THE REVELSTOKE HERALD
AND
RAILWAY MEN'S JOURNAL.

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Legislative Assembly
MAY 30 1904
VICTORIA, B. C.

C. B. HUME & CO., Limited
DEPARTMENT STORE.

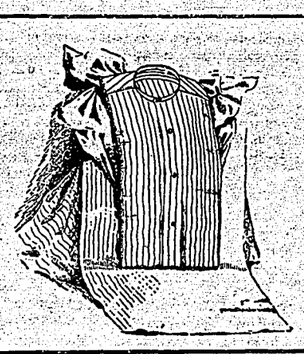
Men's Wear Department

We are showing a range of Men's Clothing that ought to interest you. Among them we have an up-to-date Tweed Suit in 4-Button Sack, nicely lined and well trimmed and made perfect fitters at per Suit..... **$7.50**

Black Cheviot Suit, 4 Button Sack, lined with Italian Cloth, thoroughly tailored. A very Dressy Suit at..... **$12.50**

Shirts Shirts

We have a line of Men's Regatta & colored Shirts, in New Colors. Reg. $1.75 Shirt that we will sell on Friday and Saturday at **$1.00**



The Latest Styles in Ties

A Nice Lot just in, the Hook-on-Knob, in elegant colorings—to sell at 35c. The New Jap Bow to sell at **35c**

Ladies' Shoes

We are making a Sdecialty of Ladies' Shoes for Friday and Saturday. We are offering a Ladies' Vici Kid Laced Shoe, McKay sewn, Oak Tan Sole. Regular $3.50 Shoe for **$2.50**

Wash Goods and Skirts

This is the season when you require Prints, Gingham, Linens and Chambrays. We have these. We have a special line of Striped Chambray at 12½c. **12½c**

Wash Skirts, nice, cool and Very Dresey, in Lined Pique, and Duck. We have a special line at **$1.50**

C. B. HUME & CO, Limited
Department Store.

THE SILVER CUP MINES

Interview With Mr. Attwood. Consulting Engineer—Damage by Snowslide not as Great as Reported.

G. Attwood, Esq., the consulting engineer of the Great Western and Silver Cup Mines Co., was in the city Saturday, having returned from a trip to the company's properties at Ferguson, when in an interview with our reporter, stated that he had thoroughly investigated conditions prevailing and acknowledged that although the damages caused by the snow slide were serious indeed, he was pleased to state that they were not quite so bad as first reported and unless unforeseen circumstances intervene the mill will be in full operation on Tuesday the 24th. Every arrangement has been made to start the works on ores from The Silver Cup, also a trial test of the Nettie L. tramway has been effected satisfactorily, as well as one of the long tramway of the Cup. At the upper terminal of the Silver Cup a large gang of men has been employed clearing off the snow and debris. The bull wheel or clip wheel was found to be intact, but the frame work was badly smashed, however, the work of cutting and framing timbers to replace the damaged ones is being prosecuted and it is now only a question of a short time when that tramway will be in good working order and as soon as it is, food supplies will be taken up, an increased force employed clearing away snow, ice and debris from the compressor building and the small feeder tramway.

The large rotary roasting furnaces, pans and settlers are in first class shape, all having been thoroughly tested.

The dam and flume are in perfect working order, as are also the pelton water wheel and the electric machinery.

The staff employed at the Nettie L has recently been increased and when the work already alluded to has been completed, further additions will be made to the staff of the Cup.

We congratulate the citizens of Ferguson on the bright prospects of their camp and know that we re-echo their sentiments in expressing gratification upon the successful issue of the company's efforts in repairing damages to their property, which, it is to be hoped that once under way no further difficulties be encountered, but that the work may continue to progress with profit to themselves and to the community.

Lacrosse.

There was a large turn out at the athletic grounds Tuesday afternoon to witness the first game of the season between Kamloops and Revelstoke, which had been looked forward to with great interest, but proved to be a big disappointment. It was easy all the way for the home team who put it all over their opponents. While the Kamloops defence played a fairly strong game they could do nothing with the clever combination work of Revelstoke's home who put the ball into the net three times in the first quarter, twice in the second quarter and twice again in the last quarter, making seven goals in all to nothing. For Kamloops Smith was the most conspicuous player but he received little or no assistance. For Revelstoke Latham, Barber, Hyatt and Edwards of last year's team appeared in their old places and did good work, while among the new players Saunders, Knight and Jamieson were most prominent. Following was the line-up:

KAMLOOPS		REVELSTOKE
	Goal	
Pinchbeck		Dunn
	Point	
Greatrix		Hyatt
	Cover Point	
Elworthy		Rennie
	Defence	
McGuire		Jamieson
McCormack		Edwards
McLean		Clarke
	Centre	
Smith		Knight
	Home	
Gray		Saunders
Stanley		Barber
Nelson		Wood
	Outside Home	
Murray		Latham
	Inside Home	
Pickering		Armstrong
	Field Captain	
S. Rose		D. G. McKenzie

Referee—E. Willing.

It is a matter of regret that the teams were not more evenly matched as a fair test of the strength of the home team could not be ascertained in a one-sided contest as Tuesday's match proved. From all appearances however Revelstoke possesses a lacrosse team which work well together and will hold their own with any team in the interior. In Charlie Latham the boys have a captain who is well up in the rules of the game, who recognizes the fact that it is combination play that wins, and in whom they have every confidence. It is hoped the team will keep up their practising as it is only by persistency in this direction that efficiency can be attained.

A pleasing feature of the match was the easy task of Referee Willing who had no occasion to rule players off for rough tactics. It was a gentlemanly game throughout and in this respect differed greatly from former matches between these two teams. The Kamloops boys recognized that they were outclassed, took their defeat with good grace and returned home with the determination to do better next time.

New Westminster defeated Nelson at Kaslo on the 24th by 4 goals to 3.

Baseball Match

One of the features of the Empire Day sports, was a baseball match between nine of the Columbia Athletic Club and Fire Brigade No. 2 and although the scores would indicate it was by no means a faultless game yet there is no doubt that Revelstoke possesses excellent material for the formation of a good club.

The score was 21 in favor of the Columbia Athletic Club to 5 for Fire Brigade No. 2. The players were:

Columbia Athletic Club—R. Jones, H. Ferguson, W. Henry, R. Cast, C. Palmer, C. F. Widge, E. B. Biggar, J. Moir and J. Munder.

No. 2 Fire Brigade:—J. Dallas, C. R. McDonald, G. Knapp, F. Sousie, L. Schnider, R. McDonald, J. B. Scott, G. H. Brock and J. Samson. Umpire R. A. Upper.

Professor Jones states that the Columbia Athletic Club is open to meet all comers on the gridiron.

MINING NOTES

The Criterion or No. 2 lead on the Rossland, one of the properties contained in the Oyster group, owned by the Great Northern Mines, Limited, was encountered last week in the main tunnel in which operations have been conducted during the past two months. The lead, which was struck at a distance of 500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, is about 3 feet in width and to all appearances is very rich as free gold can be seen in places.

According to Mr. J. A. Darragh, the tunnel on the Silver Dollar is in 43 feet, and it is expected that the lead will be tapped in another 10 feet.—Camborne Miner.

A satisfactory settlement will be arrived at between the Calumet and B. C. Co. and the Imperial Mining Co. in reference to the Eva mine. The HERALD will have the particulars as soon as they are given out by the parties interested.

The famous Horseshoe property, owned by Messrs. Craig & Hillman and G. S. McCarter has been sold to W. B. Pool. The property lies on the slope of the mountain about three miles from the C. P. R. at Trout Lake and has about 150 feet of work done on it. The ore is gray copper running from 150 to 300 ounces in silver and from 10 to 20 per cent. lead.

Ball at Arrowhead.

The following report of the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lightburne on the occasion of the opening of the Union Hotel at Arrowhead, arrived too late for publication last week:—A most enjoyable evening was spent by those who attended the opening of the Union Hotel. Everything went off in grand style, dancing being continued till early morning to the music of the Arrowhead orchestra. Mr. Bert Elliott officiated as Master of Ceremonies. A splendid lunch was served at midnight by Mrs. Lightburne to which full justice was done. Among those present were the Misses Kennedy, Cedarholm, Duncan, Barlee (Arrowhead) Miss Joliffe, Miss McCarthy (Revelstoke), Mrs. Capt. Kane (Nakusp), Mesdames Barker, Fyfe, Prosser, Melrose, Kennedy, Gibson, (Arrowhead), Mrs. Hays, (Seattle). Messrs. Barker, Fyfe Capt. Frazer, Melrose, Boyd, Prosser, Shaw, Kirk, Newman Woodland, Pender, Lincoln, Richardson, Banfield, Egan, Woodford, Brown, Byers, Hubbard, Whalen, Bernhardt, McKolippe, J. P. McArthur, J. A. McArthur, Elliot, Bull, Baker, Cole, Chapman, G. Boyd, Armstrong, Heffron, (Arrowhead); Capt. Kane, H. Bloisk, (Nakusp); Mr. Hays, D. Young, (Seattle); Capt. McKinnon, Jas. Taylor, (s. s. Rossland); J. Potts, Montreal; H. G. Spaulding, Galt.

Sons of England.

On Sunday the 22nd, the Sons of England, turned out some thirty strong and attended divine service at St. Peters church. Rev. C. A. Procunier preached a very able sermon showing the advantages of benevolent as well as patriotic societies.

After the service the order sang God save the King, and on retiring to the hall, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Mr. Procunier for his able address.

Miner's License.

All miner's licenses expire at midnight on May 31st. See that your license is renewed promptly.

THE COLLEEN BAWN SUCCESS

Re-production of Old Irish Play by Local Amateurs—Beautiful Scenery and Handsome Costumes.

The Colleen Bawn at the Opera House on Tuesday evening drew forth one of the largest audiences ever seated in that well known play house, and the performance by local talent of this well known Irish play was exceptionally good, much better than was really expected and compared most favorably with the standard maintained by professional companies playing here. The scenic effects, the work of Mr. T. H. Dunne, assisted by his son Percy, were, (as the HERALD intimated in its last issue,) simply perfect. The opening scene—Lake Killarney at midnight, with the moon shining over the placid waters of this picturesque and favored spot for tourists and travellers who go to view the grand scenery of the Emerald Isle, while away across the lake at Muchross Head a star-like light shone from a window in the home of Eily O'Connor—the Colleen Bawn—a signal to her lover Hardress Cregan, all of which was most realistic in effect. The Gap of Dunloe, before sunrise, and the interior of Eily's cottage, the remaining scenes of the first act were also much admired. The principal scenes in the second act were The Old Weir Bridge and The Cave on Devil's Island. In the former the effective coloring displayed to advantage the genius of the artist. In the latter the grandest and most realistic scenery ever witnessed in the west was here produced. The wild and rocky cave proving an ideal spot for the attempted murder of Eily O'Connor. On this scene Mr. Dunne took particular pride and the success attained was evidenced by the splendid reception it received by the large audience who applauded most heartily. In the last act the exterior of Castle Chute with its lights showing from the windows was indeed a grand spectacle. The hut of Myles Nae Coppaleen on the shore of Lake Killarney was also admirably depicted. The ball room in Castle Chute, the final scene of the play was certainly a clever piece of work. The staircase with its handsome oak balusters, the corridor with the moon shining through the windows and the handsome costumes of the ladies and gentlemen guests at the castle lending beauty and naturalness to the scene.

Of the cast there is nothing but praise from the large audience which attended, and to every member a great deal of credit is due. When it is known that not even one full dress rehearsal took place the disadvantages under which they labored will be more clearly realized. However, there was not a hitch from the rise of the curtain, every part running smoothly throughout. Mrs. H. A. Brown, who played the title role, was as perfect in the delineation of the character—a generous, warm hearted untutored Irish girl—and was the recipient of many congratulations on her rendition of this, the most important part. Her singing of "The Cruiskeen Lawn" was particularly admired and drew forth rounds of applause.

Mrs. T. H. Dunne both looked and acted the part of Mrs. Cregan, the aristocratic Irish matron. It was a character that called for careful study and ability that did not suffer in Mrs. Dunne's rendition of the part. Mrs. C. J. Wilks as Sheelah Maun, Danny Mann's mother, was a true rendition of a good old Irish woman. Mrs. W. J. George, as Anne Chute the heiress, only had a week in which to prepare the part, did splendidly, and her clever portrayal of this important character in the play was the cause of a good deal of favorable comment.

Of the gentlemen who took part there was no cause for complaint. Mr. T. H. Dunne, who by the way has had a good deal of experience on the stage in amateur theatricals, took the part of Danny Mann with considerable success. Mr. W. A. Chambers had a difficult role to play as Hardress Cregan, and he acquitted himself creditably, as did also Mr. F. S. Burke in the character of Kyrle Daly, a naval officer, Cregan's bosom friend. Mr. R. Sawyer, as Myles Nae Coppaleen, a real Irish boy, as usual was good and his portrayal of the character true to life. Mr. W. M. Lawrence, as Father O'Brien, made a typical Irish priest, his rotundity of form and jovial countenance fitting the bill perfectly. Mr. E. B. Stringer, as a crafty Irish lawyer, sustained his part well and received the commendation of the audience.

The costumes of the different characters were very handsome and added greatly to the success of the performance, more particularly in the last act, in the ball room of Castle Chute, where the entire company appeared, the gowns of the ladies and the costumes of the gentlemen presenting a spectacle which for beauty of effect cannot be excelled on any stage on the continent. The entire cast worked hard and faithfully to put on a play that would be appreciated by the citizens of the town and that they did so was evidenced by the bumper house and unstinted praise bestowed upon them. Mr. Dunne who had charge of the whole performance spared neither time nor money to make the affair a success and to him is due a large proportion of the credit.

By special request the performance was repeated on Wednesday night, with even greater success than the previous evening and the audience though not as large was quite as enthusiastic.

BOURNE BROS.

Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Feed Wheat, Flour, Rolled Oats, Etc.

Bacon, Hams, Eggs, Groceries and Canned Goods, Etc., Etc.

ORDERS SHIPPED SAME DAY AS RECEIVED

BOURNE BROS.

MACKENZIE AVENUE.

Eye Examinations Made

Glasses fitted by the GREAT WEST OPTICAL CO.'S SPECIALISTS at **ALLUM'S JEWELRY STORE,** Revelstoke, Head Office of The Great West Optical Co., Ltd., Vancouver. Capitalization $100,000.

All work fully Covered by the Company guarantee.

LAST WEEK'S CONFLAGRATION

Fire on First Street Last Thursday Night Destroys $11,000 Worth of Property—Child Burnt to Death.

A fire broke out at 10:30 Thursday night in the house occupied by Peter Gavin and his family on First street, between Mackenzie and Orton avenues, which, before it was extinguished, spread over a larger area than any fire in the history of the city. The first to arrive on the scene was Thomas Booth, who, at great personal risk, succeeded in saving three of the Gavin children, but the flames were so fierce that he could not reach five-year-old Gladys and the poor child was burnt to death. Meanwhile an alarm had been turned in and the members of the three fire departments, No. 1, No. 2 and the C.P.R. fire brigade were quickly on the spot and, aided by citizens, every effort to quench the blaze was made, but so great was the headway obtained that the upper part of the adjoining house occupied by E. H. Lewis was a seething mass. Willing hands were busy removing the furniture of the lower floor, the children who had been left in charge of Miss Ashley during the parents' absence were conveyed to a place of safety. The flames continued to eat their way, compelling the abandonment of the lower part of the house to its greedy maw. A bucket brigade was working heroically on the building of Mike Pat and was assisted by a detachment of the fire boys, but were reluctantly compelled to desist when the heat became so intense as to be beyond human endurance. The warehouse of Lewis Bros. containing a number of pianos just received, was the next to be endangered. After the instruments had been taken out ropes encircled the building and then commenced a strenuous tug of war which ended with the razing of the building. Several of the laddies who were stationed on the roof of Mrs. Blake's building, the lower part of which was occupied by Yodo Fujii, stood bravely at their posts, their faces and hands bearing silent witness to the scorching heat they were subject to. We may say that it was largely due to their plucky stand that large as the damages were they were not far greater. Mike Pat's building consisting of store and boarding house, were totally demolished, some of the goods consisting of groceries, rice, etc., were removed. Wet blankets were largely instrumental in saving considerable property, and the scorched and blistered appearance of Bennett's store, Cowie's restaurant and Burn's ice house bear mute testimony to their efficacy. At 1.30 a. m., the fire being under control, many who had been busy removing their goods and chattels with sighs of relief moved them back again.

As an evidence of sympathy for the unfortunate Gavin family, a subscription of over $200 was raised and several of the merchants in addition to monetary donations, made gifts of goods and a number of ladies furnished clothing for Mrs. Gavin and the children. Mr. Gavin has requested the HERALD to express his heartfelt gratitude to the citizens for their many acts of charity in their hour of distress.

The losses are:—J. A. Ringer, house, $1,000, insurance, $650. F. B. Lewis, warehouse and dwelling, $1,500, insurance, $1,000. E. H. Lewis, furniture and personal effects. $400, no insurance. Mrs. Blake, house, $1,500, insurance, $1,000. Mrs. Blake, furniture. 750, insurance, $300. Yodo Fujii, furniture and effects, $250, insurance, $500. Mike Pat, store, laundry and stock, $3500, insurance, $1,250. P. Gavin, furniture and effects, $400, no insurance. S. Carlson, R. Cramond and others, sustained losses for which they have no compensation in the shape of insurance.

Thanks to the forethought of C. P. R. officials the vicinity of Mackenzie Ave. has obtained a valuable auxiliary to its fire fighting appliances, a connection having been made with the water tank capable of supplying two two-inch nozzles with an unlimited flow of water at a pressure of 120 lbs.

FLOODED WITH WAR RUMORS

Active Preparations Said to be in Progress for Reduction of Port Arthur—The Russians Losses.

LONDON, May 26.—Rumor is unceasingly busy with the war.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Shimonoseki, Japan, cabling under date of May 24, asserts that active preparations are in progress for the reduction of Port Arthur and that these preparations have been instructed to be made by a carefully chosen force of veterans forming a part of the third army. Very heavy artillery is being landed on the Liaotung peninsula.

The Daily Telegraph's Newchwang correspondent declares that Gen. Kuropatkin is determined to check the Japanese at Liaoyang, where probably the greatest battle of the war will be fought. He adds that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel and Maj. Gen. Fock, continue to make well directed but desperate sorties against the advance of the Japanese, who are fighting with a stubborn determination almost unequaled in history.

Included in a score of rumors is one sent by the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post to the effect that the Russians have been defeated near Yinkau, abandoning fifty guns, and that Gen. Kuropatkin has been advised by Viceroy Alexieff to retreat to Harbin.

Additional details of the fight at Wangchiatun, near Takushan, May 20, indicate that a squadron of Cossacks was almost annihilated by the Japanese infantry, which surrounded and completely routed the enemy. All the Russian officers were killed, wounded or captured. Natives report that some of the Cossacks escaped on foot, abandoning their equipment. Many killed and wounded were found on the battlefield.

Provincial Secretaryship.

The Hon. F.J. Fulton, the Presiden of the Council, was sworn in Wednesday last as Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. McBride having resigned that office, The Cabinet is, therefore, now complete, all the portfolios being allotted.

The acceptance of the Provincial Secretaryship by Mr. Fulton will vacate his seat. A writ has, therefore, been issued for a new election. The nomination day has been fixed for June 20th, and the polling (if there is any contest) for June 30th.

HOW TO SLEEP CORRECTLY

RULES FOR GETTING A GOOD NIGHT'S REST.

Feather Beds Are Recommended for Invalids and Brain Workers.

There is a good deal more in the art of sleeping correctly than one might suppose.

A comfortable night's rest depends upon a soft bed for one thing. The bed should be soft enough to yield to every muscle of the body. If there is an aching spot, the bed should not be hard enough to hurt it.

A feather bed was not without its advantages. Indeed, in these days, feather beds would do a great deal toward banishing insomnia.

There are many people whose nerves are so delicate that the body cannot rest comfortably at night in the ordinary bed. Each nerve seems strained, and the slightest movement wakens the sleeper. Once awake it is not easy to go to sleep again.

Feather beds for invalids are good things; also for brain workers, and for all who get very tired every day. The trouble with the feather bed, the great objection to it, is that it is difficult to renovate it. The second objection is its heating qualities. In a house that is kept too hot in winter the body would be heated beyond endurance by a feather bed.

But if the restless sleeper will get a thin bed of feathers or of down and will keep it well shaken up and will sleep in a moderately cool room then the first step toward the banishing of insomnia will be taken.

The second step comes in the finding of the correct pillows. There is no one general rule to be laid down on the pillow question. Brain workers and all full-blooded people should sleep

WITH THE HEAD HIGH.

It is positively injurious to sleep with the blood rushing into the brain. Rush of blood to the head will cause headache, and many persons are made ill by no greater thing than sleeping with the head too low. Those who have been sleeping with the head flat should try the plan of lifting it gradually. At first the neck will be uncomfortable, but soon it will be a habit to sleep with the head raised.

If you are a light sleeper, and most people at some time or other have trouble getting to sleep, you may try the pillow cure. This calls for soft pillows, of two sizes. One is to rest under the head and the other is to make the neck comfortable.

The rule is to make your neck comfortable when you go to sleep. "Make your head as easy as you can. Then make your neck comfortable," was the advice given by a London physician to an insomnia patient.

