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AND
RAILWAY MEN'S JOURNAL.

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Real Indian made Buckskin Reg. Price $1.50

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This Staple Wool in Pink and Cardinal only. Reg. Price 10c.

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Our winter stock of Gloves and Mitts. Reg. Price $1 and $1.50 per pair.

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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats

Any Hat we have left. See our window. Reg. Price $4 and $2.

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40c and 50c. Stockings to fit big boys and girls or women.

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Specially imported by ourselves, neatly packed in 25-lb. boxes, nice size for family use. Reg. value—$2.75. Sale Price $2.10.

Another line of selected Prunes from the same shipment. Reg. value $3.00. Sale Price 2.50.

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Nice, soft, Union Goods, unshrinkable, will fit boys from 5 to 16 years. Reg. 75c. goods.

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New goods, right in color, 54-inch Tweeds. You cannot buy anywhere else for less than $1.50.

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Heavy Union Goods, unshrinkable. Our $1 goods.

SALE PRICE—50c

Misses Wool Skirts

Fit Girls 12 to 16—all wool homespun. Reg. Price $3.

SALE PRICE—$1.75

Womens' Oxford Shoes

Nice high lace, McKay sewn. Regular $2 Shoe.

SALE PRICE—$1.25

Ladies' Dressy Coats

Only Six Coats left. Sizes 36 and 38. Reg. $12.50

SALE PRICE—$6.25

China and Glassware

A small assortment of odds and ends of China and Glassware, 35c. and 40c. pieces.

SALE PRICE—15c

C. B. HUME & CO., Limited

A SPLENDID ADDRESS

Thomas Taylor, the Member for Revelstoke, Seconds the Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

The following is a verbatim report of Mr. Taylor's address in reply to the speech from the throne:

Mr. Speaker.—

It must be a source of great satisfaction to them all to know that for the first time in twenty-five years the revenue of the province showed a surplus over and above the expenditure. Looking at this matter from a superficial view they probably would not be inclined to grant the full measure of thanks, appreciation and justice to the government which it deserved, for this had been done in the face of most adverse conditions. The industries of the province were in a very unstable condition, the credit of the province was all but gone through and by conditions and reasons for which the present government was in no way responsible, and in face of all these difficulties the government had restored the confidence of financiers and encouraged investment in our industries. Indeed they could feel that they were well launched on the most prosperous era that the province ever experienced.

When they considered, too, that the legacy left by former governments of an annual deficit of from one-half to three-quarters of a million had to be overcome, they must, on due and just consideration, give the government the highest praise for their strong and businesslike administration of affairs. In order to produce these results, sacrifices had to be made by individual taxpayers, and he was glad to say that, realizing the gravity of the situation and having unbounded confidence in our resources, the people, with but few exceptions, and little complaint, willingly met their responsibilities.

Complaints had been heard, but invariably this howl of agony and blue ruin came not from the individual nor the industries affected, but from the Liberal press of the country, and invariably, too, without authority or justification, and often in the form of the grossest misrepresentation and deliberate deception. It ill becomes the opposition press to perpetrate a campaign of abuse, misrepresentation and condemnation of the government for their increase in taxation, because upon investigation, as was clearly shown by the report entitled "The Case of British Columbia for Better Terms," the increase in taxation had been brought about through the refusal of the Federal government to grant the simple and even-handed justice that our case merited.

The direct taxation paid into the Dominion exchequer from this province amounted last year to almost $3,000,000, while the total direct taxation accruing to the province from different sources amounted to about $750,000, or, in other words, for every $1 paid into the treasury of this province $4 was paid into the Federal treasury. Every man, woman and child in the province was actually paying into the Dominion exchequer yearly in excise and customs duties no less than $15 per head. And yet they were told by the gentleman supposed to be the guiding star of Liberalism for British Columbia at Ottawa that the first installment of Better Terms must come when the Liberals carried the province. If that gentleman's advice were carried out British Columbia must wait many years for the consideration of the question of Better Terms.

Referring again to the question of taxation, he remarked that the question of taxation was one of the most serious and perplexing which presented itself to any government. This was clearly demonstrated through the fact that all, or practically all, of our sister provinces and neighboring states of the union had appointed commissions, some of them extending over many years, for the exclusive purpose of devising the most satisfactory and equitable form of taxation. Many and diverse were the opinions and reports of these different commissions, and still the question remained one of the problems of the future.

With the object of making the Assessment Act as equitable as possible a commission was appointed a short time since for the purpose of looking into the question, and although the government had failed to satisfy their friends opposite in the personnel of the commission, or even as to the time and place in which it was held, still he trusted when the report was presented to the House and considered by the government, if any inequalities were found to exist they would be speedily rectified.

The question of the financial relations of this Province with the Dominion was not by any means a new one. The matter had been time and again introduced to the Federal authorities, both by delegation and by

(Continued on Page Four).

A Quick Recovery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Munroe and Munroe have broken the record on Wall street for quick settlement. They have paid one hundred cents on the dollar to all claimants and have resumed business in the shortest time ever known under like circumstances. They are now offering for public subscription shares of the Canadian Marconi Company for immediate delivery. The above company has for its president Col. Henshaw, of Montreal, Canada, and the stock registered by the Knickbocker Trust Co. in New York or the National Trust Co. of Montreal. At the offices of Munroe and Munroe on Wall street today the same activity which had always been displayed there was again manifested, showing that they had lost no prestige.

Sad Death of Mrs. J. Woodrow

It was with feelings of deep regret that the many friends of Mr. Woodrow, learnt of the death of his wife on Monday morning last. The sad occurrence, coming so suddenly, cast a gloom over all who knew the deceased, with whom she was very popular. A grief stricken husband and two little children are left to mourn her loss, and the sincerest sympathy of all goes out toward them in their sad hour of affliction.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence to the cemetery. Rev. C. A. Procunier conducted the burial service. A large number of citizens followed the remains to their last resting place, as did also the members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, of which Order Mr. Woodrow is a valued member. Messrs. F. B. Wells, A. J. Stone, W. M. Brown, Chas. Abrahamson, H. Cooke, and H. N. Coursier were the pall bearers.

The Columbian Ladies' Trio

The large audiences which heard the Dixie Jubilee Singers in the Methodist Church a short time ago were delighted with the entertainment given. Another treat of exceptional quality is in store for all who appreciate a really high class programme. The Columbian Ladies' Trio is travelling under the same Lyceum Bureau as that of the Dixie Singers, and will appear here under the auspices of the Methodist choir on Monday, March 6th. The combination is an excellent one, viz., Emma Housh Dawdy, a contralto soloist, who is a thorough musician and whose voice is one of great compass and rich in musical quality; Meress Mildred Thompson, dramatic reader and impersonator, who has been given enthusiastic praise; and Blanche Deering, concert pianist and violinist of whom the Springfield News, Ill., says: "Miss Deering is an artist to her finger tips, her touch whether tender or vigorous, is full of exquisite taste. She is indeed master of the piano." The entertainment will take place in the Methodist Church. Tickets 75c. and 50c. The plan will be opened at Canada Drug Store on Monday, Feb. 27th. Secure your seats early.

Death of James W. Donovan.

Word was received by the Masonic lodge here, on Thursday, of the accidental death in St. Louis of Mr. James W. Donovan. The Masonic order in St. Louis were telegraphed to and asked to take charge of the funeral. Deceased had many friends here, being a young man of sterling worth of character and great amiability. Since leaving Trail, over a year ago, he had been till recently in the employ of the engineering department of the C.P.R. at Clanwilliam, near Revelstoke, B.C., under Mr. J. G. Sullivan, formerly of Trail. For several years Mr. Donovan was employed by Mr. J. D. Anderson.—Trail News.

The Cave is No Myth

On December 22nd last the HERALD gave particulars of the finding of an immense cave, near Revelstoke, by Mr. Chas. Deutschman. The HERALD gave the outline direct from Mr. Deutschman, who corroborated later all that had been stated. In its last issue the Kootenay Mail referring to articles on the cave appearing in all the leading newspapers of the United States, made the following statement:

"Revelstoke would like to have a natural curiosity of this kind, as it would then become a world's resort of tourists, but unfortunately nothing is known of any such thing."

The HERALD can assure the Kootenay Mail that the cave does exist; and close enough to the city for Revelstoke to derive inestimable benefit therefrom.

MINERS ARE ENTOMBED

After Night and Day at Attempted Rescue it is Felt that the Men Must Have Died in Their Underground Prison.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 21.—Meagre reports reached here last night of a terrible disaster in the Virginia mines, which are located about 18 miles from Birmingham. One hundred and sixteen men are entombed in the mine and it is believed that all are dead.

Relief trains carrying physicians and laborers were at once sent to the scene of the disaster from both Birmingham and Bessemer.

