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Vol. 10.—No. 3. REVELSTOKE, B. C., APRIL 18, 1903. $2.00 Per Year

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TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

Provincial Convention in Session at Revelstoke.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.

The convention opened Tuesday at 10 a. m. in Solkirk Hall with an attendance of 80 teachers. President Robinson was in the chair. Mr. Burns acted as secretary.

In his opening address the president explained the reasons that actuated him in urging that this convention be held in Kootenay and suggested an institute be arranged for Yale inspectorate. He urged a change in presidency, and that teachers give 30 days notice of leaving. He pointed out the summer session of normal was only as a privilege to holders of old class certificates. The exhibits in both buildings were for instruction of teachers. The Rhodes scholarship was open to this province. He regretted many coast teachers were absent owing to expense of attending.

COMMITTEES.

The following were appointed:—

Officers—D. Wilson, L. Bruce, A. Sullivan, E. S. Wood, Fulton.

Resolutions—R. J. Clark, G. A. King, W. May, A. E. Miller, R. Landells.

Questions—J. D. Buchanan, J. S. Gordon, A. C. Stewart.

OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers for ensuing year:—

Hon. President—Hon. W. W. B. McInnes, minister of education.

President—A. C. Stewart.

Vice-presidents — 1st vice, J. C. Shaw, 2nd vice, Miss M. Williams, 3rd vice, B. K. Simpson.

Treasurer—H. B. King.

Secretary—Miss E. G. Lawson.

Executive—Mrs K. Scanlan, Messrs. A. E. Miller, P. Murray, B. S. McDonald, W. N. Winsley.

GENERAL.

A motion to appoint a committee to recommend to institute next Easter names of officers for next term was lost.

Inspector Gordon announced a teachers institute would be organised for Yale inspectorate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

R. J. Clark, 1st vice president, presided.

D. Blair, art master of normal school, gave an address on "Drawing." He reviewed the methods that should be adopted in teaching this work, emphasizing slowness, placing the lesson on the black boards before the class, care in use of pencil, rubber, etc., use of books rather than slate or loose paper. Mr. Blair illustrated his methods by reference to certain particular pages in books.

Several questions regarding methods of teaching the subject were asked and answered.

Mr. Elley, by request, gave a piano selection.

GEOGRAPHY.

A. Sullivan read a paper on "Geography of B. C." presented as a lesson to a senior class, to make the lesson a practical one. Mr. Sullivan showed how he interested the pupils by their descriptions of trips to their present residences, going over their travels on the map. This practical method was well illustrated and much appreciated by the audience.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening a reception was tendered to visiting teachers by the staff of the city schools. It was well attended. J. W. Bennett, chairman local school board, presided. He congratulated the teachers on having come to Revelstoke to hold their convention. He spoke of the advantages of the model exhibit and hoped such work would be soon done in this city also, especially as it is an excellent training in the child's individual line of thought or ability. He trusted that Canada would soon be able to show as small a percentage of illiteracy as Sweden and Germany. (Cheers.)

The mayor delivered an address of welcome to the visitors. He acknowledged the value of the work of teachers in the community and was glad to see so many leaders of education among them. He hoped their visit would be a pleasant one and in the name of the citizens of Revelstoke cordially welcomed them and wished their convention every success. (Cheers).

R. J. Clark (Nelson) acknowledged, on behalf of the visitors, the mayor's welcome. He said Revelstoke was becoming famous as the city of conventions and after visiting the city he could quite understand how well it was suited for such in its natural attractions and the hospitality of its citizens. He had attended nine conventions and nowhere had the citizens been so hospitable. (Cheers) Revelstoke was said to be the best townsite in Kootenay. (Cheers.)

The programme included songs by Mesdames Dent and Wilkes, and Messrs. Sullivan and Allum, recitations by Mrs. George and B. A. Lawson, violin solo by Miss Spurling, piano solo by Miss Hall, piano duet by Misses Dent and Fraser, address illustrated by stereopticon views on "Pacific Coast History" by R. E. Gosnell. The recitations of Mrs. George and Mr. Lawson were particularly well received, an encore being demanded from the latter notwithstanding the chairman's order that there should be no encores.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

R. J. Clark presided.

J. D. Buchanan read a paper on "Ratio." He showed by blackboard

Continued on Second Page.

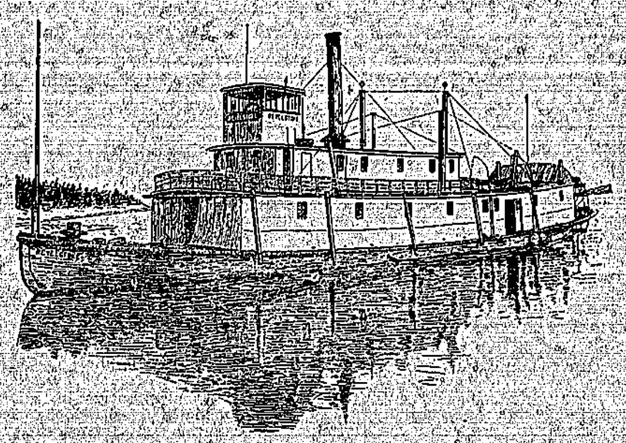
THE BIG BEND.

Splendid Field for Mining and Timber Investors.

A Country of Placer Gold, Deep Leads, Hydraulicing Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Mica Ores, and Lumbering.

This season ought to see the Big Bend come to the front, and realise as glorious activity as in the rush of the sixties. A splendid steamer is now ready to provide transportation into the Bend, and will resume running in May.

In last issue of the Mining Record Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley pictures J. B. Hobson, the pioneer of the new birth of Cariboo, driving his scores of silk-hat capitalists up the Cariboo road, to share in the great wealth production that is expected from that historic land of gold. But we doubt whether Cariboo will be in it with the Big Bend when the resources of that country become fully known. It is no exaggeration to say the Big Bend will produce millions of dollars within



S. S. REVELSTOKE.

the next few years from lumbering alone. Then there are the gold fields, whose reality and wealth were proved in the early days, from Eight Mile to Bigmouth, and the adjacent mountains are known to carry ore deposits of the most promising character. With such prospects the steamer Revelstoke should, during the coming season, prove a favorite means of travel for investors, lumber-jacks and prospectors. This steamer, the result of the enterprise of our own citizens, subsidised by the provincial government, makes a trip to the Big Bend one of pleasure and interest as compared with previous methods of travel.

PLACER GOLD.

Of most immediate interest is the placer gold workings. Active operations are going on at Smith creek, Camp creek, McCullough creek, French creek. On

SMITH CREEK

F. McCarty has been the pioneer of deep lead sinking and the prospects obtained have been most encouraging. Mr. McCarty proposes renewing operations this season, and the first work will be to push the sinking of the shaft to bedrock.

North of Smith creek is the hydraulic ground operated by Harry Howard. Two giants are provided for, and good gold got with each season's operations. These workings are supposed to be on an old channel of Smith creek where it joined the Columbia river.

Smith creek affords an ideal stream for hydraulicing. It carries a large body of water with considerable head, and the gravel is easily handled.

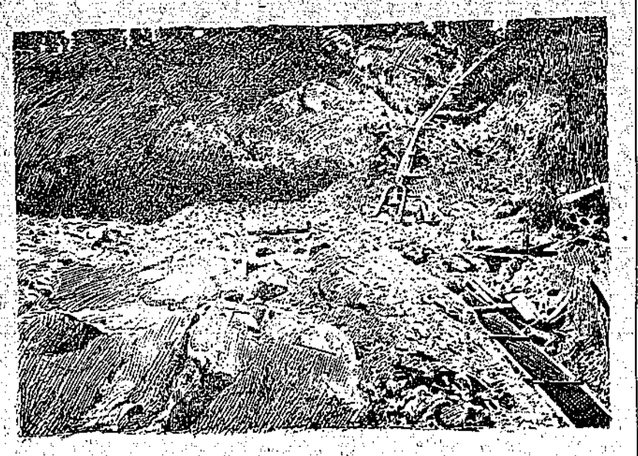
CAMP CREEK

is the most interesting old channel operation to be seen in the Bend. It is due to Raymond Allan that this ground was discovered and developed to a point where everything is in readiness for a good season's operations. Water has been brought in from Camp creek at considerable expense. An excellent clean-up was made on the old channel here two seasons ago. Dr. Carruthers, F. B. Wells, J. L. Woodrow and E. J. Bourne are also interested in this property.

F. M'CARTY.

MCCULLOUGH CREEK

will be actively worked this season by the Revelstoke and McCullough Creek Hydraulic Company. Good gold has been got on this creek at any time it has been worked since the sixties. It is intended to explore for the old channels, and, if these are found, a rich reward is expected.



H. HOWARD'S HYDRAULIC GROUND.

On the Blue Jay, above Mr. McCarty's ground, the Duquesne Mining Company have done an immense amount of work under direction of Supt. A. E. Bradley. The ancient channel has been followed for 800 feet and excellent prospects obtained. With the heavy cost of transportation and other difficulties encountered the cost of the work has necessarily been heavy, but no more thorough deep lead operations have been carried out in the district.

FRENCH CREEK

was the richest creek in the Bend in the olden time. Here the old channels, whenever exposed, have shown excellent prospects. E. A. Bradley and W. Cowan have been

Continued on Third Page.

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.

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YOUR SPRING AND SUMMER WANTS CAN BE SUPPLIED

Our Stock was never so large and varied as at present and full of Very Attractive Bargains.

Opened and Put in Stock Forty Large Cases of New Goods This Week

Dress Goods Selections—Just arrived by express 33 Dress Lengths comprising all that is newest in French Canvas Cloth, Snowflake, Napper, Homespun, Grenadines and Lustres. See them and make your selection for a spring costume.

Wash Goods—English Prints in new designs, light, dark, and medium shades. Special 7c per yard; warranted Fast colors.

Ducks, Drills, Denims, in Indigo Blue. Just the thing for hard wear.

Flannelette in White, Blue, Pink Stripes and checks, from 5c per yard up.

White Quilts—Twelve dozen White Honeycomb, Marsell's Satin-Finish Bed Spreads from $1.00 up. A good range of Bedspreads for single and double beds.

Staple Department—This department is brim full of bargains. Hotels and Boarding Houses special prices for quantities.

Sheetings, bleached and unbleached—8/4 Sheeting at 22c.

Pillow Cottons—all widths—45 in. at 12½c.

Bleached Cottons—36 in. wide—at 7c.

Lonsdale Cambric—all prices.

Victoria Lawns, Cross Bar Muslin, Piques, Nainsooks, etc. A large variety.

Spring and Summer Hosiery—In this line of goods we call your attention. Our Hosiery will rival anything in stock this season. We guarantee to sell you goods that give satisfaction.

Blouses—Seventeen dozen—In all the new and most correct styles. Muslin in Tucked and Embroidered and New Stripes, color effects. Black Sateen and Lawn from 50c each up.

Men's Furnishings—30 dozen Men's Shirts, in white and colored, starched or soft fronts with or without Collars. These are TOOKE BROS. make. One of the best make of Shirts on the market today.

Clothing—Men's and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Suits—Spring Overcoats, Odd Pants. We carry a good range both in pattern and sizes.

Men's All-Wool Suits at $8.00

Boy's All-Wool Suits at $2.00

Footwear—Sole Agents for the celebrated American makers, Ellis, Brackett and the Harlow Shoe Co., and several of the noted Canadian makers. Our variety is large. Don't fail to inspect these goods.

Our Grand Millinery Opening Takes Place on April 3 and 4

A cordial invitation extended to all to visit our show room.

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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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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.

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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 line you wish. We 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.

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—AT—
REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Annum

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JOB PRINTING promptly executed at reasonable rates.

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Examination of and reports on Mineral Properties a Specialty.

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The Kootenay Mail

UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

The large amount of unpaid taxes fully warrants the course taken by the provincial treasurer, Hon. J. D. Prentice, to collect these arrears.

The Teachers Institute is to be congratulated on the success of its meeting in Revelstoke. All were agreed it was the most successful and harmonious convention held by the Institute.

Now that the city council has decided to provide a recreation ground we hope to see the various athletic societies organise and make this city one of the leading athletic cities of the Dominion. Manly sports and physical development go hand in hand.

At the meeting of the City Council the mayor and aldermen expressed their determination not to go in for any further issues of debentures for city improvements, but to confine such work solely to the extent allowed by the legitimate revenue of the city. This is a sound, independent policy, which will go far to make Revelstoke financially one of the leading cities of the west.

Both Ralph Smith, M. P., and Sir William Mulock, as minister of labor, are to be congratulated on the prompt steps taken to have a commission appointed consisting of Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. E. Rowe, to investigate the causes of the strike on the C.P.R. by the U. B. R. E. and and the trouble between Jas. Dunsmuir and his miners on the Island. The result of this investigation will do good as it will place the blame for these trouble exactly where they lie.

MODEL SCHOOL FOR REVELSTOKE.

The exhibition of model work at the Teachers Institute emphasises the necessity of an effort being made in Revelstoke to have manual training introduced in the schools here. For an expenditure of $25 a month in salaries and the cost of installing tools and benches Revelstoke could secure this boon for its school children by combining with Rossland and Nelson, as one teacher could take up the work for the three cities. In view of this leading teachers of the convention pointed out it would be a mistake for the city to sell the old school building as it would come in well for the manual training establishment. We trust our city fathers will therefore re-consider this proposal and leave the building where it stands for the present.

GAGGING THE PRESS.

This week we received from Davis, Marshall and McNeill, solicitors for the C. P. R., a letter warning us against giving publicity to statements supplied by the U. B. R. E. strikers, as the company will hold us responsible for such statements. We regret to see the company condescending to what can only be interpreted as an attempt to gag the press, and prevent it from giving the strikers the same fair-play as is accorded to the company. The men on strike are as much entitled to have their side of the controversy placed before the public as is the company, and so far as the KOOTENAY MAIL is concerned the strikers and their friends shall have that right.