"If you go to sleep with the neck unsupported you will not sleep long" said a physician to a banker. "After your head is comfortable, begin and prop up your neck. Place a small pillow under it, twist and turn the corners of your pillow, and keep on until your head is perfectly supported. Then fall asleep and you will sleep until morning."

A great many women and men, too, sleep better sitting up in a chair than in a bed. "The reason," said a physician, "is that the neck is supported better when they are sleeping in that way."

But before she goes to sleep the woman who wants to be pretty will compose her features. She will try to think of pleasant things. The woman who goes to sleep worrying will wake up during the night. Pleasant thoughts will make

A SOUND SLEEPER.

Here is another rule for the woman who wants to sleep soundly and wake up pretty: Don't go to bed until you are sleepy. The rule of going to bed at 10 o'clock, whether you are sleepy or not, makes many an insomnia patient out of an otherwise healthy person.

A woman afflicted with insomnia went to a physician for a cure. "I go to bed every night at 10 o'clock" said she, "and I waken at 3. From that time until 6 I lie awake. Then I sleep an hour very heavily."

"Try going to bed at 12 o'clock for a while," said the physician.

A week later the woman came to his office with beaming face and bright eyes.

"I have tried your remedy," said she, "and it worked. I go to sleep at 12 and sleep like a top until 7. I find that I did not need more than seven hours' sleep."

"That," said the physician, "has cured half the insomnia patients in this country. There are people who need nine hours' sleep a night, and others that do not need over seven. It is a all a matter of personal idiosyncrasy."

Prepare yourself slowly and comfortably for bed. Do not go to bed until you are sleepy. And then make yourself perfectly easy. These are the rules for getting a good night's rest.

The woman who counts sheep jumping over a wall in the hope of getting sleep will find relief in this way. The man who says the alphabet, the nervous woman who cannot keep her mind off the house, and the head of the family whose affairs disturb him to the point of distraction—all of these will find that sleep is not so far away if only they know how to woo it hither.

COST OF MARCONIGRAM.

The charge of transmitting wireless messages from ship to ship at sea is sixpence a word, with the address and signature free. From ship to shore the rate on the American side is $2 for ten words and 12 cents for each additional word, with no charge for address and signature. On the English side the charge for a marconigram from a liner is 6 shillings for twelve words and sixpence for each additional word, the signature and address being charged for.

It is safer to be finical with sin than to be familiar with it.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Good Blood Makes the Lungs Strong and Expels Disease.

The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctor has given you up. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the only measure of safety. Do not let the blood become thin and watery. That is an open invitation to disease to take possession of your system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to medical science. The record of this medicine proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop it builds up, strengthens and invigorates the patient to a point where the disease disappears. Here is a bit of positive proof. Mrs Blanche Durand, St. Edmond, Que., says: "While out boating in September, 1901, I got my feet wet and took cold. I treated the cold in the usual way, but the cough seemed to cling to me. As several months passed by and I was not getting better, I went to a doctor in January, 1902, and he told me that my lungs were affected and I was in consumption. Returning home a friend, in whom I had much confidence strongly urged me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking the pills and soon found they were helping me. The cough grew less severe; my appetite improved and my strength began to return. I continued taking the pills for about two months, when I found my health fully restored, and I have not since experienced any weakness. I am sure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life."

Such cases as these prove the power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new rich, red blood, and in this way cause all diseases due to bad blood and weak nerves. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

COREA'S CAPITAL.

Old Seoul, with its festering alleys, its Winter accumulations of every species of filth, its plastering mud and penetrating foulness, has almost totally vanished from within the walls of the capital. The streets are magnificent, spacious, clean, admirably made and well drained. The narrow, dirty lanes have been widened; gutters have been covered, and roadways broadened; until, with its trains, its cars and its lights, its miles of telegraph lines, its Railway Station Hotel, brick houses and glass windows, Seoul is within measurable distance of becoming the highest, most interesting and cleanest city in the East. It is still not one whit Europeanized, for the picturesqueness of the purely Corean principles and standards of architecture has been religiously maintained, and is to be observed in all future improvements. This transformation is largely due to Japan's example and to English official energy and influence.

The reporter was interviewing the new millionaire. "Is it true that you are going to endow a chair in that University?" "Endow a chair!" he thundered; "why, I can give a whole set o' furniture, an' I'll do it, too. Say that in yer paper. There ain't nothin' cheap about me."

HELP YOUR CHILD.

When your child—whether it is a big child or a little baby — suffers from any of the minor ailments which come to children, or is nervous or fidgety and doesn't sleep well, give it Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is the quickest and surest cure, and the safest, because it is absolutely harmless. It will help the feeble new born babe as surely as the well grown child. Mrs. F. D. Kirk, The Barony, N.B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets with most satisfactory results, and do not feel safe without them in the house. I find that one dose is usually sufficient to cure the small ailments of the stomach or bowels." If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers write direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "what is the half of six?" Tommy—"I don't know, sir." Teacher—"Now Tommy, if two men stole six dollars, and they agreed to divide it equally between them, how much would they get each?" Tommy (whose father is a magistrate)—"Perhaps fourteen days, sir."

Dr. Agnew's Ointment Cures Piles.—Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. Comfort in one application. It cures in three to six nights. It cures all skin diseases in young and old. A remedy beyond compare, and it never fails. 35 cents.—63

Bride (exchanging bridal costume for travelling dress)—"Did I appear nervous at all during the ceremony, Clara?" Bridesmaid (envious)—"A little at first, dear; but not after George had said 'I will!'"

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.
It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.

Prices: 25c. 50c $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. 309 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

15—04

HE CURES CONSUMPTION

MARVELLOUS RESULTS CLAIMED IN FRANCE.

Dr. Joseph Marmorek Effects Cures by Subcutaneous Injection of a New Serum.

This is an attempt to write plainly and soberly of a marvellous thing that has happened.

Dr. Joseph Marmorek has cured tuberculosis—definite, established, unquestionable tuberculosis—by the subcutaneous injection of a new serum invented and used by him at his clinique in Paris to over 100 patients during the past year, says a writer in The London Mail.

Some one has said that every man is a crank until his idea succeeds. On that notion, or the common idea that overything good sooner or later becomes the food for argument, this man and his treatment have been subjected to much unconsidered and inconsiderate comment, not pronouncedly either fair or impartial.

Austrian Jew by birth, Dr. Marmorek came to Paris a few years since to study with Pasteur, who was so attracted by him as to give pointed encouragement to his eager interest in serum work. He has now distinguished himself and is best known for a sound and successful treatment of puerperal fever. A light, tall, fair-haired man, modest in speech, deprecating in manner, he holds himself to the pursuit of his life with a wistful, persistent enthusiasm which is the real genius of sincerity.

TOXIN FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Of his recent researches toward a cure for tuberculasis, he writes as follows: "The true toxin has hitherto escaped research, as no way had been discovered to cultivate the bacillus on a feeding ground approaching as nearly as possible the natural conditions. The present method I adopt for getting the toxin in the test tubes is in this way:

"Young bacilli are bred 'primitives' (as I designated them in a communication to the International Congress of Medicine of 1900) on a nourishing ground consisting of leucotoxic calf's serum (white corpuscles) and liver broth, mixed with glycerine. After a certain number of changes which the bacillus undergoes on this new feeding ground one is highly astonished to find no tuberculine, but, on the contrary, another toxic substance, which kills small animals, and to which tuberculous animals are no less sensitive than healthy ones.

"One can, at this point, make rabbits and guinea pigs immune against subsequent infection. Horses are also immunized with this filtered, bacilli-free product containing the toxins, and from the blood of the animals is obtained the new anti-toxic serum. Experiments were first made on tuberculous animals; then on human subjects. The bacilli which have been treated for a protracted time with this leucotoxic heated serum are readily mastered and reabsorbed without forming the usual abscess, without causing a general infection; while forming an inoculatory instrument against subsequent tuberculosis infection."

CASE OF COUNT HOCHBERG.

However, after some unsuccessful experiments, Dr. Marmorek in the spring of last year began to make active and successful use of serum, steadily continuing treatment on now over 100 consumptives, and so far with a fine absence of failure.

Mr. Israel Zangwill, the author, brought the treatment before the notice of a dying man in Florence who was suffering from intestinal tuberculosis, aggravated by six fistulas, the largest over thirteen inches in length. Count Hochberg, the patient in question, is the brother of the better known Prince Henry of Pless, and had become so weak from this trouble that in April last he was incapable of standing without the greatest effort and pain, was too weak either to stretch or to hold up a book while reading, and was visited regularly by most violent cold sweats, shivering fits, and recurring fevers.

So, after recourse to the most prominent German specialists and surgeons, including the celebrated Dr. Geheimrath von Mikulitsch-Radetzky of Breslau, who had operated on him for three of the worst fistulas, he determined to try the new Parisian cure, and from Florence to Paris he was carried helpless to his last hope.

Dr. Marmorek, considering the case so grave and so far advanced, determined to administer the serum daily although his usual treatment involves a break after every three days' injections, and, beginning treatment at once, visited the weak and sinking man at his own hotel.

What followed reads more like a fairy tale than sober fact. On the third day the violent shivering fits abated; after the tenth injection Count Hochberg rose and walked; after the thirteenth injection, the skin taking a slight inflammatory appearance, it was decided that the treatment had been sufficient; and two more injections closed the emergence from the elusive but tenacious bacillus into hopeful health.

NO TRACE OF THE DISEASE.

Then those who treated the Count, who had given up hope, who had foretold early paralysis and death, who had reluctantly passed him from the orthodox practitioner to the alleged quack, came wondering to Paris. There, at an informal seance in the patient's room, the great Dr. Mikulitsch, with Prof. Hartman and Dr. Soulier of Paris, made an exhaustive examination, entered upon with doubt and scepticism, but closed with quite cordial but half humbled congratulations to the wonderful man who had injected mysterious life under the skin of the stomach of a dying man.

Truly a memorable rout! No trace of indication of consumption could be found. The three fistulas had dried up, only the three ugly surgical wounds, legacies from the early operations, remained. The great German surgeon and specialist was the first to beg for a tube of the triumphant serum for experiment and use, while the grateful Count Hochberg, whose weight has increased now 40 per cent. in five months, with the spirits, bright eyes, and light springy step of a man in sound health, is off on a tour round the world, with the elation and exuberance of a man who has temporized with death, drifted half into the dark eternal, yet emerged unscathed.

Many doctors have examined him since, all confident of finding the evil thing there still, yet no one has been successful in the quest. It is difficult to realize or soberly appreciate the metamorphosis which has been brought about.

Unquestioned cures have been wrought, both in pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis, and only one of the most prominent has been here detailed. No error has been suggested, and if these hundred odd patients are suffering from a common delusion, then the flaw in the cure or the fraud in the curer is beyond the wit of the writer to discover.

EARLS AND DIDN'T KNOW IT.

House of Courtenay Lost Title for Three Hundred Years.

The death is annouced at Powderham Castle, near Exeter, of the thirteenth Earl of Devon, in his ninety-third year says the London Express.

The late Earl, who was prebendary of Exeter Cathedral and rector of Powderham, succeeded his nephew in the earldom in 1891.

The house of Courtenay, to which the Earl beloged, dates back to a very early period, and members of the family have for centuries been associated with the history of the country. The existing branch was founded by Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham Castle, who received the honor of knighthood from Edward the Black Prince the day before the battle of Navaret in Spain.

One branch of the Courtenays were Counts of Odessa, and another became allied to the royal family of France. In England the Courtenays have been allied to the Bonvilles, Bohuns, Spencers, St. Johns, Talbots, Veres and royal house of Plantagenet.

With the city of Exeter the family has always been closely associated, and in olden times there were stout struggles for privileges between the Earls of Devon and the Mayors of the city.

Few, if any, titles in the peerage have been, for long periods of their history, involved in more mystery and doubt than that of the Earls of Devon.

For several hundreds of years the heads of the house of Courtenay were earls without being aware of it. Indeed, so far were they from being acquainted with the dignity that should have been theirs that they accepted baronetcies and viscounties, and were proud to hold them.

After three centuries had passed, however, an astute lawyer discovered the patent among some old records, and found that there were two missing words, "de corpore," usually inserted in patents.

The discovery meant that the earldom could be inherited by collateral heirs, and a Courtenay in 1831, after a hard fight, established his right to sit among his peers. The peerage he recovered was the one created by Queen Mary.

Five times the earldom has been supposed to be extinct. Four of its holders have been attainted and four beheaded.

Queen Mary revived the earldom in favor of Edward Courtenay, who, in the previous reign, when only twelve years of age, was committed prisoner to the Tower. He was released when only twenty-eight years old, and he died at Padua of poison.

THIN DIET.

No Nourishment In It.

It's not easy to keep up when coffee has so ruined the stomach that food won't digest.

A Mo. woman says: "I had been an invalid for two years from stomach trouble caused by coffee, got so bad I couldn't digest food and for quite a while I lived on milk and lime water—nothing but that—a glass of milk and lime water six times a day. In this way I managed to live, but, of course did not gain.

"It was about 5 months ago I began using Postum Food Coffee; I did not need the milk and lime water after that for I gained rapidly and I can now eat a good meal and drink from 1 to 3 cups of Postum each meal and feel fine.

"I would not go back to coffee for any reasonable pay. I like Postum better than coffee now and make Postum by directions on box and it is just fine; never found a better way to make it than on box. Now this is all true and you can easily prove it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum is a brew from field grains with all the nourishment left in. It makes red blood and rebuilds particularly well where coffee has done damage as it does to nearly all who drink it.

A 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee works wonders. There's a reason.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each package.

POPULAR OTTAWA MAN IN LUCK

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM OF STONE IN THE KIDNEYS.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the Well-known Sportsman, Tells Why He is Grateful to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., March 21—(Special)—Few people in the Capital are as well known and popular as Mr. "Sam" Cassidy, proprietor of the Bijou Hotel, Metcalf Street. As a hunter and fisherman of more than local reputation, he has become known to followers of the rod and gun all over the country, and many of the members of parliament who make an annual sojourn here are counted among his personal friends.

The news, therefore, that he has found a complete cure for a dangerous malady will give general satisfaction. Speaking of it he says:

"My friends all know that I have been troubled for years with Stone in the Kidneys; that though I consulted the best physicians and tried nearly every remedy I could think of, I was unable to get better.

"Some time ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me. I cannot imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the warmest gratitude towards Dodd's Kidney Pills."

If the disease is of the Kidneys or from the kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. t-f

A contemporary opposed to the use of tobacco, says: "The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it will soon break up the practice." It would be broken up much sooner were the ladies to pledge themselves to kiss every man who does not.

BEST WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

Goes via Lackawanna, March 18th. Ten Dollars, ten days via Water Gap. Stop-over at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sleeper to Philadelphia. Reserve accommodations now 289 Main Street, Buffalo.

"No," said the rather elderly heiress, "I do not love you, Mr. Timmins." "But," pleaded the young man, with all the fervor that a string of debts can inspire, "but could you not learn? One is never too old to learn, you know."

A Casket of Pearls.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets would prove a great solace to the disheartened dyspeptic if he would but test their potency. They're veritable gems in preventing the seating of stomach disorders, by aiding and stimulating digestion—60 of these health "pearls" in a box, and they cost 35 cents. Recommended by most eminent physicians.—64

When the self-made man begins to crow the old rooster has to occupy a back perch.

Or Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." 12—09

He best prays to his Father who provides for his brother.

Kidney Experiment.—There's no time for experimenting when you've discovered that you are a victim of some one form or another of kidney disease. Lay hold of the treatment that thousands have pinned their faith to and has cured quickly and permanently. South American Kidney Cure stands pre-eminent in the world of medicine as the kidney sufferer's truest friend.—6s

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OUT OF A JOB

An old Scotch lady was much distressed on reading that gas was being introduced to take the place of whale-oil.

"O dear! O dear!" she exclaimed. "Whatever's to become of the puir whales now?"

WASHINGTON EXCURSION.
MARCH 18.

Lackawanna $10.00, ten days, extra stop-over at Baltimore. Cheap side trips. Philadelphia sleeper. Full particulars 289 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MINE 3,900 FEET DEEP.

What is believed to be the deepest gold mine in the world is being worked at Bendigo, Australia. The mine in question, which is called the New Chum Railway Mine, has sunk its main shaft to a depth of 3,900 feet, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. The chief problem is how to keep the tunnels and general workings cool enough for the miners to work in at such a depth. It is usually about 108 degrees, and, to enable the men to work at all, a spray of cold water let down from above has to be kept continually playing on the bodies—naked from the waist upward—of the miners. Even then they cannot work hard, or they would faint from exhaustion.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 148

We wish the many thousands who enjoy Blue Ribbon Tea a happy Xmas. and a prosperous New Year.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co.

The Dominion Permanent LOAN COMPANY

TORONTO.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company was held at their offices, 12 King Street West, Toronto, on March 2nd. There was a good attendance of Shareholders present.

The President, Hon. J. R. Stratton, presented the following Report of Directors and Statement of the affairs of the Company:—

Your Directors herewith submit the Thirteenth Annual Report of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company, together with a statement of the accounts for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1903, duly certified to by the Auditors, both as to the correctness of the Report and the satisfactory result of their inspection of the securities of the Company.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to state that active and profitable employment has been found for the funds of the Company during the past year, the demand for satisfactory loans being sufficient to call into requisition the available funds of the Company.

The earnings of the past year have enabled the Company to declare and pay dividends amounting to $68,788.31, and to permit the transfer of $45,000 to the Reserve Fund of the Company. After payment of such dividends, and the addition to the Reserve Fund of $45,000, and the writing off of office premises and furniture, there remains to be placed to the credit of Profit and Loss the sum of $18,547.42.

Your Directors are pleased to be in a position to congratulate the Shareholders upon the gratifying results of the operations of the Company during the past year, and have also pleasure in testifying to the generally efficient character of the services rendered by the officials, agents and staff of the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Statement of Account for the Year Ending December 31st, 1903.

ASSETS.

Mortgages and other Investments	$3,196,836 38
Real Estate	28,782 61
Office Premises and Furniture	13,016 27
Sundries	2,632 47
Imperial Bank	58,019 71
Cash on Hand	5,120 19
	$3,304,407 58

LIABILITIES.

To the Public:—		
Deposits and Accrued Interest		$ 168,390 29
Debentures and Accrued Interest		1,706,584 70
		$1,874,974 99
Surplus—Assets over Liabilities		1,429,432 59
To the Shareholders:—		
On Capital Stock	$1,256,375 58	
Contingent Fund	8,052 75	
Reserve Fund	115,000 00	
Unclaimed Dividends	15 00	
Dividends payable Jan. 1st 1904	31,441 84	
Balance of Profit and Loss	18,547 42	
	$1,429,432 59	
		$3,304,407 58

Profit and Loss Account.

DR.

Interest on Debentures and Deposits	$89,542 71
Written off Office Furniture and Premises	1,440 25
Dividends	68,778 31
Transferred to Reserve Fund	45,000 00
Balance, Profit and Loss	18,547 42
	$223,314 69

CR.

Balance 31st December, 1902	$ 2,250 37
Interest, Rent, etc., after payment of expenses, including Salaries, Directors' Fees, Government Taxes and Fees	221,064 32
	$223,314 69

Auditors' Certificate.

We have audited the accounts of The Dominion Permanent Loan Company for the twelve months ending Dec. 31st, 1903, and find the transactions of that period accurately recorded in the books of the Company, the receipts accounted for, the payments duly authorized and vouchers produced therefor. We certify to the correctness of the accompanying Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account. We have made a careful examination of the securities, checked the same with the Mortgage Register, and report everything satisfactory.

(Signed) HARRY VIGEON, } Chartered Accountants.
(Signed) O. M. HUDSON, Auditors.

Toronto, 16th February, 1904.

On motion of Mr. Stratton, seconded by Mr. Karn, the above Report was unanimously adopted.

The following Directors were then re-elected:—Hon. J. R. Stratton, President Trusts and Guarantee Company; D. W. Karn, President of the D. W. Karn Company, Woodstock; C. Kloepfer, Manufacturer, and Director Traders' Bank, Toronto; T. P. Coffee, and F. M. Holland, Toronto.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. J. R. Stratton was re-elected President, and Mr. T. P. Coffee Vice-President.

Write the Company's Office, Toronto, for its attractive offer to those desiring to invest in debentures.

She—You didn't hear the men use the word "obey" in the wedding ceremony. He—No, that's so; but they usually have to all right.

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

Charming Young Hostess—"Why, Major, you are not going so soon?" Major (who prides himself on being one of those fine old-school fellows who can say a neat thing without knowing it)—"Soon? Madam, it may seem soon to you; but it seems to me I have been here a lifetime."

Away with Catarrh!

It's Leatheome, it's Disgusting.

Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y. 21

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes.

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S COCOA

Finest quality and flavour.

Nutritious and Economical. 48—21

CLEANING LADIES'... WALKING OR OUTING SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples, ALL KINDS OF FRUITS

And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

THE **Dawson Commission Co.,** LIMITED

TORONTO. T. F.

THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS

HOW TO SEE IT AND WHAT THERE IS TO BE SEEN.

Strange Ways of the Cabbies—In the Days of Johnson and Goldsmith.

