes.

Although it is fairly certain that the Tower of Babel stood somewhere near the present ruins of the city of Babylon, its actual site is quite uncertain. Some say it is the Birs Nimroud, a great pile whose remains still rise 153 feet above the plain. Sir Henry Rawlinson found that this consisted of seven stages of brickwork, all of different colors. Others put the tower at Amram some ten miles away, and there are two or three other possible sites.

Mention of Babylon brings to mind the Babylonish captivity, and the extraordinary disappearance of the Ten Tribes after they

HAD BEEN CARRIED

off by Sargon in 721 B.C. They have been identified with the Sacae, or Scythians, who a little later swept westwards into Northern Europe, and were supposed to be the forefathers of the Saxons, who ultimately colonized England. But there is absolutely no proof either that the lost tribes became the Scythians, or that the latter were the progenitors of the Saxon colonists of Britain. The fact that the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, is called Jacob's Stone has been brought forward to substantiate this wild theory.

Britain has her mysteries. Who built that giant stone circle at Stonehenge is one of them. Its origin has been attributed to the Belgæ, the Phoenicians, the Druids, the Danes, and the Saxons. Some have said that it was erected to commemorate the treacherous murder of the British chiefs by Hengist. It has been called a temple of the Sun, a shrine of Buddha, a centre of serpent worship, and a calendar in stone. Lord Avebury assigns it to the bronze age. Recent researches go to prove that its age is enormous. Long before Solomon's temple was built it is probable that the double circle of sarsen stones stood dim and silent in the centre of Salisbury Plain, a monument to some forgotten chieftain whose name and race perished thousands of years ago.

Arthur's Seat, Arthur's Oven, and Arthur's Head commemorate the name of one whom we are fond of considering the first of our great British monarchs. But did King Arthur ever exist at all is a question which has been lately troubling the heads of historians and antiquarians. He is said to have lived in the sixth century A.D. and to have led the British

IN A GREAT CONTEST

against the Saxons under Cerdic. The Saxon chronicle, however, never mentions him at all. He is claimed as a prince by countries so far apart as Cornwall, Brittany, Wales, Cumberland, and the lowlands of Scotland. The stories of the Round Table, of the wizard Merlin, and of the Quest of the Holy Grail are known to be romances pure and simple. It seems very likely that Arthur, too, was a mere legendary personage.

To come down to more recent times, no one has ever solved the mystery of the disappearance of Nana Sahib. This cruel scoundrel was the instigator of the horrible massacre of English women and children at Cawnpore. He was hotly pursued by the British troops, but after the suppression of the Indian Mutiny he escaped into Nepaul. There it has been said that he was killed by a mutineer. But nothing is known for certain about his end, and less than ten years ago it was said that, at the age of over seventy, he was still alive, leading a hermit-like existence in a little hill-village far up on the edges of little-known Thibet.—London Answers.

IDIOMATIC BLUNDER.

"Mr. Henpecque, let me introduce you to the Count De Dippee."

"Ah, cet ze honor to meet a musician. I hear, sar, zat you an' your family play ze music."

"Why, I don't know the first thing about music."

"Why, I hear—cet all around zat you plays second fiddle to your wife!"

THE SEA POWER OF JAPAN

COMPOSITION OF FLEET NEAR COMPLETION.

Battleships and Cruisers Are Being Built in Various Countries.

The Japanese have two qualities which foreign nations must bear in mind when considering the question of land-grabbing or extending their influence in the Far East—they are warlike and they love the sea. Japan realizes these natural gifts, and now that she has entered into an alliance with Great Britain designed to check the advance of France, Germany and Russia, there has been a move to develop the strength she yields through this love of the sea.

Since the Japanese boy's home consists of a group of islands densely populated, and since he lives largely upon fish or other products of the sea, he is bred to a familiarity with things marine such as few possess. Inborn fearlessness and the teaching of his Buddhist or Shinto religion, give physical courage which the Japanese have frequently shown in the past ages, but never more than in their recent war with China in 1894, and in the march with the allies to Pekin in 1900. Another quality which the training of the sea develops in the Japanese boy is presence of mind and readiness in emergencies.

Japan is a country of magnificent deep-water harbors, and, cut up as it is, by many inlets, bays, and straits, it offers unusual opportunity for concentrating a fleet

AT ALMOST ANY POINT,

and then by moving through interior deep waterways, striking an enemy unexpectedly. Accordingly extensive naval centres have been established at Yokohama, Kure, Urega, Sasebo, Moji, and Nagasaki.

At the close of the war with China in 1895, Japan's fighting fleet consisted of forty-three vessels and twenty-six torpedo boats, an aggregate of 78,771 tons, of these ten of an aggregate displacement of 15,055 tons had been captured from the Chinese, namely, one armor-clad battleship, two steel cruisers. This captured battleship was, until the new ones just finished, the first Japan had ever owned; her fleet until then consisted solely of cruisers and gunboats. With the war indemnity amounting to 220,000,000 taels secured from China, Japan began immediately a shipbuilding programme by which she is to have before April, 1904, four first-class battleships of 15,240 tons each, six first-class armored cruisers of 9,200 tons each, three second-class cruisers of 4,850 tons each, two third-class cruisers of 3,200 tons each, one torpedo depot ship, eleven torpedo boat destroyers, and eighty-nine torpedo boats. These are to be in addition to the vessels in service at the time of the receipt of the indemnity. The contracts were let to the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France, with the result that already more than one-half the total number have been delivered, and the remaining vessels will be easily

FINISHED WITHIN THE TIME.

To keep pace with the shipbuilding a sufficient increase in the personnel has also been instituted, and officers and men are ready as the ships are completed. The enlisted men are recruited by voluntary enlistment, by conscription or enrolment from the fishing fleets, and by transfers of privates in the army to service with the fleet. The officers are educated at the Imperial Naval College at Tokio, the Engineering College at Yokasuka, or the General Naval Schools at Sassebo and Kure. The system of education is very similar to that pursued at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Many of the officers are educated in the academies of the United States and Europe, the Japanese being admitted by special legislative action to enter the various foreign naval schools for purposes of study, and observation.

The Japanese handle their ships well, and seem to learn rapidly how to profit by the good points in foreign navies. They have no scruple as to the adoption of any plan or device they may see better than that now in use. Unfortunately the general unhealthy state of the financial condition of the empire does not allow large appropriations for coal or for target practice, with the result that in the actual manœuvring of the ships and firing of the guns the officers and crews have comparatively little practice.

SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT.

A manufacturer who is said to be very disagreeable with his employes tells a good story about himself, which the Philadelphia Telegraph repeats:

A Quaker, who had just arrived from England called on him to ask for work.

"Have you any recommendation?" asked the merchant.

"No," replied the man, "but I have friends who will give me one."

He put his bundle on the floor and left. In the course of an hour he returned, took up his bundle and was leaving the office without a word.

"Didn't you get your character?" asked the merchant.

Without halting a moment or raising his eyes the man answered, "Nay, master, but I got thine."

UNCONSOLED.

"Remember," said the woman who tries to make people happy, "that somewhere the sun is shining."

"Of course it is," answered her husband. "And somewhere there are tons upon tons of coal. The thing is to get all this genial warmth right here where it is needed."

LOQUACIOUS.

The family was discussing the high prices of provisions generally, when the small boy butted into the conversation.

"Jam has gone up, too," he remarked. "Ma keeps it on the top shelf now."

And then it suddenly dawned on his youthful perceptions that he had injured his case by talking too much.

AIR FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The air of the limestone caves at Luray, in Virginia, is said to be so remarkably free from germs and dust that it is almost equal to mountain air in its effect on consumptives, and a sanatorium has been built at Luray, where each tenant of a room receives the supply of the air direct from the caves.

ABYSMAL DEPTHS

OR BLINDFOLD ON THE BRINK OF PRECIPICES

CHAPTER XIII.

In another minute Mr. Montgomery was descending the dingy staircase. "Just the same as of old," he muttered; "hard as nails—not to be moved. Deuced awkward their sticking to that bit of paper—not that it is ever likely to be found out. They did not half believe in it. But, cursing as they are, they are done—they did not suspect me. How familiar this old ramshackle place looks to me, although 'tis many a year since I saw it last. Its moldy walls suggest no very agreeable retrospect."

While he was thus muttering his thoughts, he left the building and passed out of the court into the open thoroughfare. Then he opened the paper that the lawyer had given him, and read the address. The words were: "Madame Berne, Ivy Cottage, Ivy Road, Highbury."

Had that paper informed him that he was to die within the hour, his perusal could not have cast upon his face a more marked expression of dismay. For a moment he stood rooted to the spot, and when jostled by a rough passer-by, went back into the court to stare at the writing, and recover from the shock.

"Great heavens!" he ejaculated "Is it possible? What can this mean? Who is this Silas Carston, then? Can this woman be—she must. The name is uncommon; and the same lawyers, too. But why has she left the Willows? I must fathom this mystery!"

He stood musing silently for some moments, and gradually an expression of dark determination settled down upon his face.

"I'll do it," he muttered. "I'll face her once more, although I would as soon face a tigress in her den."

He buttoned his coat across his breast with a jerk, drew on his gloves and walked rapidly in the direction of Holborn, with the air of a man thoroughly resolved. He was, however, very nervous. He stepped into a public house, and drank a glass of brandy. Then he hailed a Highbury omnibus, mounted to a box-seat, and, lighting his pipe, smoked and meditated until he arrived at the Cock Tavern. There he strengthened his nerves with another glass of brandy, and inquired for Ivy Road. It was about twenty minutes' walk from there, in the direction of Highgate.

Ivy Cottage was a small, gloomy-looking house, covered with the dark leaves of the plant from which it took its name; a shriveled holly tree and a large, untrimmed lime threw a yet deeper shadow upon the building. It was a remnant of bygone days, when Highbury was a country place, and it looked like a heavily-dressed, old-fashioned woman in a gay crowd, amidst the glaring stucco and white paint of the new villas that were dotted on each side of it.

Mr. Montgomery pulled up short as he saw Ivy Cottage inscribed upon the gate-post of this shabby-looking dwelling. He felt more nervous than ever. He drew out his handkerchief, took off his hat, and wiped his face, fidgeted with his coat, and finally glanced about for a public house, whereat to procure another strengthener. Strange to say there was not one in sight. Even a glass of water would have been a boon to him at that moment, for his mouth was parched with excitement.

At last he made the plunge, opened the garden gate, walked up the path and rang the house-bell.

His summons was answered by a solemn-looking servant. Madame Berne was at home, but she could not see strangers. Would he send in his business?