Every responsible newspaper knows it is responsible for damages for the publication of untrue statements damaging to a company or individual, and rightly so. The C. P. R. is great on law, and if it does not know the law regarding the rights of the press its solicitors can tell it that any newspaper has a right to make a fair comment on any matter affecting the public interest. There is nothing in which the public have a greater interest than the doings of the C. P. R. If the company will do what is right and fair between the public and its employes it has nothing to fear from any comment the press may have to make. If, on the other hand, it persists in refusing to one section of its employes the right to organise in the same way as the other branches in the service; if it seeks to deprive men of that freedom which is their birthright; if it seeks to wrong the public and filch from them the public estate; if it seeks to suppress the liberty of the press and of the people; if it seeks to set one organisation to down another that it may gain in the strife so created; then we can understand why an effort should be made to terrorise the press and suppress the right of free speech, and free organisation. If there is one thing more than another of which the British citizen is proud it is the freedom of the press and freedom of speech established by the most eminent jurists of British history, and if the C. P. R. reckons it can turn back the hands of the clock of civilisation to the dark ages when our forefathers fought and died to secure that priceless pearl of liberty, we venture to say the company has undertaken a task which, while there are men and women living in Canada worthy of the name, it can never accomplish. We are not here to preach the gospel of hostility to the C. P. R. There is room in Canada for both the C. P. R. and a free press and free people, and so long as the C. P. R. will respect that freedom and treat its employes and the public as they have a right to expect from a corporation that has experienced lavish generosity from the people of Canada, there is no reason why harmonious relations may not be maintained between the company and the people. If, on the other hand, the company seeks to establish a system of tyranny such as has been evidenced since the management has been placed in the hands of Mr. McNicoll, there is going to be war between the company and the people, and that war will not end until Mr. McNicoll can no longer act the part of a tyrant and the government takes his place as the administrator of a railway system of such immense national importance as the C. P. R. We hope the company's shareholders will weigh this matter well, and, in the interests of their own pockets, see that the management of their railway is placed in the hands of a man who will act fairly to the employes and the people.

THE LEGISLATURE

The following railway bills are proposed: Adams River; B. C. Northern and Mackenzie Valley; Pacific Northern and Eastern; Pacific Northern and Omenica; Quatsino.

Hon. J. D. Prentice introduced a bill to prevent obstruction of lakes and water courses; Mr. Garden, surveys amendment.

In answer to a question the minister of mines said 38 Japs and 132 Chinese were employed in Cumberland mines at $1.25 to $1.50 a day. 566 whites are employed in same mines.

The province has $522,520 of unpaid taxes.

An amendment to Benevolent Societies Act allows chambers of mines and commerce and mining institutes and associations to be incorporated.

The Children's Protection Bill provides for raising of age for prevention of youths wandering in streets to 16.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Continued from First Page.

illustrations what is meant by the term "ratio," and how the difficulties of teaching this subject to children can be overcome by comparisons between magnitudes. Explanation of definitions was given. Ratio gave a clear idea of number—it was obtained naturally by the child. Of this the speaker gave illustrations. All, even savage races, used the unit as the idea of comparison. Mr. Buchanan next gave an explanation of the relative ideas of counting, measuring, comparison, and afterwards showed how problems can be taught by this method.

A discussion was opened by H. A. McTaggart who praised the paper highly. Miss Lawson, Messrs. Hindle, Wood, Stewart and Price also spoke.

HAND AND EYE TRAINING.

H. Dunnell, director of manual training in B. C., gave an address on "Manual Work." He explained the object of this work, showing the necessity for it in true education, the deeper knowledge to be gained by the sense of touch, and its superiority to mere book work. He deprecated strongly the idea that education in our schools was to be measured solely by results of examinations.

Mr. Dunnell begged all teachers to give this class of work a trial. Its advantages will soon be found. He showed how its introduction had been growing in all provinces of the dominion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Supt. Robinson presided.

D. Blair gave a paper on "Blackboard Drawing," illustrating on the blackboard how to use chalk in shading, taking as illustrations stems, cup and saucer, fruits, sections of stems, shells, flowers. The illustrations made rapidly on the blackboard were excellent and greatly appreciated by the audience.

Some questions in regard to flower-drawing and No. III. drawing book were asked and answered.

ARITHMETIC.

Miss Grenfell gave a paper on "Arithmetic for short term pupils." The speaker urged all possible should be done to assist such pupils as are obliged to leave school early, to enable them to do arithmetic necessary in commercial life.

A discussion ensued in which Messrs. Hindle, Price and G. W. Clark took part.

PRACTICAL POINTS ON TEACHING.

R. Landells gave a paper on this subject. He urged education in school could not be given for special knowledge, but for general educative power. School life was to teach children to overcome all difficulties. Mere memory work was too much considered. Examinations for results were condemned. Reading unnaturally was discussed and proper ideas explained.

In the discussion which ensued, Miss Cameron, Messrs. Hindle and Miller took part.

Supt. Robinson presided at evening session.

"LITERATURE IN SENIOR GRADES" was the subject of an address by Principal Burns, of normal school, and proved one of the most interesting and valuable contributions of the convention. The speaker first dealt with the place of literature in the work of the schools, holding that no pupil should be promoted from intermediate grade until he is able to read and properly interpret into his own words any piece of ordinary composition. He considered some culture should be given the large percentage of pupils that never enter a high school. In teaching this subject they should aim to get the author's meaning and it should be correlated with all other subjects taught. The outline of a lesson on literature was put upon the black-board, indicating a proper method of treating the subject. Mr. Burns then gave a type lesson founded on "The Chambered Nautilus" by O. Wendell Holmes.

A discussion was opened by J. S. Brandon, in which he praised the paper. Mr. Hindle also spoke.

EDUCATION OF TEACHERS.

R. J. Clark gave a paper on above subject. He showed how greatly requirements for teachers have increased. Scientific education is necessary for social advance, but does not develop a ruling class. The object of state education is to produce men capable of ruling in democratic countries, not merely to give power of earning a living. Finally he urged teachers should be more mature in age and education, and should never cease to be students.

Inspector Stewart, J. D. Buchanan and Miss Winter spoke on the ideas of the paper.

"SCHOOL LIBRARIES"

was the subject of Inspector Wilson's paper. He quoted eminent educators, showing that libraries should be placed in every school. He urged the utilising of our public libraries as a part of the educational system. In B. C. we have yet to depend on the energy of teachers and trustees for progress in this direction. The speaker then instanced several places in B. C. in which small libraries had already been obtained by this means. He desired a list of books appropriate for school libraries be issued by the department. To the teachers themselves a school library was invaluable. No progress could be made without this most valuable adjunct. The president made a few remarks on the paper.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Letter of regret for absence was read from minister of Education.

ORAL TEACHING.

J. D. Buchanan gave his address on oral teaching. The basic principle in oral teaching was the source of information, hence adequate knowledge, aim in lesson, accuracy and facility in expression, descriptive power, proportion, control of class. Mental growth depended on facts; these must be fastened till they be remembered.

G. W. Clark praised highly the paper agreeing specially with the idea that teaching history was to obtain interest.

Owing to pressure of time it was resolved to agree to Mr. Hindle's request to omit his paper "Teaching Morality."

PRIMARY LANGUAGE WORK.

Miss Winter gave a paper on this subject. She showed how speech followed thought, and the object of primary education was to store the mind with thoughts. The first aim was to induce talk and expression, and secondly to use the natural curiosity of the child. Nature supplied abundant opportunities. Teachers should also study literature. The use of pictures was urged to give thought and ideas and have them put into language. Self-expression was the object of teaching and must be their aim. Material, not method, was of chief importance.

Messrs. Fulton and Robinson approved the paper. Inspector Stewart, Miss Lawson, Messrs. Sullivan, Price and McTaggart also spoke.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Burns gave nature study on "Mineralogy," E. S. Wood responding.

Inspector Gordon gave paper on "High School Entrance Exams." He said business men required entrance examinations as a proof of ability and knowledge. Business men complained that on leaving school boys cared more for hours and wages than work and were not thorough. High school teachers said much the same. Public school teachers and candidates replied too much was asked, and that marking was too severe. Mr. Gordon urged the standards be raised in some respects, because this was the end of their educative life. Teachers must improve their work. They must try to hasten the time when every pupil would be ashamed to leave school without passing—as an under-graduate should be to leave college without passing.

Messrs. Hindle, Price and Wood spoke on the paper.

A short time was given to asking and answering questions.

Votes of thanks were tendered Miss Lawson and Mr. Dunnell for their services in arranging models, etc.; to staff of local school and citizens of Revelstoke generally; to C. P. R. and R. E. Gosnell, to retiring executive for preparing so excellent a programme.

A resolution by Mr. Clark, at instance of a Women's Council, that dominion certificates be granted to teachers entitling them to teach in any part of dominion, was rejected, only Messrs. Clark and Sullivan voting for it. Inspector Gordon pointed out if that motion passed B. C. would be flooded with teachers from other parts of dominion.

Resolved that duplication plan of school libraries be adopted and the grant of $500 to travelling libraries be devoted to that purpose; that a permanent committee on school decoration be appointed; that the executive endeavor to secure from railway and steamboat companies better terms of transportation for teachers during holidays; that high school examinations be held concurrently with June examinations in high school districts.

The convention closed with an expression of thanks from Supt. Robinson to teachers for their attendance. He appreciated the kindly feeling expressed to the officers of the education department, and the critics had been turned to warm friends. (Cheers). He hoped to see the provincial convention meet again, two years from now, in the Kootenay country. (Cheers).

The convention then adjourned.

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular meeting held Saturday. Present: The Mayor, Ald. McLeod, Foote, McCarty, Law.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lewis Bros. re site on McKenzie avenue for recreation ground.—The mayor suggested the athletic associations pay $250 each towards it.—Resolved to purchase ground on terms offered subject to approval of works committee.

Chief Bain stating sidewalk at Hume block required repair.—To be done.

No. 1 Fire Brigade asking an alarm box east of Cowan block and stating two hydrants near Enterprise Brewery were leaking badly.

Chief Bain stating fire alarm was working well.

D. Willis asking street repair between First street and Victoria road.—The mayor stated he had road levelled up.

R. Gordon re supplies required by city.—To be ordered.

SIDEWALK.

Residents on Victoria road asked sidewalk west of Campbell avenue and east of McKenzie avenue.—Held over for works committee's report.

WORKS.

The mayor instructed the works committee to report on improvements necessary to be effected this year.

BY-LAWS.

The milk by-law was adopted.

The city solicitor said the tax sale by-law would be ready for next meeting.

GENERAL.

Owing to late and uncertain season the mayor said he had not ordered trees for street planting. It was suggested the matter be left over till all and the ground then prepared ready for planting next spring.

The city solicitor stated it would require special legislation to close Government road so as to make it suitable school ground.

R. Gordon reported on stonework and repairs for flume, and council decided to visit ground following Saturday.

It was decided to place the main school building on corner lot next No. 2 fire hall to be used as a city hall and to excavate basement for furnaces and police cells. Tenders to be called for removal of building and excavation.

Tenders were ordered to be advertised for purchase of old school buildings.

The mayor called attention to charges for putting in meters and lights, and said he understood work was to be done at cost. Moscrop Bros. were doing the work at less than the city, and they could not prohibit them from doing it so long as their work was subsequent to inspection. The matter was referred to F. W. & L. committee for consideration.

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.

H. B. STONEX,
MACHINIST AND GUNSMITH,
Opposite Central Hotel, Revelstoke.
Lathe and General Machine Work Promptly Executed.

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.

EGGS 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.

Business Chances and Choice Properties FOR SALE

160-acre stocked farm and garden, rich soil, well watered, contiguous to profitable market.
Furnished hotel, 16 bed rooms, bar, office, sitting room, dining room and kitchen.
Villa lot of 3 1-7 acres at Revelstoke, cleared, neat house. Terms easy.
House to let, 4 rooms, on Second st.
Choice lots for sale throughout the city. For prices and terms apply to
H. N. COURSIER,
McKenzie Avenue.

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.

For Sale.

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

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.

The Mines Exchange
LIMITED.
MINING BROKERS AND FISCAL AGENTS.
MINES AND MINING INVESTMENTS
We furnish reports on all kinds of metalliferous mines and prospects
Lowest quotations on listed and unlisted mining stocks.
OFFICIAL BROKERS FOR THE
Calumet & British Columbia Gold Mines Ltd
NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY. (EVA MINE.)
DULUTH, Minn. CHICAGO, Ill. NELSON, B. C.
CALUMET, Mich. CAMBORNE, 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.
$500 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

ABYSMAL DEPTHS

OR BLINDFOLD ON THE BRINK OF PRECIPICES

CHAPTER XVII.

Wild, grotesque phantasms — a sense of intense suffering, aching pains, parching thirst, and an awful oppression upon the brain. And then I seemed to awake from a long, troubled sleep, and an agony beyond my power to describe.

Consciousness returned but slowly. For a time I could realize nothing beyond a sense of lulled pain and an absence of suffering. Gradually the power of sight and of concentrating thought came back. Then I found myself lying in bed with thick, heavy curtains drawn round me, but where they met at the foot, I could perceive a thin streak of light — the light of a lamp or a candle. The bed was strange to me, a large, four-poster. I had never slept in such an one before. Where was I, then? How long had I slept? I must have been ill. Little by little my memory traveled backward until it came to the cause of it all.

Was she found? was the eager, inquiring thought that rose upon my mind. I tried to sit up in the bed, but I was helplessly weak, and fell back again upon the pillows. I listened. I could hear a watch ticking, but no other sound.

Presently I made another effort, and, this time, I succeeded in drawing a little apart the curtains at the foot of the bed. Almost within my reach stood a table, upon which was a moderator lamp, burning low, a jug, a tumbler, and some physic bottles.

The faint rays of the lamp showed me a large, gloomy, oak-paneled room, with the ceiling painted to match. The windows opposite me were covered with heavy curtains, and the furniture was dark and very old-fashioned. On one side was a huge fireplace, decorated with oak carvings. In the grate burned a cheerful fire, and there, sitting beside it, dozing, with her face half toward me, was an elderly woman — a stranger to me.