The "Let us take a walk down Fleet street" of Dr. Johnson is to-day a revelation of the leisurely aspect of the famous thoroughfare some hundred and thirty years ago writes Joseph Hatton. Except during the hours before Fleet street takes down its shutters, or on a Sunday, you will find it difficult to "take a walk" there if your promenade is of the character of a stroll; as it evidently was in Johnson's day. From morning until night you are jostled by an everlasting crowd pushing its way along both sides of the street, while a never-ending stream of omnibuses, cabs, carts, waggons, and an occasional motor, works its sluggish course to and from the city of the Lord Mayor and corporation. If you pause to look into the shop windows or to gaze at the many sights of the provincial press that offer a surprising competition with the several great London dailies that confront you—one of them with its palatial marble halls—you are promptly run into by some busy citizen or invited to "shove along" by some alert errand boy.

WHEN TO SEE LONDON.

Other obstacles are connected with the re-building of London. They meet you everywhere. The normal condition of most streets is one of scaffold poles and house wreckers. The wonder is that sufficient precautions can be made to ensure the safety of pedestrians. As for the general traffic of the streets, no amount of railway relief, underground, seems to make any difference in its volume or extent, and rather to increase both. If you want to see the London streets, you should walk or drive through them at four or five in the morning. Then you will wonder at the things you have never before seen in them—their remarkably artistic sky line, their architectural points that are unobservable in the rush and hurry of the crowd, and the singular undulations of the roadways. The horses, poor creatures, are aware of these changing gradients, especially in slippery weather. The pretence of making their work easier by scattering gravel upon the roads is little more than a pretence. "Don't waste it!" is the sarcastic remark of London whips as they encounter the gravel distributors, who sprinkle their material as if it were of great intrinsic value. I was asked the other day by a country friend, "What is the meaning of the constant whistling by bus and cabmen of 'We won't go home till mornong?'" It is the driver's tuneful salute of the policeman's commanding hand, a humorous recognition of a long pause for relieving the cross current of a congested thoroughfare. It is also a musical suggestion to the dominating policeman to "hurry up."

AT A LONDON CAB STAND.

Not in any city in the world will you observe such a general aspect of cheerfulness among the drivers of public vehicles as in London. There is no harder worked set of men and none more civil. It is an education of a kind to frequent a London cab-stand. The contrast with New York for example is very remarkable. The New Yorkers waiting for fares are a serious and silent lot. To them life seems to be a thing to tolerate; work a necessity to be borne with a frown. A good deal of this may come from the continual change of work and the more cosmopolitan character of the local whips. Whatever the cause may be —temperament, manners, or what not—the difference is very marked. At a London cab-stand, most men seem to know each other or to have met somewhere, and all of them feel a community of interests. There is generally a wit amongst them, always a politician, and very rarely a dullard. And when a cabman contests with you the question of his fare, he is more frequently sarcastically polite than rude. "You know how to lay out your money, don't you?" of "Do you think I'm driving this affair for amusement?" or "What price consols?" as I heard a smart hansom whip ask a venerable looking gentleman while contemplating his shilling fare in his open hand "I'm looking for an investment." Now and then you meet with a bully, but he is to be found among all classes of the community, and your only chance with him is to give him oracular blow for blow.

THE PICTURESQUE PAST.

It is difficult in these days to realize the picturesqueness of Fleet street and the Strand when Goldsmith and Johnson took their walks there; and still more difficult to go as far back as "The Cock" tavern, when Pepys ate a lobster there with Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Knipp. In the earliest days of George III. Temple Bar was the portal of an avenue of many gabled houses, from the fronts of which swung trade signs of innumerable variety. There were Saracen's Heads and Golden Keys, Red Lions and Blue Bears, Bibles and Crowns and Mitres. By day they made a brave show of color. At night they creaked and groaned a chorus of strange accompaniment to the watchman's hourly records of time's weary progress. The dirty sidewalk was separated from the dirtier roadway by posts, over which the boys of the time played leap frog, while cumbrous carriages, destined eventually to become hackney coaches, churned into mud the refuse flung into the street by thoughtless housewives and "idle apprentices." Now and then the thoroughfare would be clean—summer breezes after rain. Anyhow, nothing could mar the picturesqueness of the street. Sedan chairs were carried hither and thither, attended at night by link-boys and occasionally interrupted by marauding footpads. Bobwigs and buckled shoes were in fashion, and the miscellaneous pedestrians who passed through Temple Bar with Johnson and Goldsmith and Garrick and the rest were picturesque in their attire as the street itself. If in the reformation of our streets we had swept away the bad and kept in view the good Fleet street might still have been one of the most beautiful of thoroughfares.

THE WONDERFUL PRESS.

Dr. Johnson's highest flight of imagination of London was the prediction of gas. And here we are with gas as an old story and electricity not only illuminating his favorite thoroughfare, but the motive power of printing. From the hand press of his day, turning out at the most say 250 an hour, printed on one side only, to the flying machine of to-day turning out a newspaper of many pages printed, back and front, cut, folded and ready for the packer at a rate of 800 a minute. The type set up by machinery too! To have forecast anything of this kind when Johnson flung about his metaphors and aphorisms among his fellow wits would have argued a man mad. It would not have been regarded as imaginative, but sheer arrogant lunacy. It is bewildering to think of the output of newspapers in and around Fleet street to-day, from four o'clock every morning until ten at night, and occasionally until midnight, recording the news not simply of England only, nor of Europe, but of all the world, most of it, too, by the aid of that electric power which when Johnson took his walks in Fleet street, they only knew as the dreaded lightning; newspapers with fresh editions almost every hour distributed through the town by special carts and by messengers on bicycles, the latter—at the risk of their necks—spinning through the rushing traffic of the roads made more and more difficult by strange new powerful cars propelled by mysterious forces without horses; newspapers, which in Johnson's day would have been sold at 6d., each having to carry a government stamp, now sold for a penny, many at a halfpenny; newspapers with representatives in every part of the globe; newspapers with their electric wires served by their own staff.

SPADE IN WAR IS MIGHTY

WHAT RUSSIAN ENTRENCHMENTS WILL BE LIKE.

Gun Cotton in Front of Trenches to Blow Up Attacking Force.

If at this moment one could wander at large over the Russian position above the Yalu River, there would doubtless be astonishing evidence on all sides of the power of the spade in defensive works. Entrenchments would be everywhere, says the London Mail.

In modern warfare the spade is as mighty as the rifle, and woe be to the army that cannot handle both with equal ease. It is because of the effectiveness of sharpnel, and because of the long range of the small calibre military rifle, that entrenchments in some form or other are absolutely essential to troops in the open. The man who in the face of the enemy can burrow the quickest, and at the same time is prepared to spring forward and seize the opportunity that is afforded, is the best modern-day soldier.

The absolute necessity for the spade on the field of battle was first clearly demonstrated in the Russo-Turkish war, when modern rifles were brought into play. So great, indeed, was the necessity that the Russian General Skoboleff provided every man in his command with a spade, and when his men reached the outskirts of Constantinople, it was found they had discarded every article except their spades, belts, and rifles. They had learned a bitter and an unexpected lesson.

AT PLEVNA.

At the entrenchments of Plevna they discovered to their cost the havoc that could be created by determined men with plenty of ammunition behind earthworks. The Turks had used their spades with a right good will, and in addition to their fighting trenches, had erected bomb-proof works that were afterwards the admiration of the world. At Plevna the Turks lived entirely within their bomb-proofs during the bombardment by the heavy artillery, and when the assaulting columns pushed to the front the Turks sallied out and, lining their fighting trenches, drove the Russians back with terrible slaughter. The spade made their earthworks impregnable, but starvation eventually undid what the spade had done.

Bomb-proofs are usually made of logs placed against the side of a hill or embankment, and the whole covered with earth—turf and sand for preference. Bomb-proofs can also be made simply tunneling into the side of a hill, the idea of a bomb-proof being protection against sharpnell shell, filled with innumerable bullets, burst, as a rule, some 30 yards short of the enemy's position, and above it. The small shot, together with the steel filings, etc., are hurled on the top of the defenders in the open trenches, searching the cavity from end to end. Against this high angle fire a bomb-proof is the only resource.

SHELTER TRENCHES.

Of shelter trenches there are various kinds, from the hasty shelter trench thrown up in a few minutes by a skirmisher to the deep gun epaulements for artillery. The greatest care is taken in concealing these trenches from the enemy, the earth thrown up in front of a parapet being cunningly screened by leaves, brushwood, grass, or anything the color of the ground in the vicinity to prevent detection. A parapet thus screened is of the utmost service to the marksman.

Another effective method used by crack shots is a rifle pit. This is simply a large circular hole, some four feet deep, dug in the ground, with the loose earth thrown around concealed either by turf or brushwood. The rifles of the marksmen are practically level with the ground, and for a party to advance against a line of marksmen in rifle pits would mean annihilation. In the same manner gun pits are dug for field guns, their ugly black snouts lying parallel with the ground, and almost touching it.

Another way of making gun pits is by a "blindage," which consists of a tree or something of the kind in front of a shelter trench that conceals the position of the piece. When shelter trenches assume large dimensions, they are known by the name of earthworks, and in the defence of a position every ingenuity of the soldier is brought into play. In front of the trenches a deep ditch is sunk, and in this ditch may be placed crows' feet—iron balls with three spikes—so arranged that at least one spike must be perpendicular. These crows' feet, by the way, are intended mainly for cavalry, but they may be used with wire entanglements or chevaux de frise for the defence of trenches.

CHEVAUX DE FRISE.

Chevaux de frise may be made of anything sharp—broken blades or sharp iron spikes stuck in a block of wood, and bristling outwards like the quills in a porcupine's back. A large tree, or a tree of hardwood, stripped of its leaves, and with all its branches pointed sharply towards the enemy makes a very effective chevaux de frise. But after all it is the spade work that tells; and it is the spade that makes the fougass or land torpedo. The fougass is simply a kind of mine. A deep hole is dug in front of the trench, a charge of gun cotton or dynamite is placed at the bottom, and the hole is filled with stones, the ground being carefully arranged on top so as not to create suspicion. At the proper moment the fougass is exploded, either by electricity or by contact. There is always reason for apprehension when entrenchments are first thrown up that the fresh-turned soil will disclose the position of the enemy, but by skilful manipulation the spade work may be effectively concealed—by the spade.

Indeed, for modern warfare on land the spade is quite as necessary as any other military implement used in the field. It is the modest adjunct of big guns, for it throws up earthworks to conceal their presence, without which they would be useless. The engineers and sappers of a great army have enormous responsibilities devolving upon them. Unfortunately, besides having almost all the hard and dangerous work to do, they all too seldom receive any of the glory that should be attendant to it.

VALUABLE POTATOES.

Some of the Prices Obtained for New Varieties in England.

Country folk generally may have no particular reason to be thankful for the very small mercies of 1903, but there are some who will admit that they really didn't do so badly out of their potato crop at any rate. As a matter of fact, several respectable fortunes have been made during the past six months by the shrewder farmers and the still shrewder seedsmen.

And in no part of the country has the boom—for it amounts to nothing less—reached a higher pitch than in the fens of Lincolnshire—the county par excellence for the once plebeian potato.

A variety called "Northern Star" was first put upon the market in 1902 at ten shillings a pound. In the early part of last year the price had fallen to 5s., but then came the boom, and "Stars" rose to 7s 6d., to 15s. to £1. And no wonder, for so prolific is that potato that from a quarter of a ton of seed-tubers one farmer "lifted" 33 tons, valued at £5,400, the seed costing him something less than £150.

But the sensation of the season was the coming of the "Eldorado." Raised in Scotland, which country is the nursery of most new varieties, the grower amazed the agricultural world by scorning to accept an offer of £10 per lb. Just before Christmas, however, a Spalding seedsman sold a stone for £1,400, and to convince the sceptical of the genuineness of the sale, triumphantly displayed a photograph of his customer's cheque in his shop window. The purchaser promptly resold, clearing £700 on the deal, and it is now reported that a farmer living close to Spalding has even gone one better still by selling some at £160 per pound, which is a £10 rise on the last mentioned sale.

JAPAN'S CAPITAL.

Scenes in an Interesting People's Principal City.

Tokio, perhaps the most interesting of the world's capitals at present, was formerly known as Yedo or Yeddo. It stands on the banks of the Samida, which is unnavigable owing to the silting up of the mouth the port being Yokohama. It is quite a considerable place with a population of about a million and a half, but it exhibits a strange mixture of the up-to-date and the mediaeval. The streets in many places are narrow and irregular and do not permit of heavy traffic, while the pavement of pebbles set in clay, excellent in fine weather, is not in rainy seasons a pleasant promenade. The principal streets in the business quarters are lighted by electricity or gas, or in some cases by oil lamps, but in most parts of the town it is a question of darkness made visible, while in some parts there is no attempt at public lighting at all, and the wayfarer must carry his own lantern. Similarly the rickshaw, or coolie propelled hansom, exists side by side with the electric trams. The lower part of the city covering the river flats is intersected by canals which, with their picturesque bridges form one of the most striking features of the city. One of these, called the Bridge of Japan, is the central point from which all distances in Japan are calculated.

HATED BY THE COREANS

THE JAPANESE DEVASTATED THEIR COUNTRY.

Coreans Are Much Superior Physically to the Japanese.

Corea seems destined to be the sacrificial victim of the Far Eastern struggle. Manchuria has long ceased to be an independent political entity. From being the conqueror of China, when the present dynasty invaded and subdued the Middle Kingdom in 1644, Manchuria steadily sank to the status of a somewhat neglected outlying dependency, the most backward part of the backward empire. Its hold on the Chinese imagination lay in the presence, at Mukden, of the tombs of China's foreign conquerors, and as the Manchus are even to-day an armed and hostile garrison in China, the relics of their ancestors are not very dear to the native Chinese. Corea has never ceased to be a separate and distinct Kingdom, with a defined social, moral, and political life of its own, in spite of the rival claims of suzerainty alternately put forth by China and Japan. Corea has a heroic history of intense interest and value, and stands as the bringer of light, religion, and art to the Japanese.

Physically, the Coreans are a finer people than their neighbors of Japan, and visitors to the Hermit Kingdom speak of them as being much handsomer than the Chinese, who, in their turn, are in physique superior to the Mikado's subjects. The Coreans have been devastated again and again by ruthless Japanese invasions, and to the last of these all historians unite in ascribing the present fallen fortunes and broken courage of the Hermit Kingdom. Corea gave Japan the art of letters, science, and religion, as well as the best models and craftsmen in all those arts of painting and design which we think of as characteristically Japanese. In return for these great gifts, the Japanese again and again spread desolation through her fertile valleys. No Eastern people detest another so strongly as the Coreans detest the Japanese.

A LAND OF BEAUTY.

Corea is a land of extreme beauty and fertility, though it has for years suffered from certain political evils which we may the more easily understand as they have analogies nearer home. It has a land question almost identical with the Irish land question, except that, in Ireland, the landlords were additionally odious as representatives of foreign conquest and foreign domination, the rule of an alien race and an alien faith. But in both Corea and Ireland the heart of the land question, economically speaking, was the same; a year-to-year tenancy which gave the landlord the right to raise the rent every time the tenant improved his holding by clearing, draining, building, or fertilizing. This system in Corea, as in Ireland, kept the peasant class in perpetual poverty, and made all hope of progress for them impossible. The absenteeism of the Irish landlords was repeated in Corea, as the land-owning class invariably streamed to the capital, to take party in its pleasures and amusements, and to participate in the court life, which, for splendor of pagentry and costumes, and for elaborate detail of etiquette, was a close second to the court of Vienna in the days before Sadowa and the legislative secession of Hungary.

A second evil, and a very serious one, in Corea, we can best realize by what we have recently read of Bulgarian-Macedonia under Turkish rule; it is the evil of tax-farming lined with extortion and dishonesty. A political writer of much acuteness has spoken of the Constantinople hierarchy in the Roumania of olden days as "a cascade of simony"; we might, with some justice, speak of the governmental system of Corea as a "cascade of extortion." The peasant groans and pays the bill, just as he does in the practically feudal India of to-day. But the Corean peasant is further the victim of a cruel and barbarous criminal law, with punishments as capricious as they are severe, and here the Indian ryot has immeasurably the advantage, since, in the British-Indian Empire, the law can neither be bought nor delayed.

JAPAN'S MISSIONARY ZEAL.

Add to this that the central government has never assimilated the modern doctrine that governments exist for the good of the people, and to develop and distribute the resources of the country; and that the Corean army was a costly luxury of the court, but wholly inefficacious against foreign foes, and we have a fairly true estimate of the internal condition of the Hermit Kingdom. Nor can it be doubted that Japan was inspired by genuine missionary zeal, accompanied, without doubt, by feelings less disinterested, in her attempt to modernize Corea, immediately before and during the war with China in 1894. Japan had then some sixteen years of civilized existence, in our modern democratic sense, to her credit, and had certainly done wonders within that time. Her intentions towards Corea involved an equally sweeping reformation for the land of "Morning Calm." But more then sixteen years of national life are needed before a kingdom can safely become the mentor of another, especially if that other strenuously objects, and has already, through fifteen centuries of calamitous invasions, grown to distrust and hate the would-be reformer.

The Japanese went at their task with a certain ruthless vigor, and the imprisonment of the Corean sovereignty, and the murder of the Corean Queen were symptomatic of their strenuous methods. They drew up schemes of reform which read admirably, but which took no root among the Coreans, and within three or four years the whole fabric of "New Corea" thus violently born under Japanese auspices toppled and fell to pieces. The Japanese had secured settlements in various parts of Corea, such as Fusan and Chemulpo, and they had built the rudiments of a postal and telegraph system, which are undoubtedly of benefit; but, at the same time, they managed to add to the keen animosity with which the Coreans viewed everything Japanese, and the work of civilization in Corea was thus set back and hindered.

WILL TRY AGAIN.

Japan is now determined to try again, in spite of all treaties guaranteeing Corean independence and sovereignty; and Corea is likely to learn some rude lesson concerning the modern application of material forces. Good may result from this to Corea, provided that Japan's tutelage is only temporary. But nothing more hurtful to the genius and destiny of the gifted but unfortunate Corean race could be imagined than a permanent merging of their kingdom without the Mikado's Empire. Nor, it may be added, could anything be conceived less likely to benefit the estern powers, including the United States; since the Japanese will soon make it as impossible for a white merchant to succeed in Corea as it now is in Japan. The ideal of the Mikado's advisers includes the gradual ousting of the white race from all territory under Japanese influence, and this doctrine would undoubtedly be applied to Corea. With our Chinese exclusion laws, we are hardly in a position to complain.—Harper's Weekly.

THE NELSON OF JAPAN

ADMIRAL TOGO, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET.

He Was Prominent in Chinese War and Knows What Fleet Can Do.

More perhaps is heard and known in this country of the army of Japan than of her sister service, but without her navy she would not, and could not, be the centre of the world's interest as she is to-day.

Admiral Togo, the man in chief command at sea of her splendid fleet, is likely to be one the foremost figures of our time, for on him will devolve, in all probability, as prodigious a responsibility as fell to the lot of Nelson in our own national history.

It is his destiny to wield one of the finest, one of the most formidable instruments ever forged. In her navy Japan has created, in less than ten years, as perfect and as tremendous a fighting machine as any on the globe. At this perilous crisis in her fortunes she has chosen to place the working of this machine in the hands of Admiral Togo—a choice, we may be sure, that has been made with the utmost deliberation and after a complete survey of all the possibilities of the situation. Japan feels this is a matter in which there must be no mistake, and the unanimous approval of the nation expressed on his appointment to the chief command shows that he is regarded as the right man in the right place.

A SIMPLE GENTLEMAN.

Admiral Togo is now about 55 years of age. He is not of princely or noble birth, but is a simple gentleman, a Samurai of the great Satsuma clan, as so many of his fellow-officers are. His senior rank, Admiral Count Ito (not to be confused with his namesake Marquis Ito), who was in chief command of the navy during the Chino-Japanese War, and is now chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff in Tokio, is also a Satsuma Samurai, and formerly the whole Japanese fleet was officered and manned by the Satsuma, in the same way that the Japanese army was drawn from the Choshu clan. Nowadays neither navy nor army is entirely given over to these, the two most powerful of the clans of Japan; but many men from all over the empire are to be found in both services. When Togo entered the navy, however, its whole personnel was Satsuma.

Admiral Togo received a great part of his education at the Naval College, Greenwich, where he went through the regular courses of instruction current some thirty odd years ago. He thus understands a good deal of the history, training, and traditions of the British Navy, and he has brought the knowledge thus acquired to bear on his own with excellent effect. Returning to Japan, he was employed in various capacities. In 1894, when war broke out between China and Japan, he was in command of the Naniwa, a cruiser of 3,650 tons, one of the vessels composing what was then known as the First Flying Squadron of the Japanese navy. During the war he greatly distinguished himself, and earned the reputation of being a first-class fighting man.

SINKING THE KOWSHING.

It was in connection with the episode of the sinking of the Kowshing that his name first came into world-wide prominence. At the time some adverse criticisms of his action on that occasion were heard, but these died away on a fuller knowledge of the circumstances. The story reveals something of the character of the ma, so it is worth telling again.

It was wearing on in the year 1894. Though there had been no actual declaration of war, it was evident enough that Japan and China were about to fight over Corea. Warships had been assembled, and large bodies of troops were either on the field or were on the way to the scene of conflict. The Kowshing, a transport vessel flying the British flag, with a British captain and crew, and carrying some 1,100 Chinese soldiers for Asan, was met by Togo in the Naniwa, who signaled to her by firing two blank cartridges to stop, which she did. Thereafter a Japanese lieutenant went on board the Kowshing with a peremptory order from Togo that the transport must proceed no further towards her destination, but at once accompany the Naniwa to the main Japanese fleet. Captain Galsworthy, of the Kowshing, was willing to obey these orders, but not so minded were the officers of the Chinese forces on the vessel; they immediately raised a great clamor, and threatened Galsworthy.