He desired to say that he came from Messrs. Fogle & Quick, of Gray's Inn, and that his business related to a certain advertisement which had appeared in the morning papers. The woman shut the door in his face, and left him standing upon the steps while she delivered his message.

Any person who stood beside him might have heard the thumping of his heart against his side. Again he took out his handkerchief and wiped away the perspiration that stood in large beads upon his face; yet the morning was raw and cold.

After the lapse of about a minute the door reopened, and he was marshaled by the solemn servant into the front parlor, there to await madame Berne's appearance. It was a gloomy room; the walls were covered with a dingy, dark paper; the furniture was old-fashioned in form, and mostly of oak. The trees in front threw in a black shadow, and obscured the daylight. Mr. Montgomery seated himself with his back to the window, and in that position his features were indistinct to any person coming into the room.

Five minutes passed, and then the handle of the door was turned, and there appeared upon the threshold an elderly woman; tall, big-boned; thin, white lips; a nose like a parrot's beak; light gray eyes, as cold as stone. She wore a front of dark brown hair, dressed in small flat curls, and bound round the forehead by a band of narrow black velvet. She was dressed in black silk, and wore a kerchief of white muslin crossed upon her bosom.

Mr. Montgomery rose and bowed, still carefully keeping his face from the light.

"You have brought me intelligence of the boy, Silas Carston?" she said, in a hard, cold voice, and standing only just within the doorway.

He tried to speak, but his mouth was too parched, and his voice failed him, so he politely moved a chair a little toward her; but she still remained standing on the same spot, not recognizing his civility.

"My time is precious," she said, yet more coldly. "Will you please to state your business?"

"Stony as ever," he said within himself; "impervious to politeness or blandishments. The fight must come; the sooner the better."

"I am Silas Carston's representative," he said, in a voice that would shake in spite of him. "I called upon Messrs. Fogle & Quick in the matter of this advertisement"—producing the newspaper—"they referred me to you, madame. I now wait your communication."

At the first sound of his voice the iron features relaxed into an expression of doubt, gradually changing into one of astonishment, as she fixed her eyes upon the speaker.

"Edward Morant," she said, "what have you to do with Silas Carston, and how dare you set foot within my house?"

Hardly as she tried to speak in a tone of calm sternness, there was an anxious, troubled ring in her voice, and an anxious look in her face as she awaited his answer.

"You recognize me, Chou?"

"As if I could ever fail to recognize you!" she answered, bitterly.

"We have both had ample occasions to imprint each other's portraits upon our memories."

Now that the ice was broken, all his nervousness vanished. Fearless and bitter as herself, he confronted her. For a moment they stood eyeing each other, like two wrestlers about to engage in a deadly struggle. In her face was a look of intense loathing; in his, a look of ugly hatred.

"Why have you come here?" she sternly asked.

"I have told you, to inquire, on behalf of Silas Carston, the meaning of this advertisement."

"What is Silas Carston to you, that you should come here upon such an errand? I refuse to make any communication to you. Let him come himself if he wishes to know anything. This is my home, and I will not endure your presence in it."

"Suppose I insist upon remaining until you answer my questions?"

"I shall have you expelled by a constable and sworn over to keep the peace toward me."

"It would scarcely be creditable to my father, outcast as I am, to have his name branded in a police court, even to secure your safety."

He spoke in a voice of cold irony, and the blood was singing in his ears, and scolding in his veins with passion.

"What have the dead to do with the petty vanities of earthly name and fame?" she asked, sternly.

"The dead!" he whispered, the hot blood changed to a stream of ice, and rushed back upon his heart, and he stared at her, pale and aghast.

"The dead!" she reiterated, in the same tone. She looked steadily in his face, as though doubting the truth of his astonishment. It was too terribly real to be doubted even by her. But it could not excite one touch of pity in her stony heart, for she added in a voice of bitter irony, "A terrible commentary upon your life, Edward Morant. Your father has been dead three months, and you do not know it."

But the irony aroused no passion in him now. He was too utterly prostrated by the blow to heed her insults. He had sunk into a chair and was staring into vacancy, repeating the word "Dead!" over and over again. Suddenly he asked, in a low, anxious tone,

"Did he ask for me? Did he wish to see me before he died?"

He had broken with all earthly ties months before he died; his thoughts and words were given to heaven alone.

Eagerly the man waited for the cruel answer, and when it came he covered his face with his hands, and sobbed until the tears dropped between his fingers unto the ground.

Still cold and pitiless as an iron statue, the woman looked down upon him without a shadow of sympathy in her rigid face. After a minute's pause, she said, "It is useless to prolong this scene. You can now see that all ties are broken between us. I trust I shall never look upon your face again. As for Silas Carston, if he wishes to know anything, I repeat, he must come to me himself."

"And who is this base-born scamp, in whom you seem to take so much interest? I take no interest in him. I simply desire to do a duty which I have pledged myself to perform."

Spite of the calm unmoved tone of her words, an unusual flush mounted to her face, as she rebutted the opprobrious epithet.

"Why, then, was he sent to such a place as Tabernacle House?" he demanded, with his old sneer, for the devil, subdued for a moment by the awful shock of his father's death, was again rising strong within him. "Kept in ignorance of his parents—put to menial work? Pshaw! You can lie with all your cant, when it is to hide a shame that touches you!"

"But one shame has ever touched me or mine—a black, indelible shame—and that shame is yourself. That boy's birth is as pure as yours!"

She spoke almost fiercely, and her mouth quivered.

The show of emotion was not lost upon her visitor. At last he had found a weak point in that iron armor, through which he could thrust a weapon to gall and wound her.

"Do you know into what keeping you consigned this whelp of shame—I repeat it, of shame? And I tell you again, you lie when you deny it."

Again she winced at the word "shame," and an awful light blazed up in her eyes, though her face gave no occasional quiver of the nostrils, was calm and strong as ever. There was something more terrible in that deadly rage than in the devilish, fierce malignancy of her opponent.

"This man—this Reverend Mr. Porter, as he calls himself," he went on, "I remember as a vile, drunken vagabond—a companion of mine. You will see he is a converted sinner. I tell you this man is the vilest of hypocrites; a trader upon cant, whom to-morrow I will expose in the midst of his congregation, and drive out of the town. His daughter was once for two years clairvoyant in a traveling mesmerism show, and at the end of that time, when scarcely fifteen, ran off with a gentleman; while to her father's name still cling stories of the vile immorality. What do you think now of the guardian of your precious charge?"

"Leave this house, and never darken it with your accursed presence again."

"Although you shall never see me again, you shall feel me," he went on, with momentarily increasing passion. "Listen, woman, to the last words you may ever hear me speak! I have never injured, nor sought to injure, you. From the moment you first saw me, you hated me because I would not cant and whine; and because I passed a few boyish jests upon Calvin and his doctrines, you vowed my destruction; you turned my father's heart against me, and for a few youthful excesses, that time would have cured you had he expelled from my home, turned adrift upon the world, to beg, steal or murder. That act fell back upon yourself in a terrible retribution; but while its consequences glanced off your steel heart, and left no lasting wound, they hacked me over body and soul to Satan himself. When, homeless and starving, I have written to my father for money to buy bread, the letters were returned unopened—not by his hands, but by yours; and even on his death-bed you embittered his heart with calumny against his only child! For the sake of one dear memory I have borne all this. But there is a limit to all human endurance, and that limit is passed with me. It ends you have one only child in a human; you take some interest—that you have one vulnerable point, and through that I'll strike you! There is no revenge, however fiendish, that I will pause at. I will never cross your threshold again; but my shadow shall be upon you to the last hour of your life!"

As he spoke, he drew close to her, foaming with passion, and wildly gesticulating, as though he would strike her. But not one step did she move, but looked him full and fearlessly in the face, though her own grew in shade paler. The solemn servant, attracted by the noise, stood terror-stricken in the doorway. As he spoke the last words, he pushed her aside, and rushed out of the house, with Madame Berne's voice ringing in his ears, "Beware what you do; lest the vengeance fall upon your own head!"

Let alone, her nerve gave way, and she sank back trembling, almost fainting, upon the sofa.

An hour afterward she was on her way to Gray's Inn. When she arrived the office was closed. Early on Monday morning she sought it again. But the time lost was unfortunately fatal.

(To Be Continued)

BABY'S FIRST WORD

A Child's Efforts to Make Itself Understood.

The most interesting period in a child's life is that in which it makes its first efforts at understanding and being understood. A child produces sounds only for the first few months, but these sounds are very expressive, if one is an attentive and sympathetic hearer, and arise from the many changing feelings of suffering or pleasure. The scream of a child in pain is altogether different from the roar of anger, and both are unlike the fretful cry of hunger. A little later the small being begins to practice on the vocal organs, a rehearsal of the sounds which in time will become language.

In this baby twittering the vowel sounds come first, and modifications of the "a" are continuously strung together, often in odd ways. Later the child apparently becomes conscious of amusement in making these noises and then babbles because to do so affords him pleasure. An unusually loud shout will be followed by a pause of admiration, and there will be plain efforts to renew special sound effects as he grows older.

The first articulate sound made by baby is usually the syllable "ma," as everyone knows, and the result is that almost in every language this syllable is part of the word meaning "mother"—as mater in Latin, mater in Latin. A baby will exert his lungs to the utmost extent in order to obtain his mother in earnest need of attention. The parting of the lips and opening of the mouth to its widest naturally produce the sound "ma," and as his Majesty's desires are usually attended to by the mother, the syllable comes to be understood as her appellation.

How many aeons have passed since first this word was thus used, none can know, but there can be little doubt that it was one of the very earliest in primeval language.

PRIZES OF THE BRITISH BAR.

High Salaries and Large Fortunes Are the Rule.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is second only in position to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he enjoys an income of £10,000 a year. The Lord Chief Justice of England has a salary of £8,000 a year. The master of the rolls has a salary of £6,000 a year, and the lords of appeal in ordinary have the same. The Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal, and the judges of the High Court earn £5,000 a year each. The Masters of the High Court are chosen either from barristers or from solicitors, but all the other office holders to whom we have alluded must have come from the bar, says the Cornhill Magazine.

The Attorney-General makes much more money than any of these dignitaries. His salary is only £7,000, but he has fees as well, sometimes to a very large amount. The Solicitor-General has £6,000 a year, besides his fees. Of course, the double work, legal and parliamentary, which these officers have to undertake is most arduous, requiring an iron constitution and a mind that requires but little time for rest. The private practitioners in some few cases make larger incomes than any of the official persons at the bar. It is not indeed, many who make five figures, but there may be always one or two leaders who are achieving this. The leaders who are chiefly before the public in ordinary cases do not often make more than from £5,000 to £6,000 a year. Larger fortunes are frequently made by men who specialize in patent cases, who are engaged in rating appeals, and compensation work, or who practice their profession at the parliamentary bar.