LATER—The latest report from the Virginia mine is that three bodies have been recovered. The rescuers are still at work, and it is rumored that no fewer than 50 dead bodies are in sight.

Port Simpson the Place

The Victoria Colonist thinks that Port Simpson will be chosen as the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific. That newspaper says that a citizen of the capital who has certain property interests there was on Saturday approached by an emissary of an eastern syndicate and asked for the option on his holdings. The price involved was $45,000, and it is understood that the deal was made.

A. E. Boak, of this city, is agent for lots in Port Simpson and has some centrally located which he is offering at low figures and on easy terms. $25 down.

A. E. BOAK,
Op. Woodrow's Butcher Shop.

Cheap Advertising

The city has sold all of its debentures. The permanency of its assets has demonstrated the credit of the city to be good. The new waterworks system put in by the city council last year had its place in the making towards this end. But the HERALD may be pardoned if it makes the statement that the "HERALD cave" discovered at no great distance from this city, and which has given Revelstoke prominence before millions of readers in Canada and the United States has had something to do with the enviable position in which the city finds itself. This city could spend thousands of dollars in advertising its resources, its beauties, its advantages. Yea, it could even buy millions of copies of our esteemed contemporary's annual Christmas number and scatter them broadcast over the face of the earth and then not reach the public as has been done through one short half column appearing in a recent issue of the HERALD giving a description of the cave discovered last spring by Mr. Chas. Deutschman.

C. P. R. Accident.

Nelson, Feb. 21.—The C. P. R. train running between here and Procter was wrecked close to the latter point yesterday. Out of the 27 passengers in the train which was overturned, seven were slightly hurt and only one seriously injured, namely J. Ewart, an insurance agent of Calgary. G. O. Buchanan escaped with a few scratches There is no apparent cause for the cars jumping the track; the switch was good.

I O G T

W. Jonas Bushell, I. O. G. T. organizer, gave interesting addresses in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening last and at the Salvation Army barracks on Tuesday evening, with a view to organizing a local branch of I. O. G. T. His worthy mission met with a warm response, in the form of pecuniary and prospective members. The lectures, which were well attended, will, we trust prove as beneficial as they were interesting.

Grand Lodge Meeting.

The Grand Lodge of the Orange Association of this province is meeting in Vernon this week and is largely attended by delegates from all parts of the province. The Revelstoke delegates are Rev. W. C. Calder and Mr. E. Adair. Mr. Adair is the delegate from the Royal Scarlet Chapter and Mr. Calder the delegate from the Orange Association.

—Carpets and Linoleums at Howson's Furniture Store.

Curling.

The following show the progress of the local curling competitions to date:

EQUITABLE LIFE CUP.

	Kincaid 8	Rae
	Rae 9	
Dallas 0	Foote 4	Jackson
Foote 10		
Brown 6		
Jaksn 13	Jackson 6	

CALGARY BREWING CO. CUP

	Kincaid	
Foote 10	Dallas	
Dallas 13		
	Jackson 12	Jackson
Rae 13		
Br'wn 11	Rae 9	

P. BURNS TROPHY.

Dallas 6	Dallas 7	Jackson
Kinc'd 1	Jacks'n 13	
	Foote 11	Rae
Rae 12		
Br'wn 11	Rae 12	

DRAW SHOTS.

In connection with the recent bonspiel at Golden the Star says:

"Revelstoke curlers are all warm babies and Golden will always be pleased to welcome them."

"The Golden curling club has copyrighted three new songs, namely, 'Brown's in Town,' 'Smith left Home, and 'Won't you come home, Bill Baillie'."

"The most successful bonspiel ever held at Golden was brought to a happy and satisfactory conclusion on Sunday afternoon, when the Rev. A. E. Kincaid departed for his home at Revelstoke."

Telegraphers' Troubles

WINNIPEG, Feb. 21.—The delegates to meet the C.P.R. vice-president and general superintendent in Winnipeg, representing the telegraphers of B. C. and the west, have practically settled all the difficulties between the men and the company. The principal bone of contention among the ranks of the telegraphers was night operators not being paid for Sunday work, which they have now obtained, and they are on an equal footing with day operators. The settlement has been based on stations at which conditions have materially changed and the increase of pay will probably total up 5 per cent.

Hockey.

On Friday evening the hockey match between the City and C. P. R. teams was keenly contested and resulted in a win for the C. P. R. boys by a score of 3 to 2.

Nelson won the hockey championship of British Columbia at the Rossland carnival last week, defeating the Fernie team in the final game by 7 goals to 4.

He who hesitates is lost—Pay your Subscription at Once.

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

The New Provinces with Edmonton and Regina the Provisional Capitals—No change in School System.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—It is understood that the Autonomy Bill, which is to be introduced on Tuesday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has been framed with the best harmony from all sides. Whatever views he may propose later, Premier Haultain has, up to the present, lent an unselfish and helping hand to the preparation of the bill.

Briefly summed up the important clauses are as follows, although when brought before the house numerous changes are anticipated.

The school system is unchanged.

Regina and Edmonton are provisional capitals and the legislatures of the new provinces are to make permanent capitals.

The Dominion will not make the capitals permanent.

The provinces are named Alberta and Saskatchewan. The name Assiniboia is to be preserved as the name of a Dominion constituency.

Each province will get ten members in the commons, and from 24 to 26 members in the legislature.

Premier Haultain desired 30, but the general view prevailed. Increased Commons representation will be given at the next election.

All lands are to be retained by the Dominion, but a liberal cash equivalent is made in the same, while the usual subsidy, 80c. a head, will be more liberal than in any other province, according to population estimates.

The dividing line runs north and south, probably at the 110th meridian.

There will be no interference with British Columbia or Manitoba boundaries.

A small corner of Saskatchewan butting into Manitoba at the northwest corner of Manitoba, may be cut off, and left in the unorganized district, so that the boundary line of Manitoba may run straight north to Hudson's Bay, when the time arrives to do this.

A Correction.

In giving particulars of the stump burner invented by Mr. Ed. Adair, the Kootenay Mail stated that the model and test appliances were made by the Lawrence Hardware Co. The HERALD has been requested to make the statement that such is not the case. Mr. E. Burridge, of Moscrop Bros. tinsmithing shop, made the model and test appliances.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT
On All Dress Goods

THIS IS A SNAP! Persons wanting a Bargain in Dress Goods can secure them here. We must clear them out to make room on our shelves for Spring importations, and in order to do so we are offering a tremendous Cash reduction.

Costume Lengths which were $9 00—Reduced to $6 75
Costume Lengths which were 7 00—Reduced to 5 25
Costume Lengths which were 5 60—Reduced to 3 75
Costume Lengths which were 3 50—Reduced to 2 65

Ladies Ready-to-Wear Costumes
IN A RANGE OF SIZES

Regular Price $18 00.....Now $12 75
Regular Price 20 00.....Now 14 25
Regular Price 22 00.....Now 18 75

These cannot last long at these absurdly low prices. Come early

Just taken into stock a fine assortment of Negligee Shirts in beautiful patterns, and latest style.

The latest in Men's and Boys' Spring Hats and Caps.

OUR SPRING GOODS ARE ARRIVING DAILY

Our Dressmaking Department is under the management of MISS GOUGH, where Ladies can leave their Spring orders and be sure of perfect satisfaction.

Call on us—it will cost you nothing and will do you worlds of good.

THE LEADING STORE
W. J. GEORGE, Mackenzie Ave.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

About the ....House

HOME.

The little resting spots of men
That creep along Time's wall,
Like shadows in the noonday glare,
Are kindest after all.

When wearied by the morn of toil,
Burned with ambition's flame,
'Tis sweet to seek the humbler spot
Where someone breathes your name

CURING HAMS AND BACON.

These are the days when "butchering" has to be done and the housekeeper is busy making sausage and head cheese; trying out lard and superintending the putting down of hams and bacon. It is a disagreeable, greasy duty, and everybody is thankful when it is done.

Many recipes for pickle for beef and pork are used year after year in some families, giving good satisfaction every time. Here is an old Virginia method, of widespread use, which attests to its value: For curing four hams, averaging 12 pounds each, have ready one and a half gallons of best salt, one pound of good brown sugar, one-eighth pound of powdered saltpeter, one ounce of black pepper and one-half ounce of cayenne. Cut the joints into proper shapes, without unnecessary bone and fat, and lay them on a board or table. First rub the skin well with salt and lay each joint aside, then begin over again, and into the fleshy side of each ham rub two teaspoonfuls of saltpeter and a tablespoonful of brown sugar mixed together. Rub the pepper, particularly, about the hock and under the bone and give to the whole ham a good application of salt. Now pack the hams, one upon another, the skin side downward, with a layer of salt between, into a tub or box the bottom of which has been covered with salt. The process of salting will be complete in five weeks.