STARTING A WAR.

Seeing what was occurring, Togo sent a boat to bring off Captain Galsworthy and his crew; but, meanwhile, the disturbances and confusion on the Kowshing had increased, and the Chinese prevented them from leaving her. Some time then passed and at length Togo signaled Galsworthy to take one of his own boats and come over to the Naniwa; but the British captain was not allowed by the Chinese to do so. For four hours Togo stood off and on trying to save him and the ship, but finding there was no chance of this, he at last ordered the red flag, which announced that he was about to fire, to be hoisted. A few moments later a well-directed shot from the Naniwa struck the engine-room, and penetrated the hull of the Kowshing, which soon afterwards filled and sank. As Galsworthy and his men leaped over the bulwarks of the transport into the sea they were fired on by the Chinese. Togo at once sent out boats, and rescued as many as he could.

In this way Togo began the Chino-Japanese War. His countrymen have never forgotten the part he played in this episode. "Togo!" they say, "it was Togo who sank the Kowshing." And they draw a confident augury from it.

In the course of the war Togo saw a great deal of actual fighting, so he is a naval man of no little experience. He was present at the first battle of Phungdo at the Battle of Haiyang, took part in the bombardment of Tangchow, and saw the final overthrow and destruction at Wei-Hai-Wei of all that was left of the Chinese fleet. Nor did his ship, the Naniwa, pass entirely scatheless through these ordeals, though she received no vital damage. But the fame of Togo Heihachiro grew; he was known as a man of resolution and resource, most of all as a hard and determined fighter.

HIS POSITION TO-DAY.

After the war he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and promoted to the third command in the Japanese fleet. Prior to his present appointment he was commander-in-chief at Maizuru, a dockyard on the Sea of Japan. Maizuru is not one of the largest yards in the Island Empire, but it may become of great importance as a suitable port from which troops can be despatched to Corea, owing to its comparative nearness to that peninsula. His present rank is that of vice-admiral.

All information with respect to the Japanese fleet has been so absolutely withheld for the past few weeks by the censor that it is not quite certain on which ship Admiral Togo has hoisted his flag, but it is understood that the Hatsuse is the vessel. The Hatsuse is a sister ship to the Mikasa; that is to say, she is one of the largest and most powerful battleships afloat, having over 15,000 tons displacement.

In person Admiral Togo is a short, somewhat stout man, with full black beard and moustache, and a distinctively Japanese appearance. He is not a great talker; indeed, in manner he is somewhat reserved. Above all, he is a cool, resolute, determined very courageous sailor, quick and alert of precetion, but calm and unprecipitate in action. He knows his fleet well—knows what it can do to a nicety. He knows the spirit, and temper of his men, freshly and passionately moved at this time by a consuming fever of patriotism. Japan confidently expects much from him and them, and has no fear that they will disappoint her fervent anticipations.

ENGLISH POTTERY DISTRICTS.

The terrible social conditions prevalent in the pottery districts of Staffordshire, England, have aroused recently a great deal of attention, and philanthropists and reformers are now busy investigating the causes of the demoralization and suggesting remedies for it. It appears that woman labor has a good deal to do with the trouble, and that makes the situation of pretty general interest, here as well as in England. The women do the work more cheaply than the men would and so reduce the men's chances of getting work. Working late in the potteries they neglect their homes—the children are left with "day nurses." So when the husband comes from his work—if he have any—he finds the home deserted, and after he has brought in the children from the day nurse he naturally goes off to some "pub," where he finds light, warmth and company, and his wife, when she has finished her day's work, is very apt to do the same. In other words, woman work practically abolishes home life, and the state of affairs which is arousing much horror follows easily enough.

OUR PREMIER INDUSTRY.

The exports of Canadian farm produce—our sales to other countries—were fourteen millions greater last year than all our other exports put together—greater than all the combined sales abroad from our forests, our fisheries, our mines, our manufactures, our ships. Canada's total sales to other countries last year came to $214,000,000. Farm produce gave $114,000,000 of that. Such is the meaning of agriculture to Canada. It means more than all other industries put together. To this supreme Canadian industry it is that Chamberlainism proposes to give a tremendous advantage in the world's greatest market.

COULDN'T STOP IT.

The recent effort of Mr. Fred Taylor, a director of a leading woollen firm of Batley, Eng., to discourage smoking has not been very successful. The sum of $5 was offered to each 1,000 employes of the firm who should abstain from the use of tobacco in any form for six months. It was ascertained the other day that 300 of the male operatives have already disqualified themselves. The offer extends to women and girls.

WHEN TWO FLEETS MEET

SEA-BATTLES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Modern Sea Warfare Compared With the Days of Nelson.

Few as are the people who can imagine a battle field on shore, they are vastly fewer who can picture with any certainty the scene of a naval conflict.

Terrible, too, as are all scenes of warfare, there seems something akin to sacrilege, to desecration of God's own realm, in man daring to carry his bloodthirsty, destructive animosities out upon the stainless blue of the pure sea. Yet here, no matter how terrific the slaughter, how widespread the destruction wrought by man upon his fellow-man, the merciful sea, impollutable, reticent, immediately effaces all trace thereof—hides man's misdoings from the gaze of high Heaven, nor allows the poor remains to lie and fill the air with pestilence.

THE WOODEN WALLS.

And this, of course, more so now than ever it has been before. In the days when Braitain became the sovereign power at sea, and her wooden walls were handled and fought through whole days in closest proximity with their enemies, it often befell that ships hulled through and through with shot drifted for many days, while the handful of unwounded survivors accomplished tasks such as make the mind reel to think of.

They fought for life as fiercely as they had faced their human enemies; hacked and hewed at the wreckage around them so that the sea might take it away with its deadly danger to them; doggedly stuck to the pumps, cleansed the shambles of their ship for the avoidance of pestilence, and held at bay that sense of utter weariness and hopelessness which was the deadliest foe of all. And the wide, clean sea around them waited impartially for whatever end was decreed them, ready to cover up all traces of them if they failed to live, or bear them bravely on its bosom into port and safety.

MERCIFULLY SWIFT.

But modern sea warfare has changed nearly all that. Far more terrible, but mercifully far more swift, will be the conflict between hostile fleets in the future. There will be scarcely any such thing as the lingering agony, long drawn out, of the old days of sea fighting. For one thing, modern ironclad cruisers going into action will choose the lesser of two evils confronting them. Because of the deadly peril of splinters and of fire, everything of wood in their fittings, even to the boats, will be cast away at the beginning of the fight.

Then, when the battle is joined, the seamen must needs have a heart of brass encased in triple steel, a mind that refuses to meditate upon the immediate possibility of one of those terrible 12-inch projectiles plunging down upon his vessel's deck, and out, amid the disintegration of all her ganglions of energy, through the bottom, rendering her an easy target to an uninjured foe, and her sinking a matter of minutes.

THE STRICKEN SHIP.

And when she sinks, stone-like—pumping being, if possible to a yet undamaged engine, a manifest absurdity in that rent fabric of steel—with her must go all her crew. It may sound cruel and hard-hearted to speak of their end being mercifully swift, but, in view of the horrors of the old wooden ships floating on, veritable charnel-houses, when the battle was over, there was hardly any other term applicable.

The modern man-of-war will not, at any rate, prolong the agonies of her crew when she is scuttled. She will go down quick into the pit in a halo of steam, a whirling vortex of waves, and in five minutes from the commencement of her downward plunge there will be no sign that she has even been, and only if other vessels be very near will there be any possible chance of saving the handful of stalwart swimmers whose superhuman struggles have wrenched them clear of the devouring, down-dragging eddies.

NOTHING PREVENTS.

The pomp and pageantry of sea warfare in Nelson's day, with its stripped crowds of men swarming about the encumbered decks, and streaming flags from every mast, have gone with the towering ranges of sails and nimble sailors who leapt about aloft handling them even during the height of battle. The new man-of-war goes into the fight grim, unadorned, and apparently proceeding by her own volition, like some unthinkable marine monster begotten of the elder slime.

Nor will the elements interfere either to retard or accelerate the issues as once they did. Whether it be calm or storm, blue sky or fog, night or day, the battle will be joined.

Fog is the only elemental condition that succeeds in making the great, wide sea look a little place, where not merely navies have no room to float, but it seems impossible to avoid colliding with the only other ship that was in sight before those fleecy walls of mystery closed in upon the seafarers. Yet the modern sea warrior among us is trained to welcome that terrifying condition of things, to dash at utmost speed through the thickness, and burst upon his enemy with the sudden unexpectedness of the lightning stroke.

And to add to all these terrible conditions of modern sea warfare we have now the submarine. Not content with the mighty arena of conflict afforded by the open surface of the sea, in gale, or fog, or calm, the sea fighter must now descend into darkness and silence, the realm of the utterly unknown, in order that he may haply hurl at one fell blow as from a bursting volcano, into blazing boiling ruin and death, eight hundred lives, and the revenue of a principality. For man has now extended the battle-ground of the sea.—Frank T. Bullen.

Revelstoke Herald and Railway Men's Journal.

Published every Thursday. Subscription $2 per year. Advertising rates on application.

Changes of advertisements must be in before noon on Wednesday to insure insertion.

Job Printing in all its branches promptly and neatly executed.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

LOST MINES

Every once in a while some party starts to hunt for a lost mine. Some of the lost bonanzas have set men mad. Some have lost their lives in the deserts, and in many instances they have bankrupted citizens who took stock in the stories. However the lost mine has had the advantage of bringing out more of the forsaken districts than any other cause.

The old Breyfogle mine in the southern desert has sent a hundred souls to their maker, but it did result in the discovery of Ransburg, and the Yellow Astor mine has taken millions in money from the ground. It was a prospector who was looking for the lost Breyfogle who ran across the desert mines, and his knowledge soon became known to the world with the result that old mother earth has turned over considerable of her treasure to the world and the men who bought out the lucky prospector.

Out at Tonopah the discovery came about by Jim Butler looking for a mythical mine, and when he found it he did not recognize the ground. Judge Hawthorn found one of the Tonopah mines on one of his pilgrimages out that way, but he lost his bearings, and the ground was never again found until the lucky day Jim Butler happened on to it, says the Carson Appeal.

Half of the mines in Nevada that are now on the map were found by some one who was on a wild-goose chase, led there by some story of riches that a prospector had found and then lost again. Several parties in every mining town have taken stock in lost mines and while they have never realized through the ventures, yet they are willing to try again. The old Snowshoe Thompson mine, which he told of on his deathbed, resulted in the discovery of the Alpine mines and prospectors are looking for the old mine until this day, and every season brings in a new property from the effect of the hunt. The case is the same in every country and section. It's the lost mines that are bringing out the new ones, and so long as people believe there will be new ground found where the old was lost. —E. & M. Review, San Francisco.

A PECULIAR FEATURE OF CONTRACT.

It will appear to the average voter that the Grand Trunk, having induced the government to build $151,000,000 worth of the new transcontinental railway, while the company pays for only $14,500,000 worth of it, would have been satisfied. But there seems to be no limit to the demands of the men who are engineering the deal. In addition to the concessions set forth, the Grand Trunk drove the government into an arrangement whereby the country, at the end of the company's fifty year lease, will be compelled to take over such non paying branches as the company may elect to dispose of. Of course the country will be forced to hold the bankrupt portions of the line.

But the government, in addition to assenting to such generous terms for the company, have stipulated that, at the end of the lease, the Grand Trunk shall have running rights for a further period of fifty years over the Eastern division. That means that the Grand Trunk will be in a position to compete with the government over a line built exclusively by the people. But this section of the road extends only to Winnipeg, and will include only such feeders as the Grand Trunk will have found to be unprofitable. The Grand Trunk on the other hand will hold the Western section and the paying branches. On none of these will the government have the right to run its trains. Why should the Grand Trunk get running rights on the government section, whilst the latter is to be shut out from the company's territory? Could a more ridiculous arrangement be imagined? But it is to such a scheme that Sir W. Laurier has committed Canada.

TO BUILD FROM PACIFIC END

Work on Grand Trunk Pacific to Commence in B. C. Simultaneously With Starting of Construction on the Eastern Sections.

Work on the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will commence on the Pacific coast end of the line simultaneously with the beginning of operations on the eastern sections. A provision to this effect will be incorporated in the bill now before parliament. This highly important piece of news was received Saturday by officials of the Victoria Board of Trade, which has been active in endeavoring to secure government consent to such a stipulation.

The announcement will be hailed with the keenest pleasure by the people of British Columbia, indicating as it does an era of unprecedented activity on this coast. The arrangement obviously implies that the vast equipment necessary to make a commencement on construction work on the Pacific Coast will require to be transported from British Columbia ports to the scene of operations, thus creating a great activity in shipping and furnishing employment to a host of men.

The outfitting of the big party, the huge quantity of supplies needed, the demand for horses, and the other requirements of such a huge undertaking, implies the certainty of a tremendous impetus to industrial conditions, and a commercial awakening such as has never before been witnessed on this coast.

It will be recalled that during the construction of the C. P. R. the Pacific Coast benefitted to a very small degree —equipment and supplies following the rails from the east; but even then a great throb of activity was felt in British Columbia. Now, however, with the certainty that construction will commence from the Pacific Coast simultaneously with beginning work on the eastern sections, there is the guarantee of the ushering in of an era of unparalleled prosperity. Good times in the truest and best sense of the phrase, will be present, to the people and the upbuilding and development of the land whose resources are unequalled in any similar area on the globe.—Colonist.

Baby Boy Fell from Window of Moving Train.

Winnipeg, Man., May 21.—A boy baby, one year old, the son of Mrs. James A. Perry, from England en route for Vancouver, fell from an open window of a passenger car of the regular transcontinental from the east today. Though the train was traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour, the infant was not fatally injured. The escape from instant death was miraculous, and the saving of the baby's life if probably due to the dangerous heroism of W. Deitrich, chief electrical engineer of the C. P. R., who was a passenger on the train. Mrs. Perry had a number of children with her, and the youngest, while playing at an open window lost its balance when the train struck a curve in the track about thirty miles this side of Rat Portage, and just a short distance west of a small station. A number of passengers saw the baby disappear and become lost in a cloud of dust beside the track as the train sped on at full speed.

The conductor pulled the bell-cord, but before he had time to get the train slowed down Mr. Deitrich had swung from the swiftly moving express and also became enveloped in a cloud of dust away to the rear. The train was not stopped till the next station about fifteen miles further west was reached and there the conductor waited until he received a message from Deitrich informing him that the baby and himself were safe.

Mr. Deitrich, on finding the child, carried it to a nearby house, and hastened to the village, where he procured the services of two medical men and a special engine. The child was unconscious when picked up, but the doctors pronounced its injuries not fatal.

Four and a half per cent on First Mortgage Loan.

If you have money out at two to four per cent, write to the undersigned who can place your money so it will net you four and one half per cent on first-class city property where the insurance on the property will cover the full amount of loan.

The people of the South are making more money than the people of any section of the union. Fruit growing and truck farming pay large profits because the farmer gets his products into market six weeks earlier than the farmer of any other section. Rice growing, sugar cane growing and the making of sugar, cotton growing brings to the farmers large return and these crops are sure. No droughts to cause a failure. Where people are making money is the place to loan for sure and safe return of principal and interest.

I give as reference Hon. Walter Clark, Chief Justice of Supreme Court for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C; Mr. Josephus Daniels, Editor Daily News and Observer, the leading daily in North Carolina, Raleigh; Mr. John H. Sharp, Treasurer Seaboard Air Line Railway, Portsmouth, Va., and Mr. E. H. Clement, Editor Daily Transcript, Boston, Mass. If you want any information about the South, its lands, water powers, best place to spend winter, etc., as well as loaning money, write me and I will gladly reply. Address John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C.

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 in the West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "E. McBean's south east corner post," and planted at the west bank of the Columbia river opposite the mouth of Holdich creek, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "E. McBean's north east corner post," and planted at the west bank of the Columbia river opposite the mouth of Holdich creek, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1904.

m12 E. McBEAN.

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 in the West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post marked "E. McBean's south west corner post," and planted at the side of the Big Bend trail about 5 miles north of Downie creek, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1904.

m12 E. McBEAN.

Manager Wanted.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. $20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois. mc25-12

Auction Sale!

OF

225 Horses

AT THE

STOCK YARDS, CALGARY

Comprising Draught Horses, General Purpose, Drivers, Saddle Horses, Cow Ponies. Stallions.

ON

Friday, May 27th,

AT TEN A.M.

Entries should be sent in without delay.

Horses should be on grounds the day before or not later than 8 a.m. on morning of sale for inspection of buyers and proper classification of entries.

THE ALBERTA STOCK YARDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

P. O. Box, 846. Calgary. Room 21, Herald Block.

UNION HOTEL

FIRST CLASS $2 PER DAY HOUSE

Choice Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

J. LAUGHTON, Prop. First Street.

THE UNION HOTEL

W. J. LIGHTBURNE, Manager.

NEWLY BUILT AND FURNISHED

STRICLY FIRST-CLASS

THE BAR IS SUPPLIED WITH BEST BRANDS

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

ARROWHEAD, - B. C.

MEN WANTED

TWENTY-FIVE (25) BUSH MEN wanted by

BIG BEND LUMBER CO., ARROWHEAD, B. C

LEGAL

JOHN MANNING SCOTT,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

First Street - - Revelstoke, B. C.

HARVEY, M'CARTER & PINKHAM

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Solicitors for Imperial Bank of Canada.
Company funds to loan at 8 per cent.
FIRST STREET, Revelstoke B. C.

SOCIETIES.

FIDELITY S.O.E.

Red Rose Degree meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month; White Rose Degree meets third Tuesday of each quarter, in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren welcome

T. H. BAKER, President. H. COOKE, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 1658.

Regular meetings are held in the Oddfellow's Hall on the Third Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. sharp. Visiting brethren cordially invited

W. B. FLEMING, W. M
J. ACHESON, Rec.-Sec.

KOOTENAY STAR, R. B. P.

Meets on First Tuesday of every month, in I. O. O. F. Hall.

J. ACHESON, W. P.
J. H. ARMSTRONG, Rec.

Gold Range Lodge, K. of P., No. 26, Revelstoke, B. C.,

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY in Oddfellows' Hall at 8 o'clock. Visiting Knights are cordially invited.

A. J. HOWE, C. C.
J. W. BENNETT, K. of R. & S.
H. A. BROWN, Master of Finance.

H. PERRY-LEAKE,

Mining Engineer and Metallurgist.

SPECIALTIES:

Examination and reports on Mining Properties.

Specification and Construction o Mining Machinery.

Mill Tests of Ores and Concentrates.

Bedford McNeill Code.
COWAN BLOCK, Revelstoke, B. C.

MOSCROP BROS.

Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Electric Wiring & Bell Works.

Pipes, Valves and Fittings.

Second St., REVELSTOKE, B.C.

Eggs for Hatching

Bronze turkey eggs, 25c each; Pekin duck eggs, 11 for $1; a few Black Minorca eggs, 13 for $1; Bard P. Rock eggs, 13 for $1 or six dollars per 100. Agent for Chatham incubators and Brooders.

JOHN JOHNSON,

71m Canoe Creek, Sa'mon Arm, B. C

Cleveland Bicycles

FROM $45.00

Agent for the famous cushion frame wheels—all roads good roads with the cushion frames.

Bicycle fittings, Dunlop, M. and W., and Single tube tires, pumps, bells, gas and oil lamps, handle grips, saddles, valves, Morrow coaster brakes, etc. Wheels repaired.

Cycle Depot

Back of Roy Smythe's Tobacco Store.

FRUIT and DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE

Land for sale in Lots to suit, from 20 acres up to 400, in the best fruit growing section of the Okanagan district on main line of the C.P.R.

APPLY TO

J. W. McCallum

Salmon Arm, B. C.

UNION Cigar Factory

REVELSTOKE, B.C.

H. A. BROWN, PROP.

Brands:
OUR SPECIAL and THE UNION

ALL GOODS UNION MADE

'Owl' Restaurant

YODO FUJII, PROP.

BEST EATING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

FANCY CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY

If you want the above we can supply you with anything in this line.

TRY OUR WHOLESOME

White and Brown Bread Scones and Buns

Dances and Private Parties Catered To. Full Stock of Excellent Candies.

A. E. BENNISON,

Mackenzie Avenue.

FINE TAILORING

IN SPRING SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS

We have a handsome assortment to choose from at prices that should be attractive to careful buyers.

Everything strictly up-to-date in style, fit and finish.

THE ONLY UNION SHOP IN TOWN

M. A. WILSON,

Graduate of Mitchell's School of Garment Cutting, New York.
Establishment—Next Taylor Block.

M. A. SMITH & CO.,

Successors to A. N. Smith.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

Fresh and Complete Line of Groceries.

Jas. I. Woodrow BUTCHER

Retail Dealer in—

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Etc.

Fish and Game in Season....

All orders promptly filled.

Corner Douglas King Streets. REVELSTOKE, B.C

PELLEW-HARVEY, BRYANT & GILMAN

Mining Engineers and Assayers,

VANCOUVER, B.C. Established 1890

ASSAY WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS UNDERTAKEN.

Tests made up to 2,000 lbs.
A specialty made of checking Smelter Pulps.
Samples from the Interior by mail or express promptly attended to.
Correspondence solicited.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

H. W. Edwards, Taxidermist.

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, ANIMALS MOUNTED.