MR. MORGAN'S PROFITS.

The following are the profits made by Mr. Pierpont Morgan during 1902 in financing the following "combines": From the Steel Corporation, $20,320,000; from the Northern Securities, $4,500,000; from the Steamship Combination, $2,500,000; from the Harvesters Merger, $5,500,000; from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, $7,000,000; from the Realty Company, $3,000,000—a total of $41,820,000.

About the ....House

FOR THE COOK

Jumacks—Take 1½ cups fine cooked oatmeal, 1½ cups Indian meal, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream of tartar, 1 egg, thoroughly beaten, 1 teaspoon shortening. Add just a little sweet milk, a pinch of salt and, stir all together. Bake in gem tins in hot oven.

Griddle Puffs—One qt. new warm milk, 1 teacup sweet yeast or, 4 yeast cake, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 beaten eggs, 5 cups flour beaten to a batter. Set to rise over night, adding butter half size of an egg the last thing. If one has cream, make the quart of milk a cup short and fill up with sweet cream using half as much butter. Some put the butter in next morning after sponge has risen. Have everything warm, flour and all. Have griddle very hot and set on stove while dropping in puffs, mixing spoonful to a puff. Bake in hot oven for breakfast. They may be cooked on well-greased griddle, like fritters, but are more work and served with syrup.

Shapile Soup—Get a bone of beef from the market, and boil it slowly all the morning. About an hour before dinner chop about ¼ pt. cabbage and 1 or 2 potatoes, onions if liked, add 2 tablespoons rice, and season with salt and pepper. To make the thickening for the soup, take 1 egg, break into some dry flour, stir until it can be rolled very thin, keeping plenty of flour about it to keep it from sticking together. Then roll, as you would roll jelly cake, and with a sharp knife cut in very thin slices. These are to be dropped into the soup 15 or 20 minutes before taking from the stove. One egg prepared in this way will make thickening enough for 1 gal. of soup.

Brown Bread Stoll With Cream—One cup of sifted rye meal, one cup fine granulated wheat or fine graham flour, one-half cups granulated cornmeal, one-half cup flour, one teaspoon of salt, two level teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of soda, one-half cup molasses, and one pint sweet milk. Mix the rye, graham, cornmeal, flour, salt, baking powder, and soda thoroughly together, then add the molasses and the milk. Grease four small baking powder cans, one-half pound size, fill them about half full with the batter, cover them and steam two hours. Cut into slices, one-third of an inch thick, and serve with thickened milk or cream. Cook one level tablespoon of flour in one level tablespoon of hot butter, add one cup of hot milk and a little salt. Strain before serving if it is not smooth.

To Cook Wild Duck—Pick, singe and draw. Wash in several waters and wipe dry. Pare several small carrots, place inside the duck, and parboil for one hour. Or, if preferred use a slice or two of lemon to take away the rank flavor instead of the carrots. Allow the liquor to simmer until only a pint or so remains in the kettle. Then add a generous lump of butter, salt and pepper to suit taste. Have ready ½ pt. bread crumbs, into which has been broken 1 tablespoon dry sage leaves. Over this pour the liquor in which the fowl was boiled, retaining a small quantity for basting. Add 2 eggs well beaten and 2 onions chopped fine. Place the duck in the center of the baking pan and pour the dressing thus made around it. Bake in a moderate oven, basting frequently, and turning the duck when nicely browned on one side. Serve with fruit jelly.

Raised Doughnuts—Scald one pint of new milk, and when it is lukewarm, add one level teaspoon of salt and three cakes of compressed yeast. Cover and let the sponge rise in a warm place until very light. Then add one heaped cup of coffee crushed sugar and one-half cup of butter which have been creamed together, also add two well beaten eggs, one-half of a nutmeg grated and enough bread flour to make a dough that you can mold without adding more flour, but be careful, and not get it too stiff! Knead the dough one-half on a warm board, then roll it out one-half inch thick, cut with a small biscuit cutter, and place them on the warm board half an inch apart, and let them rise in a warm place until they are very light. Then fry them slowly, and while they are hot roll them in powdered sugar, if you like. This makes three dozen. If you do not care to have them as rich, use only one-half cup of butter and omit one egg, the remainder of the work the same as above. Be careful that they do not get too warm at any time before frying.

CHILDREN AT THE TABLE.

Mrs. Tilson writes on the difficulty of teaching children to eat a variety, and especially those things they dislike. She says:—Let me give examples how to do it and how not. A little boy and his mother were visiting us. Our meat was codfish in cream, which he refused. His mother said he did not like white sauce or gravy, but that was nonsense and he should learn then and there, or go without his dinner. My mother, a woman of great tact, shook her head at such a positive declaration. But there was no scene, the boy cried, left the table for a while, and finally had his dinner without codfish in cream. These parents often succeed best who somewhat like "Brer Rabbit," "lie low and say nuffin!" A boy, who worked for me did not eat vegetables. I asked whether they disagreed with him. "No," he said, "I don't like the looks and taste of the mushy things." I replied that as he had his own way to make, he might sometimes board with families who would eat principally vegetables and he go hungry, and I presumed he was willing to give everything in this world a fair trial. That I ridiculed or commanded he would have said in his heart, "I will not be bossed by a woman, and a little one at that." I made a show of caution, suggested he begin with a teaspoonful every time a vegetable was served, gradually increasing the quantity he ate, then, drawing myself up to all my inches, remarked that it had great forces of character and could teach myself to do anything in no time, but didn't expect other people could be so strong. Of course the boy said in his heart, I will not be outdone by a woman and a little one at that!" When I thought he was equal only to a teaspoonful, he was ready for a tablespoonful, and when I consented to the latter, he was ready for more, being now a fair eater of vegetables and in better health.

HOW TO TREAT CAKES.

To test whether a cake is baked press it with the finger and if no impression is left it is done.

If a cake is mixed too stiff or the oven too hot it will split across the top. An experienced cook will know that if the split is straight and dry the cake was mixed too dry, but if there are curves in the split the oven was too hot.

Let a cake cool before frosting.

HIS BLESSING.

There is always a possibility that the person whom we regard as a proper object for sympathy may look upon himself in another light. This interesting and instructive surprise often awaits the well-meaning bearer of condolence.

When Mrs. Hastings learned that her old friend, Mrs. Warren, had become "stun deaf," she went with a long face, to see her.

"It must be an awful cross," sympathizing she wrote, on the slate which Mrs. Warren presented to her as soon as she was seated.

"Pain't, either!" snapped the afflicted one, who, though deaf, was by no means dumb. "Folks that have got anything to say can write it on that slate. And Henry Warren, that's had to put a curb on his tongue for upwards of thirty years on account of the high temper he took from his mother's folks, is now able to say anything he likes and no feelings hurt. I count my deafness a real blessing. How's your rheumatism?"

WHAT A MAN DOES.

A man may be cool as an icicle under extraordinary circumstances of danger or excitement, he may preserve an even mind when a ghost comes into his room at midnight, he may assume command and act nobly and well when the ship is sinking, but let that man let any man upset his inkstand, and he springs to his feet, makes a desperate grab for the inkstand, and knocks it halfway across the table, claws after papers, and swoops them through the sable puddle to save them, tears his white silk handkerchief from his pocket and mops up the ink with it, and after he has smeared the table, his hands, and his trousers with ink, as far as it could be made to go, discovers that early in the engagement he knocked the inkstand clear off the table, and it has been draining its life ink away all that time in the center of the only light figure in the pattern in the carpet. Then he wonders why a man always makes a fool of himself when he upsets a bottle of ink. He doesn't know why. Nobody knows why. But every time it is so. If you don't believe it, try it.

"Man proposes and woman disposes," remarked the young man who gets quotations twisted. "Well," replied the beautiful blonde on the other end of the sofa, "I'm disposed to try my part if some man will do his." Three minutes later she had him landed.

Lady—"Mary, has any one called while I was out?" Mary—"Yes, ma'am. Mr. Bigg was here." Lady—"Mr. Bigg? I don't recall the name." Mary—"No, ma'am, he called to see me."

"She says that he is a man after her own heart." "Then I suppose he will get it."

"It's funny! The feller said he was a great dorg for rabbits!"
"Guess he meant when dey wus fried!"

THE FER-DE-LANCE.

His Terrible Bite Often Causes Death in a Few Moments.

The terrible fer-de-lance will strike again and again and is the cause of great mortality where he exists, causing death often in a few moments. Over the whole earth there is none to compare with him except the notorious cobra of India. Although not a water snake, he is fond of the river and flat lands in its vicinity, seldom being met with in the hills. This denizen of the reedy swamp and sodgy river banks is found over the whole north of the South American continent as well as in the islands of Trinidad, St. Lucia and Martinique. He is truly the evil genius of the two latter, where deaths from his bite form a high percentage every year.

In Martinique especially it is necessary oftentimes in some districts to burn the cornfields so as to destroy these snakes before the negroes dare enter to cut the canes. On one estate thirty-seven fer-de-lances were killed on a piece of ground containing eleven acres.

Of a dull yellowish or clay tinted ground color, he is ringed with irregular, blackish bands, narrowing toward the back and broadening downward. This arrangement of coloring makes him extremely difficult to discern on the flat alluvial lands where the sun baked clay, mixed with the blackened color of sticks rotten and water soaked, makes a carpet of a color with his coat. He is from five to seven feet in length, as thick as a man's wrist, with a flat triangular head.

An Odd Barometer.

A common leech makes a good barometer. Fill a tumbler half full with water, put the leech into it and tie a piece of muslin over the top to keep the leech from getting out. All you have to do to find out what sort of weather we are going to have is to watch the little animal.

For example, when the day is to be fine the leech will remain at the bottom of the glass, coiled up in spiral shape and quite motionless. If rain may be expected, it will creep to the top of the glass and stay there until it clears off.

If the leech twists itself and is very restless, there is going to be a windstorm. If it keeps out of the water for several days, look out for a thunderstorm.

The indications for frosty weather are the same as for fine and for snow the same as for rain. In fact, a leech is almost as good a forecaster as the weather man himself.

A Comedy of Errors.