At the end of that time have ready about a peck of hickory ashes; clean the hams with a brush or dry cloth and rub them with the ashes. To smoke the hams the joints should be hung from joists beneath the ceiling and a slow, smothered fire kept up for five or six weeks, so as to smoke thoroughly, but not overheat the hams. Wrap each ham in heavy paper, and enclose it in a canvas or coarse cotton bag, and hang in a cool, dry place.

Many like a pickle containing molasses or sugar. Make as follows:—To four quarts of fine salt and two ounces of pulverized saltpeter add enough molasses to make a paste. Hang the hams in a cool dry place for three or four days after cutting up; then cover with the pickle mixture; thickest on the flesh side, and lay them skin side down for three or four days. For 100 pounds of ham make brine in the following proportions: Seven pounds coarse salt; two ounces saltpeter; one-half ounce pearlash; four gallons soft water. Heat gradually, removing all scum as it rises, then cool. Pack the hams in a barrel, pour the brine over them, and keep in pickle five to eight weeks according to size.

Another recipe which omits the rubbing requires, for 100 pounds of pork take 10 pounds of salt, two and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, two ounces of pepper, two ounces of a soda, two ounces of saltpeter, and water enough to make a brine that will float an egg. Pack meat in barrel. Boil and skim the brine of sediment. When cool, cover the meat with the brine. Weight it down, and be sure it is all covered. Add the pepper after skimming. Let it remain in brine, four or five weeks or until it is salt enough, smoke and let hang in an open dry place. Rub well with powdered borax and no insect will ever bother it. The meat may be left in the pickle till wanted, without injury.

One reason why pork sometimes spoils is because of the barrel, which ought to be thoroughly washed, and scalded before the meat is packed in it.

FINE BONBONS.

The variety of candy obtained at a moderate cost is almost without end, for combinations are limited only by the knowledge of the one compounding them.

Honey Nougat—Put ½ lb. each of honey and granulated sugar in a sauce pan and boil until brittle. Test by dipping a metal skewer into water, then in the boiling candy and again in water. After a few seconds push the candy off the skewer, with thumb and finger, form into a ball, let stand in water a few seconds, then press between the teeth. If it leaves them without clinging it is cooked enough. Add the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs, and stirring them in well, continue to cook until the mixture will not adhere to the fingers. Remove from the fire, add 1 lb. blanched almonds, shredded lengthwise, and stir until well mixed. Turn into a square pan lined with paraffin paper. Place a sheet of paper on top, fit on this a board to cover pan, a trifle smaller, and put a weight on top; a couple of flatirons will do. When cold and firm cut in squares and dust with powdered sugar. This is a very nice sweetmeat.

Cocoanut Squares—Boil 1 pt. sugar, 1 tablespoon butter and quarter pt. milk without stirring, for 15 minutes, or to a soft ball stage. Add one teaspoon vanilla and stir in desiccated cocoanut until thick; one cup or half pt. is about the right quantity. Roll into balls, or press into a flat shape and cut in squares. These are excellent dipped in chocolate or fondant colored pink or green.

An easily prepared chocolate for dipping is made by heating to the boiling point half lb. sugar, three ounces grated chocolate and 4 tablespoons water. When it comes to a boil, remove from fire and dip the candies one by one.

Nut and Fruit—Chop half pt. citron, half lb. raisins, 1 pt. shelled peanuts and half pt. shelled walnuts. Boil 2 lbs. sugar with quarter pt. vinegar and 1 tablespoon butter until quite hard, but not brittle, when dropped into cold water. Beat until partly cold, add the fruit and nuts and when it begins to harden turn onto a damp cloth and work into a roll. Wrap the cloth about it, and when cold cut in thin slices.

Chocolate Brittle—Boil 1½ lbs. brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup water and a level teaspoon cream of tartar until it is brittle. Test as in foregoing recipe. Then add one tablespoon butter, cook five minutes more, add two level teaspoons soda and one cup broken nut meats. As soon as it begins to foam pour onto a large platter in a very thin layer. Several smaller platters or granite ware baking pans may be used. When cold pour over the top melted chocolate, prepared in this way: Melt 2 oblongs of chocolate in one tablespoon water, letting it come to a boil, then pour while hot over candy. When the chocolate is firm, break the candy in pieces.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To take grease out of dress goods, get from your druggist a piece of French chalk—with a penknife scrape off enough of fine dust to cover well the soiled spots, and lay the garments carefully away for some hours—a day or two, perhaps—then shake or brush it off gently. If the spots are not entirely removed repeat the process. We know of nothing more effective.

In fall and winter a housework-er often has great difficulty in keeping her hands soft and white. Unless some soothing lotion is used, they will surely become chapped, especially if one does any heavy housework. A good lotion is made of two parts of rosewater, two parts of glycerine and one part of citric acid. This rule has been used for years by a woman whose hands are always soft and white, though she has charge of a large farm and does a great deal of kitchen work. But for this mixture, which she uses every night, she says that her hands would be rough and coarse. Vaseline is, of course, good for chapped hands, but care must be taken that it is not rubbed on the lips, for it will produce superfluous hair. Cold cream, too, it is said, will do this, and should therefore be used with caution.

If coffee, tea and cholate spots on table linens are treated immediately with boiling water, they will almost always come out completely, unless the water is from an artesian well. The linen should be placed over a bowl, and the water poured through it till the stain disappears. Stains that have become set, should be spread with a mixture of egg yolk and glycerine, and exposed to bright sunlight.

An English fashion writer advises every woman to have at least one black gown in her wardrobe, and "to put it on when she is feeling tired or off color." To dress in vivid hues under the circumstances, she declares, is to accentuate weary looks.

WAS FRIEND OF POLICE.

A Londoner Who Led a Three-sided Life.

Carpenter by day, insurance agent in the evening, burglar by night—such was the triple life led by William Parker, the young man who was sentenced at Clerkenwell Sessions on Wednesday to fifteen months' imprisonment for burglary at Highgate, says the London Express.

During the last three months it is believed that Parker committed between thirty and forty burglaries within a mile of his workshop in York-rise, Highgate, a small street near Parliament Hill-fields, which adjoins the gardens belonging to nearly 200 houses.

The youthful criminal—he is twenty-four years old—took the workshop about seven months ago.

Having lived in the neighborhood for years, Parker was acquainted with many of the local police, who knew him only as a respectable young carpenter.

The constables, all unsuspicious, used to spend an evening now and then with Parker, and there is little doubt that he profited by their confidences regarding the police measures for catching the unknown burglar, who was raiding Highgate.

Parker was well known to many Highgate residents, and when he opened his workshop he was called to do repairs in several houses, some of which he subsequently "burgled."

His method was generally the simple one of using a large table-knife to slide back the fastening of a window, but in some cases he went to the trouble of removing whole panes of glass by scraping the putty away. In most cases he rarely secured more than a few shillings in coin or a pair of boots. The stolen goods he used to sell to a "receiver," who has not yet been traced.

It was his silly way of spending money that led the police to suspect the carpenter-burglar. One of his weaknesses was to buy rings.

Another was to hire an open carriage and pair on Sundays and take two or three "shady" companions for a drive.

The result was that Detective-Sergeant Gale decided to watch him, and for a fortnight he "shadowed" the workshop from nightfall until daybreak.

Parker's daring is shown by the fact that when Sergeant Gale pounced upon him one evening he was wheeling away a handcart which he had stolen a few nights before from a man to whom he had sold it a week earlier. He was about to sell it again when he was arrested.

Nearly a dozen recent burglaries have been traced definitely to Parker.

WHICH IS THE CIVILIZED?

COMPARISON OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

George Keenan Says Educationally and Otherwise Japan Leads.

"If the whole world had to come under either Russian domination or Japanese domination, which would you choose?"

I should cast my vote unhesitatingly in favor of the Government and people of Japan rather than in favor of the Government and people of Russia, writes Geo. Keenan, in the Outlook, and I should do this for the reason that Japan, as a power, is civilized and modern, while Russia, as a power, is semi-barbarous and mediaeval, and that among one of the first things that strikes the attentive newcomer in Japan is the great number of external evidences of widely diffused education. In Tokio, for example, there is a bookstore on almost every block, not only in the parts of the city inhabited by the higher social classes, but in the quarters and districts tenanted almost exclusively by poor shopkeepers, artisans, and day laborers. Since I took up my residence in the capital I have ridden hundreds of miles through its universally clean streets, from Ueno Park to Shinagawa, and from the Botanical Garden to the river, and I think I am well within the limit of moderation when I say that there are ten bookstores in Tokio for every one that can be found in St. Petersburg.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

School children of both sexes are quite as much in evidence at bookstores, and at certain hours of the day one cannot ride or walk three blocks in any part of the city without meeting boys in the visored caps and girls in the maroon-colored Occidental skirts of the Japanese student world; while on holidays long processions of younger children from the primary schools march through the streets, singing as they go, on their way to some excursion suburb or picnic ground. If one had no other material for the formation of a judgment than that afforded by the bookstores and school schildren of Tokio and St. Petersburg, one would naturally and inevitably conclude that, in educational facilities, at least, Japan is far in advance of Russia.

MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

But there is other and more conclusive material for a comparison of the two countries in the matter of culture. Official statistics show that Russia has at school only 4,484,594 pupils, or about 25 per cent. of her children of school age, while Japan has under instruction 5,351,502 pupils, or 92 per cent. of her children of school age. Russia, with a yearly national revenue of about $2,000,000,000, spends for primary education something less than $12,000,000, or 8 cents per capita of her whole population; while Japan, with only one-eighth of Russia's revenue, spends for the same purpose nearly $16,000,000, or 34 cents per capita of her whole population. Russia's military expenditure bears to her primary school expenditure the ratio of nearly 18 to 1, while Japan's disbursements for military purposes bear to her primary school expenditure the ratio of less than 4 to 1.

STUDIES COMPARED.

So far as the practical utility of the instruction given is concerned, Japan is far in advance of Russia. In Japan the course of study for primary schools of the first and second grade, comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Japanese history, elementary science, drawing, singing, gymnastics, and for the girls, sewing. In the higher primary schools having a four-year course, manual labor and the English language, may be substituted for elementary science and singing. In Russia, even the best of the primary schools have a curriculum far inferior to this in practical utility, while more than half of them—those controlled by the Holy Synod—are devoted chiefly to religion, catechism and choral church singing, with reading and writing as mere incidentals.

Intolerance and bigotry, persecution and exile, meet reformers, civil or religious in Russia. Even now, in time of war, the Orthodox Russian church, established in Tokio by the Czar's Holy Synod, is tolerated and protected, and Father Nikolai, the Russian priest, is ministering to Japanese converts and carrying on his services as usual.

RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

The most intolerable features, perhaps, of the Czar's bureaucratic system of government is what the Russians themselves call "proizvol"—that is, the substitution of individual volition for legal prescription. In civilized countries laws duly enacted by the legislative branch of the Government, and approved by the head of the State, must be obeyed by officials as well as by private citizens; but in Russia such is not the case. A Minister, in a private interview with the Czar, may obtain the latter's permission, not only to ignore a certain troublesome legal provision, but in case of alleged emergency, to disregard the law altogether. The Minister may then delegate a part of this illegally acquired authority to the Provincial Governors; the latter, in turn, may turn over a part of it to the deputies.

The contrast between all this and the state of things which prevails in Japan, is so great that one can hardly pass from one to the other without a mental shock. The power of the Emperor in Japan is limited by a constitution, and the will of the people is expressed by means of a Parliament. Officials, as well as citizens, are bound by law, and the laws bear equally upon all. There is no political crime, and consequently, house searches, arbitrary arrests and sentences of exile are unknown.

Every war in which Russia has been engaged since her struggle with the allies in the Crimea, has shown the dishonesty of her officials and general corruption of her civil service.

HUMANE RUSSIA.

As to the humanity of the two nations, the following extract gives the Russian standpoint—

The Moscow Gazette, the able but unscrupulous journal, edited for so many years by Mr. Katkoff, boldly advocates the indiscriminate slaughter of the Japanese wounded. "Our great general, Suvaroff," it says, "when he fought against the civilized French, very often gave the order "no quarter' to his troops. This was not cruelty or barbarism; it was necessity. And now necessity forces us in this war with a half-gone, and hunger and starvation stalk through every part of the land.

If the same conditions existed in France, French literary men would certainly get up a new and exhaustive political and social philosophy, and the French people would probably upset the Government. But the English, from the lowest ranks to the highest, have always been a peculiarly conservative and practical people. They have never gone much on finely wrought theories in any branch of philosophy, political or otherwise; nor has it ever been easy to work many of them up to a pitch savage and barbarous nation, to adhere to Suvaroff's rule of no quarter.' In our war with Japan we are like a man attacked by a viper. It is not enough to frighten it and leave it to hide in a bush, it must be destroyed, and we must do this without considering whether England and the cosmopolitan plutocracy object or not. To burden Russia with thousands of Japanese prisoners, spreading dysentery, typhus, and cholera among the Russian people, would, perhaps, be in accordance with humanitarian principles, but it would be very unwise. No quarter and no prisoners should be our motto."

HER CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

Fortunate Discovery of a Suspicious Wife.

She was a commercial traveller's wife, and she had heard many stories about the "doings" of travelling men on the road. Her husband always seemed a model, but—why did he always leave his bag at the office when he returned from a trip? She had not seen that bag more than once in two years. The other day, when he was on a trip, his suspicious little wife visited the office. Approaching the porter, she said:—

"John, you like to make a dollar when you can, don't you?"

"Oh, yes'm."

"You know where my husband keeps his bag, don't you?"

"Yes'm, he throws it down in a corner an' leaves it there."

"Well, look here, John. He will be in to-morrow morning, and if you slip his bag out and bring it up to me I'll give you a dollar. You can bring it back again in half an hour."

The porter consented, and two days later presented himself at the traveller's residence with the bag in his hand. He explained that he had not before had an opportunity to carry it away. Leaving him in the parlor, the little woman carried the prize to her bedroom, and, with teeth set and face pale, opened it.

The first thing she encountered was a pocket Bible, well thumbed and showing the marks of much handling. Then she dug out a soiled shirt, some socks, comb, hair-brush, and then a letter. This she opened eagerly. It read—

"Mr. William Hustler.

"Dear Sir,—Your subscription of a guinea for the support of the Young Men's Christian Association is now due, and the earnest interest you have always taken in the work assures me you will promptly remit the amount. You will be pleased to learn that the good cause progresses rapidly, as you predicted it would in your address delivered here a few weeks since.—Yours, A. W. Edwards, Secretary."

This drove much of the hard, strong look from her face, but she continued her search. She finished three or four tracts, a bottle of pop, a temperance badge, a bottle of Dr. Surecure's corn destroyer, and beneath it all, in the bottom of the bag, a letter, sealed, stamped, and ready for the post, addressed to "Miss Georgie Gray." The superscription was in her husband's well-known handwriting, and again the story look came into her eyes.

"The wrench!" she muttered. "My suspicions are too well founded. Georgie Gray! Oh, this is too much, too much!" And she gave way to a flood of tears. When she had calmed herself she tore the letter open and read:—

"Miss Gray,—Your note asking me to meet you in the park Saturday evening was handed me by a messenger boy this morning. In reply permit me to say that you have mistaken the man. You may not be aware that I am a married man and am blessed with the love and confidence of the best little wife in the world. Rather than betray that confidence or destroy that love I would suffer death. In my eyes there is but one woman in the world, and she it is who greets me with a pleasant smile and a wifely kiss every time I come from a trip.—William Hustler."

She sat down on the bed and sobbed for a while, then closed the bag, took it to the porter, and asked him to return it to the office and say nothing of what had occurred.

As he entered the office the traveller looked up and asked:—

"Did she go through it, John?"

"Rather. She took it into another room, an' was gone half an hour before she brought it back."

"How did she act?"

"Well, she was smilin', but looked kind of teary, too. She gimme another dollar and said this would be a happy world if all men were like her husband."

"Ah, that's business, John! Here's your half dollar. Clean out the bag and put my own duds back."

RUSSIA AND DARDANELLES.

Treaty Which Prevents Passage of Warships.

Numbers of people have been asking the last few days, "Why is there trouble about Russia wanting to send her Black Sea fleet out through the Dardanelles into the open waters of the world?"

If Russia does it she will be breaking the Treaty of Paris. This treaty, signed at the end of the Crimean war, was designed to preserve Turkey's independence and to prevent Russia swooping down suddenly upon Constantinople—the key to the Turkish Empire, which it was then supposed she was anxious to annex. The treaty also prevented Russia from attacking her small neighbors, Roumania and Bulgaria, who also have Black Sea coasts.

The treaty was observed from its signature in 1856 until 1871. Then Russia refused to be bound by it any longer. Soon after that the Treaty of London was signed, which allowed warships in the Black Sea, but prohibited them from passing through the Dardanelles. This was still to prevent Russia making a sudden descent upon Constantinople.

The treaty, as signed, specially declares that no nation shall liberate itself from the obligations of the treaty without the consent of the other signing powers. Russia now maintains that, if Turkey consents, her warships can pass through the Dardanelles without the consent of the other powers.