Having finished my survey, I crawled back to my pillow, and lay still for a time, feeling very much exhausted with my slight exertion.

Presently the woman woke up, came to the side of the bed, drew the curtains, and looked at me.

"You are better," she said, kindly. "I am so glad. You had a long, weary time of it, but the doctor said there would be a change one way or the other to-night."

"Where am I?" I asked faintly.

"You're with friends, who have taken care of you," she answered.

"Tell me, is Clara found?" I asked eagerly.

"Oh, yes, she's all right, and will come and see you as soon as you grow stronger; but you mustn't talk, for you'll have a relapse."

If I had asked for the Emperor of Russia I believe she would have told me that he was coming to see me as soon as it was better. Her answers were by no means satisfactory, but I could perceive that it was useless to extract others from her.

Several days passed, and I saw no person except the nurse and the doctor. I put some questions to the latter, but he answered crabbedly that if I wished to get well I must keep my mind calm and not ask questions.

To keep my mind calm with such memories as were haunting me was impossible, yet, in spite of my anxieties, I grew stronger and better day by day. But the anguish of my mind gained strength with my body.

"Nurse," I said one day, determinedly, "I must know where I am, under whose care, and, I must have certain questions of vital importance to me solved. I know you are concealing these things from me for a good motive, but it is a mistaken one. Instead of calming, this uncertainty is torturing me, retarding my recovery. For Heaven's sake tell me where I am, whose house is this, and what people I am with?"

"Well, sir," she answered, "I am only obeying my instructions; if I was to go from them, I should offend my employers and the doctor, too, and I can't afford to do that. I will ask leave to tell you what I know, which I can assure you is very little. But if you make haste and get strong, and get about, you will be able to find out everything for yourself."

That day I got out of bed for the first time, and sat at the window. It looked like an extensive garden, encompassed, as far as I could see, by a high wall, lined within by rows of tall poplar trees. My room was upon the ground floor, and this wall and the trees bounded my vision. I could see naught beyond them.

"Am I near London, or am I in the country?" I asked.

"Please don't ask me, sir; I have had such strict orders to answer no questions," pleaded the nurse.

There was something very suspicious in this strict injunction to secrecy. If I were among friends, what need of so much mystery? Then flashed upon me for the first time the thought — had I fallen into Judith's hands? But this was not Tabernacle House. To whomever it might belong, it was certainly a gentleman's residence. But to dwell upon my thoughts, doubts, and fears would be tedious and superfluous; the reader has but to imagine himself in my position and he will understand my troubles far more clearly than I can write them down.

One afternoon, I had fallen asleep over the fire; suddenly I awoke with a jerk; the rays of a red, autumn sun were streaming across me, and falling full upon the face of Judith, who was leaning against the fireplace looking at me.

At first I thought it was a specter of my sleep. I could not believe my eyes; but I was not long left in doubt as to the reality of the vision. An ironical smile curled her lips at the sight of my dismay.

"A visit from your wife is evidently an unexpected pleasure," she said mockingly.

I could not answer her; I could not only bury my face in my hands, and shudder at her appearance.

"Is this my reward for all the tender care that has been given you during your illness? — for bringing you away from those wretched lodgings, where you might have died? Our married life seems likely to be a bright one."

She still spoke in the same devilish irony.

"Would to Heaven you had left me to die!" I cried.

"Would not that have been very unnatural in a loving wife?"

"You are no wife of mine!" I cried desperately.

"You will find it rather difficult to prove that, or to shake me off." The tone of irony was gradually changing into one of fierceness.

"The form of marriage was forced upon me. I was not a free agent. I was under an occult influence, besides which——"

"Who would believe such a story?" she demanded, with a laugh. "Would the wooden-headed world that believes in nothing but what it can see and feel? It would look upon you as a madman, not even safe to be loose."

I felt that her words were too true.

"So you thought not only to escape from me, but with the malignity of all cowards, you sought to be revenged — to drive me and my father out of house and home, by setting an old enemy upon our track!"

"I swear most solemnly it was not——"

"Silence, liar!" she interrupted fiercely. "I had it from the man's own lips. But your plot has rebounded on yourself, for it was he who not only told us of your whereabouts, but gave you into our hands. So much for your precious scheme!"

"What motive could Mr Montgomery have have for such an act of treachery? To argue with her was useless.

"What pleasure can it be to you to torture me in this manner?" I cried. "Why not leave me to myself?"

"Because I hate you, and because I have motives of my own. It gives me pleasure to torture you. Nothing being has ever made me feel so deeply the degradation of my life as you have; you, a miserable, spiritless outcast, that some mother, no better than myself, has hidden away, as a thing of shame; you, whom, as a brat, I have beaten with a rod, and always despised; you shudder at my approach, and turn your eyes from me with loathing, and you ask me what pleasure it can be to me to torture you? From the hour of my birth, my life has been one torture. I have ever been the victim. At last, the tables are turned — you are my victim, and as others have dealt by me, so will I deal by you. No mercy was ever shown to me; why then, should I show it to others?"

She was still standing against the fireplace. I dared not look at her, but I could feel the tigerish ferocity of her eyes.

"But I did not come here to rave. First, I came like a dutiful wife, to congratulate my husband on his convalescence." She went on, resuming the old irony of voice, "and to comfort him with the knowledge that he is in affectionate hands, and in the second place, to arrange certain matters of business with him, which if he will oblige me with a few moments' attention, I will explain. In the course of to-morrow a woman will come here — in short, the woman who committed you to my father's charge. I require that you shall unhesitatingly acknowledge me as your wife in her presence."

"Never!" I exclaimed firmly. "You may kill me, but I will never utter such words!"

"I have the means of forcing you to speak them, or any other words that I may choose to dictate to you."

"Oh, I know your horrible power too well; but——"

"I shall not need to use that," she cried. "I can lend you to my will by more commonplace means."

At that moment the door was thrown open. I turned my head, and saw Mr. Rodwell standing upon the threshold.

CHAPTER XVIII.

I was sitting in a large easy chair, with my back toward the door, and he did not see me for a time, although, by a sideloug glance, I could distinctly see him. He started at the sight of Judith, as though he had not expected to see her, exclaiming, "You here!"

She did not change her position, save to turn her face to him.

"You did not expect to see me?"

He seemed to be too much taken aback to answer.

"Pray walk in, and allow me to introduce you to my husband," she said, with the old irony. "Another unexpected pleasure, no doubt!"

Mr. Rodwell advanced into the room, looking somewhat bewildered; but, when he saw me, he started up.

"What is the meaning of this? Who has dared to bring this fellow here?" he cried.

"I have dared!" she answered calmly.

"This is too much, Judith——"

"Too much! — a shelter in this old disused house too much for the man who has so generously taken an awkward burden from your shoulders!" she cried mockingly.

"But how came you here? How did you know of this place? I cannot understand all this!" He spoke in a more modified tone, but still looked vexed and wrathful.

"It is very easily explained. My husband being away from his loving wife, was seized with brain fever in some wretched lodging; the parish doctor, who was attending him said that it would not be safe to remove him any great distance. In this dilemma, Mr. Montgomery, who lived a door or two off, proposed that he should be taken to a house of yours, of which, for certain reasons of your own, you had given him the keys. As my husband's life is very precious to me just now, I thankfully accepted the offer."

"Curse him!" muttered Mr. Rodwell, between his teeth.

"Who? Mr. Montgomery, or my husband? If you mean the poor professor, he thought he was doing everything to please you in serving so old and valued a friend of yours."

"Cease this infernal mockery, Judith, and tell me the meaning of all this."

"Do you wish me to be serious?" she asked menacingly.

"I wish to know by what right you have brought this fellow into my house?"

"By the right of my own will, John Rodwell; dispute it at your peril!"

There was no mockery in her tone now; it was terribly in earnest, and her eyes shone with their old strange metallic luster. But he met them with a fearless look, although the flush had died out of his cheek, and the aggressiveness out of his voice.

"If you desire a scene, it had better be out of the presence of witnesses," he said quietly.

"What I have to say shall be said here. I have no secrets from him, and what I have to say I would have him hear."

"I decline the conference." He was moving away.

Like a panther she bounded past him, and placed her back against the door. "You do not leave this room until you have heard all I have to say!"

He paused irresolutely for a moment, then, shrugging his shoulders, he threw himself noncharitably into a chair, with a tempestuous sneer upon his lip, saying, "I must yield to a lady's violence."

"Put an end to this tone of sneering contempt," she cried fiercely; "do not gloat over the wrongs you have done me, or, I will show you no mercy. I will ruthlessly crush every plan and hope of your life!"

"You?" he sneered.

"Yes! I, your despised, cast-off light-o-love, hold all your finely-woven schemes in the hollow of my hand. Suppose I were to send information to Bow Street of the whereabouts of a certain young lady, for whose discovery a hundred guineas reward is offered — where would be the fortune you have been scheming, and sinning and lawning for through your whole life?"

He turned aside, and remained silent for some seconds. When next he spoke it was in altered tones. "Tell me what you want? Is it money?"

"Money!" she cried. "Money from you! Look here!" and she tore open a lady's reticule that lay upon the table, "there are two fifty-pound notes you sent me inclosed in your farewell letter. Look what I do with them!" And she tore them into shreds. "Here, are the presents you gave me; see what I do with them!" And she took out some trinkets, and crushed them beneath her feet. "Now will you ask me if it is money I want of you?"

Her face was something awful to look upon in its deadly pallor, and convulsive quivering, and those glaring eyes. That man with all his iron will, quailed before her.

"What do you want, then?"

"Respect, and I will have it. If I can no longer claim it from the world, it is your doing.

"From what grand position of respect did I pull you down?" he asked scornfully.

(To Be Continued).

CROPS RAISED BY ANTS.

Skill in Fertilizing and Pruning Shown by Them.

Recent study of ants has added another to the many facts that show the intelligence these insects possess. This latest discovery is that some species actually plant and raise their own crops.

The big leaf-cutting ant of the tropics is the most proficient species in the agricultural line. These ants visit plants and cut little fragments out of the leaves. Sometimes they will ruin a whole plantation over night, leaving the plants with ragged fragments of their foliage. Until recently it was supposed that the leaf-cutters ate the pieces of leaf. But now it is known that they carry the fragments to their mounds, where they chew them over and over, moistening them at the same time with acid secretions, until they have made a soft spongy mass. This is kneaded and worked over and over again until it is a big heap full of small holes. In this spongy mass the ants deposit the spores of a certain fungus which forms the greater part of their food supply. Different species of ants have different species of fungus.

The most highly developed of them all is grown by a Brazilian ant. It is known as the Rozites gongilophora. This fungus is very rich and full of albumen, which is particularly loved by the ants. To produce most albumen the fungus must not be permitted to seed. Of course this is a simple matter, well known to every florist and agriculturist. But it certainly is wonderful that ants should have learned it. They attend to the pruning of the fungus stems and suckers just as carefully as a human planter would. As soon as the fungus begins to grow it sends out fine threadlike stems into the air. If these are allowed to grow they will finally bear spores. But the ants do not permit them to grow. They keep certain members of their colonies busy biting them off the moment they appear. After being pruned for a short time the fungus begins to develop little swellings which are particularly rich in albumen. And after being cultivated for a few months the little swellings are found everywhere around the bottom of the pile.

Some species of ants carry fertilizers to their gardens. They bear finely chewed wood, mouldering leaves, dead insects and other similar material to the fungus plantations to enrich the soil and increase their yield.

They had looked soulfully into each other's eyes for some time, but somehow he didn't seem to come to the point. Then suddenly he made a discovery. "You have your mother's beautiful eyes, dear," he said. She felt that the time had come to play her trump card. "I have also," she said, "my father's lovely chequebook." Within thirty minutes the engagement was announced.

Landlord — "I've called to collect the rent." Little Boy — "Please, sir, mamma's out and forgot to leave it." Landlord — "How do you know she forgot it?" Little Boy — "Because she said so."

First Dear Girl — "Congratulate me, dear. Mr. Simpkins proposed last night and I accepted him." Second Dear Girl — "Congratulate me, dear. Mr. Simpkins proposed to me night before last and I refused him."

During last year there were 119 deaths from accident on the Alps.

What Frightened Kingdon

"This question of courage or bravery," said Colonel Rumford, "is as complex as it is interesting. Pride is responsible for many displays of gallantry; stupidity, I feel sure, accounts for many a sullen defence; and I've always noticed that the men most nervous and excited before going into battle become seized with a sort of ecstasy in combat that is pretty sure in time, to make heroes of them. Lieutenant Kingdon was, however, a different kind of man. He was not very vain, far from stupid, always cool, whether before, during or after a fight—a perfect type, I think, of the officer risen from the ranks.

"He was acting adjutant of my regiment when we went down below the Bagbag, having been just transferred from the Eleventh. I must tell you that we were all badly fooled on that excursion, for the Ellipinos made no show of defence until after we were well into the jungle and had even turned back toward our base. We had to make a three-day halt at Arroyo, going down, and there we got very friendly with Major Ellingham, an Englishman who had the best house in the town and lived in it with his wife, his daughter and a nephew, who was about 14 years old. Lieutenant Kingdon, who was a great fellow for the girls, got a good deal of chaffing from all of us about a pretty little brown sweetheart he picked up at Arroyo, and more than once at Ellingham's we drank to the health of the girl—"Zu-Zu" as we had nicknamed her. Kingdon took it all good-naturedly, and I don't think he ever had a serious thought about her.

"Well, a battalion of the thirty-fifth came to relieve us about daylight, and we made it forced march to headquarters, carrying Lieut Kingdon's body with us. Our surgeon was determined on an autopsy. And I must say that it seemed a necessary procedure under the circumstances. I had a secret belief that some Filipino, skulking in the empty church, had, in some way, by poisoned knife or the prick of an envenomed pin killed Kingdon. An examination of the body, however, showed that there was not a scratch, not the least abrasion of any kind, but there was a fresh rent in the lieutenant's blouse, just near the hip seam on the left side. He would have died suddenly within a month probably, our surgeon assured me, for he had an acute affection of the heart. That tear in his blouse must have been made by a nail.