REVELSTOKE, - - B. C

Yankee WINTER RESORT

Pine Clad Sand Hills of North Carolina; Pine Bluff.

A Two-Cent Stamp for Booklet.

F. C. ALLEN, SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE.

MEN!!! GIVE THE

Vacuum Developer

A trial and be convinced that it will give results sure and lasting. Cures weakness and undeveloped organs, stricture and varicocele. Send stamp for book sent sealed in plain envelope.

THE STRENVA HEALTH APLIANCE CO 713 Cordova Street, West, Vancouver, B.C.

Oriental Hotel

Ably furnished with the Choicest the Market affords.

BEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS

Large, Light bedrooms.
Rates $1 a day.
Monthly Rate.

J. Albert Stone, · Prop.

P. BURNS & CO'Y.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

PRIME BEEF. PORK. MUTTON SAUSAGE.
FISH AND GAME IN SEASON.

ITS A REST FOR YOUR EYES

To wear good glasses. To those who have to work and feel that their eyes are continually aching from that cause should wear a pair. The trouble is that the majority of people do not know that the right glasses will give that needed rest.

WE WILL EXAMINE YOUR EYES FREE OF CHARGE, and if you feel that you are justified in wearing glasses we can fit you. A large quantity always in stock.

E. M. ALLUM, WATCHMAKER, AND OPTICIAN

DON'T SUFFER ANY LONGER

Save Your EYES

Free Examination

J. GUY BARBER, - Jeweller, Optician

SIBBALD & FIELD

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

CONVEYANCING NOTARIES PUBLIC

C.P.R. Townsite
Mara Townsite
Gerrard Townsite

Houses for Sale
Houses for Rent

Agents for Fire and Life Insurance Companies ONLY RELIABLE ONES

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

COAL MERCHANTS COMOX C.P.R. Hard Coal

WM. FLEMING,

Wholesale & Retail Meat Merchant.

Fish and Game in Season.

First Street, - Revelstoke, B. C.

REOPENED REMODELED

Palace Restaurant

Two Doors South of the New Imperial Bank

Premises formerly occupied by Union Restaurant.

Mrs. McKitrick, Manageress.

Open at all hours. Short Orders tastefully served.

Meal Tickets Issued. Terms Moderate.

J. B. CRESSMAN - THE ART TAILOR.

TALKS ABOUT SPRING CLOTHING

If you buy your Spring Suit from CRESSMAN, it is sure to be correct in every particular, And Why?—Because he sells the Best Goods to be had.

Our help—you can procure nothing better; and Our Guarantee goes with every Garment, the Genuine Custom Tailors Union Label.

What more do you want—The Genuine Goods, Modern Cut, Fit and Make—All Guaranteed.

OUR SPRING SHIPMENTS

are more complete and comprise not only our usual large display but Novelties in Scotch Suitings, Fancy Vestings and Trouserings that cannot be seen outside this store in this section. It has been said that the Scotch Tweeds we are showing are

THE ADMIRATION OF ALL

admirers of nice goods. Ladies High Class Custom Tailoring to order.

J. B. Cressman, Revelstoke

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "A Linebarger's South West Corner Post," planted on the east side of Kimbasket Creek, about three miles up from Tum Tum Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1904.

2. Commencing at a post marked "A. Linebarger's North East Corner Post," planted on the east side of Kimbasket Creek, about five miles up from Tum Tum Tum Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1904.

A. LINEBARGER.

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet District, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "C. Linebarger's North West Corner Post," planted about three miles north from foot of Tum Tum Lake, on East side of Kimbasket Creek, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "C. Linebarger's North West Corner Post," planted on the east side of Kimbasket Creek, about three miles above Tum Tum Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1904.

C. LINEBARGER,

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, situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

Commencing at a post marked "R. Linebarger's South West Corner Post," planted about one mile north from Sugar Creek, on the east boundary of T. A. Fallihee's Limit, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1904.

R. LINEBARGER.

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, situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

Commencing at a post marked "Jay Linebarger's South East Corner Post," planted at the North West corner of N. Linebarger's Number One Limit on the West side of Tum Tum Lake, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1904.

JAY LINEBARGER.

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "T. Linebarger's South East Corner Post," planted on the east side of Kimbasket Creek, about five miles up from Tum Tum Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1904.

2. Commencing at a post marked "T. Linebarger's South West Corner Post," planted on C. Linebarger's East line of Number Two Limit, and on South side of Cedar Creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1904.

T. LINEBARGER.

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district. B. C

1. Commencing at a post marked "S. Linebarger's north east corner post," planted on the east bank of Kimbasket creek, about three miles up from Tum Tum Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "S. Linebarger's south east corner post," planted on the east bank of Kimbasket creek, about three miles up from Tum Tum Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1904.

S. LINEBARGER.

NOTICE,

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Revelstoke, application will be made for a transfer to the partnership firm of Robinson & Reighley of the Hotel Liquor License issued to John H. Robinson in respect of the premises at Revelstoke known as the Queen's Hotel.

Dated May 16th, 1904.

JOHN H. ROBINSON,
ROBINSON & REIGHLEY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease for 21 years to cut timber on the following described lands lying partly in the district of West Kootenay and partly in the district of Cariboo:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Harvey creek near its confluence with Canoe river, West Kootenay district, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 240 chains, thence north 720 chains, thence west 120 chains, thence north 400 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 320 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 320 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 400 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 400 chains, thence west 80 chains more or less to the point of commencement.

Dated this 16th March, 1904.

apl 14 JAMES A. HARVEY.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "H. G. Parson's south east corner post" and planted at about one mile north of the Columbia river, back of Strawberry Flat, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "H. G. Parson's south west corner post" and planted at about one mile north of the bank of the Columbia river, back of Strawberry Flat, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1904.

mch31 H. G. PARSON.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "M. J. Parson's south west corner post" and planted at about one and one-fourth miles from the mouth of Holdich creek and on the east bank of said creek, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "M. J. Parson's south east corner post" and planted at about one and one-fourth miles from the mouth of Holdich creek and on the east bank of said creek, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1904.

mch31 M. J. PARSON.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post marked "D. Woolsey's south west corner post" and planted at about one mile north of the Columbia river at P. Peterson's south east corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "D. Woolsey's south east corner post" and planted at about one mile north of the Columbia river at P. Peterson's south east corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1904.

mch31 D. WOOLSEY.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the West Kootenay district:

1. Commencing at a post planted about a quarter of a mile north of Downie creek trail and about four miles up from the Big Bend trail and marked "G. B. Nagle's south west corner," thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to initial post.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the side of the Downie creek trail about three and one-half miles up from the Big Bend trail and marked "G. B. Nagle's north west corner," thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to initial post.

Dated this 30th April, 1904.

3. Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Downie creek about two miles from the mouth and marked "G. B. Nagle's south east corner," thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the initial post.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1904.

m12 G. B. NAGLE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in Council a proposal under the provisions of the Rivers and Streams Act for the clearing and removing of obstructions from the Columbia River and Upper Arrow Lake at or about the point where said river empties into Upper Arrow Lake near Arrowhead, West Kootenay, and for making the same fit for rafting and driving thereon logs, timber, lumber, rafts and crafts and for erecting and maintaining booms for holding, sorting and delivering logs and timber brought down said river and for attaching booms to the shores of said river and said lake for said purposes.

The lands to be affected by said work are lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway company comprised within Lot 381 in Group One on the official plan of Kootenay District and vacant Crown lands.

The rate of tolls proposed to be charged are such as may be fixed by the Judge of the county court of Kootenay.

Dated May 16th, 1904.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
m19-2m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we the undersigned intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in North West Kootenay commencing at each of the several four posts grouped on the ridge or divide between Downie and Key Stone creeks and about 2 miles from the east bank of the Columbia river:

1st. J. Dunn's post No. 1, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

2nd. J. Dunn's post No. 2 thence running east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.

Revelstoke, May 9th, 1904.

m19 JOSEPH DUNN.

3rd. J. Larson's post No. 1. thence running east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement

4th. J. Larson's post No. 2, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

Revelstoke, May 9th, 1904.

m19 JOHN LARSON.

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, situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "L. Linebarger's south west corner post" planted on the south side of Mammoth creek about one mile east from N. Linebarger's north west corner post of number one limit, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "L. Linebarger's north west corner post" planted about one mile south from Tum Tum Lake on the east side of Adams River, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1804.

L. LINEBARGER,

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

1 Commencing at a post marked "J. Linebarger's south east corner," planted at the south west corner of Katherine Nolan's timber limit, about one mile west from the west side of Tum Tum Lake, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains thence south 160 chains to the point of commencement.

2 Commencing at a post marked J. Linebarger's north east corner post," planted at the south west corner of Katherine Nolan's timber limit, about one mile west from the west side of Tum Tum Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1904.

J. LINEBARGER.

WANTED—A position as Stenographer or Book-keeper by a young lady. Address "Stenographer," HERALD Office, Revelstoke, B. C.

—Dr. W. J. Curry, resident dentist, over Bews' drug store.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated on the North side of Upper Arrow Lake near the mouth of Columbia River in West Kootenay District commencing at a post planted on the north side of Upper Arrow Lake and on the East boundary of Lot 384, Group One, and marked T. Kilpatrick's south west corner post; thence north 20 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 60 chains to the point of commencement, containing 120 acres more or less.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1904.

T. KILPATRICK.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I will apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

Commencing at W. Sutherland's south east post situate on the west bank of the north fork of Fastall Creek, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

And

Commencing at W. Sutherland's south west corner post, situate about one quarter of a mile north west from the south west corner of Lot 871, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated 15th March, 1904.

W, SUTHERLAND.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that two months after the publication of this notice I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on the north side of Upper Arrow Lake, in West Kootenay district:

Commencing at a post planted near the Indian graveyard, about half a mile east of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's station at Arrowhead and marked "Jas. H. Nelson's north west corner," thence east 80 chains, thence south to the shore line of Arrow lake, 20 chains more or less; thence west along the shore line 80 chains more or less, thence north 20 chains more or less to the point of commencement.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1904.

JAS. H. NELSON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council a proposal under the provisions of the Rivers and Streams Act for the clearing and removing of obstructions from Fish Creek a creek emptying into the North East Arm of Arrow Lake in the District of West Kootenay and for making the same fit for rafting and driving therein logs, timber, lumber, rafts and crafts.

The lands to be affected by said works are all the lands on either side of the said Fish Creek which belong to the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada excepting the following which the said Governments or one of them have sold to or permitted to be occupied by the following persons:

No. of Lot or Pre-emption.		Name of owner or occupant.
Lot	299, Group One	A. McRae & J. M. Kellie
"	430 "	D. A. Laney
"	501 "	George Lux
"	502 "	J. W. Thomson
"	503 "	P. D. Lux
"	504 "	A. Hannill
"	3506 "	C. Menhinick
"	3498 "	R. F. Perry
Pre-emption No.	27	James Snell
" "	80	John D. McDonald
" "	113	J. Burbidge
" "	117	C. R. McKay
" "	126	George Bourgeois
" "	128	E. J. Branford
" "	129	A. Boudereau
" "	140	J. W. McAbee
" "	146	A. D. McKay
" "	148	W. S. Doig
" "	150	E. H. Holland
" "	152	Thomas Boyter
" "	153	G.H. Wears & A.H. Turner
" "	154	R. R. Shields
" "	155	Clarence McDowell
" "	158	J. A. R. Tobin
" "	159	H. Poirier
" "	160	D. Orr
" "	169	A. Gowing & A.G. Fraser
" "	175	M. B. McCallum
" "	176	H. G. Christie

The rate of tolls proposed to be charged are such as may be fixed by the Judge of the County Court of Kootenay.

Dated March 9th, 1904.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
mc31-9t

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "H. Linebarger's north east corner post" planted on the west side of Tum Tum Lake about two miles up from the foot of Lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

2 Commencing at a post marked "H. Linebarger's south east corner post," planted on the west side of Tum Tum Lake about two miles up from foot of Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1904.

m19 H. LINEBARGER.

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

1. Commencing at a post marked "M. Linebarger's north east corner post," planted about half a mile from the head of Tum Tum Lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "M. Linebarger's south east corner post," planted about half a mile from the head of Tum Tum lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1904.

M LINEBARGER.

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 licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

Commencing at a post marked "E. McCleery's south west corner post," planted about one mile north east from the foot of Tum Tum lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1904.

E. McCLEERY.

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 situated on Tum Tum Lake, Lillooet district, B. C.

Commencing at a post marked "N. Linebarger's south west corner post," planted at the north west corner of N. Linebarger's No. 1 limit, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1904.

N LINEBARGER.

TENDERS WANTED

REVELSTOKE HOSPITAL SOCIETY

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Tuesday, 31st May instant, at noon, for the erection of a two storey Hospital building at Arrowhead. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Manager, Imperial Bank of Canada, Revelstoke, on and after Monday, May 23rd. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. E. PHIPPS,
Secretary.

$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE **$2.00**

THE REVELSTOKE HERALD and RAILWAYMEN'S JOURNAL

The Revelstoke Herald and Railwaymen's Journal is the oldest established newspaper under one management in the Interior. It numbers among its subscribers residents of all parts of the Province and the Western States. It is the most valuable advertising medium in North Kootenay, being read by everybody.

THE HERALD'S news of the mines, logging and lumber industries is reliable and up-to-date. Its special correspondents are in touch with Dominion and Provincial authorities and give exclusive news in advance of important political events.

THE HERALD deals with local matters in an impartial manner and for the past seven years has been an important factor in building up the City of Revelstoke.

THE HERALD is the Working Man's paper. It speaks fearlessly for the right no matter whose interests are affected.

THE HERALD will give, during the next session of the Provincial Legislature, a crisp and unbiassed account of all the proceedings and generally inform its readers regarding what will be the most important deliberations of that body since its inception.

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OUR JOB DEPARTMENT has every facility for turning out First-Class Work at right prices and our customers all return. Try Us and you will know the reason why.

The Revelstoke Herald and Railwaymen's Journal

$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE **$2.00**

A DYING PROMISE

OR, THE MISSING WILL

CHAPTER VI.

The bright late-winter sunshine continued, but its softness were away; there was a cold fierce unrelenting brilliance in the blank breadth of light pouring from the cloudless sky. It was that treacherous variance through which the east wind blows with unsuspected sharpness; icicles made fine filigree work round the mill-pond and depended from the bridge arches and the mill-wheel, the roads were like iron, the great willow on the bank shuddered in the keen wind, and complained audibly as if against some conscious cruelty; all the little eager buds, which had been pushing too hastily forward in the genial air, stopped in their sheltering cases, rebuked and silent, and many little birds whose courtship had already made considerable progress, were obliged sorrowfully to postpone the wedding day, and drooped, disappointed and scoutless bunches of feathers, upon the dry, crackling boughs.

This keen cruel wind raved exultingly over the open and exposed cemetery; it lifted the pall from Mrs. Meade's coffin and tossed the clergyman's surplice irreverently about him and fluttered the leaves of his book; it played with Philip Randal's thick curly hair, and whistled derisively through the gray thin locks on Mr. Meade's uncovered head. But neither Philip nor his father heeded the cold wind in the bitter blast of bereavement that beat upon them, as they stood by the yawning grave, which swallowed up Philip's childhood and buried Matthew Meade's youth and early manhood, the struggles of life's noon and the soft sunbeams of declining years, making a dead silence of more than half his memories. He shivered while they drove slowly home, and scarcely took any notice when Jessie led him to an arm-chair by the blazing fire she had made and gave him some hot spiced drink. He continued to shiver, and refused food; it was too evident that the bitter wind had struck home. Cousin Jane, in whose hands he was now the gentlest of lambs, had him put into a warm bed at dusk and dosed him with various homely remedies of her own.

"Dear heart," she said after her last visit to him that night, "I never thought to feel that loving to Matt Meade; many a spar we've had together, to be sure. But to see him lying there, poor lamb, and taken' whatever you give en, as meek as a babe, 'tis enough to melt the heart of a stone. And I'm sure I freely forgive him all—not that I didn't give him as good as he sent. Dear, dear, I do think I never done your poor father justice, Jessie. It isn't every man would take on like that for a wife, and it's not a many I seen took so bad with a chill all of a sudden," here Mrs. Plummer paused to cry with a cheerful sense of the value of her physic and nursing, and of Mr. Meade's double virtue both in falling ill and in appreciating it.

"I never yet could be called a croaker," she added, "but I've seen that in Matthew Meade's face to-day is only seen once."

"Mrs. Plummer," cried Philip, "don't talk nonsense. Is this a proper way to speak before Jessie?"

"It shan't be said that I didn't prepare his family before hand," continued Mrs. Plummer, dolorously.

"I shall go for Maul at once," said Philip, freeing Jessie's slight and drooping form from the clasp in which he had taken it when he saw her stagger under her cousin's words. "My poor Kitten. Father is upset, but there is nothing to fear."

Philip's words were too true, there was nothing either to fear or hope for Mr. Meade; the cold had struck to his vitals, and broken down as he was by the shock of his sudden sorrow he had not strength to throw it off, but succumbed at once.

Four days after Mrs. Meade's funeral, Philip and Jessie were watching by his bed in silence, as the evening was closing in.

Mr. Meade had passed from delirium to stupor, and had lain unconscious for many hours; but now it seemed to Philip, as the firelight played on the sick man's features, that a light of intelligence was also playing fitfully upon them, and that the eyes gazed wistfully with a gleam of recognition and showed a mental struggle passing within.

"Do you know me father?" he asked, bending down and speaking softly.

"Philip," he replied, with a faint smile; the effort of speaking overcame him and for a moment or two he relapsed into his stupor. Philip's heart throbbed; he made a sign to Jessie, but she did not heed it. She was reclining in an arm-chair on the side of the hearth, her head drooped on her shoulder and her eyes closed. He could not bear to break her slumber, even with words of hope. So the silence throbbed on fitfully, marked by the light, thin crackling of flames, the faint fall of little cinders, and the tapping of a rose-spray on the window-pane.

Philip had laid his strong pink hand on the brown purple-veined one lying on the coverlet, and felt his father's ebbing life-beats more strongly beneath the welcome touch, while the death-hazed eyes continued to gaze with dumb appeal into his.

"Dear father, do you want anything?" he asked. "Jessie is here, asleep in the chair."

"Money," the sick man murmured faintly. "All for you. Speculations—losses—sell the mill."

"I understand," Philip replied, in a soothing voice; "but you will be well again soon and set the mill going. Listen; it is going now." But even as Philip spoke the familiar throb, throb of the mill ceased, the wheel stood still and the men went home for their Sunday rest.

In the meantime the Miller spoke brokenly of mortgages, of his will, of which Philip was joint executor with Mr. Cheeseman, of Jessie, who was to be under their guardianship and that of Mrs. Plummer; he seemed to gather strength as he spoke, and, having taken some restorative and asked Philip to raise him to a sitting posture, recovered his faculties in a brief flare-up of his flickering life.

The precious moments flew; but Philip could not bring himself to rouse Jessie from the sleep so long denied her. He had so much to hear in that gleam of consciousness for Jessie's sake and must still keep back the burning long-repressed desire to learn the secret of his birth which would otherwise die with Matthew Meade. He wished that on his return from the Crimea his father had not persuaded him to wait a little and consider whether it was worth while to know a secret his young mother had taken such precautions to keep and which a curious chance alone revealed to his adopted father.

In the stirring days of the war the question of his birth had troubled him little, but the long months of garrison life at home had brought it strongly before him and he had lately decided that he must know it at the first opportunity. And now the last opportunity was slipping away with every beat of the ebbing pulse in his hand.

"Poor little Jessie!" her father sighed. "It's hard leaving her. And no mother. But you'll be good to her. It troubles me that I was not the husband I might have been. I didn't consider how she was set on having things clean and straight, poor soul. I was rough at times—yes; I was rough." His eyes closed and Philip feared that the golden sands were run out. But the faint pulse beat on and suddenly quickened when Matthew Meade opened his eyes with a wide appealing gaze. "She set her heart on it, poor soul," he continued, "though she never thought you was to be left alone and not relations enough to live together. Many a time we talked of it. Philip you must marry Jessie," he concluded, in tones so strong and urgent as almost to exhaust his ebbing breath, which came gaspingly and then seemed to stop. At the word "marry," which opened an entirely new world of thought and feeling to him, Philip started so violently and suddenly that he almost dropped the hand clinging to his, shook a table by the bedside so that the bottles upon it rattled and a glass fell against them with a faint crash that recalled the intelligence to the dying eyes fixed on Philip's face. The crystalline tinkle broke through Jessie's light slumber, she started up and came forward just as Philip, with a half dazed look, replied in the affirmative.

"My maid," said Mr. Meade, taking her tremulous hand as she touched his in bending to kiss him with some broken words of joy that he was himself again. "I am going fast. But Philip will care for you. Look to him now—Jessie—you must marry Philip."

She could not speak, but she suffered her hand to be placed in Philip's, which closed warmly upon it. Her father held the joined hands in his tremulous clasp with silent content awhile, then he whispered "Promise."

They promised; the old man's fingers tightened on the two young hands; his eyes grew hazy; they saw nothing earthly in their blank gaze.

"Father!" cried Philip, "who am I? Tell me before you go."

The haze of death once more cleared away, the eyes once more brightened with intelligence and rested lovingly on the young man's face. "Philip," Mr. Meade replied with an effort. "Philip!"