Certainly the treaty was never meant to meet a case such as the present. It was never intended to keep a Russian fleet bottled up in the Black Sea, when Russia wanted to have it in another part of the world to take part in a war. Still, the treaty does exist, and Russia signed it; and for her to attempt to send her fleet through the Dardanelles would be to break that treaty.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

The home is the grandest of all institutions.—Spurgeon.

We seek too high for things close by, and lose what Nature found us; for life hath here no charms so dear as home and friends around us.—Swain.

Home is the one place in all the world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place of confidence. It is the place where we tear off that mask of guarded and suspicious coldness which the world forces us to wear in self-defence, and where we pour out the unreserved communications of full and confiding hearts. It is the spot where expressions of tenderness gush out without any sensation of awkwardness, and without any dread of ridicule.—F. W. Robertson.

Those of you who are best acquainted with the world, or have read most extensively the histories of men, will allow that, in the formation of character, the most telling influence is the early home. It is that home which often in boyhood has formed beforehand our most famous scholars, our most devoted missionaries; and even when men have grown up reckless and reprobate, and have broken all restraints, human and Divine, the last anchor which has dragged, the last cable they have been able to snap, is the memory which moored them to a virtuous home.—Dr. J. Hamilton.

We have no perfect idea of a home without children. It may possess every material and necessary comfort, and its hearthstone may shine with a flame as pure and as constant as the vestal fire; but without the pattering of little feet and the merry ringing of treble voices in its apartments, it is "found wanting." Little children complete and crown every home on earth; such, indeed, is the design of Heaven.—Dr. Davies.

Depend upon it, that home is the happiest where kindness, interest, politeness, and attention are shown.—Spooner.

Never neglect your fireplaces. Much of the cheerfulness of life depends upon it. Who could be miserable with that fire? What makes a fire so pleasant is that it is a live thing in a dead room.—S. Smith.

The sweet repose, which is necessary to restore by relaxing the tone of the weary mind has been sought for by the wisest and greatest of men at their own fireside. Statesmen and heroes have shut out the acclamations of an applauding world to enjoy the prattling of their little ones, and to partake the endearments of family conversation.—Dr. Knox.

If men lived like men indeed their houses would be temples—temples which we should hardly dare to injure, and in which it would make us holy to be permitted to live.—Ruskin.

THOSE DEAR OLD LETTERS.

Only a bunch of faded letters,
Yellow and worn and old,
Letters he penned in his amorous youth
Ere the love in his heart grew cold.

Letters that whispered the old, old tale,
Told since the world begun,
Of the golden, halcyon days to be,
When two should be joined in one.

Carefully treasured, those missives old,
Guarded with jealous care;
(You may take it from me that you could find
No flies on this ladye fayre.)

Only a bunch of faded letters,
Yellow and worn and old,
But they proved when the case came into court
Worth more than their weight in gold!

Maud—"Are you going to return the poor fellow's ring?" Florence (who has just broken her engagement)—"I haven't decided. I suppose he'll propose to you now, and I thought I'd just hand it over to you to save bother."

BATTLES OF LONG AGO

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN THE WORLD'S WARS.

How the Russo-Japanese War Compares With Former Conflicts.

Sixty thousand men, we are told, have fallen victims to the war-fiend during an engagement lasting over a week.

How do these figures compare, it may be asked, with the slaughter in the great campaigns of the past century." A glance at the figures of the big battles of the past will show that so far the carbage in the Russo-Japanese war has many times been equaled or exceeded in battles in which not many more than half the present forces were engaged. Take, for instance, the wars of the French Revolution and Napoleon, which surged back and forward over Europe from 1791 to 1815. Allison, the historican, estimates that the French lost two millions in killed alone in these campaigns. In nine of the battles in which Napoleon himself took part the losses were as follows:

NAPOLEON'S OWN BATTLES.

Battle,	Men Engaged.	Killed and Wounded.
Austerlitz, 1805	148,000	25,000
Jena, 1806	98,000	17,000
Hylau, 1807	133,000	42,000
Friedland, 1807	142,000	34,000
Eckmuhl, 1809	145,000	15,000
Wagram, 1809	370,000	44,000
Borodine, 1812	263,000	75,000
Leipsic, 1813	440,000	92,000
Waterloo, 1815	170,000	42,000

It will be seen that the casualties frequently numbered a quarter or even a third of the opposing forces. If there be about six hundred thousand men fighting in Manchuria today, this Napoleonic proportion of dead and wounded would give a stupendous total. Yet the fighting went on year after year for the better part of a generation, and the suffering, disease and death caused to the peaceful populations of the ravaged countries must have been incalculable.

In the Peninsula War, which was merely a little by-play compared with the great European campaign, England left fifty thousand dead and the French a quarter of a million behind them in Spain. At Salamanca we lost 15 per cent. of our troops, and at Albuera 65 per cent. In the Crimea the total losses of Russia, and the Allies were put at 480,000, and Britain lost 22 per cent. of her men; but there were no great decisive battles with enormous slaughter.

TWO THOUSAND BATTLES.

Never in modern history has there been such rapid waste of human life as in the American Civil War, with its two thousand battles and skirmishes. From 1861 to 1865 it raged over the whole of the Mississippi Valley and throughout Georgia and Alabama, taking in an area larger than Europe, and in those four years six hundred thousand men were killed. In a frontal attack by General Grant at Coldharbor in 1864 ten thousand men fell in less than ten minutes.

Here are some typical specimens of the two thousand battles of this war fought for the liberty of the negro slave:

Battle.	Men Engaged.	Killed and Wounded.
Sharnsburg, 1862	128,000	21,910
Fredericksburg 1862	190,000	16,971
Chickamauga, 1863	128,000	35,100
Gettysburg, 1863	163,000	37,000
Wilderness, 1864	179,000	26,000

Here again it will be seen that the losses in a single battle often came nearer to 20 and 05 per cent. than 10 per cent. of those engaged.

The campaign of Sadowa, in which tended for the supremacy of the German Confederation, lasted only seven weeks, but the casualties numbered 57,000, or over 8,000 a week. The chief battle was that of Koniggratz, when the forces engaged were 417,000 and the killed and wounded 26,000.

SEVEN MONTHS OF WAR.

In the seven months of the Franco-German War, 1870-71, the killed and disabled numbered 371,751. A million Germans and 710,000 Frenchmen took the field.

Coming to the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, with its total loss of nearly 200,000, the only notable battle was before Plevna, when in the course of a protracted siege there fell in a single day 18,000 out of 80,000 Russians engaged.

In the case of unarmed races confronted by modern arms, there have been some instances of tremendous slaughter as when Lord Kitchener's forces shot down ten thousand Dervishes at Omdurman. But probably Omdurman was the last of these easy victories over the barbarian. The Italian experience in Abyssinia, our Tirah adventurers the French view of Senussi, and the German encounter with the Hereros all tend to show that savages will not again meet the European in open battle without first having secured his weapons. And then there will be something very different from the processional marches of the past.

NEIGHBORLY NEIGHBORS.

A rather humorous story is told of a lawyer and physician who lived next door to each other in a small country town.

The physician one day asked if he might borrow from the lawyer his edition of Shakespeare's works.

"You are welcome to read the work in my library," the lawyer answered, "but you can't take it away with you, I am sorry to say, for I have lost so many books through lending them that I have resolved never to let another volume leave my house."

A week passed, and the lawyer came and asked for the loan of his lawn-mower.

"I am only too glad to lend you my lawn-mower," said the physician, "though it is my rule never to let it leave my lawn. There, however, you may use it all you please."

WRITING DONE BY WIRE

MARVELLOUS SPEED OF A NEW INSTRUMENT.

Telegraphic Invention Shown in London—Photography Used.

The average person can write about thirty to thirty-five words a minute, says the London Express, of a recent date. A good typist will turn out about double that amount.

There was exhibited at the Charlton Hotel a telegraph instrument that can transmit messages and write them out in the most legible of handwriting at the rate of more than 40,000 words an hour. This is the latest, and it would seem, the greatest marvel of electic telegraphy.

The fastest telegraphic instrument at present in operation is the Wheatstone Automatic, which transmits telegrams from city to city at the rate of 200 to 250 words a minute. But messages when sent by this system will have to be translated from the Morse tenlegraphic language into ordinary language, and this can be done only at ordinary writing speed. The new Pollak-Virag telegraph instrument transmits messages at nearly four times the speed, and delivers them direct from the instrument written in the plainest of ordinary copy-book handwriting.

METHOD OF USE.

How it is done is a technical marvel that takes an electrical expert to grasp completely, but roughly simplified the system is a commonplace.

First, the message to be transmitted is converted into telegraphic dots and dashes on a perforator that looks like an ordinary typewriter. This perforator punches in a slip of paper a complicated series of holes that correspond in electrical impulses to the form of letters.