When Baron Haussmann went to Constantinople on a visit to Abdul Aziz, who was then sultan, he had an interview with the grand vizier, who did not know a word of French. At the beginning of the interview the old long Turkish pipes were brought in, and then Baron Haussmann began making a very long speech in French. The grand vizier could not understand a word, but listened most attentively till he noticed that his pipe had gone out and clapped his hand for a servant to come and relight it. Haussmann, thinking he was applauding, rushed toward him with outstretched hand, intending to shake hands and thank him. The grand vizier, seeing his hand put forth, shook it warmly and said "Goodby," under the impression it was Haussmann's intention to leave, and quitted the room.

The "Ear of Dionysius."

A cunningly constructed prison cavern, consisting of a large chamber connected with one of smaller dimensions, situated near Syracuse, Italy, has gone into legendary history with the title of the "Ear of Dionysius." The smaller chamber was unknown to the prisoners kept in this underground dungeon, and the tyrant by whose name it is known had a habit of secreting himself there to listen to the conversation of the convicts, who were mostly political offenders. An ingenious device constructed at the smaller end of the larger chamber transmitted the sounds through the partition, thus enabling the suspicious ruler to hear even the whispered conversations of his "suspects."

Something to Shoot.

The other day a solitary sportsman, his gun under his arm, was wandering down a country lane in Inverness-shire when he met a small boy making for the school.

"I say, my boy," he remarked, "is there anything to shoot down here?"

The boy looked around for a moment and then answered with eagerness:

"Aye, there's a skulemaister comin' owre the hill!"—London Answers.

The Giraffe.

The children had written compositions on the giraffe. They were reading them aloud to the class. At last the time came for little Willie to read his. It was as follows: "The giraffe is a dumb animal and cannot express itself by any sound because its neck is so long its voice gets tired on its way to its mouth."

Little Latitude.

"I suppose a man has to be pretty careful in order to hold his job," said the talkative passenger.

"Yes," assented the conductor sadly. "If I knock a fare down, the company kicks, and if I knock a passenger down he reports me."

Artistic Improvement.

Hicks—That picture of D'Auber's that you bought at the exhibition looks better in your study than it did there somehow.

Wicks—Yes. I have hung it the other side up.

The higher a man's character, the less he need concern himself about his reputation.

Hypocrites.

"I despise a hypocrite," says Boggs.

"So do I," says Cloggs. "Now, take Knoggs, for example. He's the biggest hypocrite on earth. I despise that man."

"But you appear to be his best friend."

"Oh, yes; I try to appear friendly toward him. It pays better in the end."

Impediments.

Swiggs—Somehow I have failed to meet with any success in my undertakings.

Briggs—That's easily accounted for.

Swiggs—Well, what's the answer?

Briggs—Too many bars in your way.

TWILIGHT IN IRELAND.

It Is Different From That Seen In Any Other Country.

The interior of a typical Irish cabin is a sorry sight. The floor is of stone, uncovered except for a few rag mats. The furniture is of the poorest, and sometimes it is homemade; tables improvised from boxes, chairs from barrels, and the beds more like stalls for cattle, with their straw mattresses and bundles of rags for clothing. A slow, dull fire of peat gives a cheerless warmth to the room. What few dishes there are belonging to the family are arranged on the mantelpiece. Strips of bacon, dried cod and herbs hang from the ceiling.

After a frugal meal Pat will take his evening promenade. It is between supper time and going to bed that the Irish most enjoy themselves. An Irish twilight is different from any other; indeed, it is without a rival. It seems as if there the sun were loath to set, casting its rays over the Emerald Isle many hours after it had disappeared elsewhere. In that delicious moment just before it finds its final resting place for the night, it is most enchanting. Over everything is an inexplicable spell of peace and quiet, and a warm glow casts into shadow unsightly objects and surrounds them with a mystic halo of golden light. It radiates into the hearts of Ireland's humblest inhabitants, and they sally forth, rich and poor alike, mingling in a throng of living, moving humanity.

London Theaters of Long Ago.

A writer in London Truth says that in the early part of the eighteenth century the London theaters opened at 6 o'clock, and as it was therefore difficult for playgoers to arrive punctually and obtain seats, many of them sent footmen or hired men from the streets to secure places for them. These sat in the seats until those who had sent them came, and the custom prevailed until 1766, when the system, now in force was adopted. A footman used to be sent early to take places and keep them by the simple but effectual plan of sitting on them till his masters and mistresses arrived. Such a practice would now be considered an intolerable nuisance, but people in those days were much less particular, and appear to have thought nothing of sitting for an act or two, cheek by jowl with a flunkey, or worse, with a vagabond picked up in the street. An allusion to the custom occurs in Fielding's "Miss Lucy in Town," act 1, scene 2, and Pepys in his "Diary" occasionally mentions having hired a boy in the streets to occupy a seat for him.

Japan Once Joined to China.

Japan consists of a group of "festoon islands," forming a long curve, with its concavity toward the mainland, and many of their peculiarities are due to their upheaval by subterranean forces, of which they are still one of the most active seats. They were undoubtedly connected with China and with the land to the north, of this not very remote period geologically speaking, and therefore, like Great Britain and Ireland, are scientifically classified as "recent continental islands." The proofs of this are twofold—first, they are connected with Asia by a submarine bank, less than a hundred fathoms beneath the surface, and this is believed to be as in all such cases, a submerged land tract; second, the animals of Japan are closely similar to those of China, the only plausible explanation of this being that formerly there was a land connection.

Queer Japanese Custom.

In some villages in Japan robbers are tried and convicted by ballot. Whenever a robbery is committed the ruler of the hamlet summons the entire male population and requests them to write on a slip of paper the name of the person they suspect as having committed the crime. The one receiving the largest number of ballots is declared duly "elected" and is accordingly hanged. This system, like all others, has its peculiar advantages. It insures the punishment of somebody for every robbery committed, whereas under the system in vogue in most civilized countries in nine cases out of ten no punishment is inflicted on anybody for the crime. Of course they may not "elect" the guilty person, but dispose of some other character equally bad.

Old Violins.

The old time viol was the first instrument of its kind and furnished the plan for the modern violin, which, however, is 300 years old. It is said that Charles II. introduced it into England. One of the finest makers of violins was Stradivarius of Cremona, who existed in the early part of the eighteenth century. Violins made by him are worth thousands of dollars now and are highly esteemed by collectors and performers.

His Lucky Draw.

Tenspot—You should have seen the pair Harker held last night.

Tray—I thought he had given up poker since his marriage?

Tenspot—He has. He was holding his twins.

Natural.

Mrs. Hatterson—The ladies of the parish got up a baby show for the benefit of the hospital.

Mrs. Chatterson—Was it a success?

"Oh, a bowling success!"

Why He Grieves.

"She may have a temper, but she is interesting. Did she ever get over the death of her first husband?"

"Yes; but her second husband is inconsolable."

Compensations.

When a man pays as he goes, he always gets a welcome back.—Philadelphia Record.

The Heat of Lava.

The lava streams from the eruption of Vesuvius in 1858 were so hot twelve years later that steam issued from their cracks and crevices. Those that flowed from Etna in 1787 were found to be steaming hot just below the crust as late as 1840. The volcano Jorullo, in Mexico, poured forth in 1759 lava that eighty-seven years later gave off columns of steaming vapor. In 1780 it was found that a stick thrust into the crevices instantly ignited, although no discomfort was experienced in walking on the hardened crust.

CAMBORNE.

New Buildings.

(Continued.)

Another new hotel is the Reception, erected by G. Lemon, and run for a time by D. Leahy. This is one of the nicest little hotel buildings to be seen in Kootenay, and reflects great credit on the workmanship of the builders, Messrs. Baker and Lemon. The building is located on Lexington avenue opposite the Townsite Co.'s office. The building is two storeys and mansard roof. The bar is 42x14 ft., of exceptionally neat design and arrangement. The dining-room is 42x12 ft., kitchen 16x14 ft. On the first floor are 11 bed rooms, and on the second floor 10 bed-rooms. There are also four rooms over kitchen for accommodation of staff. The hotel is neatly fitted up and comfortably furnished.

The Townsite Co.'s block is a capital building, 30 ft. square and two storeys high, with basement full size of building. Half of ground floor is at present used as the government office, and Mr. Sumner, mining recorder, and family occupy the upper portion of this section as living rooms, pending completion of new residence. Mr. Sumner makes an energetic and efficient officer and with his police duties as well has all he can attend to. The other half of the building is occupied by the Townsite Co.'s office, post office, and printing office of the Camborne Miner, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace also living here for the present. The Miner has done much to make known and keep before the public the mineral resources of Fish creek, and the progress of Camborne and vicinity. The Mines Exchange, Limited, have also opened an office in the Townsite Block with H. S. Wallace as agent.

Capt. Davey, M. E. and notary public, has his office upstairs in same block.

An addition of 16x24 ft. has been made to M. Buchanan's Coronation Hotel for bar-room and dining-room, but has not yet been completed.

J. Lade's residence occupies a commanding position on the brow of the hill near Pool creek. It is 28x28 ft. two storeys high, with parlor, dining-room, hall, bath-room and pantry on ground floor, and four bed-rooms upstairs. A kitchen 14x18 ft., is added at the back. G. Lemon was the contractor, contract price being about $1,500.

The cottage built for L. E. Beck, superintendent of the Era, is 28 ft. square. It contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, two bed-rooms, two clothes closets. The cost was about $1,000.

John McDowell's business block is 30x50 ft., and two storeys high. The ground floor is for division into two stores, one of which will be used as a chemists shop by C. McDowell, who has just come out from Vancouver to open the business. The upper floor will be fixed up to let as a public hall for meetings etc. The cost of the building is about $2,000.

C. K. Skales erected a building next the townsite company's block at a cost of $1,500. It is 30 ft. square and two storeys high. The owner intended having a paperhanging and stationery store in one hall and letting the other to J. B. Cressman of this city as a tailors shop. The upstairs is to be sub-divided into rooms to let.

H. S. Wallace's bungalow residence will be 28x30 ft., with parlor, dining-room, kitchen, two bed-rooms, pantry and two linen presses. It will cost about $1,250.

The business block built by G. Lemon is figured as 30x50 ft., subdivided into two stores each 13 ft. wide. The upstairs portion is to be arranged into offices of four rooms 12 ft. square, with two bay windows in front each 13x14 ft. 6 in. A bath-room will be provided. The cost of this building is set at about $2,000. Mr. Lemon will occupy one of the offices in this block for his own business. He expects to let half the ground floor to a Nelson firm as a wholesale liquor store.

B. E. Drew's store was doubled in size during the year, and A. A. Clark also enlarged his premises.

A. Craig has reserved lots for building a residence.

Rev. H. A. Solly, of Trout Lake, holds Episcopal services regularly and proposes building a church this year. He is a great favorite with the Fish creek people.