The voice failed, the eyes clouded and remained fixed, the hand closed convulsively over those of the two young people. Just then the door opened softly and Mrs. Plummer stole noiselessly in, followed by Dr. Maule. They stood still arrested by the sight: Mrs. Plummer with uplifted hands and startled gaze, the doctor hastily taking a pinch of snuff. The fire blazed up with sudden lustre—on Matthew Meade's unconscious features, Jessie's tumbled gold hair and tearful face, Philip's look of agony, and the two young living hands clasped in the stiffening fingers. Then it sank and left the group by the bed in shadow.

(To be Continued.)

WHY THE RICH STEAL.

Result of French Alienist's Investigations.

Kleptomania has cropped up again in France under a different name. The Parisians call it magasinitis, and this new fangled appellation for the "fashionable" complaint is due to Dr. Dubuisson, the famous brain physician.

The doctor's investigations have resulted in the establishment of two facts: 1. That women as delinquents are in an enormous majority; and (2) that the offense itself is consequent upon a curious condition of the mind. It is stated that more than 80 per cent of kleptomaniacs are of the female sex. In nine cases out of ten the offenders have been proved to be quite well to do, and not infrequently wealthy. It would have been easy for them to have purchased and paid for the things stolen. Which presents another problem: Why should those who are rich stoop to robbery? The goods purloined are generally found uninjured, undisposed of, and often actually unused.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

Let us, however, look into the cause of the disease as described by Dr. Dubuisson. In the first place, the physician is to be felicitated upon a clever epigram. "Lady kleptomaniacs are women without hearts who dupe men without heads," a "smart" saying which contains more light philosophy than literal truth.

A man can scarcely be called a fool because the pockets of his clothes do not happen to be so constructed as to prevent the entrance of a felonious hand! But the doctor can afford to have his epigram cheapened for he founds his deduction upon a thorough understanding of the character of the eternal feminine. The cause of kleptomania arises less from the individual's morbidity of temperament than from the alluring array of every description of dainty and fashionable attire abundantly displayed on the many counters of all mammoth shops.

TEMPTATION IS TOO GREAT.

The grand magazin is a chef d'oeuvre of deliberate temptation tending to the seduction of the least susceptible. The finery everywhere around her arouses all her coquettish ambition and stimulates all her cravings for comfort. Not only may she gaze on this gorgeousness, but she is permitted to handle the pretty things, unhindered, unobserved. What more easy than to pop into one's parasol or pocket some small object of value? From the innumerable articles of a similar kind in stock "it never would be missed"—as the average kleptomaniac would argue.

The only remedy lies, of course, in arranging shop fronts and showrooms with a severity that would satisfy the disciples of William Penn and in forbidding people to finger the wares. But the cure would be worse than the complaint. It would bring rapidly dwindling profits, a diminution of patronage, and bankruptcy to hundreds of business houses.

NOT BREAKABLE.

Clarence Willyboy—"I have come to consult you in regard to breaking my uncle's will."

Bill Conkey (lawyer).—"How much did he leave?"

Clarence Willyboy—"Five thousand dollars.

Bill Conkey—"Break a five-thousand-dollar will? Why, say young fellow, five thousand dollars wouldn't last long enough to make a dent in it."

The Dangers of La Grippe

To Persons of Low Vitality—Local and Constitutional Treatment Necessary—The Advantages of

Dr. Chase's Remedies.

With the very young and very old, and with persons of low vitality, the dangers of la grippe are very great. Pneumonia of a violent and fatal form is a frequent result. It is also claimed that very many cases of consumption can be directly traced to la grippe. The after effects of la grippe are most often felt in the nervous system. The extreme debility in which this disease leaves its victim is more than most nervous systems can endure—paralysis or prostration follows.

The most successful doctors advise their patients to avoid exposure to cold or over-exertion, and recommend both general and local treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to strengthen and tone the system, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough and protect the bronchial tubes and lungs from threatened complications.

Any honest and conscientious doctor will tell you that this combined treatment recommended by Dr. Chase cannot be surpassed as a means of relieving and curing la grippe, and restoring the weakened and debilitated body to its accustomed vigor. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is too well know as a cure for bronchitis and severe chest colds to need comment. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food seeks out the weak spots in the system and builds them up. It rekindles the vitality of persons weakened by disease, worry or over-exertion, and cannot possibly be equalled as a restorative and reconstructant to hasten recovery from la grippe, and to prevent serious constitutional complications.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size (three times as much) 60 cents. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

With fruit trees pruning is important because it can be used for the purpose of checking the growth as well as for the purpose of thinning the fruit. It is an old and well established maxim among fruit growers that whatever tends to check growth increases the fruitfulness of the plant. Pruning can be used to accomplish this result to a certain limited degree. Plantations which are tardy in coming into bearing may, therefore, by judicious pruning, be brought into profitable production.

Accelerating growth.—Contradictory as it may at first thought appear, pruning is frequently resorted to to accelerate or augment growth in plants. Weak growing nursery stock is frequently cut back during the resting period in order that all the strength of the root may be forced into the formation of a single upright stalk which will make the plant a salable nursery tree.

Rejuvenation of old trees.—Severe pruning is also resorted to with older plants for the purpose of rejuvenating them. Old apple trees and old shade trees are frequently so treated, in order to induce them to throw out strong new shoots

Effect on fruit crops.—With such plants as the peach, which bears its fruit upon the growth of the previous year, pruning is of great importance, as the grower can reduce the crop in proportion to the capacity of the tree. Successful fruit growers thoroughly understand the importance of gauging the quantity of fruit allowed to be borne by a tree to the capacity of the tree, the ability of the tree in this respect being measured by the rate of growth, the variety and the soil and climatic conditions to which it is subjected.

Control of disease.—Pruning is of prime importance also in controlling the action of some of our most dreaded plant diseases. The study of pear-blight, for instance, has shown that this disease is very generally communicated from plant to plant by insects, through the pollen, as they pass from blossom to blossom, or, later in the season, from shoot to shoot. It is also believed that the disease can be carried by the wind and that infection can take place while the vegetative processes are active and the tissue at the ends of the branches can easily be entered by the germs of the disease.

Pear-blight.—The way in which pruning is of service in controlling pear-blight is as follows: It is the natural tendency of the pear and the apple while young to form fruiting spurs upon the body and large branches of the tree. These fruiting spurs produce blossoms from year to year, which are in turn as liable to be visited by bees or other insects carrying the destructive spores of the pear-blight as are the blossoms at the extremities of the branches. It is evident, therefore, that a blossom situated upon the body or larger branches of a tree becoming infected by this disease would communicate it directly to the framework of the tree, with the result that the tree would undoubtedly be fatally injured; but if these fruiting spurs are all eliminated from the body and larger branches of the tree by careful pruning the possibility of infection in this way is overcome. The available means of gaining entrance to the tree by this parasite is confined to the smaller branches, which, if affected, can be cut away without severely injuring or disfiguring the tree. This is, in brief, the method of successfully controlling the pear-blight. It is purely a mechanical operation, but one which requires a rigid execution of the principle of removing all fruiting spurs from the body and main framework branches of the tree as well as cutting out all infested shoots in other parts of the tree.

Plum and peach rot.—In the case of the dreaded plum and peach rot (*Moniliia fructigenial*) the ravages of the disease can be stayed to a limited extent by the removal of branches would interfere and would bring the fruits upon adjacent branches in contact, for it is well known that this disease is readily communicated from fruit to fruit if they come in contact. Thinning, then, which is a process of pruning, has for one of its primary objects the control of this desease for it is the endeavor of successful growers of peaches and plums to have the fruits so distributed upon the branches that they shall not come in contact, even when fully developed. It is the aim of the peach grower to have the fruits at least six inches apart, while it is the object of the plum grower to have them 2½ to 4 inches apart.

POULTRY NOTES.

Pure water is more essential than clean grain.

Chickens hatched in an incubator are free from lice.

Keeping hens confined and unoccupied causes laziness.

As a general rule, a large red comb insures a layer every time.

You can nearly always depend upon the hardiness of all fowls that feather slowly.

Large flocks that are beyond the reach of reasonable attention and care, instead of a profit will prove a loss.

Artificial hatching is profitable only when laying hens are kept to supply the incubators' capacity.

Milk is one of the best egg producers than can be fed to poultry, and they can be given all that they will drink.

Want of exercise and proper feeding are often the cause of fowls getting into the habit of feathers pulling.

Chicks hatched from eggs kept too long are not so vigorous as those hatched from fresh ones.

Whenever a chicken is so sick that it cannot be induced to eat, about the best remedy is the hatchet.

A barrel laid on its side in a secluded place, with a stone on each side to support it, makes a good place for a turkey to lay in.

A hot breakfast from this time on will aid materially in securing a good supply of eggs regularly.

A small male bird running with large hens will be more sure to fertilize their eggs than a large male with small hens.

The nests for the setting hens should be made fresh every time. Not only should all material be removed, but the nest be whitewashed inside and out.

Grinding food for poultry is not necessary unless for the purpose of feeding a mixture or variety that cannot be given them in any other shape.

Fowls are very sensitive to climatic changes, and often regulate their laying by the temperature of the atmosphere.

Should the comb of a hen become frosted, she will rarely lay until the injured member is entirely healed.

While feeding fowls well with a variety of food is essential to egg production, no amount of good feeding will entirely compensate for bad quarters.

DAIRY NOTES.

In building barns for cows don't neglect when drawing the plans, to arrange for plenty of light and sunshine as well for ample ventilation.

A cow will not give down her milk to a milker that she dislikes, or is afraid of, and besides, the milk she does give will not contain so large an amount of fat.

The strippings are richer in fat than the milk that is first drawn, this is one reason why a cow should be milked dry at each milking. Clean milking is of greater importance, however, in keeping up a full flow.

There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and the milker, and milkers should not be changed any oftener than is absolutely necessary. Our best dairymen lay special stress upon these two points, and it is well for every body to do likewise.

Don't be irregular about the milking time, have a definite hour in the morning, and at night, and milk at these appointed times. The same applied to feeding periods and the importance of these facts cannot be over estimated.

Milking should be done with clean hands and the udder of the cow should be washed if necessary, but one should make it a regular practice to rub the udder with a damp cloth before each milking whether there is any apparent necessity for this or not.

A nervous cow is preferable to a stolid one. The chances are that she would give more and better milk than her dull, mopish sister, there are degrees of mental development even among cows. Intelligence often accompanies profitableness as a milk yielder.

MOUNTAIN MUSIC.

Strange Formation of Musical Rocks in Nevada.

From the shores of Pyramid Lake, near the Truckee River, Nevada, rise the rock-covered slopes of a musical mountain. It is little known to man of the present age, for it has no mines, and the country about its base is barren and unfit for cultivation, while the absence of a railway or coaching convenience puts it out of the beaten track of the tourists.

In 1863 it was first discovered by a party of white settlers, who had come prospecting from Comstock, and who pitched their camp alongside a waterhole at the foot of the mountain.

When the sun had gone down, and the myriads of insects had ceased their humming, and the animals had sought their lairs, a low sweet sound of music seemed to emanate from the mountain side, beginning like the tinkling of millions of fairy bells, gradually swelling into a roll of harmony, and then stopping almost abruptly.

In a short time the operation was repeated, and the sweetest sounds that ever fell on human ear rose in the calm evening air. Theories, wild and improbable were propounded by the prospectors, but no satisfactory reason was forthcoming, and the sounds continued at intervals, throughout the night, becoming inaudible at sunrise.

After a time it was discover by those men who developed a greater interest in the musical phenomenon than in prospecting that the whole of the mountain side was covered with thin flakes of crystalline rock, lying in large beds, which were ever moving slowly, like an avalanche, towards the foot. Basing their theories on this discovery, they arrived at the conclusion that the strains of music arose from the friction of these plates one against the other; and that the sounds of the world drowned the music by day which accounted for its only being audible at night.

SETTLED THE ARGUMENT.

Visitor (to one-legged darky):—"Did you lose your leg in the war, uncle?"

Darky:—"No, sah. I done lose dat laig in the Baptis' cause, sah. I war ministerin' down in Carlisy, and tuk a sinner down inter de ribber for 'neshiate 'im inter de chuch, an' 'long come ower dese yere mons'us big catfish, an' 'stracted dat laig from the remains er my puzzon."

"Indeed! That was a sad misfortune."

"I was in dat erpinion myself at de time, sah; but dar wuz ere good 'sult comin' f'om de same. I jit settled a p'nt dat my wife an' me had difered 'bout fo' some time. She allers 'lowed dere warn't nuffin in de round world dat I war good fo'; but after dat she war bleedge' to own up dat I wuz mighty good fish bait!"

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes of Interest About Some Prominent People.

Robert Casper, of Neu-Ruppin, Germany, who is totally blind, makes a living as a newspaper reporter. His memory is such that he can remember the exact words of any speech. His accuracy is marvellous.

It has long been known that the Czar possessed a very pretty musical gift, and His Majesty has recently essayed his power as a composer of music to his own verses. In these verses the predominant note is one of religion. They extol the glories of the Orthodox Church and its saints and exalt the virtue of Christian self-sacrifice and renunciation of worldly goods and prosperity.

Mr. Briton Rivlere, R.A., is deservedly proud of the remarkable feat of having had a picture hung at the British Gallery while still a Cheltenham schoolboy. At seventeen two of his paintings were accepted by the Royal Academy. And yet, in spite of his early success, he was for some years compelled to maintain himself by illustrating magazines and books before he could resume the "luxury" of his beloved brush.

That wonderful woman, the Dowager Empress of China (who, by-the-bye, is not of the low origin she is popularly credited with), has the great distinction of being able to read and write, which makes her unique among Chinese women of her generation. She looks extraordinarily young for her age, her hair is still dark and luxuriant, her skin firm and unwrinkled, though she rouges to a considerable extent. Her chief recreation is card-playing with the ladies of her Court, and large sums of money are often staked, for at heart she is a gambler.

Apropos of the birthday of the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. King), who was seventy-four the other day, is told the following pretty story: A couple of years ago the Bishop attended a confirmation at Boston, England. There he heard of a poor crippled girl who had been prepared for confirmation, but could not be brought to the service. Without more ado, despite his three-score and twelve years and a driving rain, and blustering wind, he set out and walked the two miles that separated the cottage of the girl from the church. The service in her bedroom lost nothing of its beauty or solemnity because of its mean surroundings.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, who is very pretty and popular, goes by the name of "The Colonel's Wife." The Crown Prince, unlike his poet father, is a military enthusiast, and is honorary colonel of several regiments. When he was first married he took his young bride into the headquarters of the regiment of which he was then acting colonel, and said: "Gentlemen, the colonel in command of the regiment desires to introduce his wife to the regiment." The charming young wife was received with rounds of applause, and the name has stuck to her ever since. The Crown Princess is a notable cook, and this gift, which she has taken great care to perfect, made her a prime favorite with the old Emperor William of Germany.

Many good stories are told of Sir Walter Parratt, the Master of the King's Music. Here is one illustrative of his extraordinary memory. Some eight or ten men were assembled one evening in one of the lodgings attached to St. Michael's College, Tenbury. Sir Walter Parratt and Herr von Holst played in turn upon the piano such music as was asked for. This went on for some time, until at last the chess-board was brought out. Sir Walter then proposed to play two men at chess in consultation, still remaining at the piano and playing from memory what was demanded, either from Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, or Mendelssohn. Without even a glance at the chess-board he won the game in an hour.

The Marquis Ito, the Prime Minister of Japan, had a narrow escape in the adventurous days of his youth. He and his friend Inouye incurred obloquy by their advocacy of the Europeanizing of Japan, and their political opponents resolved upon their assassination. Ito was traced to the house of a lady to whom he was attached, but the lady hid him so securely that he could not be found, saying that he had left her some hours before, and that she would be glad if the strangers would leave her also. They departed, and Ito managed to get on board a vessel bound for England, concealed in a bale of silk. He remained in that bail for thirty-six hours without either food or drink. Then he introduced himself to the skipper, and was allowed to work his passage to Liverpool as a steward.

The following affecting advertisement appeared some time ago in a London newspaper: "If this should meet the eye of Emma D——, who absented herself last Wednesday from her father's house, she is implored to return. She will be received with undiminished affection by her almost heartbroken parents. If nothing can persuade her to listen to their joint appeal—should she be determined to bring their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave—should she never mean to revisit a house where she has passed so many happy years—it is at least expected, if she be not lost to all sense of propriety, that she will without a moment's delay, send back the key of the tea-caddy."

Some lawyers consider it a crime to confess a crime.

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

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

WHERE SLAVERY REIGNS

SCENE AT A MOROCCAN SLAVE MARKET.

Proceedings Begun With Prayer—Showing Off the Slaves.

A crowd of penniless idlers, to whom admittance is denied, clamor outside the heavy door, while the city "rats" fight for the privilege of holding the mules of wealthy citizens who are arriving in large numbers in response to the report that the house hold of a great wazeer, recently disgraced, will be offered for sale. Portly Moors from the city, country Moors, who boast less costly garments, but ride mules of easy pace and heavy price; one or two high officials—all classes of the wealthy, to be brief, are arriving rapidly, for the market will open in a quarter of an hour, and bidding will be brisk.

We pass the portals unchallenged, and the market stands revealed—an open place of bare, dry ground, hommed around with tapia walls, dust-colored, crumbling, ruinous. Something like an arcade stretches across the centre of the ground from one side to the other of the market, roofless now and broken down, just as the outer wall itself, or the sheds, like cattle-pens that are built all around it.

HUMAN CATTLE-PENS.

On the ground by the side of the human cattle-pens the wealthy patrons of the market seat themselves at their ease, arrange themselves in leisurely fashion, and start to chat as though the place were a smoking-room of a club. Water-carriers (lean half-naked men from the Sus) sprinkle the thirsty ground, that the tramp of slaves and auctioneers may not raise too much dust. As they go about their work with the apathy and indifference born of long experience, I have a curious reminder of the Spanish bullring, to which the slave market bears some remote resemblance; the gathering of spectators, the watering of the ground, the sence of excitement, all strengthen the impression.

Within the sheds the slaves are shrinking, huddled together. They will not face the light until the market opens. The crowd at the entrance parts to the right and left to admit grave men wearing white tirbans and jellabias. They are the delals or auctioneers, and the sale is about to begin.

Slowly and impressively the delals advance in a line to the centre of the slave market almost up to the arcade where the wealthy buyers all sit expectant. Then the head auctioneer lifts up his voice and—oh hideous mockery of it all—he prays. With downcast eyes and outspread hands he prays fervently. He recites the glory of Allah the One, who made the Heaven above and the earth beneath, and the sea and all that is therein; his brethren, and the buyers say amen.

Prayers are over, the last amen is said, the delals separate, each one going to the pens he presides over and calling upon their tenants to come forth. Obedient to the summons the slaves face the light; the sheds are emptied, and there are a few noisy moments bewildering to the novice, in which the auctioneers place their goods in line, rearrange dresses, give children to the charge of adults, sort out men and women according to their age and value, and prepare for the promenade. The slaves will march round and round the circle of buyers, led by the auctioneers, who will proclaim the latest bid offered, and hand over any one of his charges to an intending purchaser, that he may make his examinations before raising the price.

SHOWING THEIR POINTS.

In the procession now gathering for the first parade, five if not six of the seven ages are represented. There are old men and women who cannot walk upright, however the delal may urge, others of middle age, with years of active service before them; young men full of vigor and youth, fit for the fields; young women—moving for once unveiled, yet unrebuked, before the faces of men—and children of every age—from babies, who will be sold with their mothers, to girls and boys on the threshold of manhood and womanhood. All are dressed in bright colors, and displayed to the best advantage, that the hearts of bidders may be moved and their purses opened widely.

"It will be a fine sale," says my neighbor, a handsome, dignified Moor, from one of the Atlas villages, who had chosen his place before I had reached the market. "There must be well-nigh forty slaves."

Now each delal has his people sorted out, and the procession begins. Followed by his bargains, he marches round and round the market. Some of the slaves are absolutely free from emotion of any sort. Others feel their position.

I learn that the delal's commission is 2½ per cent on the purchase price, and there is a government tax of 5 per cent. Slaves are sold under a warranty, and are returned if they have not been properly described by the auctioneer. Bids must not be advanced by less then a Moorish dollar—that is about three shillings—at a time, and when a sale is concluded a deposit is paid at once, and the balance on or after the following day.

The attractive women and strong men have been sold, and have realized good prices; the old people are in little or no demand; but the auctioneers will persist.

Outside the market-place one country Moor of the middle class is in charge of four young boy slaves, and is telling a friend what he paid for them. I learned that their price averaged eleven pounds apiece in English currency—two hundred and eighty dollars in Moorish money—that they were all bred in Marrakesh, by a dealer who keeps a large establishment of slaves as one in England might keep a stud-farm, and sells the children as they grow up.—"Harper's."

Charles Peace The Burglar

On the evening of November 6th, 1878, P. C. Robinson was patrolling the roads in the neighborhood of Blackheath, London. It was dark, and a thick fog hung low.

"Burglars' weather," remarked the officer to himself as he halted and listened. "I wonder whether the gentleman who has been so busy round this neighborhood recently is at work to-night."

Hush! What was that?

The constable craned forward, drew back, crouched, and then starting suddenly erect, called upon a man who was slouching past to halt.

For answer there rang out a couple of revolver shots. Robinson was hit, and staggered back, but, instantly recovering himself, he darted at his would-be murdered.

The latter fired three more shots, which missed, and the next instant was felled to the ground by a blow from the constable's truncheon.