By passing this slip over a series of cylinders, electric waves find their way through the perforated holes, quick as a lightning flash, and are transmitted instantaneously to the other end of the wire, however far it is, and come out at the other end in the same sequence in which they entered. The manner in which the letters are recorded is the marvel.

PHOTOGRAPHY HELPS.

Photography is called in. The electric waves are conveyed to a little mirror, and they make the mirror move in two directions—horizontal and vertical. Electric light is focused on the mirror, and then directed from it to a slip of sensitised paper.

The mirror moves only about the hundredth part of a millimetre, and the exposure of the sensitized paper is only about the thousandeth part of a second; but the lightning flash is quicker, and though the eye cannot follow the writing, yet it appears, plain as a pikestaff and without the possibility of error, at the rate of almost fifteen words a second.

The two motions—vertical and horizontal—with the motion of the paper being drawn before the finger of light, supply all the motions of handwriting. If produced slowly they would, of course, be angular, but the speed makes them practically curved. Developing and fixing the photographed message takes ten seconds later than its transmission.

AHEAD OF THE AGE.

The system is so fast that it really is ahead of the age. Very few towns, let alone individuals, want to telegraph 40,000 words an hour. Indeed, Austro-Hungary, the home of the inventors, while enthusiastically endorsing the invention, could not make use of it, because no two telegraph offices in the empire have enough work to keep it going. They would have to save up telegrams for a week to keep the instrument going ten minutes.

It ought to prove of immense value in transmitting speeches from out of the way places, where few wires exist.

BERLIN SORCERESS.

Laborer's Wife Strikes Profitable Line of Business.

The police have laid bare a curious business, carried on in a fashionable street of modern Berlin, Germany.

A certain Frau S., wife of a laboring man, acquired such a facility in telling fortunes with cards that she was ultimately compelled to take a very large flat in the west end of Berlin to accommodate her clientele. She received her visitors, who were mostly ladies, alone in an elegantly and appropriately furnished room, wormed their private affairs out of them in an unscrupulous manner, and at a later interview told them what they wanted to know.

The woman also did a great trade in love philtres and other magic, but her best customers were the jealous ladies. For these she had an infalliable charm in the shape of grains of corn wrapped in paper, on which mystic words were written. These pellets had to be worn on the naked breast for seven days and then brewed with tea.

To bring an absent lover before the eyes of young ladies they must comply with the following recipe:—"Place three hairs of the lover's head with three drops of your own blood inside a quince; chew the latter in the street at the full of the moon, and look full in the moon's face."

There were other charms to secure success in lawsuits, to ward off burglars, etc., and a strange feature of the case is that so many educated ladies in a city like Berlin were willing to pay 15s. for each receipe or charm.

A new system of manufacturing peat fuel in the form of briquettes by a chemical process has been devised. The raw peat is mixed with lime, nitrate of potash, soot, and saccharine matter, by which means the water set free from the cellular tissues of the peat fibre by the action of the lime and nitrate of potash is absorbed by the lime, while the soot absorbs the oil of the peat.

YOUNG FOLKS

TRANSMUTED SORROW.

There was no doubt about it; Martha had been crying. Her mother, father and brother exchanged surprised glances that Martha was too absorbed to notice. Her entire attention was centered upon the effort to keep back more tears.

After dinner it all came out—in the upper room to which Mrs. Dayton had followed her usually cheery daughter. A rehearsal of the school play had taken place that afternoon and Martha, dressing behind a screen in the corner of the drill hall, had overheard a quiet but startling remark that had changed all the world for her.

"What a pity Martha's so plain," one comrade had said to another. "Lucy Jalet would look twice as well in her part."

"Yes, but Lucy can't act," had been the quick answer, but this answer Martha scarcely noticed. She was stung through with a strange pain and sorrow. Never before had she thought much about her personal appearance; never before known that she was "plain." Character, behavior, kindness, good humor, these were the standards in the Dayton family. Personal appearance was seldom discussed.

Now, however, Martha faced her mother with keen inquiry, determined to know the whole truth.

"Mother," she questioned, when Mrs. Dayton had embraced some of the hurt and pain into the background, "am I really so plain?"

For answer Mrs. Dayton again kissed the round, rosy, honest-eyed face of her daughter. Then she spoke the simple truth.

"Dear," she said, gently, "I want you to hear me through before thinking any more about this matter. You really are plain, Martha, in that your features are very ordinary, your hair nothing remarkable and your face freckled. But, dearie, you are anything but unattractive, and I am sure you know that I would not deceive you. I have always tried to teach you to be spotlessly neat and dainty, and your expression and ways are pleasant. I don't believe nine out of every ten people you meet would notice your looks in the slightest. I am sure few of your friends would admit you really plain."

"Who are the people you admire most of all your acquaintances?" she continued, as Martha was silent. "I know. Your Aunt Alice and Mrs. Brewly, your Sunday school teacher. Well, dearie, both of those dear ladies are very plain, if anyone ever cared to consider such matters. But both are so sweet and lovely, so kind and gracious, that nobody ever does."

"I admire you more than anyone else in the world," sobbed Martha, wretched, but always in love with her mother.

Mrs. Dayton, rising, laughed softly.

"Well, I am very, very plain, darling," she answered; "so—I suppose the moral is quite plain, too."

But Martha would not be comforted. Nor could she bring herself to be sensible. For nearly a week she went about with the look of one confronting a hopeless sorrow, while family, friends, teachers, comrades, everybody but her mother wondered. Then Mrs. Dayton, finding her alone and brooding suddenly held before her sad face a mirror.

"Now, indeed, you look plain," was her simple comment. Martha, flushing, looked obstinately away. Mrs. Dayton sat down beside her and drew her to her arms.

"I know how you feel, dearie," she said; "I remember the time when I first learned that I was not pretty. And I love beauty just as you do, Martha. I have always longed to be physically lovely. But—my own dear mother helped me over the hard place, dearest, as I am trying to help you. She didn't preach to me or scold, but she made me promise to look in the mirror every time I felt particularly mournful or joyous, and the first gloomy reflection taught me a great deal."

The recollection of the gloomy face just shown her taught Martha a great deal, also. The silent struggle was arduous but soon over. Presently she laughed aloud.

"Well, Motherkins," she observed, in quite her natural manner, "I suppose I might as well make the best of a bad bargain. I must try to act so nicely that my ugliness will be forgiven, must I not?"

"The lack of actual beauty, not ugliness," returned Mrs. Dayton, "will seldom be noticed so long as you are naturally bright and cheerful. Your friend probably only noticed it when she did because the character you are to impersonate is supposed to demand great beauty. Most likely she had never dreamed of analyzing your personal appearance before."

Never a person of half-way measures was Martha. A fact once acknowledged, she usually met it with calm common sense. She even refrained, upon this occasion, from explaining her unusual behavior of the past week. She strove to be natural, almost casual, in her manner of freeing her mind.

"Wouldn't it be as well," she inquired, when the rehearsal group had once more gathered, "to offer my part to Lucy Jalet? I know it so well I could coach her nicely in time for the great evening. And she'd look the part much better, she's so pretty and sweet."

"But she can't act!" rose the astonished chorous, "and you can."

"Besides," added shrewd, kindly Ann Johnson, always on the alert to detect and allay hurt feeling, "looks don't matter much in a case of this kind, excepting when you don't know anything about theatricals. Your height and bearing are all right, Martha, and the stage manager will see that your 'make-up' brings you out a beauty. The prettiest girls often look the plainest on the stage."

"It's brains, brains, brains we want now, Martha," prattled Alice Dunham, the school jester and darling, "and we believe you more than ordinarily supplied with them. Hence these—this opportunity to make your everlasting histrionic fame. You've got to take the part, Martha, that's all there is to it. For if you don't—you must!"

"Besides," this was the unanimous rehearsal group verdict, given as the merry laughter always following Alice's sallies died away, "Lucy knows she can't act, and she wouldn't try it for anything. She's often said so. And she's on the reception committee for the play evening, and too dear and sweet to be spared from it even if we have no play at all."

"You look simply fine in that costume, Martha," Ann Johnson exclaimed as the comforted girl made her transformed appearance. "Talk of not being pretty, goosie I'd give anything to be as straight and tall as you are. And, honestly, I never see anything of you but your eyes and your smile!"

It was her last battle of this order, and the night of the school play brought to her not only a charming success because of her spirited acting, but also a pleasantly unexpected confirmation of her mother's words.

"What do you think, Martha!" cried Ann Johnson, catching hold of her as she slipped into her cloak to go home. "Something so funny—to me—has happened that I must tell you.

"My Aunt Jane, who doesn't know any of you girls, thought you looked so sweet and pretty in your costume, and she asked mother if you were always so good-looking as tonight.

"And mother—this is so funny because we've known you always—just looked at me in the queerest way you can think of.