"We went back to Arroyo and to the church," concluded Colonel Rumford, "and sure enough, in the pillar of the sanctuary railing, a jagged, protruding nail with some threads from Kingdon's blouse explained the rent garment. In hurrying down the steps with Miss Ellingham's mementos, a sudden tug at his blouse, coming out of the darkness as by some ghostly hand, had frightened poor Kingdon for the first time in his life—and the last."

IN THE KING'S KITCHEN.

Edward VII.'s New German Steward Stirs Up Trouble.

Discontent is beginning to become manifest among the retainers of the royal household over the new domestic arrangements, which are not working smoothly. The chief complaint comes from the royal tradesmen, who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the new regime of domestic economy as now practised in the King's kitchens. Most of the old servants at Buckingham Palace have been superseded and a new German steward has been installed. His notions of economy are causing the present outcry among the royal warrant holders. The tradesmen have been suffering for some time past under an arbitary system adopted by the Palace officials. On receiving accounts for goods supplied these officials quickly knocked 2½ per cent. off the total amount demanded, and then, without consulting the tradesmen, forwarded the reduced amounts.

The latest phase of the trouble has been the quibbling by the King's economist over the cost of most of the groceries and other commodities, the tradesmen refusing to reduce the prices the few pence demanded. The result is that purchases have been made at a cheaper market for the Palace kitchen, at which the Bond street warrant holders indignantly protest.

In one instance the price of lard forms the subject of a violent controversy between the Palace officials and the tradesmen. The price has always been a shilling a pound. The steward recently demanded that it should be supplied at eight pence a pound. The tradesmen offered to accept 10 pence a pound. The matter remains in this position and has become so acute that it is about to be submitted for grave consideration at the next meeting of the mysterious Board of the Green Cloth.

"We might as well consider our engagement as broken, Reginald." "I don't see why. Your father said postponed." "Postponed until you arrive at years of discretion, and in your case, Reggy, dear, you know what that means."

"Yes, father, when I graduate I am going to follow my literary bent and write for money." "Humph, John! you ought to be successful. That's all you did the four years you spent in college."

Flies—Goodness! Who thought it was going to snow to-day?

A QUOTATION.

"Oh! could I but catch him once upon the hip."—Shakespeare.

BRITISH WON TRADE WARS

INDUSTRIAL INVASIONS THAT HAVE FAILED.

John Bull Holds His Own Against Both Germany and America

The Wallpaper Trust has gone home to America having been thoroughly thrashed in a hard-fought battle with the British combination which decorates our walls for us. The American paper people invaded this country two years ago. An army of energetic travellers scoured the country with samples, of which they sold great quantities, and for a time it looked as though they would oust the older businesses, says London Answers.

But the American manufacturers made a false move. They neglected the rules of war. They not only made their paper in the English width—21 inches instead of the American 18 inches—but they also,

COPIED OUR PATTERNS

and tried to pass the papers off as English. Big retailers do not like being humbugged, and as soon as the manoeuvre became plain, they refused to give more orders to the Americans. Meantime the British manufacturers had reduced their prices, and the Americans were soon forced to capitulate. Although no indemnity could be exacted from the vanquished, their defeat will cost them dear, for all the special plant they laid down for making the 21-inch widths will be useless.

The biggest victory ever won by British manufacturers is the conquest of the great American Tobacco Trust. The war began a year ago when Mr. J. B. Duke of the American Company bought Ogdens, Ltd., and began to cut prices in a way never before seen. Thirteen British firms thereupon amalgamated, and formed the Imperial Tobacco Company with a capital of $75,000,000. The Americans spent a million and a half in price-cutting and bonus-giving, but did not succeed in capturing any large portion of the retail trade, and in the meantime the British company

ACTUALLY INVADED AMERICA

established a factory and carried the war into the heart of the enemy's country.

In October last the Americans asked for terms. The imperial were inclined to be generous. They signified that they would buy back Ogdens, and permit the beaten company to make an alliance with themselves. The combined British-American Company is now going to seek fresh empires to conquer.

Two years ago a terrible coal famine was raging in this country, and in the autumn of 1900 there arrived in the Thames the Queenmoor, with the first cargo of American coal ever brought to England. It sold here for twenty-seven shillings a ton, and was followed by other shipments. Our Admiralty also bought a quantity of American coal for the navy. October, 1902, saw the state of things reversed. The great Pennsylvania coal strike had caused a coal famine in New York, and no less than 175,000 tons of good British coal was ordered and despatched to that port.

The great American Shipping Trust recently sustained a check when Our Government stepped in and announced its intention of subsidizing the Cunard Line and lending them the money to build two new twenty-five knot vessels. These ships will probably be the biggest and fastest afloat. Certainly

THEY WILL BEAT ANYTHING

the Shipping Trust possesses. This agreement is to remain in force for twenty years from the time that the vessels are completed, and the company will pay only 2½ per cent. on the money lent. The subsidy is to be $750,000 a year instead of the $131,250, which is all the Cunarders have been receiving up to now. At present the Cunard fleet consists of twenty-two ships, totalling 60,500 tons. The new ships will raise this to about 100,000, and make the line a powerful competitor of the Americans.

Both Germany and the United States are beginning to fall behind in the supply of electrical plant for British railways and tram lines. Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co. beat all competitors in bidding for the contract for the London County Council Tramways. Their success was the more satisfactory because the conditions and standard set by the County Council are exceedingly stringent.

Once Wales made tin-plate for the world. Five or six years ago the Americans organized an opposition, and not only ceased importing from us, but began to pour into our ports such quantities of American plate that five out of seven of our plate mills were forced to shut down. The Welshmen set to work quietly and reorganized their business.

Two years ago there was a tin-plate workers strike in the United States. That gave the Welsh manufacturers their chance. Last year they had not only recaptured

ALL THE BRITISH TRADE

but were again sending tin plate to America, and in spite of the very heavy tariff at present in force. There are now 420 mills at work in South Wales, against 200 twelve months ago, and the wages rate has gone up ten per cent.

A short time ago it was said that American medicines were ousting British drugs. London is, however, still the drug-market of the world, and the Americans themselves have to come here to buy their raw material. The Americans scored for a time by their invention of compressed drugs and tabloids, but our druggists are beating them on their own ground. In fact, as a representative of a prominent British tabloid manufacturing firm recently said, the United States is no longer even a competitor of ours in this business.

Uncle George — "Come, Harry, you ought to get along better than you are. The world owes you a living, you know." Harry — "Yes; that's the reason why there's no need of my working for one, you know."

"Herbert calls on me every evening," said the confiding girl. "Don't you think that is a sign he really cares for me?" "I can't be sure," answered Miss Cayenne, "whether it indicates that he is in love, or that coal is scarce at his house."

MENDING BROKEN NERVES

SURGICAL TRIUMPH OF DR. JAMES K. YOUNG.

Wonderful Operation on a Four-Year-Old Child in Philadelphia.

An unexplored world is opened for the surgeon by the discovery that a paralyzed limb can be restored by uniting a dead nerve with a living one, thereby restoring the connection with the system and re-establishing the lost current of power.

This wonderful result has actually been attained by an operation just performed by Dr. James K. Young of Philadelphia. He has long held the opinion that the surgeon's knife could be used in diseases of the nerves as well as of the body. The delicate nature of such an operation, and the fear that shocking consequences would result from cutting into the nervous system, has, however, deterred physicians from attempting to carry such a theory into practice. A case presented itself recently that seemed to offer a favorable opportunity for experiment, and it was determined to make the attempt.

PARALYSIS OF THE FOOT.

The patient was Mamie Weis, 4 years old, whose foot was paralyzed so that she could move it from right to left, but not from left to right. It seemed to the surgeons who examined the case that if the dead nerve whose function it was to give power to the muscles could be severed at a point where life still remained and united to the nerve that moved the foot on the other side, the limb would be restored to its normal condition. If the chart of the nervous system he studied it will be seen that the nerves separate from one center above the knee, one branching to the right, the other to the left.

In Mamie Weis' case the trouble was that below the knee the nerve was sound but it had lost connection with the system and was powerless for lack of force from the main source of supply. As explained by Dr. Young it was like a telegraph wire that had ceased to work because of becoming disconnected at some point between the main line and the sounding key. The logical course in such an emergency would be to reconnect the wire and restore the flow of electricity. Applying this reasoning to the case of Mamie Weis, Dr. Young argued that if he could sever the nerve and attach it to the nerve that runs parallel with it the lost current would be regained and the paralysis cured.

GREAT CARE NECESSARY.

As may be imagined, such a delicate operation was not performed without careful preparation. Dr. Young studied the nervous system in that part of the human anatomy with great attention for several weeks. He located the nerve by means of studious exploration in the dissecting-room, and was ultimately assured that he could find the nerve in a living person's leg, sever it at the right point and reunite it to the living nerve. It is impossible to imagine anything more thrilling in surgical science than this operation. To find a nerve in the networks that runs through the human body is a work requiring the utmost skill. But to sever that nerve, transfer it to another part of the limb, bore a hole in the living nerve there and insert the end of the severed nerve in this hole is almost too delicate an operation for human comprehension. Yet this was actually done, and done successfully.

But it was one thing to perform an operation in the presence of a crowd of medical men and another to declare the skill of the surgeon had cured paralysis. It would take weeks before the bandages could be removed in order that the joined nerves could be examined to see whether they had united. There was nothing to guide the surgeons. Bones unite, of course. It is an easy matter to join the ligaments. But no one could say that one section of the nervous system could be made to grow to another, for no one had ever tried such a thing.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

There was nothing for it, therefore, but to wait developments, giving nature plenty of time to aid the skill of the surgeons. It was determined to say nothing about the operation to the medical fraternity until the bandages were removed. Dr. Lorenz, when in Philadelphia, was let into the secret and expressed wonder at the daring of the American surgeons. He requested that word be sent him concerning the actual result of the operation.

It has just been made possible to do this. The bandages were removed from the limb and it was found that the nerves had united perfectly, and most gratifying to all, the paralyzed limb had been restored to a normal state, little Mamie Weis being able to walk like other children, without a trace of her former disability. The accompanying picture shows the little girl just before she left the hospital, completely cured of her palsy, the nurse putting the shoe and stocking on the limb that the surgeons had restored.

The possibilities suggested by the success of this operation are limitless. Now that it has been proved that a paralyzed nerve can be restored and made useful by being joined to a living one, there is no reason why paralysis in almost any part of the body cannot be cured by the use of the knife. If a surgeon can find and operate on a nerve in the leg he can bring his skill to bear on any part of the vast network of nerves that comprise the cerebro-spinal system, restoring any vagrant wanderer to its place in the wonderful machinery that controls the voluntary movements of the body.

A TRACTABLE MEMORY.

"I see you don't remember me, sir?"

"No, sir; I don't."

"I'm Binks. I owe you $50."

"Ah! Now that you mention the—ah—sum, I remember you perfectly."

LOOKING FOR IT CHEAP.

Dentist — "Now, do you want to take gas?"

Countryman — "Wal, I guess as how gasoline would be cheaper."

STATES OF FELICITY.

Eustacia — "How pleased Eleanor looks to-night?"

Edmonia — "Yes; she's either had a proposal, or some man has sent her a box of candy."

AT WHAT SACRIFICE

John Marlow rose gravely from his desk and stood looking out of the low French window, turning his back on the angry girl who was on the other side of the room.

"You can't know your own mind," he said almost sharply. "You cannot be serious. Leonard North is a coward—small, and mean, and contemptuous——"

Maggie sprang to her feet.

"How dare you! How can you!" she cried.

He faced her suddenly.

"Because he's not good enough for you, child," he said, gravely. "I've been your guardian for seven years—ever since your father died, and I know you've better qualities of heart than he has. I know you've stuff in you which he hasn't—which he doesn't know the meaning of, and he is no fit husband for you. He isn't good enough."

The rage flamed in Maggie's face. She was choking.

"You're a brute," she cried fiercely, "and I hate you and I love him, and I'll marry him—yes, I'll marry him even if I have to wait hundreds of years. I don't care for you. I'm nearly twenty-one. You can't help us after that."

John faced her still gravely. She was only a child, after all—a child, who had mistaken a bit of glass for a diamond!

He sighed heavily, and looked at her flushed face. She loved Leonard North. His brave, honest, impetuous Maggie loved a man who was as contemptible as she was lovable, and in addition to the pain already at his heart came a fresh pang at the thought of her being Leonard's wife.

It was not that he had anything against Leonard, only that always there was a vague, indefinable distrust—a feeling that, if some day a temptation assailed him, he would not be strong enough to resist it—that he might not even try to resist it.

John looked at Maggie, and wondered if she could make Leonard into a stronger man—if it were possible? He came forward from the window with his eyes on hers, and the fierce longing to keep her to himself rushed up again. He loved her—loved her better than ever Leonard North, or a thousand men like him, could love her, and he meant some day to try his luck himself.

Just now was the very worst moment he could have chosen, but he could not help it. The thought of her going over to a man like Leonard North was enough to send him distracted.

"Maggie, Maggie!—You know that I'd do anything to make you happy," he cried. "I only want you to be happy——" He stopped and hesitated, "I'd give my life to make you happy—child, I—I—love you myself."

She stared at him. He was old—thirty, at least, and she had called him an old fogey to Leonard. Now—was he really proposing to her?

For an instant she was stunned. Then something that Leonard had whispered—that John Marlow would probably like her fortune himself—came to her suddenly, and her face flamed. For a moment she forgot all that John had done for her—all his kindness, all his care, and words flashed from her lips that afterwards she would have given anything to recall.

"Leonard told me what it would be," she cried. "He said you would never give your consent—that you would want me yourself. He was right, but I'm old enough to know—to know when a man really loves me, and I know Leonard does, and I mean to marry him. If you won't give your consent we shall wait till next year, that's all. And we shall be married the very next day after my birthday."