It is reported McKinnon & Sutherland, of Ferguson, intend building a large store here.

A. G. Fraser, of Beaton, may also build a store in Camborne.

On our last trip we missed some of the pioneers of Camborne. Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Drew had gone to England for a trip and the business is being managed by L. Raynham. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are expected back next month.

A. A. Clark was also away ill at Halcyon, R. Lane conducting the business in his absence.

E. J. Branford & Co. have had a busy season hauling in the machinery for the Oyster-Criterion stamp mill.

Dr. Lazier, formerly of Halcyon, looks after the health of the town and district and does his work well.

The Fred. Robinson Lumber Co.'s mill is in charge of H. H. Gray.

A company has been formed to put in a water supply for the town. The source from which the water will be obtained is a mountain stream south-east of the town. The following are the directors: H. S. Wallace, Cory Menhinick, W. B. Pool and J. A. Darragh, Camborne; F. Cochrane, F. Godsall, Alberta; J. A. Macdonald and T. I. Dunn, Rossland.

The government business is well looked after by G. Sumner, who is mining recorder and constable.

BEATON.

From our own Correspondent.

All the residents of this place were very much grieved to hear of the sad bereavement that befell Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Hammell in losing two of their children—a pretty bright little girl of 8 and a little boy of 4. The little girl resided here for some time, and was a great favorite with old and young.

Contrary to expectations, we are still shut in by ice, but we expect they will get a channel opened in a day or two.

The logging and timber camps are getting on well, and hurrying to get their contracts through before the roads break up.

The meat supply is about exhausted. They have eaten up Thomson's big pig and are threatening to kill the cows and calves next.

A little stranger, (to be Arthur Evans Jr.) arrived at the Prospectors Exchange last Friday and caused quite a commotion. Mr. Evans was so happy on making his acquaintance that he sent up a case of wine. This makes the fourth addition to the juvenile population of Beaton this year—two boys and two girls.

ARROWHEAD.

From our own correspondent.

J. T. Farmer is visiting Arrowhead.

Jas. A. Taylor is in town this week.

Miss May Kellett returned home Sunday from Revelstoke.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cayley were in town Sunday looking up a hotel site.

H. K. Livingston, merchant, has taken over the Post Offic, Vice G. T. Newman resigned.

James Ludgate is confined to his bed with mild attack of fever, and we are glad to hear that he is improving.

Theo Lugate was in town this week. Mr. Lugate expects to hire C. P. R. bridge gang and pile driver, to build the trestle work in connection with the mill as soon Supt. Kilpatrick can spare the gang. The piles are now on hand.

April 2nd.

NAKUSP.

From our own Correspondent.

The train from Sandon has not been able to reach Nakusp this week yet on account of slides.

Rev. Mr. Glassford and wife arrived here yesterday and have rented the house belonging to John Hector.

Rev. C. D. Campbell leaves today for High River, Alta, where he is to take charge of the Presbytrian church.

A farewell social was given to Rev. C. D. Campbell, who has been pastor in the Presbyterian church for some time back, last night being his last here. There was a short programme consisting of songs and readings which was well rendered, after which the ladies served tea, coffee and cake, and spent two hours in a nice social time.

Paine's Celery Compound

Used in Springtime Will Give That Strength, Vim and Bodily Activity That All Are So Eager to Possess.

Pure Blood and Well Nourished Nerves are Essentials to True Health.

Pure blood and well nourished nerves are the great requisites at this season for every man, woman and child. Too many of our people enter the spring season with systems charged with deadly impurities. The blood is foul and stagnant; the liver and kidneys work imperfectly and very often are diseased. With many rheumatism, neuralgia and dyspepsia are daily tormentors. Life is not safe when such ailments are permitted to run unchecked.

If you, dear reader, find yourself burdened with any of the forms of disease just referred to, do not fail to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial. It is your only safety—your only true and certain deliverer from perils that end in death. Paine's Celery Compound has cured tens of thousands every springtime; it will do the same blessed work for you. One bottle will cost you less than a visit to consult a physician, and will convince you of its power to cure. Mr. John Y. Gourley, Halifax, N. S., gratefully writes as follows:

"Overwork, worry and cares during the winter season almost made me a physical wreck. My blood was impure and stagnant, my digestion was bad and I slept little. I became so weak that I felt I was nearing the grave, especially when my doctor could not give me any relief. I was advised to try your Paine's Celery Compound, and I thank Heaven it was brought to my notice. After using five bottles I am quite restored to health and strength and attend to my work with increased interest and attention. Paine's Celery Compound is a true life saver. I recommend it with all my heart."

BILLY WILLIAMS

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

OYSTERS AND CLAMS

(SHELLED OR UNSHELLED)

201 Carrall st. VANCOUVER, B. C

E. WATERSON.

Bricklayer and Stonemason

P. O. Box 191. REVELSTOKE, B. C.

All lines of Mason work undertaken. Estimates given for buildings, etc.

HEPBURN'S DANCING SCHOOL.

POLITE ART DANCING.

Juveniles are instructed in Society Dancing and Deportment, how to sit, stand, walk, to present hands, bow, courtesy, and conduct themselves properly. Parents will confer a favor by being present as often as possible. Lessons—Juveniles every Tuesday and Friday, from 4:15 to 6 p. m. Twelve lessons $5. For further information call at the hall.

FIREWOOD FOR SALE

Firewood in any quantity, cut to required lengths. Orders will receive prompt attention.

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

THE CORONATION HOTEL FOR SALE.

This includes hotel, furnished; also private house situated on the land, store, barns, stables, ice house, large fruit garden, root houses, etc. Good reasons for selling. Immediate possession. Apply to owner.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE HOLDER,
Salmon Arm

CALENDARS FOR 1904

We have been appointed agents for leading British, Canadian and American firms and can offer a selection of Calendars for 1904 such as has never before been offered in this district. Reserve your orders pending a call of our representative with samples.

The Kootenay Mail Pub. Co. Ltd.,
REVELSTOKE, B. C.

Annual Ball.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Royal Inland Hospital, Kamloops, B. C., intend to hold their annual ball on Thursday evening, April 10th. They will be glad to welcome visitors from a distance. Tickets, $3.00.

Land For Sale.

FOR SALE—400 acres in Section 5 and 6, Township 85, four miles north of Fairview, B. C. All agricultural land, with a good young orchard, and an abundance of water. Part cash, balance in 4 years at a reasonable rate of interest, or big reduction for spot cash. For particulars apply to J. K. ROBINSON,
Fairview, B. C.

COMING

J. W. BENGOUGH

whose name is to all Canada a household word.

WILL APPEAR IN

Revelstoke, April 30

in his unequalled Original Sketching Entertainment

FUN WITH THE PENCIL

Impromptu Cartoons, Recitals in Prose and Verse, Humor, Pathos, Burlesque and Song.

RIVERSIDE NURSERIES

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

MARTIN BURRELL, Proprietor

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Home-Grown Acclimatised Fruit and Ornamental Trees

IN BUYING FROM OUR NURSERY MARK THIS ADVANTAGE

You can Plant within 48 hours from the disging of the trees.

WRITE FOR LIST.

MERCHANTS.

We can supply you with a first-class loose leaf day book and ledger system which is better than those you send east for and is much less in price. Patronize home industry and send us your orders for counter books, loose leaf day books and ledgers and requisites therefor.

Samples and prices on application.

THE KOOTENAY MAIL,
Revelstoke.

WOOD YARD

I have started a permanent Wood Yard on Third street. With my past experience I hope to be in a position to satisfy all requirements of customers. Mill and cordwood supplied, in any lengths at reduced prices for cash.

R. SAMSON.

A Warning!

To the parties who are in the habit of taking wood from my wood yards at night without authority, I beg to warn them of the consequences should I catch them at it.

W. FLEMING.

WOOD FOR SALE

Dry Fir and Birch

Cut by machinery to required size.

All orders left at W. M. Lawrence's or the Kootenay Mail office will receive prompt attention.

W. FLEMING.

Kootenay Lodge No. 15 A.F. & A.M.

The regular meetings are held in the Masonic Temple, Bourne Hall, on the third Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

R. GORDON, SECRETARY.

SELKIRK LODGE, NO. 12, I. O. O. F.

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

J. OUTHETT, N. G. J. MATHIE, Sec.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Greenhouse and Hardy Plants

Roses, Rhododendrons, etc.

Tons of Home Grown and Imported Garden, Field and Flower Seeds for Spring Planting.

CUT FLOWERS for Balls, Weddings Church Decorations Funeral Designs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BEE SUPPLIES, FRUIT BASKETS, FERTILIZERS

Catalogue Free. Eastern Prices or Less.

M. J. HENRY,
3009 Westminster Road, Vancouver
WHITE LABOR ONLY.

Jas. I. Woodrow,

BUTCHER.

Retail Dealer in

BEEF, PORK MUTTON, Etc.

Fish and Game in Season.

All orders promptly filled.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Corner Douglas and King streets

Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium.

THE MEDICAL WATERS of Halcyon are the most curative in the world. A perfect, natural remedy for all Nervous and Muscular diseases, Liver, Kidney and Stomach ailments and Metallic Poisoning. A sure cure for "That Tired Feeling." Special rates on all boats and trains. Two mails arrive and depart every day. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world. An experienced massanger.

Halcyon Hot Springs
Arrow Lake, B. C.

THE CITY EXPRESS

E. W. B. Paget, Prop.

Prompt delivery of parcels, baggage etc., to any part of the City.

Any Kind of Transferring Undertaken.

All orders left at R. M. Smythe's Tobacco Store, or by Telephone, No. 7 will receive prompt attention.

SEE

Wing Chung's newly imported stock of Chinese and Japanese goods.

The best assortment ever landed in Revelstoke of useful and ornamental articles:

Tea services, Plates, Baskets, Cane Chairs, Handkerchiefs, Flower Pots, Umbrella Stands, Lunch Baskets, Smoking Jackets, Silk Goods.

GOLD FISH

Finest stock of candies and fruit in town.

Front Street, Revelstoke

UNION ..CIGAR FACTORY..

BRANDS

"Our Special" & "The Union."

H. A. BROWN PROP.

REVELSTOKE, - - B. C

PATENTS Trademarks and Copyrights obtained in all countries.

ROWLAND BRITTAIN,

Registered Patent Attorney

Mechanical Engineer and Draughtsman, Bank of B. N. A. Buildings, Hastings Street

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A postcard will secure an evening appointment for those who cannot call during the day

To Trappers

Raw Furs Bought

Cash Prices Paid

F. B. WELLS,

Exporter of Furs.

Harmony in Furnishing.