"'Is she good-looking always, Ann?' she asked me. 'I really can't remember. I don't believe anyone ever sees or remembers anything about Martha Dayton's looks only that she's always pleasant and as neat as a new pin.'

"Just think of that, Martha, when you've grown up on the same street with mother, and she's seen you times and times every day! Just fancy! She simply couldn't remember how you looked only that they were nice to see!"

Ann flitted off to spread the merry joke broadcast, and Martha, her eyes bright with unwonted moisture, was glad her friend had not waited for an answer. It was so pleasant, despite her fine resolutions never again to be troubled because of her lack of personal beauty to find that it really mattered not at all.

TIGERS BESIEGE A VILLAGE.

Man Eaters Have Killed Several of the Inhabitants.

The police station at Katigora was a few days ago the scene of great excitement and horror when the corpses of unfortunate Nidan Patni, who met his lamentable death from the claws of a tiger, was carried there for inspection says the Weekly Indian Chronicle.

Four persons were killed during the course of a few weeks, besides a number of persons mauled; while carrying away of cattle is going on almost every day. The tigers that have caused so great a havoc here are now proved to be four in number one tiger, one tigress and two big cubs, and our sympathetic Deputy Commissioner is said to have offered a reward of Rs. 40 for the destruction of each of them.

The ferocious brutes, having taken their abode by the side of the only important road leading from Katigora to the village Gangapur, have practically laid siege to the village, with the result that communication on foot has been stopped. Several attempts that had been made to afford relief to the unfortunate villagers were all unsuccessful.

A party of local shikaries mustering strong and equipped with firearms marched into the jungle at the head of our energetic Naib Tehsildar Maulvi Mahommed Israil to hunt the tigers, but with all their efforts they could not make the master stripes come out of their recess. The next day, however, another party, consisting of four European gentlemen, with a large number of coolies, surrounded the jungle and succeeded in arousing the tigers, which managed to escape through the line without giving the hunters an opportunity of discharging bullets.

They pursued the animals and made them swim across a beel. It is a matter of regret that the brave hunters failed to hit the animals while they were struggling in the water although a good number of shots were fired. The tigers got to the other side of the beel without encountering further opposition and fell upon the said Nidan Patni, who was grazing cattle near his house and killed him on the spot.

THRIFT IN NORWAY.

To encourage working people to establish homes of their own, Norway has founded a bank for working men. It lends money at 3½ and 4 per cent., and gives the borrower forty-two years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed $800, and the area of land must not be more than five acres.

BOTH BOTHERED.

The neighbor leaned upon her garden-rake and called over the fence.

"I noticed a light in your house last night, Mr. Bimley," she said. "Are your baby's teeth bothering him again?"

"Don't know how much they're bothering him," he answered, shortly; "but they're bothering the life out of me."

Princess Fiaki's Birthday.

It was winter and very cold, and the panels of costly wood, carved with art and wealth of detail, had been carefully closed around the Prince, making the room in which he sat very small.

Many beautiful robes lined with warm wool and covered with priceless silk lay crossed in contrasting colors on the daimio's breast, and on one wide sleeve of the outermost garment was embroidered a star formed by five balls encircling a sixth. This was the crest of the illustrious Kauga family, which knows no equal throughout all Japan or among the islands of Shendai and Satsuma.

The Prince, in spite of his vassals, his lands and his money, felt nevertheless that he was very poor and miserable. And the reason was that for several days he had tried to think of something for the anniversary of his daughter's birthday and he could think of nothing.

It was unfortunately true that the Princess, who would on the morrow attain the dignity of sixteen, already possessed everything that it was possible for a young lady to possess, but this was no consolation to the daimio. What was the use of being a Prince, of having such wealth, if he could not offer her something new and pleasing?

Presently he arose.

"I will go to her apartments. Perhaps, unconsciously, she will tell me what she would like," he said to himself.

He struck a bronze gong and immediately the carved panels rolled open, disclosing endless halls filled with samurais of noble birth, pages, guards and menials. The samurais who wore the two swords bowed deep while all the others prostrated themselves on the ground.

"I will visit my daughter," said the daimio.

Fiaki, or Ray of Sunshine, sat on a pile of cushions in the hall of her own particular palace. The folds of her magnificent robes were arranged symmetrically about her in many colors and shapes, but most abundant was the wonderful kimono of blue satin everywhere embroidered with spider webs in which were caught the many colored petals of summer flowers.

The young girl's face was white as snow, her crimson lips opened slightly to disclose two rows of pearly teeth, and the eyebrows, following the manner of Princesses, were closely shaven and replaced by two little black patches painted very high on the forehead.

As the Prince entered, Fiaki hid her face for an instant in the long sleeves of her robe, thus greeting her father with a tender and modest salute. The daimio smiled with pleasure at the grace and beauty of the child whom he adored. He overwhelmed her with caressing names, asking her if she was happy and if there was nothing she desired.

"Ah! illustrious Prince and father," cried Fiaki, clasping her hands sorrowfully, "how can I be happy while the earth suffers? How can I smile when the skies weep? Ah, the gods are cruel to have created the winter season! I feel like a poor little exiled plant, barely alive, and yet unable to die!"

"It is certain there is nothing she desires so much as springtime," thought the Prince to himself, once more back in his little room.

He scowled fiercely at the gray clouds outside. Suddenly he commanded the presence of his chief Minister. Nai-da-tsin hastened to learn the wishes of his illustrious lord, but the Minister's heart sank at the sight of the Prince's sombre face.

"To-morrow is my daughter's birthday," he began, coldly. "I desire, do you understand, I desire that by daybreak to-morrow the trees and bushes of the park and the entire country surrounding the palace shall be covered with flowers, as in the first months of the springtime. You may go."

"Your will shall be obeyed in all things," murmured the Minister, bowing himself out backward.

Once outside he clutched his hands in the protecting sleeves of his garment.

"It is exile, it is death!" he thought, bitterly. "What can I have done that should disgrace me?"

He examined his conscience severely.

"Nothing," he said at last. "The Prince really desires that the spring should come to his daughter. Well, I will not trouble about death. But is there no other way?"

A sudden inspiration came to him, and he ran swiftly to his own palace, noting, with terror, that the short winter day was nearly ended. Gathering his colleagues around him, he told them of the extraordinary demand of the Prince.

"There is only one thing to be done," he went on, noting the frightened faces about him. "Listen! We may yet be saved.

"Every one within three leagues around, men, women, girls and boys, nobles, merchants and peasants, must set instantly to work with silk, velvet, satin and paper and make scores of flowers. Let them cut up their clothes, their hangings, let them make use of their fans, cushions; everything they have.

"Then, before daybreak, all these flowers must be tied, fastened or glued to all the trees and bushes of the park and all the country near the palace; the finest and best near the Princess's palace and the poorest the furthest away. All the painters and artists must superintend the decorations.

"Take the army, take the hospitals, take the prisons. Every one must work, no one must stop to eat or drink to-night. Go, and remember that your very lives depend upon your success."

Without a word the Ministers fled immediately from the palace. In less than an hour there was not a palace nor a house in the city nor a single village in the country where the inhabitants were not making flowers, and if one had looked that night from the daimio's palace he would have seen thousands of lanterns bobbing about among the trees in every direction.

The next morning, as her women finished dressing her, Fiaki heard the sound of sweet singing and many instruments beneath her window.

"Ah! it is my birthday to-day," she said, with a shiver. "Why are the gods so cruel as to cause it to fall in the winter time?" Her women pulled aside the curtains from the window.

"What a beautiful day, mistress," they said.

Indeed, as if it were a courtier, the sky was clothed in richest blue, in which the sun like a golden jewel shone proudly.

Languidly the Princess walked out upon the balcony. But what a cry of joy and surprise broke from her lips! Flowers, flowers, in every direction and as far as she could see. The Princess rubbed her eyes. Was it a miracle?

"Father, father!" she cried as the noble Prince entered her apartment, "truly you are a god."

The daimio, smiling with pleasure, proposed a ride through the park to see the magical springtime. The delighted Princess clapped her hands, and the brilliant procession of gayly clad courtiers headed by the Prince and his daughter started slowly down the winding avenue.

"What a delicious perfume scents the air!" cried the Princess.

Surprised, the daimio realized that the soft odors of the spring flowers did indeed fill the air. The secret was that every few rods a fire of sweetest incense burned in carefully hidden braziers.

Presently an especially beautiful pink plum tree caught the attention of the Princess.

"I wish a branch of that tree," she cried, happily. "It will be a memory of one of the most beautiful promenades of my life."

The daimio looked uneasily at the Minister.

"She will discover the cheat," he thought.

But Nai-da-tsin did not tremble nor grow pale.

"Grant me the honor to pluck it for you," he said.