John watched her with steady eyes, with his face growing grey and his lips set. She was only a child—only a child. He kept repeating it to himself.

"I suppose I've got heaps of money," she went on, "and it won't matter whether Leonard does anything or not. There will be no need for him to work. He said my father left nearly £10,000."

John met her defiant look without stirring a muscle.

"That was quite true," he said.

"Then there will be no need for Leonard to bother at all," she said triumphantly, "and he always is worrying about work and making money. But now we needn't care a bit."

John's lips twitched and quivered. An odd look came into his eyes—a strange, uncertain look.

He went towards her and put his hand suddenly, almost roughly upon her shoulder.

"Look at me—look at me now and tell me you love him?" he cried. "Tell me—are you sure? Are you quite sure, child?"

She wrenched herself away.

"I'm certain," she cried.

He looked at her for a moment—at her resolute face and eager eyes, and turned.

"If you really love him I will see him—at any time you like," he said, "and you need not wait until next year—if you are quite sure of your own mind."

She sprang across the room, and leapt impetuously upon him, throwing her arms, like a child, round his neck.

"Oh, you're a dear old bear, after all," she cried. "I'm sorry I called you a beast."

* * * * * * *

It was a week to the wedding day, and John Marlow sat in his room elbow deep in papers. His face was grey, and he looked years older than he had done a month or two ago. He looked broken-hearted, and he was.

He smiled a little to himself, however, as he sat bent over his documents. In another week or two people would be saying that they knew the reason why he was looking so old. In another week or two they would know him for a ruined man! He would wait until Maggie and Leonard were away on the Continent—Maggie with her money safely tied upon herself—and then he would go, no one would ever know what he had done.

No one would ever know that Maggie's fortune was vanished seven years ago, before he had had time to get it out of the rotten company in which her father had invested it, and that it was his fortune which he was giving up to her now. No one would ever dream of it. No one would know how he had sacrificed himself. It was the best he could do for her, since she loved Leonard North, and as for himself, he was not old, after all—only thirty-four, and there was yet time enough in his life to make another fortune—if he wanted to.

He got up presently, and went out. He was hot, tired—the room was close, and his head ached. He had stared at documents and papers, and the endless insane repetition of the "said" this, and the "said" that, until he felt confused and stupid. Besides which he had never felt quite so heartsick as he did to-day—seven days before he and Maggie were to part for ever—and he felt that he must walk off the horrible longing to seize her and keep her, or go mad.

So he took his hat and left his papers, and ten minutes after he had gone the door was flung open, and Maggie looked in.

She had a new hat in her hand, and she stopped short at the sights of the empty room.

"Oh," she cried, "the brute's gone out."

She stood for a second, and then the littered papers on his desk attracted his attention. Her eyes brightened curiously, and she went forward.

"It's all about me, of course, so why shouldn't I see?" she asked the air.

She bent down and turned over the great blue papers full of stiff, legal handwriting, and tried to understand them.

She failed, absolutely, and turned them over in disgust. Then something far more interesting caught her eye—a little dusty bundle of letters. She picked one up—it was only another stupid lawyer's letter, after all, and of no interest to her. Yet—she caught her breath.

"Dear Marlow,—I am sorry to tell you that your ward's fortune is hopelessly lost. There is not the slightest prospect of recovering it. I have made all inquiries—H——"

Her face blanched. John had never had any other ward but herself, and—the date! She looked at it hastily. It was dated seven years ago. She put it down slowly with her hand shaking a little, with the room and the desk and the portrait of her father, which hung on the wall facing her, growing very dim indeed. It seemed for a moment as if the world were coming to an end, and then she rose.

She stood for an instant, her heart beating, odd thoughts in her head, and looked at the hat which she had thrown down upon the desk. She took it up. John had said nothing about her fortune being lost, and he had made all preparations for handing over the £10,000 her father had left her. What did it mean?

She grasped the hat suddenly with her little fingers, and looked down at the mass of papers, and then another caught her eye. She bent down. It was a letter from a house agent, and—she caught her breath again—John was selling the house, the horses and carriage, the cows in the paddock—everything! He was selling everything!

She stood motionless for a moment. Then, with a strange, odd, white face, she went from the room. When she came back John was there. He had his back turned to her, and he was scratching busily over a paper. He was getting ready to hand over her fortune—the fortune which had been lost seven years ago!

She held her breath.

"John," she said.

He looked up.

"How was it you didn't tell me that I had no money?" she asked.

He started.

"What do you mean?" he cried.

She came closer.

"You know what I mean," she said. "I came in here an hour ago and I saw something. It's here somewhere," she pointed her finger, "an old letter saying that my money had gone. Then I—I saw another thing about selling this house, and—it frightened me, and I went and saw your lawyer and asked him. He said he didn't know anything at all about it. Then I asked him if you had got plenty of money, and he gave me an awful snub, but I saw something—just a bit of a flicker in his face, which he couldn't help, and I knew, John. A woman is sharper than a lawyer sometimes, and I—I guessed, and I went out and went straight to Leonard."

She stopped. Her eyes were on John's. His throat was dry.

"I told him," she went on, her voice sinking to a whisper, "I told him that I had no money, and that he would have to work for me or else—or else give me up."

"Yes?" said John harshly.

She held her breath.

"He gave me up," she said slowly.

John stared at her for a moment. Then he put out a trembling hand, and drew it back again quickly. Maggie came still a step nearer.

"John, I know all you were going to do. You were going to give me your money. You told me once that you would give your life to make me happy, and you were going to do it, John."

She flung out her hands suddenly towards him.

"Oh, John! Oh, my dear John!" she cried, with a sob. "I was a beast to you two months ago. Oh, forgive me—forgive me!"

* * * * * * *

Six months later Leonard married the daughter of an American millionaire.

John, who wanted Maggie to be quite certain of her own mind, waited twelve months for his wife.—Pearson's Weekly.

AN EASY TASK.

Bob had been taught never to tell tales, and he meant to live up to his teaching, but sometimes it was hard work.

"Bob," said his mother one day, "I left a dish of peppermints on my table this morning and there isn't one there now. Have you and Carl eaten them?"

"I haven't eaten one," said Bob, stoutly, "but" — then he remembered he must not be a tale-bearer. "Well — perhaps, if — you'd better just smell Carl, and I guess then you'll know all about it!"

Hattie — "He paid me a pretty compliment. He said my movements were birdlike." Bertha — "I saw him the day before gazing at Mrs. Cuelper's ducks. You don't suppose it was they that put the idea into his head?"

TILL THE FIREMEN COME

A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS FOR HOUSEHOLDERS.

First Shut Off the Drafts.—Don't Try to Fight a Fire Yourself.

"Fires are so different, and start in such different places, that it would be difficult for me to lay down any set rules for action in endeavoring to extinguish a blaze before the firemen arrive," replied Fire Chief Thompson, of Toronto, to an enquiry regarding what action a householder should take at the initial stage of a blaze while the firemen are galloping to the scene.

"In trivial fires, such as curtains, lamp shades, and ornaments, the ladies can often themselves control the fire. The curtains may be torn down, but you have to be very quick as the fire ascends so rapidly, and also you must be very careful so as not to become badly burned yourself in handling them. In case of curtain fires, if there should be any loose paper at the top of the ceiling the blaze will shoot rapidly at right angles from the flame to the furthermost parts of the room. It is a mistake to depend solely upon your own efforts to extinguish a blaze, for you would only be using up valuable time that the firemen might have improved by their efforts. Some people endeavor to put out a fire, and in so doing they merely fan the flames, and then in desperation they at last ring for the firemen. That does not give the firemen the chance they should have had if the alarm had been sounded when the first forked tongue of fire appeared. For small fires in private dwellings, water is good, but still better are damp blankets, dip the blankets or old carpets in the water in the bathroom and then smother out the fire.

A PEREMPTORY CALL.

"There is one case of fire when it is peremptory that the department should be called at once. The amateur can not locate a fire that has started back of the plaster. It always travels up, and it takes the experience of a fireman to locate it. A case occurs to my mind where we went to a house in which a fire had started in the walls. We tapped the wall about where we thought the fire was, but we found no fire nor as yet any trace of fire. With the characteristics of such a fire in mind we went up two storeys in the building, and found that the fire had ascended and was blazing in the attic. With such a fire a householder cannot easily escape.

CLOSE ALL DRAFTS.

"The one thing to be borne in mind by the householder is that all drafts must be shut off. All doors and windows in the apartment where the fire starts must be immediately closed. This important fact was forgotten by a grocer who, when a fire started in the basement of his place of business, threw the door open in his haste, and rushed out to sound the alarm. When he came back the fire had spread through the centre building. I find that the elevator hoists are instrumental in spreading fires from one storey to another. Many buildings are provided with cut-offs, but a very great many are not. When a fire starts in a great warehouse or manufactory the elevator should be run to the floor immediately above the fire and there stopped to shut off the draft. When such an expedient is not resorted to the fire runs from storey to storey, and in the extinguishing of the running flames much damage is done by water.

AN OLD-FASHIONED REMEDY.

"Speaking of chimney fires, there is generally no danger. The only danger lies in the fact that at the foot of the chimney often the head of the family has placed a board nicely papered over in place of a grate. In such a case the dropping embers will set fire to the board, and an unexpected blaze is the first intimation to the occupants. Since the almost universal use of soft coal here there have been more chimney fires and "red hot stovepipes." The soft coal seems to give more of a blaze, and the products of combustion seem to be more plentifully supplied to the sides of the chimney. I don't believe in throwing salt or any other substance down the chimney. The quickest and surest remedy is to stop the draft, disconnect the pipe, and put one end of the pipe leading to the chimney in a bucket of water.

"It is a very serious matter when a person is on fire. A very few moments' time means life or death. Very often ladies who have been unfortunate enough to have their clothing catch fire run in delirious fright, thus fanning the flames. The only way is to roll them on the floor, regardless of bodily harm or wrap a blanket or piece of old carpet about them until the fire is smothered.

"In the case of a fire among such inflammable materials as oils and varnishes water is not much good. It serves but to spread the surface of ignition. The only safe and reliable substance to quickly and thoroughly put out fire in such cases is to throw sand upon the flames."

FROM FAR OFF COUNTRIES

TRUTH IS OFTEN STRONGER THAN FICTION.

Happenings and Incidents in Lands Near and Remote.

Germany's tallest soldier is a non-commissioned officer 6 feet 8 inches in height.

Southern California produces 22,000,000 pounds of lima beans annually — three-fourths of the world's total production. One ranch in the bean country covers 1,500 acres.

While attempting to smoke a pipe at Calcutta, a young native girl, aged 11 years, set fire to her clothing and was burned to death. After lighting the tobacco she dropped the burning match on her dress.

The hospital at Mengo, Uganda, has been destroyed by lightning. All the patients were saved. The hospital was opened in 1900 by Sir Harry Johnston, and was then the finest building in Uganda, its spire being visible for miles.

The rat catchers of Hong Kong have been out on strike for a week, during which the number of rats killed fell from 1,666 to previous week to 273. Up to the end of August they had killed 68,665 of the plague-spreading vermin.

An inhabitant of Farmoutiers, France, has left a legacy sufficient to provide prizes of 30 francs each yearly for the two most polite scholars—male or female — of the town. The winners are to be elected by ballot of their school fellows.

The Swiss Federal Council proposes to modify the penal code so as to permit of punishment by imprisonment of all persons who in public extol or attempt to honor any act of criminal intent or consequence. The new law is a direct attack upon the Anarchists.

The fishing ketch Royal Oak has arrived at Melbourne with the body of an unknown man, which was found on Three Hummocks Island, in the Hunter group, north of Tasmania. Close to the corpse were a rifle, sword, and revolver, a frying pan, and a kerosene stove.

A Gorman, a firm in the well-known town of Essong, are making a good thing out of old sardine tins. Huge quantities of old tins are conveyed to the works, where they are treated by a system of electrolytic deposition, and the tin and iron recovered for use in manufacturing metal goods.

News has been received at Moffat of the murder near Wolverhoek Siding, Orangia, of Sergeant-Major Robert Roderick Macdonald, of the 17th Lancers. His body was found with the right side of the head completely burned. A reward of £200 has been offered for the discovery of his murderers.

A new area of tobacco cultivation has been discovered. According to the annual report of the Leeward Islands, tobacco cultivation shows great promise there. Tobacco is being grown in Antigua and St. Kitts, and there is good ground to hope that a cigar-tobacco industry may be established in St. Kitts.

Rising up in her coffin on the day fixed for her funeral, Eliza Williamson, an aged negress, of Denmark, Tennessee, calmly asked for a drink of water. After drinking she lay back and fell into a natural sleep. She was supposed to have been murdered, and but for the heavy storm would have been buried earlier in the day.

Charles Seidel, aged ten, met with a tragic death at Towitta, South Australia, while gathering eggs on his father's farm. He stood on the rail of a fowl-house to fasten a rope swing to a rafter and unconsciously inserted his head in a noose. The rail breaking, Seidel fell, the rope tightening round his neck and killing him instantly.

A train running between Orange River and Kimberley suddenly stopped without any apparent cause. On investigation a boy was found sitting on a buffer and asleep. He had unconsciously moved the vacuum brake pipe with his foot, allowing the air to escape, and thus stopping the train. The guard arrested him, and he was charged at Kimberley with traveling without a ticket.

A Dutch horticulturist has prepared a fluid that enables him to dwarf trees after the style of the Japanese diminutive plants, but with even better results. The fluid is injected into the roots of the plants and trees, and has the effect of suspending the growth while not interfering with the vitality in any other way. The strangest feature of the process is that temperature does not nullify the action of the fluid.

The remnants of a strange tribe of Eskimos has been discovered at Southampton Island, at the north end of Hudson's Bay. These people had never seen a white man until recently. Their huts are built of the great jaws of whales covered with skins. In the middle is an elevation on which is a stone lamp used for lighting, heating, cooking, melting snow and drying clothes. The tribe is almost extinct, only some 10 being left.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A well-known lecturer was once invited to tea at a certain house. Immediately on being seated at the table a little daughter of the house said to the guest abruptly:

"Where is your wife?"