You have no trouble if you write us for samples (free) of

Carpets, Curtains, Wall Papers, Upholstering Materials,

and everything required.

The greatest assortment of up-to-date Furniture in Western Canada displayed in our showrooms.

Let us know your wants and we will do the rest.

Weiler Bros. COMPLETE FURNISHERS **Victoria.**

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS OF ANY MAGNITUDE EXECUTED

Complete Installations Our Specialty

Finest Class of Machinery

The Hinton Electric Co. Limited

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER.

E. B. EDDY'S

PARLOR MATCHES

"KING EDWARD" 1000s.
"HEADLIGHT," 500s.
"EAGLE," 100s and 200s.
"VICTORIA,"
"LITTLE COMET."
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Are the best that can be bought.

Don't experiment with other and inferior brands.

USE EDDY'S

UNION HOTEL

J. LAUGHTON, Proprietor,

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

This hotel is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public. It is the most conveniently situated hotel in the city, being at the corner of First Street and Connaught Avenue, in the heart of the business portion of the city, convenient to railway station and post office.

First Class Accommodation and Table.
Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Central Hotel,

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

ABRAHAMSON BROS., PROPRIETORS.

Newly built. First-class in every respect. All modern conveniences. Large, Simple Rooms.

Rates, $1 50 per Day. Special Weekly Rates.

Queen's Hotel, Trout Lake, under same management.

HOTEL LARDEAU

COMAPLIX

The Best House in Town. - Well Furnished - Good Table

Best Brands of WINES, SPIRITS and CIGARS kept in Stock.

W. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

ably furnished with the choicest the market affords. Best Wines, Liquors, & Cigars. Rates $1 a day. Monthly rate.

J. ALBERT STONE, PROP.

One Block from C P R Depot and Steamboat Wharves

Re furnished and Re-modeled Rates $1.50 to $2 per day

Hotel Leland

Corner Granville & Hastings Streets,

R. DOWSWELL, Proprietor, - Vancouver, B. C.

Just Remodelled and Refurnished with all Modern Conveniences.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Rooms in Suites with Baths and Toilets attached, flowing Hot and Cold Water, Inside Toilets on each floor, Gas Lighted and Steam Heated Throughout.

J. C. GREENE, Proprietor, - GOLDEN, B. C.

QUEENS HOTEL

COMAPLIX

J. H. YOUNG, - - - Proprietor.

Best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Travellers to Fish Creek will find excellent accommodation at this Hotel.

GRAZING REGULATIONS

For Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and the Railway Belt in British Columbia.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, and the rental is at the rate of two cents an acre per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Lands included in a grazing lease may be withdrawn for homestead entry, sale or railway purposes, but no rental is charged on such lands from the date upon which they are withdrawn from the lease.

A lessee of grazing land is not entitled to the hay thereon, but he may, upon application to the agent of Dominion Lands, obtain each year the first permit to cut on his leasehold whatever quantity of hay he may require for his own use, free of dues, the department reserving the right to issue permits to other applicants.

Applications for grazing leases should be made to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary, Department of the Interior.

TIME TABLE

S. S. "Archer" or S. S. "Lardeau."

Running between Arrowhead, Thomson's Landing and Comaplix, commencing Oct. 11th, 1903, will sail as follows (weather permitting):

Leave Arrowhead for Thomson's Landing and Comaplix twice daily at 10k. and 15k.

Leave Comaplix and Thomson's Landing for Arrowhead twice daily at 7.15k. and 12.45k.

Making close connections with all C. P. R. trains and boats.

The owners reserve the right to change times of sailings without notice.

THE FRED ROBINSON LUMBER CO. LTD.
F. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Royal Mail Lines.

Cheapest Route to the Old Country.

ALLAN LINE—From St. John.

Pretorian	Feb. 28
Numidian	March 7
Parisian	March 14
Ionian	March 21
Corinthian	March 28

DOMINION LINE—From Boston.

Merion	Feb. 21

DEAVER LINE—From St. John.

Lake Champlain	Feb. 27
Lake Ontario	March 13
Lake Erie	March 20

WHITE STAR LINE—From New York.

Cedric	Feb. 25
Celtic	March 19
Oceanic	March 11
Germanic	March 18
Cedric	March 25

Passengers ticketed through to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Apply to nearest railway or steamship agent or to

T. W. BRADSHAW, Agent, Revelstoke.
W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Pacific Agent.

WRAPPING PAPER AND PAPER BAGS.

The Kootenay Mail has been appointed agent for one of the largest Canadian Paper Mills.

Wrapping papers in rolls or flat, and paper bags of all weights and sizes supplied to order printed or unprinted.

Kootenay Mail, Revelstoke.

FOR HIGH PRICES AND QUICK RETURNS SHIP YOUR

FURS

G.S. DRY **HIDES**

SENECA AND DEERSKINS

TO

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

200-212 FIRST AVE. NO

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS

MAKE SHIPMENT, CONVINCE YOURSELF

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS

READER,

This is YOUR Paper.

YOU should support it.

One way to do that is to patronize the firms whose advertisements appear in this paper. In ordering mention the KOOTENAY MAIL.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings. IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles. MIDY

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. ☞Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 are sold at Trout Lake by F. T. Abey, and at Revelstoke by W. Bows, J. A. Miller & Co. and Canada Drug & Book Co. Druggists.

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**

The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six *packages guaranteed* to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package $1, six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE is sold in Revelstoke by Canada Drug & Book Co., J. A. Miller & Co. and W. Bews and by Frank T. Abey at Trout Lake, Druggists.

Music and Song Books

Big assortment opened. Also Instruction for every Instrument. Call and see them.

All the Latest Songs

CANADA DRUG AND BOOK CO. LIMITED

REVELSTOKE.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Lewis Bros. report a big demand for town lots.

H. W. Raymer's store at Kelowna was burned Monday.

The supreme court will sit at Revelstoke on May 7th, and Golden May 4th.

It is stated something like 50 new buildings will be erected in Revelstoke this year.

The new timber regulations requiring surveys have stopped the location of timber limits.

W. Cowan has appointed J. B. Henderson foreman of his sawmill at Trout Lake. The mill will start cutting as soon as the lake opens.

A meeting of license commissioners is called for Monday, at 2 p. m. to consider cancellation of license for Coronation Hotel, Camborne.

Fish creek has good agricultural possibilities. Last season E. J. Bradford took an excellent crop of potatoes from his ranch north of Camborne.

On Monday E. Taylor's residence was quarantined because of scarlet fever appearing on a friend of Mr. Taylor, who had just arrived from the old country.

Chief Bain and Night Officer Shaw improvised a new style of Irish jaunting car in the shape of a wheel-barrow the other night to convey a drunken Chinaman to the lock-up.

E. A. Bradley went east this week to form a company to operate ground on French creek. Mr. Bradley has an excellent sample of gold taken from the old channel a few weeks ago by J. Sweeney.

One of the curiosities of Comaplix is an ostrich egg from South Africa. This is shown by J. H. Young in the bar of the Queens Hotel, and was presented to Mr. Young by G. O'Brien of the first contingent that went to the war.

Messrs. F. B. Wells, E. J. Bourne and C. B. Hume & Co. received notice on Wednesday from Supt. Kilpatrick to move their buildings on the north side of station road to make room for the new railway station to be built in the city.

The address by President Estes on Saturday night proved so interesting and popular that many citizens are anxious to hear him again and many enquiries are made as to when he will pay his promised return visit and give another address.

Kootenay railways are in trouble. A big slide in city of Rossland damaged the C. P. R. track and carried away a bridge. Near Slocan City 150 ft. of C.P.R. track slid as the train passed over, carrying the passenger car with it, but no one was hurt. The Nelson-Fort Sheppard train passed safely over a gap of 30 ft. with the rails suspended in mid-air.

We regret to see attacks made at Camborne and Trout Lake on J. Shaw, who has the winter contract for the mail from Arrowhead to points on the north arm. Mr. Shaw has a most difficult task to perform, having about 400 lbs. of mail to handle over the ice, and he has had to do this at the risk of his life. Those who know the difficulties confronting him assure us he has done his work well.

When G. Gund, secretary of the lumber association, was in the city the other day J. A. Kirk, P. L. S., made some excellent suggestions to him for submission to the government, among others that all licenses expire on same day and that where a block of several limits occurs together it should be sufficient to run a survey line round the whole instead of sub-dividing it into the several limits comprising the block.

An interesting scene at the Scottish entertainment by Miss Jessie Maclachlan was when a number of Scotch Highlanders in the back of the hall, who whistled in response to the song "Whistle and I'll Come Tae Ye My Lad," went up to the platform and had an interesting talk in Gaelic with the singer. They afterwards went to the Hotel Revelstoke to spend a half hour with the attractive lady who discoursed with them so well in their "mither tongue."

The Fred. Robinson Lumber Company and Capt. Johnston, of the steamer Archer, are deserving of great credit for their efforts last week to open the channel on the north arm so as to establish communication with Comaplix, Beaton, Camborne, and the Trout lake road leading to Trout Lake City and Ferguson. They succeeded in opening the channel after the Rossland, the crack steamer of the C. P. R. lake fleet, had to give it up through being disabled. Her wheel was so damaged by the ice that she had to return to Arrowhead and lie there till the boat builders from the C. P. R. dock at Nakusp came and repaired her. Unfortunately the stormy weather this week again closed the channel but another effort will be made to open it.

C. B. Hume & Co. had an interesting formal opening of their new store last evening. There was a large attendance, especially of ladies, who were entertained with refreshments consisting of tea, coffee, etc., Miss Jones presiding. The new store looked most attractive, especially the millinery department, and the crowd thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Thanks to the efforts of members of the Lacrosse Club, under whose auspices the concert was given, the Jessie Maclachlan Company had a crowded house on Thursday. Everyone was delighted with the singing of the celebrated Scotch vocalist, who varied her national song with the Irish ballad "Barney O'Hea." Instrumental selections were given by Robt. Buchanan (piano), and Miss Alice Dean (violin). The stage was prettily furnished and the mayor opened the entertainment with a brief introduction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

R. H. Trueman & Co.'s studio is open daily.

You can save money by insuring with H. N. Coursier.

Taylor Bros. & George offer bargains in apples and potatoes.

Get your electric wiring and bell repairs done by Moscrop Bros.

Look up the KOOTENAY MAIL's news item competition. It is worth trying for.

Travellers visiting Revelstoke will find the best accomodation at the Central Hotel, Abrahamson Bros. Props.

Another druggist is to start in Camborne, J. Campbell opening in the Skales building.

Visitors to Camborne should take A. Craig's stage from Beaton. Quickest route, best service.