Even then, however, he disdained to surrender. Instead, he drew a huge knife from an inner pocket of his jacket, and tried to stab his captor in the stomach and throat.

But in the end he was overpowered and taken to the station. He gave his name as "Jem Ward," and claimed to be a half-caste sailor from America. The empty revolver—a fine, brand-new weapon—was found securely strapped to his wrist.

At first his captors were inclined to credit his story, but after a day or two of confinement his face was noticed to have got perceptibly paler. A closer examination revealed that it had been stained with walnut-juice.

This discovery put the police on their mettle. Here, evidently, was no ordinary criminal. So the best and keenest intellects at their disposal were set to work to solve the problem of their mysterious prisoner's identity.

And they succeeded in the end; but only after long and patient inquiry.

At first, indeed, they thought his name was Johnson, for under this alias he was found to have been living in style in a fine house at Peckham.

But afterwards it was discovered that he was in reality Charles Peace, a burglar by profession, and a murderer upon occasion.

And then, little by little, was unravelled the whole of his sordid, strange life-story.

Originally an ordinary laboring man, Peace very early in his career made up his mind that hard work was not at all to his liking, and, after various escapades in different parts of the country, he blossomed forth on the music-hall stage as "The Ethiopian Paganini."

He was fairly successful in his new role, too, for he was a clever violinist. But he wanted to get rich too quickly, engineered a big burglary, got caught, and received a sentence of five years' penal servitude.

On his release he organized the elaborate system of wholesale robbery, which was eventually to render his name notorious all over the civilized world.

He would have no male accomplices, and he confined himself to no locality. At Sheffield, Nottingham, and elsewhere, as well as at Lambeth and at Peckham, he rented houses in respectable localities, where he passed as a man of substance, and which he used as depots for the proceeds of his burglaries.

When things began to get too hot for him at one place, he went to another. At each of his numerous houses he had installed a lady housekeeper, so that he always had ready to hand half a dozen secure and comfortable hiding places.

When not "working," he amused himself with his violin, on which, however, he played only sacred music. He was also a clever carver in wood, and it was recalled afterwards as a curious fact, that he carved little else save models of churches and cathedrals.

Another trait in his character that served him in excellent stead was his talent for disguises. At Peckham, for instance,, he was a one-armed man—his artificial limb, made by himself, is in the Scotland Yard Criminal Museum at this moment—and even those who knew him most intimately never once suspected the trick that was being played upon them.

At Nottingham he was a swarthy, foreign-looking individual, who posed as a lace merchant. In Sheffield he was believed to be a wealthy dealer in real estate.

It was in this latter town that he met and fell in love with Mrs. Kate Dyson, a pretty and vivacious little American woman. Her husband objected to his too evident attentions. Whereupon Peace, who never went unarmed, actually shot him dead in the presence of his wife.

This dastardly murder was committed on November 22nd, 1876, and it was not by any means his first.

Hardly eighteen months previously, a young policeman named Cock had attempted to arrest him while in the act of breaking into a house, but, less lucky or less adroit than Robinson, had fallen a victim to the burglar's deadly revolver.

For this latter crime an entirely innocent man, named William Harbon was arrested and sentenced to the gallows. Fortunately the Home Secretary commuted the death penalty to one of life-long penal servitude, and when Peace was condemned for the murder of Dyson he confessed to that of Constable Cock, and Harbon was released. But the unlucky young man had then served seven years in prison. However, as some compensation for this, the Government awarded him the sum of $4,000.

These two murders were the only ones that were actually brought home to Peace, but it is believed that he committed at least three others. Indeed, during his long career of crime, he never hesitated to take life when he thought such a course needful for the furtherance of his many plans.

Nevertheless, the man was full of strange contrasts. He had, for example, a pony which used to follow him about like a dog, and of which he was inordinately fond. When it was ill, he sat up with it night after night, and on its death he broke down utterly, crying bitterly for hours together.

He kept all sorts of pets, too—canaries, white mice, dogs, cats, a parrot, and a goat, and was uniformly kind to all of them.

Over Romen he seemed to exercise a species of magnetic fascination, and this despite a physiognomy that was well-nigh repulsive in its ugliness.

There can be no shadow of a doubt that he completely won the heart of the unfortunate Mrs. Dyson; and it is significant that not one of his many house-keepers betrayed him, although they must have known perfectly well what his real business was.

His audacity knew no bounds. At Hull, at a time when the streets of the town were actually placarded with bills offering $500 for information as to his whereabouts, he took lodgings in the house of a sergeant of police, with a view to learning all he could concerning the plans afoot for his capture. He was then so cleverly disguised that his own wife and son passed him by without recognizing him.

On another occasion a detective from Shields, who happened to be in London on private business, thought he recognized Peace near Westminster Abbey, and followed him. The latter, needless to say, knew he was being shadowed. But he gave no sign of trepidation. Instead, he strode straight across Parliament Street and into Scotland Yard, and thence doubled back through a public-house passage to the left.

Nor was this his only visit to the London police headquarters. It was part of his business to get to know the detectives, and he never missed an opportunity of doiog so.

When, for instance, the inspectors and others implicated in the Great Turf Frauds were being tried at the Old Bailey, he made a personal application to the Commissioner for a pass to the Court, reoresenting himself as a gentleman of independent means who was interested in the case.

Peace had already been convicted for the attempted murder of Constable Robinson, and was under sentence of penal servitude for life, when he made his sensational leap for freedom from the London and Leeds Express.

He was being taken to the latter town, in custody of a couple of warders, to be tried for the murder of Mr. Dyson. He knew that the widow of his victim had been brought back from America to identify him, and must have felt that, metaphorically, the rope was at his throat.

One last chance he had, and he took it. While the train was going at full speed, he suddenly bounded from his seat, and threw himself headlong through the open carriage window. He alighted on the permanent way, and there was found later on, insensible, with a cracked crown and a broken leg.

From that moment he seems to have given up hope, although he fought gamely for his life to the end.

To his warders he was a source of endless trouble, for he was as cunning as an ape and as slippery as an eel.

Yet he was an excellent companion, and, when in the mood for it, he kept his watchers in the condemned cell in a continuous chuckle of merriment with his quaint quips and queer sallies.

Indeed, he jested even in the presence of death; for his last remark, to Marwood, uttered with a grim smile just prior to the bolt being drawn, was that the halter was "to tight."

—Pearson's Weekly.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Talents never wear out.

Nothing can be saved by selfishness.

Creeds are but the clothes of religion.

The truth we live lifts to higher truth.

The fear of God makes no man afraid.

The faultless man is usually friendless.

The faith is dead that knows no change.

Truth has many robes, but only one face.

No man wins a crown who works for one.

The man who sighs always enjoys sorrow.

To be willing to be anything is to be nothing.

They who are never weary are always weak.

To live more we must be willing to lose much.

There is no moral light where there is no spiritual sight.

No man can be liberal to others who is not loyal to himself.

Some men preserve their principles by never using them.

The salvation of a sermon has often meant the loss of some soul.

Some preachers mistake a sluggish intellect for a spiritual heart.

When you keep one sin in the closet you may expect a brood in the parlor.

God wants men to live for their fellows rather than to die for their faith.

It is some consolation to know that when you aim at nothing you are sure to hit it.

Girls usually want to marry men who can support them in a style to which they have been unaccustomed.

PORT ARTHUR DEFENCES

IMPREGNABLE AS THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

Shots of Enemy Would Fall Behind Military Works and Arsenal.

Port Arthur, the ancient seaport of Lu-chun-cheng, was until the war between China and Japan in 1894 in the undisputed possession of the Chinese. On Nov. 21, 1894, it was captured by Japanese troops. By the treaty of peace between China and her neighbor, which was signed at Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895, it was ceded to Japan, with practically the whole of the Liautung Peninsula, including all islands appertaining or belonging thereto, says the London Times.

Owing to the action of Russia, supported by France and Germany, Japan was compelled to retrocede under Article 1 of a convention signed at Pekin on Nov. 8, 1895, all the territory occupied by her in Manchuria and by Dec. 31 of that year the last Japanese soldier had been withdrawn.

It is unnecessary to recall the process by which, in less than two and a hglf years after its evacuation by the Japanese, Russia had established herself in Port Arthur, never of her own free will to quit it. No sooner had the lease been extracted from China than the Russian Government set to work to render their new possession impregnable for all time. It would not be out of place here to describe roughly the position and physical aspects of the port. Situated on the south-eastern extremity of the Liau-tung Peninsula, Port Arthur is just outside the southern limit of Winter ice, this immunity being one of its most valuable features.

THE HARBOR

is an oval inlet of the sea, two miles long from east to west, and a mile from north to south; it is surrounded by hills of varying elevation, and its sole entrance is on the southern side by a narrow channel guarded at the south-western end by a couple of dangerous reefs, and protected against bad weather by a narrow spit of rocky land known as the Tiger's Tail, which runs diagonally across its northern extremity. This harbor, however, was so shallow that until extensive dredging aperations had been undertaken no vessel of any size could enter; even now there are berths for but three battleships in addition to smaller craft. For this reason the major portion of the Russian fleet has always been forced to lie outside the heads, or else enter the large swing basin or wet dock, which lies to the east, facing the entrance to the harbor proper.

The approach to the harbor and basin is very confined, and from the nature of its surroundings is very easily defended. To the east, Kwangchin Hill rises to a height of nearly 250 feet above the sea level, and its elevation has been taken full advantage of by the erection and around its summit of three powerful batteries, mounting, besides smaller guns, four new breech-loading cannon, weighing 63½ tons, on fortress mountings. On the side facing the entrance and half way down the slope are two batteries of quick-firers, for the most part Canet 5.5-inch and 75 mm. guns, in addition to a torpedo and searchlight station.

THE FORTIFICATIONS

extend from the Kwang-chin-Shan Fort for a distance of nearly 40 versts in the northern direction, and this is joined by a circle of batteries in the hilltops surrounding the town to the second long line of defences starting south around the peninsula from the Mantow Hill. So much for the eastern side of the entrance. On the west the most important fort is the Wei-Yuen, and this is joined to several small quick-fire batteries commanding the entrance by castellgted bridges. A short time ago the whole of these fortifications were surrounded by a high wooden palisade to prevent the inquisitive from learning too much.

The width of the entrance from Pinnacle Rock on the west to the opposite shore is barely 350 yards, whilst the three-fathom channel at its narrowest is not more than 500 feet in width. Within the heads it widens out somewhat, and between ythe end of the Tiger's Tail and the entrance to the basin there is a width of 430 yards; even this makes it a most difficult task for any vessel over 300 feet in length to entet or leave either the harbor or basin.

On the Tiger's Tail are placed seven Canet 5.5-inch quick-firers in an open battery at an elevation of not more than 10 feet above the sea; at the extreme end of the spit is a quadruple launching slip for destroyers, from which two lots of four have recently been launched after being sent out in sections. Behind this, again, is a circular observation tower and flagstaff.

THE BASIN OR EAST PORT

was excavated primarily by the Chinese, as also the dry-dock cut in its northern side. It has an average depth of 3½ fathoms and can accommodate nearly a dozen large vessels. The western end is devoted exclusively to torpedo craft, though a dock for these small boats is in the process of construction on the eastern side. The dry-dock, repaired and enlarged by the Russians, is 452 feet over all, 370 feet over blocks, 90 feet wide at the entrance, and has a depth on the sill at high water, ordinary spring tides, of 32 feet. These figures are interesting, for they show that, even with her draught augmented nearly 6 feet, the Retvizan might still enter the dock for repairs at high water. An 80-ton shoerlogs is in position on the land side of the basin, and immense engine shops and repairing houses are in course of construction wherever there is an available plot of land. Just inside the Tiger's Tail the mud has been dredged away so as to allow destroyers to lie alongside the building slip, and here eight to a dozen are nearly always moored.

As to the town, the old Chinese city is rapidly becoming a mass of barracks, and on every side the dirty homes of the Celestials are giving way to fine stone buildings; the modern town is canstructed on the European plan, its only and all-pervading fault being excessive filth, stench and a complete lack of drainage.

FINE WATER WORKS

have for some time been in course of erection, and before long the electric light will be installed all over the town, though whether by the Russians remains to be seen. On the high hill at the back of the town are placed a lighthouse, signal station, and telephone office; from here a superb view of the surrounding country may be obtained. To the right of this hill (facing seawards) lies the newly-built residence of the Viceroy, the only respectable habitation in that quarter of the town. To the left stretches the new town, reaching almost to the surrounding hills about four miles to the east. Prominent amongst the many buildings are the new barracks, a series of 24 grey stone edifices placed in four rows of six each.

Nearer the harbor are the prison telegraph office, court-house, and Customs, but nothing in the nature of a private dwelling is to be seen anywhere. Beyond the new town, and divided from the east port by a narrow strip of land, is a large, shallow lagoon, and a second smaller one, into which empties a river, cuts off the old town from the new. A wide bridge spans this at its narrowest place and leads down a broad road to the gates of the arsenal and dockyard.

Given time, the Russians would have made a model city of Port Arthur; but, unfortunately, more attention was paid (and from their point of view rightly so) to its defences than to its development along peaceful lines.

THE ADMINISTRATION

of the town was entrusted to a committee of officers under the presidency of the Viceroy, and in his absence the senior naval officer present.

Militarism is, of course, rampant; and, but for a few Chinese who have found the Russian rule bearable, one seldom meets a man clad in anything but a uniform; the "ricksha," typical of the whole of China, has been replaced by the "drosky" driven by "mujiks" of an unusually dirty type. As regards facilities for travel, there was (for it is wiser to speak in the past tense now) a splendid railway connection with the trans-Siberian system, and on Mondays and Thursdays a through Pullman express ran to Irkutsk, meeting the trans-continental section from Vladivostock. A line of steamers under Russian control made daily trips to Chefoo, eight hours distant, and Russian "tramps" had been taking more and more of the Corean coast trade away from the Japanese, who until recently possessed a practical monopoly.

One more feature is worthy of notice—the so-called impregnability of Port Arthur. From the sea I think it would be almost as impossible to capture as Gibraltar, and ships moored in the inner harbor would lie in perfect safety. Further it is moot point whether the dockyard could be damaged by high-angle fire; the works and arsenal lie so closely under the Kwangchin Hill that any projectiles so discharged would more probably range far into the town at the back. From the land side it is difficult to judge of the value of the defences, but it appeared to me that a determined foe might very conceivably be able to rush the place by a concerted attack from several points. But for these and other matters we must await the course of events.

NOTES FROM MANYWHERE.

Air famine is the common cause of pneumonia.

The people of Tibet rarely wash, finding it warmer to be dirty.

The mercantile fleet of Japan ranks seventh in the world's shipping.

France and England each own in Africa an area as large as the United States.

The naval vessels under construction in the United States aggregate more tonnage than those afloat.

Vast quantities of earth containing radium compound have been discovered in the Llano mineral region near Austin, Tex.

A person clad in garments made from the hair of the reindeer will not sink in water. A factory for textiles in reindeer wool is in operation in Vienna and one will be established in London.

The prince of Wales has a most extraordinary design tatooed on his arm. It takes the form of a fearful looking dragon, with open jaws bristling with rows of gignatic teeth and a row of spiked horns down the middle of its back.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Of the eighty or more beet and cane sugar factories of Spain all except two or three have just been merged in a sugar trust.

The world's production of rubber was two years ago almost equally divided between Africa and South America; now the Amazon region produces three-fifths of it.

Dalany harbor, near Port Arthur, built by Russia for an ice free terminal port for the Siberian railway at a cost of 17,000,000 rubles, is a disappointment, for the breakwater freezes over as it did at Vladivostok. The nearest possible ice free bay is in Corean territory.

The record of September confirms the general impression of returning industrial activity in Germany. It appears that during that month there were received for every 100 open situations only 111 applications, as compared with 137 applications in September, 1902.

If some girls who think they can sing would not try to prove it all might be forgiven.

About the ....House

WITH A CAN OF SALMON.

Canned salmon is one thing to have in store for emergencies. It can be served in many ways, is quickly prepared, and will do equally well for dinner, luncheon or tea, when it may make the principal dish, or an entree or salad. Always buy the steak salmon, as it is best, and, when once a good brand is found, keep to it.

Boiled Salmon—Drop the can, free from wrappings, into a kettle of hot water, and let it boil 20 minutes. Cut the can open, turn out the salmon, take off the skin and bone without breaking, and pour off the liquid. If the quantity seems insufficient, boil 4 or 5 eggs as long as you boil the salmon. Take off the shells, cut 3 in halves lengthwise, and arrange them around the fish. Make a white sauce and sift the other 2 eggs into it, pour over salmon and serve with peas and boiled potatoes, followed by a cucumber and lettuce salad. When family is small, eggs may be omitted. Keep best brand of canned peas on hand and when open wash well before heating and seasoning.

Salmon Patties—Open a can of salmon, pour off liquid and put into hot water; heat to boiling, then remove all skin and bone after draining. Break into small pieces. Put saucepan over the fire with buttor the size of an egg if whole of salmon is to be used; as it melts, stir in a heaping tablespoon of flour, and when smooth add water until it is the consistency of thick cream. Salt to taste, and also use pepper (cayenne if liked), a bit of grated lemon peel, a sprig of chopped parsley and a few drops of onion juice for seasoning; put in the salmon and heat without mashing. Fill patty shells, which can be made in a few minutes if paste is made once or twice a week and kept in ice chest.

Salmon on Toast—Prepare the salmon as in the above recipe; have ready a platter of hot buttered toast, heap a spoonful on each slice and garnish with lemon points and parsley. A nice luncheon dish.

Salmon with Pastepuffs—When paste is on hand this dish is quickly made. Free salmon from skin and bone, wash with hot water without breaking and heat hot. Turn on a platter, pour a hot white sauce around it, or, better still, a cream sauce, and cover with hot paste puffs, made by rolling crust, cutting in strips 2 inches wide, then across into triangles; bake brown and mask salmon with them.

Escalloped Salmon—Free salmon from skin, bones and oil, break into bits with fork and put in alternate layers in a shallow baking dish with cracker crumbs, using butter, pepper and salt with milk, or a rich white or egg sauce to moisten. Bake in a hot oven long enough to brown and heat through.

French Salmon Toast—Cut a stale loaf into thin slices and trim off crusts. Dip, as used, into a mixture made of ½ pt. milk, 1 beaten egg, 1 saltspoon salt, and a sprinkle of pepper. Fry on a griddle rubbed with a bit of salt pork, if butter is too expensive, and brown well. Spread with hot salmon, as prepared for patties, and put two together and heap on dish, pouring cream sauce around if liked.

Salmon Balls—Mix 1 cup broken salmon with 2 of well mashed potatoes, moisten with milk or cream, season to taste, add a beaten egg, beat to a cream and drop from a spoon into deep hot fat. Or make into balls, roll in flour and saute until brown on a griddle.

Salmon Potato—Butter a shallow baking dish well. Spread to the depth of an inch with popato mashed to a cream and seasoned; cover with patty mixture, sprinkle over with cracker-crumbs and bits of butter, put in hot oven and bake until brown, top and bottom.

Creamed salmon may be served with French fried or hashed brown potatoes, and canned peas.

WASHING DISHES.

A careless dishwasher can soon do a great deal of damage. The china is disfigured by having the glazing cracked and chips broken from the edges. Ivory and rubber handled knives and forks are ruined by being washed in water that is greasy or too hot; glasses are broken by pouring water over them; such things are done every day, yet they are entirely unnecessary.

A good dishwasher needs a bright tin or porcelain dishpan and drainer, a supply of water, and tea towels that leave no lint. Do not dump the dishes into the pan promiscuously, thereby running the risk of breaking half of them. When the food is removed from the table scrape the plates and drain out any coffee or tea that is left in the cups. Pile the plates together, then the saucers, cups and small dishes. Have the pan half full of water that is as hot as you can bear your hands in, put in enough gold dust washing powder to make a good suds, and wash the glasses first, then the silverware, and after that the china. Put them in the drainer, pour warm water over them to rinse them, and dry with a clean dish towel. Care is required at every step of the process. A dish mop may be used if one does not wish to keep the hands in the hot water so long. Pudding dishes or other cooking utensils should soak awhile before washing. The wire dishcloth is excellent for cleaning iron kettles, but should not be used on tinware.

DISHES FOR LENTEN DAYS.

Baked Pickerel—Cleanse the fish, rinse it and wipe dry. Stuff with a dressing made of bread crumbs seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, and sew up the opening. Place the fish in an upright position in a baking dish with some drippings and a lump of butter. Rub the fish with salt and dredge with pepper and flour, lay over it a few thin slices of fat salt pork and bake an hour and a half. If a roasting pan is not used it will be necessary to baste it occasionally.

Fish Souffle—Mix 1 cup cold cooked fish with 2 cups hot steamed rice, add 2 cups of milk and 2 beaten eggs, seasoning to taste. Stir well and dust with cracker crumbs. Bake half an hour.

Shrimp Salad—One can of shrimps cut in small pieces, 3 hard boiled eggs chopped fine, 3 sweet cucumber pickles cut in small pieces, 3 pitted olives sliced thin. Sprinkle with pepper, mix thoroughly and cover with mayonaise dressing, thinned with cream.

IRONING-BOARD COVERS.

If your ironing-board needs a new cover, cut two pieces of old white blanket the size of the top, and allow just enough to come over the edge, but not under.

If you haven't any old blanket to use for this purpose, place two layers of cotton flannel on the board, and tack it smoothly over each edge. A piece of cotton flannel, with a double layer of sheet wadding under it, is nice, but you must be particular to have the wadding smooth, and fastened securely in place.