The lecturer, who had recently separated from his better half, was surprised and annoyed at the question, and stammered forth:

"I don't know."

"Don't know?" repeated the child. "Why don't you know?"

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogations despite the mild reproof of her parents, he decided to make a clean breast of the matter and have it over at once, so he said, with calmness:

"Well, we don't live together. We think, as we can't agree, we'd better not."

He stifled a groan as the child started again and darted an exasperated look at her parents.

But the little torment would not be quieted until she exclaimed:

"Can't agree? Then why don't you fight it out the same as father and mother do?"

GRAINS OF GOLD.

There is nothing that costs less than civility.—Cervantes.

Haughtiness lives under the same roof with solitude. — Plato.

It is often better not to see an insult than to avenge it. — Seneca.

Friendship rises but with fortune and sets when men go downward.—Aaron Hill.

Borrowing is the canker and the death of every man's estate. — Sir Walter Raleigh.

It is more difficult for a man to behave well in prosperity than adversity. — Rochefoucauld.

Great and good are the actions done by many whose worth is never known. — Hans Anderson.

We cannot control the tongues of others, but a good life enables us to despise calumnies. — Cato.

There is not in nature a thing that makes a man so deformed as intemperate anger. — John Webster.

What wretched shifts are they obliged to make use of who would support the appearance of a fortune they have not.—Fielding.

A RIVAL TO PING-PONG.

The latest Parisian development of ping-pong consists in substituting for the ball a light feather made of collodion, and for the racquets, rods or wands electrified by friction. The feather is first thrown into the air between the two players, where it temporarily remains, by virtue of its lightness. The game consists in driving it backwards and forwards, not by force, as in ping-pong, but by the repellent action of the wands, which are previously electrified for the purpose by an energetic rubbing.

Johnny — "I wish my folks would agree upon one thing and not keep me all the time in a worry." Tommy — "What have they been doing now?" Johnny — "Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast."

LIME JUICE AND TYPHOID.

DR. SHEARD OF TORONTO SAYS IT IS A PREVENTIVE.

How the Champions of Humanity Make Warfare on the Germs.

Now that medical science has reached the point when every ailment that afflicts mankind is blamed on a poor little germ, the discovery of a harmless method of killing the obnoxious squirmers is hailed by all classes. It excites the professors of medicine beyond measure, and sets the health departments experimenting. The latest discovery is one that is said to knock the typhoid germ completely out of business. The disease gets into the system usually in what people drink, and the discovery that the addition of a little lime juice to an infected liquid simply drives the nails into the vigorous little fellows' coffins and set many people drinking the tart juice in their beverages.

The old method of boiling every drop of water used by a household is inconvenient, and requires a good deal of labor. The new plan of staving off the grim reaper is convenient, and may always be ready. The chief difficulty, however, seems to discover just how much juice is necessary to do the work.

DR. SHEARD'S WORK.

"There is something in it," was a statement made by Dr. Sheard, Toronto's Health Officer, who is supposed to be on speaking terms with almost every germ discovered. "It has been known for years," he continued, "that acids work havoc among the ranks of the bacilli, but I do not think the investigation into the critic acid cure for typhoid has been carried sufficiently far to establish the idea as a permanent success. It is in the right direction, and it is safe.

"Why don't you make experiments and find out conclusively?" was asked.

"Experiments are being carried on," answered the doctor, "but it takes time to arrive at definite results. It is only about three years that the typhoid germ has been isolated, and its transformation and changes fully studied.

"The idea is safe enough to experiment with, for a person could take 30 per cent. of good juice in water without hurting them. It is safe, because if it is too tart a person will not drink it. It is claimed two to five per cent. will do the work, but I doubt that. I even doubt if 15 per cent. added to water would be sure death to the bacteria. If the discovery is successful it is a valuable one, and should be put into practice.

BOILING A SURE CURE.

"There is a sure way of killing all germs, one we never tire of advocating, and that is boiling them. Water heated to 140 degrees has never been known to fail on the typhoid germ or any other variety.

"Milk offers a fertile field for the growth of the bacilli, as do also oysters. Another hotbed for their growth is the sewage deposits. The germ continues to live in the sewage because in this medium it does not poison itself as it does in the human system, and because it can find food on which to live and propagate its kind. In the human body it develops so rapidly it generates enough poison to produce an antitoxic effect, actually killing itself on. This is why typhoid is a self-remedying ailment, while tuberculosis, for instance, is a progressive disease. The typhoid germs kill themselves if the system can stand the racket.

"Is the city doing anything towards conquering the disease through bacteriology?" was asked.

"Ever since 1893 Prof. Shuttleworth has made weekly tests of the city's water supply, both for typhoid and diphtheria, and keeps a record of his findings," answered Dr. Sheard. "Our water is absolutely free from such contagion. Besides the city water, we are continually examining water from outside wells, milk, and ice, and water that is being used for the washing of dairy utensils. These latter are the most fruitful source of the typhoid trouble. Blood, too, is often sent us to test, to see if the patient from whom it is taken has the disease.

KEEP TYPHOID IN TUBES.

"For these tests a supply of the pure typhoid germ is always kept in stock. They live in test tubes filled with beef tea or blood serum, which are mediums favorable to the growth of the germ. The little tubes contain millions of typhoid germs each, enough to kill an army, but they are more carefully guarded than crown jewels. A little scratch with a needle wet in the liquid of these tubes would mean a severe illness, at the very least.

"When a physician suspects his patient has typhoid he obtains a little of his blood, and sends it to be tested. This blood under the microscope is seen to contain millions of overmoving wrigglers. If after some of the blood known to have been infected is placed with it the wrigglers stop wriggling, it is at once known they were of typhoid variety. The poison produced by the caged germs has killed them all.

"The trouble with this test is," said Dr. Sheard, "the patient has to be sick a week before the blood of the test can be taken from him, and then it is only a partial test."

TESTING MILK AND WATER.

In testing water and milk, glass tubes about the thickness of a lead pencil and nearly as long are closed at one end and bent in the shape of a letter L, with the short leg bent so as to form an acute angle with the main stem. These tubes are filled with a preparation favorable to the growth of typhoid and other germs. A series of tubes is taken, and in the first one drop of the water to be examined is placed. In the next there are two drops; in the next four; in the next eight, perhaps, and so on gradually increasing the amount of water, until in the last tube there are 500 drops. The tubes are placed in an upright position, with the long part uppermost, but the fluid does not flow out because of the atmospheric pressure on the open end of the tube. The prepared tubes are then placed in an incubator for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, to give the germs a chance to grow. If the deadly germs are in the fluid, a gas will form at the top of the tubes, forcing down the fluid into the L.

"Once the germ is discovered, active measures are taken by the Board of Health to have the well filled up or the dairy made sanitary. The closest inspection is used to see that the contaminating source is removed."

AN HOUR WITH UNCLE SAM

HOW THE BUSY YANKEE SPENDS THE DAY.

Some Interesting Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Doings.

The late Mrs. U. S. Grant left an estate valued at $234,000.

About 12,000,000 pairs of shoes were made in Brockton, Mass., this year.

A hotel for the exclusive use of negroes is to be built at Atlantic City.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has agreed to give $250,000 to New Orleans for libraries.

The total number of murders and homicides in the United States in 1902 was 8,834.

American imports increased $7,000,000 in value for the calendar year 1902 over 1901.

The death rate of New York in 1902 was lower than ever before, only 18.74 per thousand.

It is estimated that trains will be run in New York's underground system with a year.

Next to Kansas comes the State of Missouri in the amount of beef and provision cattle marketed.

A rapidly growing fad among society people of New York is the dining at restaurants on Sunday.

Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, has resigned, being now in his 80th year.

With a gift of $250,000 recently to Columbia College, a department of health and science will be established.

Gifts to education, charity and religion in 1902 aggregated $77,397,107 as compared with $123,888,792 in 1901.

The city of Washington has less than 20,000 foreign-born inhabitants, and more than 10 per cent. of them are natives of England.

About 6,020 miles of new steam railroad have been built within the United States between January 1st and December 31st, 1902.

A large decrease in the corn crop was shown in figures published for eleven months of the last year. Iron and steel exports increased.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Chicago by John Kinzie and his family is contemplated in that city.

Allctic storms have been uncommonly violent of late, and even the biggest and fastest boats of the ocean ferry have made slow voyages.

New York consumers are still paying famine prices for meat. Though market reports show that the Chicago stock yards are glutted with cattle.

The great question that now agitates Texas farmers is the boll weevil. This little insect attacks the boll of the cotton plant before it matures and eats out the interior of it.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the payment of an insurance policy on the life of a murderer is against the general welfare and contrary to public policy is final.

Since 1870 the population of the fourteen States of the Middle West has increased a little over 100 per cent., but the membership of the Presbyterian church has increased 154 per cent. in the same territory.

In the fiscal year which ended on June 30th, 1902, 648,743 aliens came to the United States in the steerage of vessels and 82,055 as cabin passengers, making a total of 730,798. This number was never exceeded except in 1892, when the number of immigrants was 788,992.

The total bonded debt of the State of Kentucky is $1,170,000 and of the State of Tennessee $16,625,000. The States which have, or say they have, no State debt are Nebraska, New Jersey and West Virginia. Illinois, Iowa and Oregon have nominal State debts which have not yet matured.

CHARACTER FROM THE EYES.

A Russian savant has made a new discovery. It is for detecting the criminal. This time, not for identifying him when he is caught. According to M. Karloff, you can tell a criminal by the color of his eyes. Murderers and thieves have maroon or reddish-brown eyes, tramps light blue, and so forth. M. Karloff has classified eyes into families, and has drawn up certain rules for the discovery of criminals by the color of their eyes, which he declares to be infallible. Honest folk have dark grey or blue eyes.

ORIGIN OF THE TOP HAT.

When King Lewanika left England much comment was aroused by the number of hat boxes which formed part of his returning baggage, and many surmizes were hazarded as to the destination of the headgear, so unsuitable to the climate of Africa. Last mail brought the explanation current in Barotseland. So greatly struck was Lewanika by the majesty of the top-hat that he determined to make of it the uniform distinctive of nobility in his own kingdom. To give a Barotse a "topper" will, therefore, in future be equivalent to offering him a title.

TAMING THE TIGER.

A Cossack was recently hired at Moscow by the French lion-tamer Fezon to clean the cages of his wild beasts. Being ignorant of the French language understandings were arranged by means of gesture. The next morning the Tartar began his new duties by entering, not the cage of a tame beast, as his master had done, but that of an untamed tiger, which lay asleep on the floor. The fierce animal awoke and fixed its eyes on the man, who calmly proceeded to wet his large sponge and, unterrified, to rub down the tiger. The animal, apparently delighted with the cold water, showed no resistance, but rolled on its back and offered every part of its body to be washed.

"Yes, men are braver than they used to be." "How do you make that out?" "Look at the young fellows who get married on 25s. a week."

Mrs. Janson said to Mrs. Lammis (in perfect confidence) — "Do you know mine is the prettiest baby in the world?" "Well, really, now, what a coincidence!" said Mrs. Lammis. "So is mine."

He — "I suppose black and red and yellow people know what love is as well as we?" She — "Oh, yes; love is color blind, you know."

"Love laughs at locksmiths, they say." "Yes; but you never heard of love laughing at goldsmiths."

MINES, LUMBER, RANCHING

COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH THE G. T. P. WILL RUN.

Orchard 1,000 Miles Up the Skeena, Now Potatoes at Hazelton.

The Skeena River, in Northern British Columbia, whose course will likely be followed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was the base of an expedition, made during the past summer, by Professor A. P. Coleman of the Toronto School of Science staff. The Skeena empties into the Pacific at Port Essington, a point 500 miles north of Vancouver, and several miles south of Port Simpson, which has been named as the probable terminus of the new transcontinental line. The river flows from its source to the ocean in a southwesterly direction, and its size may be estimated from the fact that it is navigable for a stern-wheeler for 100 miles of its course—as far up as Hazelton.

"Mining, lumbering, and ranching will be the industries of that country," said Prof. Coleman in speaking of the trip. "Gold mining is already established, and will probably develop, as will also other mining operations. The country is all heavily wooded with good timber. And, although the district is mountainous, there are large valleys, some of them 15 or 20 miles in width, which promise well for the rancher."

Dr. Coleman made the trip from Vancouver to Hazelton via Port Essington by steamers, and there, with Tillioe, a Siwash Indian, he took to a canoe, and for three weeks made expeditions into the back lands, looking for fossils and geological phenomena, and incidentally prospecting for a large coal mining company. Hazelton is quite a little distributing center for the gold mines, which lie to the northeast, in the Cassiar district, and directly east along the Omineca River.

THE INDIAN'S KINGDOM.

Outside Hazelton, the country is as yet as desolate for a white man as can be imagined. There are lots of Indians. Little villages of them, each containing 50 or 100 people, straggle along the Skeena. There are the gold miners, semi-savage, after long exiles from civilization. There is an occasional missionary, and after that the population consists of two white men in a shanty every thirty miles along the Yukon telegraph trail, which runs through the district in a northwesterly direction from Ashcroft, B. C., to Dawson.

"You often hear of that line breaking down," said Prof. Coleman. "I don't wonder at it. The line runs through the woods, every storm brings down some trees, and with men, only at intervals of thirty miles, you can't be surprised if there is delay."

Dr. Coleman says there are promising signs of cultivation in that extreme northern land, although to what extent agriculture may be carried on is as yet problematical. He heard of a man with an apple orchard 100 miles up the Skeena, and at Hazelton he had the best potatoes he has had this year. During a previous summer Prof. Coleman visited the Yukon, and he says that the circumstance that strikes him most forcibly is the fact that there is cultivation all the way north to Atlin.

NO HIGH MOUNTAINS.