Reserve your calendar orders for 1904 till the representative of the Kootenay Mail calls to show you our samples.

When you come to Revelstoke hail the Central Hotel bus to take you to a good hotel. Abrahamson Bros Props.

Owner of a gold bracelet is wanted and may have same on applying at KOOTENAY MAIL office and paying cost of advertisement.

When you want to get to Camborne in speed and comfort look out for A. Craig's stage line when landing at Beaton.

"Unique and mirth provoking" is what the Toronto Globe says of Bengough, who will appear in Revelstoke on April 30th.

C. B. Hume & Co., Limited, direct attention to their grand millinery display this evening; their new shipment of ladies' boots and shoes and bargains in teas.

Dave Orr, the well-known hotel-keeper of Camborne, has purchased J. A. Darragh's house near the Eva Hotel and intends converting into an hotel and applying for a license.

A large shipment of art furniture will be here shortly, including whatnots, screens, easels, all kinds of fancy brackets, and all those knickknacks that go so far to make a home cosy.—Revelstoke Furniture Co.

The proprietors of Blue Ribbon Tea are offering prizes to value of $515 for the best advertisement of this celebrated tea. Read full particulars in our advertising columns.

D. Orr has reached an amicable settlement with Leveque and They re giving up possession of the Eva Hotel at Camborne, and the new owners entered into possession on Wednesday.

It has been reported for some time that the Hudson's Bay Company propose opening a branch in Revelstoke, but the company's general manager informs us there is no truth in the report.

A fine assortment of wool and union carpets. These are a full yard wide, it dont take many yards to cover a room. Let us supply you. Linoleums, oilcloths etc. A large and select stock of wall paper will be here in a few days, reserve your orders.—Revelstoke Furniture Co.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Mrs. Lee has decided to build a residence on Fourth street.

H. A. Brown will build a cottage on his lots behind the Imperial Bank.

Mrs. A. N. Smith is arranging to move her house on McKenzie avenue, and to erect on the site thereof a business block.

W. A. Foote has the contract for a residence for J. Palmer on Third street and has the building well in hand. The main portion of the house covers a ground space 20x24 ft., and the kitchen 14x16 ft. The sizes of the rooms will be: Hall 7x12 ft., parlor 12 ft. square, dining-room 12x14 ft., kitchen 12 ft. square, bath-room and pantry each 6x8 ft. Upstairs there will be three bed-rooms each 12x14 ft.

LABOR'S CALL.

The Fernie strike was finally settled this week and the men resumed work Wednesday. The conciliation committee found the average wages of the miners was $3.70 per day. The settlement provides for recognition of the union by the company.

Railway men have received Sir William Mulock's amended conciliation and arbitration bill and express their satisfaction with it as a fair and just measure.

Get your Job Printing done at the MAIL Office.

USE ROYAL CROWN SOAP

The Best in the World.

Mail us 15 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers, and in return we will mail a beautiful Picture size 16x20, or for 25 Wrappers your choice of over 100 books. Drop us a post card asking for a catalogue of premiums to be had FREE for Royal Crown Soap Wrappers. Address

The Royal Soap Co., Limited.

Vancouver, B.C.

Social and Personal

E. Corning returned from Kamloops Tuesday.

Mrs. Carruthers leaves next week for England.

J. Graham has joined staff of W. J. George's store.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Irwin left for the east Tuesday, and expect to return in May.

C. D. Morris, of Rogers Pass, was in the city on Monday on his way to the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Morris and Miss McLean have been very ill with la grippe.

Mrs. E. Dupont and family arrived Wednesday and will reside here in future.

Dr. Carruthers and Mrs. and Mrs. LeMaistre leave for Enderby for Easter.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Hospital have furnished and fitted up a new dining room.

H. A. Sturdy has arrived from Wetaskiwin to take position in W. M. Lawrence's store.

On Wednesday last at Vancouver Miss I. Sawyer and Mr. E. A. Byrnell were united in marriage.

Mrs. G. M. Clark left for Nelson Thursday on a visit to her sister whose son died this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Agnew returned from the east Tuesday and report having had a most enjoyable trip.

Theodore Ludgate arrived from the coast Monday in connection with the Arrowhead mill in which venture he is associated with D. C. Irwin.

A. A. Clark, of Camborne, is at the Central Hotel. He is still suffering from his recent attack of rheumatism but says he feels much better since coming to Revelstoke.

The Epworth League will hold a consecration meeting Monday, after which the executive will meet to prepare the topic card for next quarter, and all members are requested to attend.

J. A. Darragh arrived from Camborne Tuesday. He has sold his house to Dave Orr, and has arranged to bring his family to Revelstoke, where he has rented a house on Connaught avenue.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

Makes Enquiry Into C. P. R. Freight Rates.

At a meeting of the Revelstoke Liberal Association held at the Central Hotel it was resolved to leave the calling of another convention entirely in the hands of the executive; and to ask the dominion government to protect the public interest in granting the special act to the Columbia River Improvement Company.

A committee was appointed to take steps to ask the railway commission now being provided for by Hon. A. G. Blair to enquire into the discriminating freight rates in British Columbia pointing out the injustice under which Revelstoke is placed as compared with Nakusp, Nelson and other points.

THE STRIKE.

Continued from First page.

and he denies the statements of President Estes about the Empress taking back most of her cargo and being unable to load. The Princess May went out loaded and fully manned. He had made the men a fair offer when he asked them to go back to work and he would have Mr. Whyte, who is well-known to be a fair official, come out and investigate their grievances and take steps to adjust them. Mr. Marpole also points out the company were most unfairly treated by the machinists and allied mechanics here with whom they had agreements. What was the value of such agreements if the men would not keep them? Their committees at Vancouver had ordered the men back to work and if they would not go the company was now at liberty to fill their places with others and would do so.

C. P. R. HELPERS.

The C. P. R. officials accuse the helpers of Revelstoke shops of having broken a contract by going on strike. I understand this alludes to the schedule. I was the only president of Federal Union No. 35, and I defy any C. P. R. official to present a schedule signed by myself or any authorized delegate. A contract to be binding must be signed by both sides; this was not done in our case. The schedule in force was signed by Federal Union No. 23 of Vancouver. This union is distinct from ours and they had no authority to enter into a contract on our behalf.

J. THORNTON,
Manager, Div. 97, C. B. R. E.

METAL MARKET.

Copper—New York, electro'ytic 14¾ to 15; London, £63 15s.

Lead—New York, $4.60 to $4.65; London, £13 12s. 6d. to £13 15s.

Silver—New York, 49⅝.

MILLINERY.

Easter Openings and Displays by Revelstoke Merchants.

The windows of the millinery stores of the city look gay with all that is charming in ladies head gear.

Light, filmy, airy stuffs characterize the Easter hat. Chiffon, mousseline, soft mull, liberty, maline and laces are used.

Linen batiste in both applique and plain, materials are in great favor. The wire frames show through on many models made of fine braids or gauzy materials, which give a mild transparent and airy effect.

Pale blue is seen in braids, flowers, ribbons and facings in profusion. It is everywhere. White is popular. Lace and fine straw braids, chiffon and malines are greatly used in white. Red hats—the red that glows and sparkles—are conspicuous. All black hats retain their ever steady position. Pale blue and green are combined oftenest. Greens and pale resedas are much seen.

Black and white, green and brown, pink and lavender, bluet shades, yellow tones, fuchsia shades and pale blue with everything are some of the happy combinations. Much Toreador is shown. This new yellow is combined and tones down with brown. The new fuchsia shades in straw promise exceedingly well for early wear. One of the newest is the champagne shade.

C. B. HUME & CO. LIMITED.

C. B. Hume & Co., Limited, give one of the daintiest millinery displays ever arranged in the city. A visit to their show-rooms is well worth the time and a window is beautifully arranged. Among the real novelties for the season are, in small hats, toques, turbans, flat shapes, both in Russian and mushroom style, the correct shape being the Dunbar and Santos Dumont.

The Dunbar hat is plain but richly trimmed with quills, ornaments of fez, ospreys and betasseled ornaments of rich design. The prevailing colors for this season are pale blue, red and the handsome burnt shade, known as champagne.

The trimmings are malines, fancy straw braids and very choice materials such as sequins and mother of pearl effects of chiffon.

Flowers will be much used for trimmings. Among the favorite ones are June roses, forget-me-nots, sweet peas, poppies, and all kinds of fruit such as apples, plums, cherries and grapes; all lending the bright spring effect.

Noticeable among the many pretty creations was a very pretty red poppy hat. It is made of scarlet poppies, mushroom shape, with a large plaque of Battenburg lace, finished with red duchess ribbons, velvet and cut steel ornaments.

Another striking creation was a high-backed flower turban with the entire brim of small roses with large folded mulline crown. Ribbon velvet and jet darts completed this pretty turban.

A large black hat, mushroom shape, with the mohair braid and lace, studded with sequin, a bow of black satin duchess ribbon and long jet ornaments finish the crown. The baudeau is finished with a long black plume.

The exhibition reflects great credit on the firm's milliner, Miss Ward.

REID & YOUNG.

Miss Riddell, who recently took charge of Reid & Young's millinery department, has succeeded in making an effective display. In one of the windows is a splendid show of pattern hats and ornaments, and the showroom is decorated so as to give an excellent idea of the season's styles.

In the window hats set on wax figures are marked. One is a white maline with facing of white chiffon, long sequin trimming, with large white plume, handsome crown strapped with ribbon bands from centre and bunch of poppies on band at left. Another is a black hat in which plumes come from center of crown over back—a new idea. The eye is pleased with a toque with ospreys. Another is a black hat with sequin facing and black aigrette. A dainty hat has two tones of cream ribbon, French roses and buds. The rim is made of silk applique. Prominent among the window decorations is the specialty of fruit ornaments, such as peaches and plums and French flowers, all very natural in appearance.

In the showroom we note a turban trimmed with cream chiffon applique, with drape of lace at back, and box plait style, steel ornaments, with finishing of fruit on bandeau. A striking hat is in a new shade of green, with broad effect of white and green snowballs.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special meeting held last night. Present: The Mayor, Ald. Foote, Law, McCarty and McMahon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dominion land office re site for isolation hospital opposite J. Maley's garden—Ground to be examined.

Lord's Day Alliance and Epworth League and Good Templars, complaining of Sunday drinking, gambling, nickel-in-slot machines, Sunday shopping and houses of ill fame.

Ald. Foote considered Sunday closing should be enforced, but had seen no gambling.

Ald. Law said if the law was broken offenders should be punished.

Ald. McMahon complained of drunkenness in the city on Sunday—Referred to police commissioners.