From strong muslin, bleached or unbleached, as you prefer, make two or three covers the size and shape of your board. Hem them all around, and, at distances of four or six inches, sew strong tapes long enough to reach under the board and tie securely. When one cover is soiled, it is easily removed and a clean one adjusted.

If two such tapes are fastened to the corners of your silence-cloth for your dining-room table, you will find it much more easy to keep the cloth in place and out of sight at the edges.

LEECHES STILL USED.

Foreigners Cling to Belief in Bleeding.

The use of leeches, according to a retail druggist in an Italian quarter of the city, is increasing. This is likely to be news to many physicians and certainly to the laity, who have thought that bleeding was a dead medical theory.

The druggist who made the statement had just sold something in a small box to a group of Italians whom he had charged 25 cents. Afterwards he explained that it was a leech, and then he added that sales were increasing in drug stores which find their patrons among the foreigners of the large cities.

They are raised mostly in Sweden, where they are cultivated in leech lakes. They are sold at 4 cents each at wholesale, but the retail druggist adds heavily to the price. "We have to do it," said the druggist. "They die if they get too warm or too cold, and you are out what you paid for them.

"The sale of them is constantly increasing. It is due to the fact that the foreign population of the country is growing all the time. In this country the natives do not look upon bleeding as a cure for all manner of things, but in many foreign countries that is the first thing they think of when anything is the matter with a person. If a doctor isn't around to tap the sufferer, off they go for one of these little bloodsuckers. It's the same way when these folks come to this country. They think of 'bleeding' whenever anything happens in the way of an accident, and if one of them gets bruised the first thing he wants is a leech. When one of them gets into a squabble and comes out of it with a black eye, nothing but a leech will do him.

"The demand for these ugly little things is confined almost entirely to the foreign born element in the city, and in a store situated as this one is we must keep a good supply of leeches always on hand. In the stores situated in the fashionable districts I doubt if you will be able to buy a leech. They, however, may keep them in some of these places just to have them in case they are wanted, but it is safe to say they don't sell a dozen in a year. Do we? Yes, indeed. A dozen a day is more like our record. One day last week I sold thirty-three."

WE ALL KNOW WHAT IT IS.

Dobson called upon one of the influenza sufferers and sympathized with him in the trouble he was having to bear.

Influenza Sufferer :—"Thank you bery butch. I've had ad awful tibe ob it, by boy."

Dobson :—"And you don't seem out of the woods yet."

Influenza Sufferer :—"Dot be. I'b right id the thick ob id."

Dobson :—"How does your head feel ?"

Influenza Sufferer :—"Like a blagbith's shop. Bight be twedty sledge habbers going all ad a tibe."

Dobson :—"Are you taking anything for it ?"

Influenza Sufferer :— "Takig adything ? Bucketsful, by boy. Ad as to hadkerschiefs—well, there'll have to be adother washid day this week."

Dobson :—"Well, you must be patient, you know."

Influenza Sufferer :—"Quide so. Do choice, is there ? Oh !—ah !—weigh ub !—loog out !—id's—id's—cobig ! Ibe going to squeeze, ad id's like a blizzard."

Dobson left him shaking the house to the foundations.

SIGNS OF CARE.

Mrs. Gramercy.—"My bulldog is always getting into trouble."

Mrs. Park.—"Is that the reason he has such a lovely lot of wrinkles?"

RUSSIAN ARMY'S BIG TASK

LIKE NAPOLEON'S FAMOUS MARCH TO MOSCOW.

Japan Has a Powerful Navy, and Excellent Sea Bases of Supply.

Angus Hamilton, in his book on "Korea," compares Russia and Japan in the struggle which he then saw was impending.

Mr. Hamilton agrees with other students of the Far Eastern situation that to use his own language, "Certainly in the annals of military history, excluding the march of Napoleon upon Moscow, there is no war which may be said to have developed a parallel to the task which besets Russia in Manchuria and Korea." In explaining what he means by this remark, Mr. Hamilton says:

"Upon land a single line of railway traversing the heart of an enemy's country terminates at Port Arthur. At sea Vladivostock is cut off by reason of its position, while it is inaccessible on account of its climate. These points, Vladivostock and Port Arthur, define the extremities of the strategic position which Russia holds in Manchuria." The author decides that Port Arthur for the opening moves of the war must become the pivot of operations.

In the discussion of the value of Port Arthur as a military and naval base he points out that it must be many years before the limited accommodations of the port can be increased. Of Port Arthur he says in part:

"Port Arthur is happy in the possession of all those objects which to a naval base are component parts of success. The dry dock, somewhat weak and unsubstantial, is 385 feet in length, 34 feet in depth, and 80 feet broad, while the naval basin is equal in surface space to the total available steamer anchorage in the harbor proper." It is pointed out that when the dredging operations in contemplation are completed the harbor will afford a surface anchorage of more than a square mile, "but," says Mr. Hamilton, "until the work has been executed the value of Port Arthur as a satisfactory naval base is infinitely less than the prestige which it enjoys as an impregnable

WHERE JAPAN IS STRONG.

After a brief reference to Vladivostock as probably too far removed from the scene of hostilities to be worth considering, the author points out the overwhelming advantages of Japan in the matter of naval bases for the naval operations which must mark the beginning of the war. Of these stations Japan has no less than nine scattered about at important strategic points.

His comparison of the numerical and tonnage sea strength of the two powers, while interesting in that it gives Russia the greater, has now become obsolete in the light of demonstrated superiority on the part of the Japs.

Due weight is given to the superiority of Russia's military resources, but he points out that Russian troops are slow movers, and though they may be relied upon to fight to the last ditch in actual combat, the lack of individual initiative on the part of Russian officers will certainly deprive their operations of the dash and mobility so characteristic of the Japanese army. He also foresees that though much is expected of the Siberian Railway, its great weakly guarded length will prove a perpetual strain upon Russia's strength and authority. Mr. Hamilton predicts that no opportunity will be missed by the natives of Manchuria of harassing the Russian forces and impeding their movements by attacks at all points upon the weakly constructed and badly equipped railway.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

There is one chapter in the book, that which deals with Russian interests in Korea, in which the author sheds some light upon the meaning of it all. This is summed up in the opening sentence, "Russian industrial activity in Korea may be regarded as a cloak for political schemes."

Mr. Hamilton goes on to show how Japan neglected the opportunity to make permanent a political ascendancy in Korea which then lay open to her. "Before she had realized the probabilities of her position," he says, "she had committed herself to a design by which she hoped to secure the King and Queen and to direct herself the reigns of Government."

In summing up the present situation he says: "Japan still wields material influence of a high order in Korea. But within the paramount position which she fills there is a rift caused by the spread of the antagonistic and insidious influence of her great opponent. Curiously enough, the position which Russia holds to-day is not nearly as assertive as that which she occupied in 1896, yet there is little doubt that her influence is more commanding, if less conspicuously aggressive. Japan has turned aside upon the occasion from the political issues to develop her commercial interests. Russia again has pursued, unswerving, the policy which revealed with the fall of China the fact that Manchuria was within her grasp and that Korea was its entail."

WHERE THEY MET.

They were both retired officers and had just been introduced in the smoking-room of the club.

"Do you know, colonel," said the major, "I cannot help thinking I have met you before ?"

"And strangly enough, sir, I have a very similar feeling with regard to you."

"Were you at the storming of Flareupatum, colonel ?" asked the major at last, after a silence.

"I was, major."

"And were you present at the time the fort exploded and blew up the entire place ?"

"I had that honor."

"There, now I know where I have seen you before. I passed you as you were going up and I was coming down. Your hard colonel."

Reliable Goods At Good Values

REID & YOUNG

Reliable Goods At Good Values

Snaps and Bargains in Seasonable Goods

A FEW OF THE

BARGAINS

to choose from

Colored Muslin and Organdies

Regular Price 40c. and 50c. Now 20c. per yard.

Regular Price 15c. and 20c. Now 8c. per yard.

A Large Stock of Dress Goods

A few pieces of Double-Fold Dress Goods. Regular Price 30c. and 25c. Now 15c. per yard.

All-Wool Cashmeres, Double-Fold. Sale Price 30c per yard.

Merserised Dress Satins

At 25c. Sale Price 20c. At 20c. Sale Price 15c.

SPECIAL PRICES on all Dress Goods —All New, this Season's Goods, and some only to hand during last week.

Ladies' Blouses, Slylish and Dressy

A few odd lines. Regular Price $1.50 and $2.00. Sale Price 75c.

Men's Furnishings, up-to-date Goods

White Shirts. Regular $1.25. Now $1.00.

Colored Outing Shirt with Collars. Sale Price 75c.

Black and White Stripe Hard Wearing Shirts. Regular Price $1.00. Now 65c

Boys' Knicker Pants

In Tweeds, Sizes from 22 to 32. Sale Price 45c.

We have made up our mind to reduce our stock. Never before have we offered such genuine bargains in New Spring Goods. We have applied the knife all over the stock and will keep cutting deeper and deeper until stock is reduced.

Millinery and Dress-making Upstairs.

REID & YOUNG

Millinery and Dress-making Upstairs.

ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT

MASON & RISCH

Are manufactured to Secure Your Confidence and Patronage.

Pianos

Are manufactured to Secure Your Confidence and Patronage

THE PIANOLA Stands at the head of all PIANO playing attachments

FOR ALL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

J. Macleod, Agent

Second Street, Revelstoke.

THE MARSHALL SANITARY MATTRESS.

PAT. SEPT., 1900.

R. HOWSON & CO., FURNITURE DEALERS

AGENTS FOR THE "OSTERMOOR" MATTRESS

HOUSE CLEANING

If you are going to Paper the House this Spring put on the Newest and Prettiest Patterns.

CANADA DRUG & BOOK COMPANY.

See Our Sample Book.

LOCALISMS

—A new and select stock of picture moulds in. Bring your pictures along. Let us frame them for you. Cabinet photos framed and mounted in the latest style. John E. Woods, The Furniture Store.

A. A. Clark, the well known merchant of Camborne, returned home today after a few days visit in the city

—Have you tried Lily White or Crest soap for a bath. If not try them. C. B. Hume & Co.

Chief Young, of the Queen's Hotel, Comaplix, has been appointed agent for the Comaplix townsite.

—Swell line ladies' wash collars, now in, selling at 35c. and 50c. C. B. Hume & Co.

Tenders for the erection of a two-storey hospital building at Arrowhead close at noon on the 31st instant.

Hon. C. H. McIntosh is in Ottawa and will return to the Kootenays next week.

—Fresh fruit and green goods for Saturday at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Chas. F. Lindmark, G. S. McCarter and C. H. Johnson returned on Monday morning from the Coast.

Rev. I. W. Williamson came up from Kamloops this morning and will preach in the library building tonight at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

The Revelstoke Orangemen will celebrate with their brethren at Vernon this year. Special excursion rates will be granted.

Theo. Wadman, who had his hand hurt at the fire on Thursday night last is in the hospital having the injury attended to.

W. G. Watson was taken ill suddenly at Boyd's ranch and compelled to come to town for medical treatment. He attributes the attack to lead poisoning caused by eating tomatoes from a perforated can. He is now progressing favorably.

—FREE SAMPLE TO AGENTS. Practical ready call device for telephones. Saves brain work and hours of time. Sells itself. One sale sells dozens. Seeing is believing. Send stamp.—THE TELEPHONE APPLIANCE Co., One Madison Ave., Dept F. A. D. New York City. m26 1m

Several of our local bear hunters have been setting traps a few miles out of town, but one party whilst carrying their trap recently had the good luck to meet a splendid specimen of the grizzly breed and are jubilant over the possession of a massive head and well furred skin. Bear stories are now in order.

—Ladies' and children's knitted cotton underwear at C. B. Hume & Co.

"Who's Who" at the opera house tomorrow (Friday) night.

New consignment of Floor Oils at Howson's.

Rev. C. Ladner returned this morning from Vancouver.

—Fresh dates, figs and table raisins at C. B. Hume & Co's.

Thos. Taylor, M.P.P., returned on Wednesday from a visit to Victoria.

—Raymond Sewing Machines at R. Howson's Furniture store.

All miner's licenses expire on the 31st inst.

—Refrigerators at Howson's Furniture store.

"An Eye on Hubby" at the opera house on Saturday night, Two hours of fun for theatregoers.

F. Young, of the firm of Reid & Young, returned on Monday from a week's business trip to Vancouver.

John D. Sibbald, manager of the McCullough Creek Hydraulic Mining Co. came down on Tuesday from the company's property.

Mr. Baker, accountant of the Imperial Bank, left on Monday to spend a well earned vacation of two months in the old country.

The concert and dance, under the auspices of the Revelstoke Orchestra, Thursday evening last, was well patronised. A good programme had been prepared and each number was well received. The selection by the Chinese orchestra was quite a novelty and drew forth hearty applause. The evenings entertainment, however, was brought to a sudden termination owing to the outbreak of fire up town. The dance which was to have taken place after the concert, was held on Friday evening and was a great success.

FIVE

WOMEN

called at our fountain the other day and asked for

CRUSHED

Strawbery Soda with Ice Cream. After they had finished the first glass they all asked for "another glass of the same thing." This is but one instance of many. Our Soda has a richness, a delicacy of flavor that people simply can't resist. We are responsible for the many cases of the Soda habit in . . . A harmless, healthful, pleasant habit.

W. BEWS, Phm. B.

Druggist and Stationer, Next Hume Block.

Ivan Sutherland, son of Mr. Geo. Sutherland who was injured by the explosion of a cartridge last week is improving rapidly and will be around again in a few days, none the worse after his painful experience.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies Hospital Guild, will be held on Tuesday next, May 31st, at 3 p. m., in the city hall. A full attendance of members is requested as business of importance has to be discussed.

J. Lewis, of the firm of Robinson & Lewis, came up from Wigwam Wednesday evening and reported that a bush fire that was still burning in that vicinity had already destroyed quarter of a mile of their limits as well as 25 cords of shingle bolts.

Eye on Hubby

Buchannan's Comedy Co. open a two night's engagement in the opera house, commencing tomorrow (Friday) evening. "Who's Who" is on the boards for Friday night, and an "Eye on Hubby" on Saturday night. This company comes well recommended and no doubt will receive good houses.

Card of Thanks.

On behalf of myself and family. I beg to tender my sincere thanks to all the friends who have rendered many kindnesses during the long illness and death of Miss Lizzie Hamilton.

JOHN NELSON.

K of P

The election of officers for the ensuing term took place last night at the Castle Hall, as follows: C. C., G. H. Brock; V. C., J. B. Scott; Prelate, E. W. B. Paget; M. of W., H. Cook; K. of R. & S., J. W. Bennett; M. of E., E. G. Burridge; M. of F., H. A. Brown; M. at A., P. C. Ainslie; I. G., W. A. Foote; O. G., A. J. Howe; Lodge Physicians, J. W. Cross, M.D., Geo. Chipperfield, M.D.

Football Match

At the conclusion of the lacrosse match a very interesting game of football was played between the C.P.R shop, and Revelstoke town clubs, resulting in a win for the shop team by 3 goals to 2. For the C. P. R. team Feeny, Hugh, Arman and Allen played a magnificent game, while the town who apparently lacked practice, at time played brilliantly. Purvis at full-back was like a stone wall, and it was to be regretted that he had to quit after about 15 minutes play. Had he been able to play throughout the whole game the score at the final would have been different. Smythe, Hodson and McKinnon as forwards for the town team did fine work, and there is no doubt that with practice the town team will be able to give a good account of themselves later on, and it is to be hoped that these games will be kept up during the season, as who have material in this town to cope with any team in the province.

OPERA HOUSE

The Buchanan Co.'y

WILL PRESENT

"WHO'S WHO"

FRIDAY, MAY 27

"AN EYE ON HUBBY,"

SATURDAY, MAY 28

USUAL PRICES.

ELEGANT SUMMER Suits, Hats, Shoes, Skirts

Everything that makes the warm weather enjoyable to a man. Have you lsoked through our stock of Clothing, Furnishings, Sucos, Etc. You will find the latest of Fashionable Fads and Fancies there.

FLANNEL SUITS

Two-Piece Flannel Suits, Light, Cool, Stylish, Cheap and Serviceable. Prices within the reach of a limited pocket-book.

STRAW HATS

Linen Hats, Panamaette Hats, from 50c. to $1.50. Keep your head cool at little cost.

KEITH'S SHOES

Have you ever worn a pair of Keith's American Shoes—if not, you don't know what it feels like to have the Swellest American Shoe made. Call and give your feet a treat.

GROCERIES

We are doing more business in this department every day. Everything fresh and pure. Let us take your order to-day.

MACDONALD & MONTEITH

FIRST STREET

—Our yearly shipment of pure Maple Syrup from New Brunswick is in. It will be on sale next week. C. B. Hume & Co's.

Japanese Bond

THE NEW PAPETRIE

We have a new and well selected stock of this fashionable stationery in boxes by the quire with envelopes to match.

Our stock of Stationery is being enlarged weekly and we are confident that we have one of the best selections in the city.

We have just received the latest novelties in Tally Cards for afternoon and evening entertainments in Gibson and Christie girl sketches.

Give us a call before you purchase. We are always pleased to see you.

J. A. BUCKHAM

Red Cross Drugstore. Mackenzie Ave.

Revelstoke Licence District

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Retail Liquor Licences have been received under the provisions of the "Liquor Licence Act, 1900."

C. D. Morris, 6 months Retail, Windsor Hotel, Hlecillewaet.
C. P. R. Co 6 months retail, Glacier House, Glacier
Lake View Hotel Co. Ltd. 6 months retail, Lake View Hotel, Arrowhead.
E. J. Kerr, 6 months retail, Arrowhead Hotel, Arrowhead.
Union Hotel Co. Ltd, 6 months retail, Union Hotel, Arrowhead.
Wm. Hamilton, 6 months retail, Lardeau hotel, Comaplix.
J. H. Young, 6 months retail, Queen's hotel, Comaplix.
Levesque & Thew, 6 months retail, Eva hotel, Camborne.
Dave Orr, 6 months retail, Camborne hotel, Camborne.
Boyd & Heavener, 6 months retail, Reception Hotel, Camborne.
Powers & McKlan, 6 months retail, Criterion hotel, Camborne.
M. J. O'Brien, 6 months retail, Coronation hotel, Camborne.
Mrs. Mary Anderson, 6 months retail, Prospectors' Exchange, Beaton.
Thomas McNaught, 6 months retail, Halcyon hotel, Halcyon
Mike Grady, 6 months retail, St. Leon hotel, St. Leon.
John Hector, 6 months retail, Hotel Grande, Nakusp.
Wm. Levett, 6 months retail, Kootenay hotel, Burton.
Roger F. Perry, 6 months retail, Home Hotel, Goldfields.

And further take notice that the Regular meeting of the Board of Licence Commissioners for the Revelstoke Licence District will be held at the Halcyon Hot Springs, Halcyon, on Wednesday the 15th day of June at the hour of 11:30 a.m. to consider said applications.

By Order.

E. A. UPPER, Chief Inspector.

Dated at Revelstoke this 25th day of May, 1904.

Your Opportunity

To purchase a building lot in the choicest residential portion of the City is NOW.

All indications point to the coming year as the most prosperous year in Revelstoke's history.

At the opening of Spring, and the building boom that is inevitable, that choice plot that you have contemplated buying, may be advanced in price or bought for speculation.

We have facilities, not generally possessed by other agents that we offer you on a building proposition on these most desirable residence lots of the

Smelter Townsite

REVELSTOKE INSURANCE AGENCY, Ltd.

In the County Court of Kootenay, holden at Revelstoke.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas McMahon, deceased, and

In the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act,"

Dated the 19th day of May, A.D., 1904.

Upon reading the affidavit of Victoria McMahon sworn 20th April, 1904, the renunciation of right to letters of administration executed by said Victoria McMahon, dated the 20th April, 1904, it is ordered, that George S. McCarter, Official Administrator for part of the County of Kootenay, shall be Administrator of all and singular the estate of Thomas McMahon, deceased, and that notice of this order be published in four issues of the Revelstoke Herald newspaper, published at Revelstoke, B.C.

J. A. FORIN, J.

SINGER

Sewing Machines

Can be purchased on payment of $5.00 per month.

Anybody wanting a first-class Singer Sewing Machine on easy terms, can get them from

H. Manning, Agt.

Mackenzie Avenue.

Fernie
Toronto
Rochester
Baltimore

It pays to Insure

EQUITABLE RATES
ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Revelstoke Insurance Agency

LIMITED.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to tender my thanks to those who so kindly assisted in saving my house and property from being burned on the night of the 19th May. Also the several fire brigades and particularly No. 2 brigade, who had to bear the brunt of the struggle and fought like heroes.

MRS. BLAKE.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.

DOG TAX

Owners of dogs within the City are required to pay the tax on same by June 15th next; after which date the Poundkeeper has instructions to deal with any dogs on which the tax has not been paid, according to the provisions of the Bylaw relating thereto.

H. FLOYD, City Clerk.

Revelstoke, B. C., May 26th, 1904.

GOOD RANCHE For Sale

The ranche is situated on the main line of the C.P.R., west one mile from Craigellachie station.

On the property is one good building 26x18, besides shed and root houses. Between 20 to 25 acres cleared and 25 acres partially cleared, 20 fruit trees and abundance of good water.

Apply for terms and particulars to HERALD OFFICE.