Although the country is mountainous, there are no high mountains. The ranges there are known as the Cascades, or coast ranges. The lofty Rockies cease at the latitude south of the Skeena, and the pass towards the Skeena Valley is a comparatively easy one. That is one reason the Grand Trunk Pacific will head that way. The valleys, Dr. Coleman thinks, will be ideal places for cattle and horse ranching. Already some of the Indians have started horse ranching in a small way.

Dr. Coleman found a number of cretaceous fossils. They belong to the mesozoic period, the coal-producing period on this continent. He found, too, fossil tree trunks. These are strong indications of coal beds, and, of course, Dr. Coleman does not care to state more definitely what success attended his prospecting.

Prof. Coleman was struck with the artistic development of the Indians of the district. They are great wood carvers. In front of the homes of their big men they have totem poles, and these illustrate in carved wood various scenes, such as a bear climbing. The carving is excellently done.

CANOES AND SALMON.

Their canoes are the best in the world. They make them out of a cedar stick, burn the hollow out, and smooth them with rough tools. Recently modern appliances have been introduced. Dr. Coleman saw one canoe 40 feet long. The shell is about an inch thick, and the line was as good as that of any yacht.

The Indians all live on salmon, which run freely up the Skeena. There are several canneries at the mouth of the river, and 500,000 pounds of fish came down on the boat that Dr. Coleman came back on. Some of the salmon is frozen and shipped across the continent to Germany. Of sea fish there are halibut and black cod, and Dr. Coleman expects the catching of these will increase.

During the summer Prof. Coleman spent a month in Southern British Columbia, where he explored a new district 50 miles long by 10 miles wide. He is preparing the first map of the section, showing the mountains, rivers, etc., "enough for anyone to travel by," said he. The details of his discoveries will be given to the Royal Geographical Society. The district lies north of Banff. The most interesting thing Dr. Coleman saw in it was a field of ice eight miles long and four miles wide.

Cautious Dame — "Are you sure this horse is suitable for a lady to drive?" Job Master — "Yes'm. He's a very intelligent hoss, mum, and won't let you run him into anything."

Mother — "What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?" Innocent — "Shall I leave out the wicked words, mamma?" Mother — "Certainly." Innocent — "Then I don't believe there is anything to tell you, mamma."

Attendant — "What would your illustrious eminence be pleased to eat for dinner to-day?" African Chieftain — "I think a lump would be very nice." Attendant — "Pardon me, sir, but do you mean from a dromedary or a bicycle steer?"

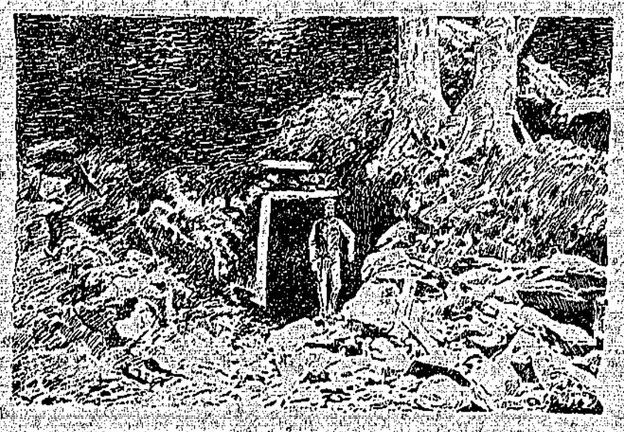
THE BIG BEND.

Continued from First Page.

carrying on work during the past season with most encouraging results, and Mr. Bradley has gone east to organise a company to operate the ground on a big scale. We wish him all success in his undertaking, for it is one of the most legitimate mining investments offered in this section.

LODE MINING.

At Carnes creek extensive development has been done by the Carnes Creek Consolidated on the Rosoberry ground, where high values in gold have been obtained with a chute of copper ore. On the Salisbury claim a tunnel has been



SALISBURY TUNNEL—CARNES CREEK CONSOLIDATED.

run into a heavily decomposed area of gold-bearing arsenical pyrite. Messrs. Kelly and McBean are interested in good locations of similar ore further up the creek.

STANDARD BASIN.

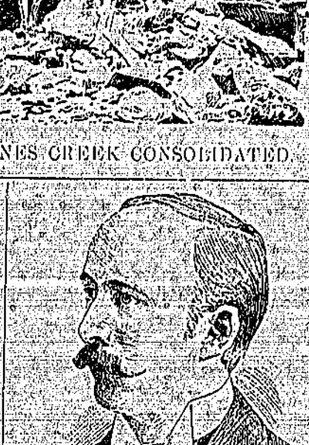
The Prince Company's property in Standard Basin is the property on which the most extensive work has been done with the result that two promising ore bodies have been exposed. The ores carry copper, silver and gold.

LAFORME CREEK.

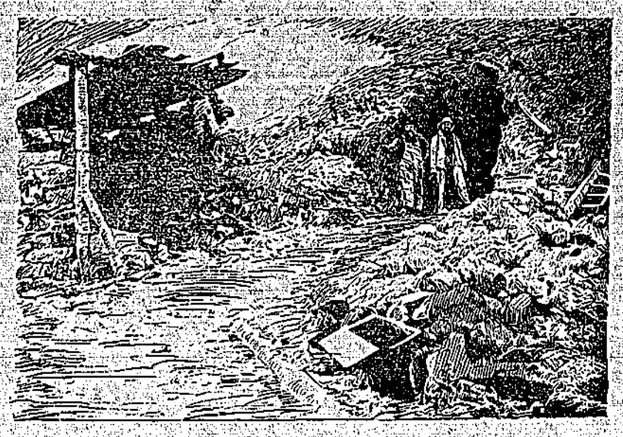
The Adair group is the most extensively developed property on Laforme creek, the ore consisting of arseno-pyrite carrying gold and copper.

KEYSTONE MOUNTAIN.

Those who have taken the most active interest in the development of Keystone Mountain are A. McIntosh, F. B. Wells, J. I. Woodrow and J. C. Montgomery. A good deal of work has been done on the Shield and Bell claims where good showings of galena have been proved up, Messrs. Wells, Woodrow and McIntosh owning these properties. J. C. Montgomery has some claims which show high assays in gold, silver and copper. Messrs. Woodrow and Wells have stuck well to the proving up of the mineral resources of this section.



F. B. WELLS.



NO. 2 TUNNEL, STANDARD BASIN, SHOWING 5 FEET OF ORE.

DOWNIE CREEK.

The most important of recent development in the Bend is the discovery of large bodies of gold, silver and copper ores on Downie creek. Messrs. Woodrow and Montgomery are principally interested in these, and the following description of this new ground has been furnished us:—

REPORT ON DOWNIE CREEK GOLD AND COPPER PROPERTIES.

The Montgomery group of claims consists of five full sized claims. A railway could be easily constructed to navigation from within two miles of the property, as there would be no rock cuts, no bridging, and no trestle work, and almost a level grade.

There could be 50,000 inches of water secured with a fall of 2,000 feet for power purposes as there is a strong creek running, and at the head of creek a large lake exists high in the mountain, which could be tapped if necessary.

There are about twenty mineral claims located in this locality carrying values in gold, copper, silver and lead. There is plenty of lime and iron for fluxing purposes, and all timber and water for mining. The lime is in contact with the silver and lead ledges and also with the copper lead as well. Three copper leads run parallel, ranging from 200 ft. to 400 ft. apart. The main vein lies to the south of the two smaller veins. The vein lies in a contact between granite and schist-granite on the foot wall and schist hanging wall. This vein is 25 ft. in width.

The smaller veins are from 4 to 6 ft. in width and appear to be spurs from the main vein carrying same kind of ore as the principal lead. In one place on the lead 60 ft. of croppings show, but the lead seems to average about the width of 20 ft. Through the five claims this is shown by nature having cut the lead in two in six places showing the ore in four different places on three of the claims at a depth of not less than 150 ft. which would be equal to 150 ft. of sinking or tunnelling.

The ore that occurs at different places on this lead appears to be all of the same character, that is copper pyrites and copper sulphides. This lead dips to the north-east at 45 degrees and the elevation is 5,500 ft. above sea level.

ASSAYS.

The following results have been obtained:—

No. 1.—Hall Mines Smelter—Gold, 6.94 oz., $139.00; copper, 3.3 p.c., $3.60; silver, 1.7 oz., 62 cts.; total values, $143.25.

No. 2.—Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman—Gold, 7.11 oz., $142.22; copper, 4.21 p.c., $0.31; total values, $151.53.

No. 3.—Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman—Gold 2.81 oz., $56.20; copper, 9¾ p.c., $20.55; total values, $76.75.

The property lies on south slope of Lake View mountain and is entirely a tunnel proposition with a depth of 2,000 ft. on the lead on lower level. Work is: An open cut 25 ft. long and

J. I. WOODROW.

10 ft. wide. There is a very big body of ore; good chance for cable tramway, distance 1½ miles to Downie creek, to connect with railway, wagon road or electric tramway which would be about eight miles from navigation.

The galena proposition to the north of Montgomery creek is about 10 ft. in width with lime hanging wall and schist foot wall. Carbonate gouge on hanging wall about 2 ft. in width and filled with galena carbonates; also another carbonat gouge in the centre of lead about 2 ft., and on foot wall another gouge of about the same width and this lead carries more or less mineral throughout.

GROUND HOG BASIN.

Here there is a network of gold-bearing veins well worth investigation.

MICA.

The mica prospects of the Big Bend are reported to be especially good. G. S. McCarter has taken an active part in the location and exploration and is in communication with good people with a view to taking them up and operating them.

COMING

J. W. BENGOUGH

whose name is to all Canada a household word.

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E. WATERSON.

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

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.

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You can Plant within 48 hours from the digging 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.

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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.

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.

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

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"KING EDWARD" 1000s.

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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.

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Best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

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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 lands 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 household, 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

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Running between Arrowhead, Thomson's Landing and Comaplix, commencing Oct. 11th, 1901, will sail as follows (weather permitting):

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Merion	Feb. 21

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Lake Ontario	March 13
Lake Erie	March 20

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Celtic	March 4
Oceanic	March 11
Germanic	March 18
Cedric	March 25

Passengers booked 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

U.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 this 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 3-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. Bews, 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.

MARRIED.

CAMPBELL-SCOTT—At Kamloops, on Monday, April 13, by Rev. A. E. Heatherington, B. R. Campbell, of Revelstoke, B. C., to Miss A. Scott, of Wolseley, Assa.

BEWS-FEE—At Lindsay, Ont., on Wednesday, April 15th, Walter Bews, of Revelstoke, B. C., to Miss Gertrude Fee, of Lindsay, Ont.

MORRIS-SYMONS—At Christ church, Vancouver, by Rev. H. L. Roy, on April 14th, Curtis D. Morris, of Rogers Pass, to Miss Symons, of Hamilton street, Vancouver.

DIED

ROBERTS.—At Revelstoke, on April 12th, Gwendoline Helen Marion, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Roberts, aged 3 years 8 months.

ENNEST.—At Camborne, on April 14th, Delpha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ennest, aged 2 years, 10 months.

GOWING.—At Beaton, on April 17th, Fred, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Gowing, aged 7 years.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

J. Best, the well-known prospector, died at Spokane last week.

Smith Curtis' motion for a dissolution was only lost on casting vote of the speaker.

The revenue of the city this year will allow $7,000 to be expended in improvements.

The sale of Dr. Carruthers' furniture will be held on Tuesday next, commencing at 1.30 p. m.

Several of the visiting teachers availed themselves of the kind offer of the C. P. R. management to show them through the shops.

The City Council has written T. Taylor, M. P. P., to see that in the municipal amendment bill cities are empowered to regulate Chinese laundries.

At the hospital on Monday Drs. Carruthers, Proctor and Sutherland performed an operation for tracheotomy on Mrs. Caley, senior, as she was suffering from an affection of the throat.

On Sunday morning, when Mrs. Caley was leaving the City Hotel for church, she slipped on the ice in front of the hotel and sustained a broken leg, necessitating her being laid up, and the injured limb set in plaster. Dr. Sutherland, who witnessed the accident from the hospital, attended her.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. J. Ennest, of Camborne, who lost their little girl by pneumonia. The remains were brought to Revelstoke Thursday for interment, the father and mother being the chief mourners, and Rev. Mr. McCall, Presbyterian missionary, conducting the burial service.

From 19th to the 26th inst. has been named by the Lord's Day alliance as a week of prayer for preservation of day of rest throughout the Dominion. On Sunday the Lord's Day will be the theme of various pulpits in the city and on Wednesday evening, the 22nd, there will be a public meeting in the Presbyterian church.

The sympathy of the community goes to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts in their bereavement by the death of their only daughter, Gwendoline, aged 3 years and 8 months. Among the shop hands the sympathy was particularly marked as since his arrival here Mr. Roberts has won the esteem and confidence of the men working under him.

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.

Social and Personal

Dr. Procter arrived from Kamloops Tuesday on a short visit.

A. J. Gordon, of Ferguson, was married at Vancouver to Florence R. Elmsley, Rev. G. A. Wilson performing the ceremony.

Mrs. J. V. Armstrong left yesterday for Vancouver on a three weeks' visit.

Sir Oliver Mowat, who fell and fractured his thigh, is not expected to recover.

Mrs. H. S. Wallace, of Camborne, intends spending the summer in Spokane.

B. Crilly, foreman of the Nettie L. mine, left Wednesday on a trip to California.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sumner, of Camborne, came in Thursday to attend the Masonic ball.

Mrs. Paget gave a children's party yesterday in honor of visit of Mrs. and Mrs. Pease's little girl.

Rev. Clarence Eberman, field secretary Christian Endeavor for U. S. A., died suddenly at Banff.

Mrs. W. A. Morris and Miss McLean left Wednesday to spend a few months at their brother's ranch at Ducks.

At the Epworth League on Monday night E. A. Haggen gave an address on "Woman's place in social reform."

Mrs. Knowlton, sister of C. D. Morris, of Rogers Pass, has been married to C. P. R. Foreman McLeod.

On Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Morris arriving at the Pass Thursday they received a hearty welcome from the boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease arrived from England Wednesday on a visit to Mrs. Sibbald as they passed through to their home in Okanagan valley.

E. Carruthers, of Kelowna, brother of Dr. Carruthers, arrived Wednesday to spend a few days with the doctor prior to his leaving for England.

Supt. Kilpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. McCarter, Dr. Sutherland and Miss McKinnon were among the visitors from Revelstoke to the hospital ball at Kamloops.

Accompanying Mrs. and Mrs. Pease are two young Englishmen, Messrs. Thompson and Begbie. The latter is a member of the family with which the late Sir Matthew Begbie was connected.

Prof. Hepburn's dance, given on Monday evening, was a very successful affair. The music furnished by the Independent Band was up its usual mark. The professor is giving a farewell dance on Tuesday, the 21st.

Supt. Robinson entertained several teachers visiting the convention at dinner at Hotel Revelstoke, on Wednesday, and Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Calder and Mrs. Haggen entertained a party of teachers at dinner at their residences same evening.

Professor Hepburn gave a most successful presentation of "Shaun Aroon" to a large audience at the opera house Thursday. The caste was ably taken by the professor, Mrs. Dunne, Misses Corley and Dunne, Messrs. Chambers, Dunne, Soans, Karnes, Raby and Liddle.

At the meeting of the of the Teachers Institute, Supt. Robinson paid a high compliment to Miss Winters, who is in charge of the primary department at Grand Forks. Although this lady was only a short time in Victoria she founded the Mother's Club, and did other work of which Victoria was still reaping the benefit. It was largely due to Inspector Wilson that Miss Winters had been induced to go to Grand Forks, where the pupils were enjoying her excellent work.

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.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Prof. Hepburn's farewell dance next Tuesday.

Look out for Bengough at Selkirk Hall, April 30th.

Go to W. Smythe's to have your wheel repaired.

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

Persons are warned against dumping garbage on river bank.

You can get Monsoon tea from M. A. Smith & Co. Revelstoke.

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

The City Council invites tenders for purchase of old school building.

Wall paper, a fine assortment at all prices, at Canada Drug & Book Co's.

Moscrop Bros. have imported a large stock of electric lamps and supplies.

All the newest books and magazines all the time at Canada Drug & Book Co's.

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

A meeting of Lord's Day Alliance is convened for Wednesday at Presbyterian Church.

The annual meeting of rifle association will be held at city hall tonight at 8 o'clock.

E. J. Bourne is getting in a shipment of Turner Beeton and Co.'s overall's and clothing.

Former customers of Morris & Steed can now get their Monsoon tea from M. A. Smith & Co.

A shoe-blacking establishment has been opened in the small building next R. Howson's store.

M. Grady is getting ready for re-opening St Leon Hot Springs Hotel for the coming season.

A. E. Bennison notifies he will open his new bakery next week, making a specialty of home-made bread.

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

Try Lyman's Throat Pastilles for a hacking cough, only 25c. a box at Canada Drug & Book Co.

S. McMahon is importing 12 buggies. He has been appointed agent for the Deering machinery and implement company and intends making a specialty of agricultural implements.

If you want the best entertainment of your life dont fail to see Bengough at Selkirk Hall, April 30th.

Owners of dogs are required to take out licenses from H. Floyd, city clerk, under penalty of $100.

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

M. A. Smith & Co. have been appointed agents for Revelstoke for the celebrated Monsoon tea.

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

W. B. Fleming, of Medicine Hat, has opened a photographic studio in the Tapping block, over KOOTENAY MAIL Office.

W. Smythe is agent for the Cleveland, Gendron, Massey-Harris, Rambler and the famous Heyslop bicycles. See him when you want a wheel.

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

All kinds of Cleveland fittings and Dunlop tyres at W. Smythe's bicycle repair shop. Rambler bicycle $40, one of the Cleveland wheels.

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

Prof. Hepburn has proved during his stay here that he is really a clever dancing master, and his farewell assembly next Tuesday evening should be well attended.

J. A. Magee has sold out his horses and freighting plant at Comaplix. Mr. Ludgate and Fred Robinson Lumber Co. bought the heavy teams, and A. M. Craig bought the saddle and pack horses.

A. M. Craig still conducts the feed livery and freighting stables at Beaton, and his saddle horses and light and heavy conveyances for hire at all times. His daily stage for Goldfields and Camborne meets the steamboat on its arrival and departure.

BANKING.

A. D. Dumford, chief inspector of branches of Molsons Bank, who was in the city last week was one of the first bankers to survey Revelstoke as a banking point. He came to look over the ground when it was first proposed to open a branch of Molsons Bank here, and expressed himself much pleased with the growth of the town since then. He says Revelstoke is a city well located and is glad to hear the good accounts of the Fish creek mining camp, as it will instil more confidence in the east in British Columbia mining.

A bank is to be opened at Trout Lake.

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 your 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.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Prof. Hepburn begs to announce that he will have for Calgary and Edmonton Wednesday, April 22nd, and he wishes to thank his pupils and friends for their generous patronage during his stay in Revelstoke, his associations have been most pleasant, his work here has been very satisfactory to himself, and says he will visit Revelstoke about October 29th next.

MY PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO

is now open for business. Give me a call and see samples and get prices.

STAMP PHOTOS A SPECIALTY

W. B. FLEMING.
OVER KOOTENAY MAIL OFFICE

A. E. BENNISON
Baker and Confectioner

will open his new bakery on McKenzie avenue in a few days and trusts that his past experience in the city will merit a fair share of public patronage.

A FULL LINE OF CAKES and CONFECTIONERY

Home-Made Bread a Specialty

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., Vancouver, B.C. Limited.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $1024 a year and expenses, payable $19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 315 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

Rifle Association.

The annual general meeting of Revelstoke Civilian Rifle Association will be held in the City hall, Saturday, 18th inst at 8 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

W. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Five roomed plastered house on First street, near the shops. Apply to

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM.

Lord's Day Alliance.

A public meeting of above will be held on Wednesday, 22nd inst., at 8 p. m., in the Presbyterian church. Speakers will present the urgent necessity of preserving our Sabbath, from different points of view. Christians and all interested in this matter are reminded that unless prompt action is taken and all possible influence is brought to push forward the cause of the Day of Rest, we are in danger of losing it altogether. Members get out and work. Union and labor men specially invited.

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 assets.

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

J. M. DOYLE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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 lands, situate on the south west bank of the Columbia river two and one half miles above Wood river:

Commencing at a post marked "W. B. Robertson's northwest corner post," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 11th, 1903.

W. B. ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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 lands situate two miles below old Goldstream on the south bank of the Columbia river:

Commencing at a post marked "W. B. Robertson's southeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 11th, 1903.

W. B. ROBERTSON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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 lands situate on the south west bank of the Columbia river, four and one half miles above Wood river:

Commencing at a post marked "C. E. Fromey's northwest corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 11th, 1903.

C. E. FROMEY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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 lands situate off the south bank of the Columbia river, one mile below old Goldstream:

Commencing at a post marked "C. E. Fromey's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 11th, 1903.

C. E. FROMEY.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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 lands situate on the south bank of the Columbia river, about four and one half miles above Wood river.

Commencing at a post marked "M. S. Fromey's northeast corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 11th, 1903.

M. S. FROMEY.

Land For Sale.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Section 5 and 6, Township 35, 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

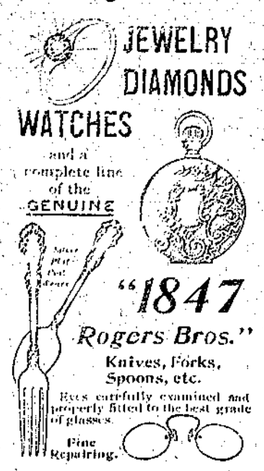
J. K. ROBINSON, Fairview, B. C.

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 reason for selling. Immediate possession. Apply to owner.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE HOLDER, Salmon Arm

J. Guy Barber



For Sale

TWO Residences on McKenzie Avenue, with modern improvements, $2,000 each, on easy terms.

TWO Residences on Third Street east, very convenient for railway men, $1,300 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.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Banner, Ion, Allen, Alma No. 2, and Mother Lode Mineral Claims, situate in the Lardeau Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the divide between Lexington and Pool creeks.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Wm. E. Devereux, acting as agent for Wm. B. Clark, Free Miner's Certificate No. 107331, and W. H. Jackson, Free Miner's Certificate No. C56910, intend, sixty days after the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1903.

WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked James Martin's south-west corner post, planted on the east bank of Pingston creek about seventeen miles up from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked James Martin's south-west corner, planted on the east bank of Pingston creek about eighteen miles from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.

JAMES MARTIN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked John Bourne's south-west corner, planted on the east bank of Pingston creek about fifteen miles up from its mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked John Bourne's south-west corner, planted on the east bank of Pingston creek about sixteen miles from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.

JOHN BOURNE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked Jennie Dashwood-Jones' north-west corner, planted on the east bank of Pingston creek about fourteen miles up from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked Jennie Dashwood-Jones' north-west corner, planted on the east bank of Pingston creek about fifteen miles from its mouth, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1903.

JENNIE DASHWOOD-JONES.

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 situate 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' south-east 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 permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

Commencing at a post marked "A. Stewart's N. E. corner," planted 20 chains from S. J. Harlow's S. W. corner post, first location, on a divide opposite Nakusp and running westerly down a creek to Mosquito creek, west side of Upper Arrow lake, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated at Nakusp this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. STEWART.

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 permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

Commencing at a post marked "A. Stewart's N. E. corner," planted about one mile from the west side of Upper Arrow lake, and two miles north of Nakusp townsite, on a divide opposite Nakusp, and running westerly down a creek to Mosquito creek, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to place of commencement.

Dated at Nakusp this 15th day of April, 1903.

A. STEWART.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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 situate on the south west bank of the Columbia river, two and one half miles above Wood river.

Commencing at a post marked "M. S. Fromey's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated April 11th, 1903.

M. S. FROMEY.

NOTICE.

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

Commencing at a post marked "H. Cook's northeast corner," planted about one mile from the west side of Upper Arrow lake, on a divide running westerly down a creek to Mosquito creek, and two miles north of Nakusp townsite, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

Dated at Nakusp this 14th day of April, 1903.

H. COOK.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days after 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 lands:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked Frank Case's south-east corner, planted on the north bank of Pingston creek, about twenty-one miles up from its mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked Frank Case's south-east corner, planted on the north bank of Pingston creek about twenty miles up from its mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1903.

FRANK CASE.

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:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked Thomas Savage's north-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about sixteen miles up from its mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked Thomas Savage's south-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about sixteen miles up from its mouth, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1903.

THOMAS SAVAGE.

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:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked Clarence Drury's north-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about fourteen miles up from its mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked Clarence Drury's south-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about fourteen miles up from its mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1903.

CLARENCE DRURY.

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:

No. 1.

Commencing at a post marked A. A. Drury's north-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about twelve miles up from its mouth, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked A. A. Drury's south-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about twelve miles up from its mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1903.

ARTHUR DRURY.

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:

Commencing at a post marked Frank Bourne's north-east corner, planted on the west bank of Pingston creek about ten miles up from its mouth, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1903.

FRANK BOURNE.

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:

Commencing at a post marked C. M. Symons' north-east corner, planted at a point about one and a half miles north-west of Robert Sanderson's lime kiln and about one mile west of the Upper Arrow lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 21th day of March, 1903.

C. M. SYMONS.

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 marked F. H. Black's south-east corner, planted at a point about one and a half miles west of Robert Sanderson's lime kiln and about one mile west of the Upper Arrow lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1903.

FRANK H. BLACK.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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:

FIRST LOCATION.

Commencing at a post situated on south side St. Leon creek, Arrow lake, about two miles from mouth of creek, marked "M. M. cor.," running east 160 chains, along east line of M. Grady's location, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

SECOND LOCATION.

Commencing at a post placed on north side of St. Leon creek, Arrow lake, about seven miles from mouth of creek, and running 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to place of commencement.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1903.

C. W. McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after 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:

FIRST LOCATION.

Commencing at a post placed on north side of south fork of St. Leon creek, Arrow lake, about 100 yds. from trappers cabin, and about eight miles from mouth of creek, running south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement.

SECOND LOCATION.

Commencing at a post planted on south side of St. Leon creek, Arrow lake, about nine miles from mouth of creek, and running 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1903.

M. McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date we intend to apply to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council under Sec. 7 of The Rivers and Streams Act 1896, C. B. S. 17, to clean obstructions, boulders, log jams, snags, etc., from the bed and banks of Fish creek, West Kootenay, from its source to mouth and to make such other improvements as may be necessary for the driving of logs, to construct sorting booms at its mouth, also to collect tolls as the judge of the County Court may fix.

THE FRED. ROBINSON LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Revelstoke, B. C., April 6th, 1903.

NOTICE.

Any person found dumping garbage over the river bank will be prosecuted.

R. A. UPPER, Provincial Constable.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.

DOG TAX, 1903.

Dog Tags for 1903 are now ready and can be obtained at the City Clerk's office.

City By-Law No. 8 provides that the owner of every dog running at large or harbored within the city shall take out an annual license, the fee for which is $2.00. The penalty for the infraction of this By-Law is $100 and costs.

By order,

H. FLOYD, City Clerk.

April 16, 1903.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke

Tender for Purchase of Old School Building.

The City Council is prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of the old school building, now standing at the corner of Third and Pearson streets, also for the other small buildings on the school grounds.

Tenders will be received up to noon on Friday April 24th, 1903.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

Form of tender and further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

H. FLOYD, City Clerk.

April 16th, 1903.

NOTICE.

RESPECTING TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Section 50 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., 26th 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 Cape 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 land: 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.

A. 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 Monashkin 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 21th, 1903.

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 East 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.

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 on 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.

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 Cariboo 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.