School trustees, asking $30 towards expense of teachers institute—Granted.

Dr. Cross, reporting on cases of infectious diseases.

Fred. Robinson Lumber Company, asking water supply for boilers and fire, also light near company's office. The mayor reported pipe ordered. Ald. Foote advocated hydrant being put in. Agreed to.

Health officer, Victoria, enclosing milk testing bylaws and suggesting 3 per cent standard.—Health committee to bring in bylaw.

J. L. Webster re supply of trees for city streets.—The city solicitor advised the work could be done by local improvement tax.

FRONTAGE TAX.

The mayor suggested planting McKenzie avenue and Third street, the only graded streets in the city, as an experiment.

Resolved that bylaw committee bring in bylaw to provide for planting trees and other improvements by frontage tax.

PETITIONS.

From twelve contractors requesting license of $100 be imposed on outside contractors taking work in city—The city solicitor said the limit of tax was $5. To be forwarded to T. Taylor, M. P. P., to be considered in connection with amendment of municipal law.

TAX SALE.

The city solicitor was instructed to prepare bylaw for sale of property for arrears of taxes.

BYLAWS.

The fire brigades submitted bylaws which they asked should be printed.—

SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The matter of closing Government Road past school was discussed with a view to securing for the school a square block sufficient size for playground.—City solicitor was instructed to look into the matter.

LIBRARY.

Ald. Foote, Hume and McCarty were appointed to report on establishment of library.

CEMETERY.

The city clerk said G. Knapp complained of cemetery fences.

Ald. McLeod suggested laying pipe to provide water for people who wished to water plants and flowers at cemetery.

Both matters were referred to the works committee.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY general meeting of the shareholders of the Lanark Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, limited liability, will be held at the office of the company, in the Taylor Block, Revelstoke, B. C., on Thursday, the 30th day of April A. D. 1903, at the hour of 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing a resolution disposing of the whole or a part of the Company's Lands.

Dated at Revelstoke, B. C., this 31st day of March, 1903.

J. M. DOYLE,
Secretary.

Best News Item.

Kootenay Mail Prize Competition.

Three cash prizes are offered by the Kootenay Mail for the best news items sent in before April 30th. First prize will be $2.50, second $1.50, third $1.00. Competitors must cut out and attach the coupon below, duly filled in, to each item entered for competition.

Mail News Item Coupon.

Name

Address

LOOK OUT

FOR

The Next Meeting in Revelstoke

TO BE ADDRESSED BY

PRESIDENT ESTES

A Well Regulated Jewelry Store

is as well worth a visit as an art gallery. The Jeweler and Silver Smith's art is one of the oldest and finest; its productions among the most exquisite. If such things are not artistic they are of little value.

J. Guy Barber's

A GUARANTEED CURE

For all Forms of Kidney Disease.

We the undersigned Druggists are fully prepared to give the following guarantee with every 50 cent bottle of Dr. Pettingill's Kidney-Wort Tablets, the only remedy in the world that positively cures all troubles arising from weak kidneys:—

"Money cheerfully returned if the sufferer is not relieved and improved after use of one bottle. Three to six bottles effect astonishing and permanent cures. If not relieved and cured, you waste no money.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Revelstoke, B. C.

J. A. Miller & Co., Revelstoke, B. C.

Walter Bews, Revelstoke, B. C.

A Few Boxes of Apples Left and will be sold at Cost, $1 per box

Potatoes, best quality, at $1 per sack.

Secure these Bargains.

Taylor Bros. & George

LIMITED.

COMPANIES ACT 1897.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the "Sunshine Limited" has ceased to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia under the license granted on the 3rd December, 1897.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1903.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

For Sale

TWO Residences on McKenzie Avenue, with modern improvements, $2,500 each, on easy terms.

TWO Residences on Third Street east, very convenient for railway men, $1,800 each easy terms.

ONE Residence on First Street east, cash required $500, subject to mortgage.

Apply to

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The Best Hay and Stock Ranch in the Kootenay Country.

VIPOND'S HAY AND STOCK RANCH, on the Lardo and Arrowhead branch of the C. P. R., six miles from Lardo, consisting of 160 acres of meadow, of which 60 acres are in timothy. Several head of young cattle. All necessary farming machinery. Shipped five carloads of hay last year and one carload of cattle. For particulars write owner.

E. R. VIPOND,
Trout Lake, B. C.

Trout Lake, B. C., Feb. 22nd, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land in West Kootenay, commencing at the three and a half mile post on the Big Ledge trail running westerly from a point on the Upper Arrow lake marked W. A. Dashwood Jones' southeast corner; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; containing 640 acres.

W. A. DASHWOOD JONES.

18th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains south of Cane Horn east side of Upper Arrow lake; running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

A. IRWIN.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about ten chains south of the Nakusp and Slocan railway, between the eight and nine mile posts; running east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

IL. IRWIN.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following descriptive lands: Starting at the post marked W. Robertson, south east corner post situated on Monashee creek, Lower Arrow lake about 70 chains west of John Glover's N. W. corner in Fire valley, thence running north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

W. ROBERTSON.

Nakusp, B. C., March 24th, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

Situated on the west side of Arrow lake and nearly opposite the Nakusp townsite, and on a divide between Arrow lake and Mosquito creek about three miles from the lake shore, commencing at a post marked "S. J. Harlow," thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Nakusp, March 6, 1903. S. J. HARLOW.

Situated on the west side of Arrow lake opposite the Nakusp townsite and about three and one-half miles from the lake shore in a valley sloping toward Mosquito creek, commencing at a point about ten chains east of the southwest corner of timber located March 5, 1903, line running from a post marked "S. J. Harlow's northeast corner," 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Nakusp, March 12, 1903. S. J. HARLOW.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an Act incorporating the Columbia River Improvement Company.

1. To construct, build, maintain and equip piers and other works at or near the point where the Columbia River enters the Upper Arrow Lake in the District of West Kootenay, British Columbia, and to use booms in connection therewith.

2. To construct, and maintain piers, slides, dams, booms and such other improvements on the said river above Upper Arrow Lake, or any of its branches, or any other rivers or streams emptying into said lake, as may be required to facilitate driving, rafting, collecting and sorting timber or saw-logs, and to levy and collect tolls and dues upon such said timber and logs.

3. To acquire, own and operate dredges, scows, barges and tugs for the purposes aforesaid, or any of them, and to remove rocks, dredge and remove shoals, bars and other impediments in the way of driving and protecting said timber.

Dated this 19th day of March, A. D. 1903.

KERR, DAVIDSON, PATERSON & GRANT,
Solicitors for applicants,
23 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

D'ARCY SCOTT,
Ottawa Agent.

WANTED

FOR SALE.—House and lot with furniture. Apply KOOTENAY MAIL office for particulars.

FOUND—A gold bracelet; owner can have same on paying cost of this advertisement. Apply at office of the KOOTENAY MAIL.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching; Cook's Originator strain: $2.00 for 13; first prize winners Victoria show, $3.00. Lockley Jones, Mount Tolmie, Victoria.

WANTED—Timber lands; Big Bend preferred. Apply at office of KOOTENAY MAIL.

WANTED.—Twenty first-class carpenters. Apply to J. A. Kernahan, Laggan.

WANTED KNOWN—Five roomed house and furnished rooms near station to let. Apply to R. Tapping.

WANTED TO SELL—Two houses and lots at rising town of Camborne; each property will let for $15 a month; price on each property $500. For particulars apply at office of Kootenay Mail.

WANT TO SELL—One of the best hotels in Kootenay; good man can clear $5,000 a year. For particulars apply at office of Kootenay Mail.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners will be held at the Provincial Police office, Revelstoke, on Monday, the 6th day of April, at 2 p.m. Business: To consider the cancellation of license for the Coronation hotel at Camborne, and other matters.

By order R. A. UPPER,
Chief Inspector.

NOTICE.

RESPECTING TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 40 of the "Land Act," that in future no special licenses to cut timber on Crown lands will be granted or renewed until after the applicants have had the limits surveyed by a duly qualified Provincial Land Surveyor to the satisfaction of the Lands and Works Department.

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 25th March, 1903.

Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Timber and Mines Branch, Department of the Interior, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Timber Berth No. 337," will be received at this Department until noon on Wednesday, the 29th April next, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 337, situate in the Province of British Columbia, on the west side of the Columbia river, in about Township 27, Ranges 2 and 3, west of the 6th Meridian, commencing at a point on the west side of the Columbia river where the same is intersected by the north boundary of the Railway belt; thence down stream along the west bank of the Columbia river one mile, more or less, measured on a due south course to the north boundary of Township 26, with a depth of 2 miles on said west side of river, measured due west therefrom, containing an area of 2 square miles, more or less.

The regulations under which a license will be issued, also printed form of tender and envelope, may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent at New Westminster.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in favour of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a license.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES,
Department of the Interior.

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following descriptive lands: Commencing at post marked Yale Columbia Lumber Co. north west corner post, situated about four miles of the McDonald creek, Upper Arrow lake, and running east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO.

Nakusp, B. C., March 16th, 1903.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Upper Arrow lakes, opposite Nakusp, and beginning at a post marked "Jos. Genelle's northeast corner," about fifteen chains from the shore, and running west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1903.

JOS. GENELLE.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Mosquito creek, Arrow lake: Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Mosquito creek close to the falls and about ten miles from where the Mosquito creek empties into the Columbia river, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1903.

D. C. IRWIN.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Mosquito creek: Commencing at a post planted about ten chains from west bank of Mosquito creek and about twelve miles from the mouth where it empties into the Columbia river, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains to place of commencement.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1903.

D. C. IRWIN.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post marked "The Yale-Columbia Lumber Company's north west corner post," situated about eight miles from the mouth of McDonald creek on the Upper Arrow Lake, thence running east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Nakusp, B. C., March 16th, 1903.

THE YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kuoes-ka-nax creek, eight miles more or less from its mouth, marked "J. A. T. north-east corner post," and running south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

JAS. A. TAYLOR.

Located the 19th day of March, 1903.

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To Alex. Smith, J. Riley, J. O. Piper, J. Piccato, Fred Jacobson, J. J. Cole and Jim Davis, or to any person or persons to whom he or they may have transferred his or their interests in the Portland Mineral Claim situated on the south side of Caribou Creek in Arrow Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay:

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended four hundred and ten dollars in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim, in order to hold said mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days of the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your portion of such expenses, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under section 4 of an act entitled "An Act to Amend the Mineral Act 1900.

(Signed) M. E. KING.

Rossland, B. C., February 7th, 1903.