He rode up to the tree and brought back a superb branch. The princess seized it, burying her face in the fresh, rosy flowers.

The daimio was more surprised than before. He did not guess that the Prime Minister had emptied all the greenhouses of all the palaces and had prepared many trees for just such an occasion.

"You are a wonderful man," the Prince cried to his Prime Minister when they returned to the palace. "You are absolutely a magician. But, tell me, what can I do next year to pass this marvellous fete?"

The Prime Minister smiled slowly. He pointed to a charming young man, son of the Prince of Satsuma, who was aiding the Princess Fiaki to alight from her coach.

"When another year has passed and the Princess receives another birthday as a gift from the gods, give her for a husband that charming Prince. She will love him more than she does the springtime."

The daimio handed the Minister a key of bronze, incrusted with gold.

"This is the key to my treasures," he said. "Take it and make what use of it you will. You are more valuable to me than gold or precious stones."

THE ART OF SUCCESS.

Nothing More Than Getting Along With People.

"What a fine fellow Percy X. is!" remarked a business man one day to a lawyer friend.

"Yes," rejoined the lawyer, "he is. But he has been with the K's—naming a great corporation—"for ten years now and he is getting only $150 per month. He has a wife and three children, and, with their tastes I fancy they have all they can do to live comfortably. He ought to be earning more with his education and capacity."

"Why doesn't he rise faster?"

"I'll tell you. He doesn't rise and he can't until he learns how to get along with people. He can't manage men at all. If he tries he gets himself disliked, and he keeps them in a constant state of irritation."

A similar conversation was recently overheard between two business men. Said one: "I hear that young Paul G., only four years out of college, has been placed at the head of the T. branch of the Y. Company. I didn't know he was so smart. What is his strong point?"

"He is a great fellow to get along with people," answered the other man. "No man would, of course, be put in a place of such responsibility without integrity, fair quickness and ability, and a good education. But there are scores of men who have all those qualities and yet they do not go forward, because they cannot exercise authority. If they receive any they either make the men under them cross and restive by petty tyrannies, or else they are too good-natured and lose the respect of the men—are imposed on by them and don't get good work out of them. It seems to be the rarest thing in the world to find young men who have dignity and keenness enough to maintain discipline, and yet can make their subordinates bear the yoke cheerfully and render good service."

A third young man was characterized by the president of a great railway thus: "I haven't had a chance to talk with him and find out how much he knows, but I have watched him several times as he manipulated a gang of men, and he has for weeks managed them wonderfully. We have rarely had a man in our employ who could get so much work out of a lot of men and at the same time could keep them so decently good-tempered."

GREAT WARRIOR'S OMENS

ARE OFTEN TURNED TO THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE.

Superstitious Soldiers Encouraged by Jaunty Reception of Untoward Events.

Some great warriors have been gifted with ready wit which has enabled them to pass off as an auspicious sign what might be supposed to be an unlucky portent. Leotychides II. of Sparta was told by his augurs that his projected expedition would fall because a viper had got entangled in the handle of the city key. "Not so," he replied, "the key caught the viper."

Every schoolboy knows the story how William the Conqueror fell to the ground on landing at Pevensey and how this was turned to a lucky omen by William himself or by a sailor crying out that he took "seisin" of the kingdom with both hands. Freemantle thinks that it is probably an adaptation of the story of Caesar's landing in Africa, when, having stumbled, he exclaimed, with admirable presence of mind, "Thus I take possession of thee, oh, Africa!"

When William was arming for the battle of Hastings his squire by accident handed him the back piece before the breastplate, an evil omen signifying flight, but the Duke turned the mishap to cheerful account.

"Yes, the last shall be first," said he; "that is, the Duke shall be King."

Others there have been who have met the evil omen half way by throwing up the sponge. On the morn of the battle of Shrewsbury Hotspur called for his favorite sword, and on being told that it had been left behind at the village where he spent the previous night he turned pale and said:—"Then has my plough reached its last furrow." Before many hours the power of the Percles was shattered and their great captain was a corpse.

It is reported that an accident which befell a sacred icon in Russia, called the "Inversky mother goddess," while being carried in procession to give sanctity to a religious service connected with the war, has created a sinster impression throughout the empire. Many Russians believe in miracle working pictures; hence when a wind capsizes the vehicle in which an icon is being carried and deposits the article in the mud it is not surprising to find that the accident should be regarded as a manifestation of displeasure.

UNHEEDED BY NAPOLEON.

Napoleon's invasion of Russia began with a curious personal mishap, followed by real gathering clouds. The Emperor arrived on June 23, 1812, at the Niemen, the frontier of Russia. As he appeared on the bank of the river at two o'clock in the morning his horse stumbled and threw him. A voice cried out:—"This is a bad augury. If this occurred to a Roman general he would turn back."

It is not known whether it was the Emperor or one of his suite who spoke the words.

"The next day," says an eyewitness, "scarcely had the Emperor crossed the river when a dull noise agitated the air. The light afterwards became obscured, the wind rose, and the sinster rolling of thunder was heard; the heavens had a menacing aspect, and the bare, shelterless earth presented an appearance that filled us with sadness. Some of those who but a short time before were inspired with enthusiasm were now shaken with fear, as if they regarded these circumstances of evil omen. They believed that these fiery clouds which were gathered together over our heads were forbidding our entrance into Russia."

At any rate, those wise after the event declared that they had portended the burning of Moscow, with its appaling consequences to the Grand Army.

Then, on the morn of Waterloo, the Emperor met with another mishap. As Gudin, his page, was helping him into the saddle, he lifted the imperial elbow too suddenly and Napoleon pitched over on the off side, nearly coming to the ground.

Much significance was attached of old to mere numbers, and potency was supposed to be inherent with each of them. In this respect there appears to have been an evil destiny influencing the last imperial ruler of France when he preferred to designate himself Napoleon III. instead of calling himself that which he really was, Napoleon II. The number three became his fatal number and indicated his destiny. He was engaged in three indiscreet wars, the Italian, the Mexican and the Prussian. Three times was he banished, three times was he made a prisoner and three times was he disarmed at the head of his military forces.

Nevertheless the "Man of Destiny" could do a graceful thing to avert an ill omen. Captain Jean Coeurpreux in a ball given at the Tuileries just after the declaration of war against Prussia tripped and fell in the first dance. The air was charged with electricity, and what at any other time would have been regarded as a laughable mishap created consternation. But Napoleon held out his hand to help him up, saying as he did so:—"Monsieur le commandant, this is the second time I have seen you fall. The first time was by my side in the field of Magenta." Then, turning to the lady, he added, "Henceforth Captain Coeurpreux is commandant of my guides."

WONDERFUL PEAR TREE.

At Walderfield, Germany, formerly grew a wonderful pear tree. When things were prosperous it blossomed and bore fruit, and when they declined its leaves became blanched and no fruit was formed. In 1806, when Napoleon forced the feeble Francis II. to sacrifice his title of German Emperor and to content himself with that of Francis I. of Austria, this tree yielded neither leaves nor fruit.

In 1848, when German unity seemed to be a possibility, it blossomed once more, but only to languish again when the dream melted away. In 1870 it celebrated the achievements of the army by yielding a most abundant crop.

While the Russian army was encamped before Constantinople, after the signing of the treaty of San Stefano and before the assembling of the Berlin Congress, alarm was manifested by the soldiery at a remarkable instance of the phenomenon known as the fata morgana.

One day, in the direction of the Black Sea, there appeared in the sky the counterfeit of fortifications which an officer who knew the place pronounced to be those of Sevastopol. As this fortress was about three hundred and eighty miles distant, it was an extraordinary case of refraction. The soldiers were confirmed in their view that it was an unlucky portent, for soon afterward the British fleet entered the Dardanelles, and with its advent vanished the Muscovite dream of holding Constantinople by conquest.

PERQUISITES OF PEERS.

Old Laws That Have to Do With Noblemen.

Peers of the realm in England cannot be bound over to keep the peace like ordinary citizens.

There is no end of the antiquated prerogatives of the peerage, some of which are ignored by the peers themselves.

For instance, no peer of the realm is obliged to stamp his letters if addressed to people within the limits of the vast British Empire. His frank, or signature, on the envelope is sufficient; though there are few peers who take advantage of this immunity, now that the postage of an ordinary letter has been reduced to a penny.

It is also a far more serious matter to speak ill of a peer than of a commoner, and people who venture to criticize in an unfriendly fashion the moral shortcomings of a lord run the risk of being punished for contempt of the House of Parliament—an offence termed in law "scandalum magnatum."

In the same way the ordinary citizen who becomes involved in a fistic encounter with a peer exposes himself to terribly severe punishment for contempt of the Houses of Parliament.

These laws, which are still in force were placed on the statute book in the day when Parliament was fraught with much danger, and it was necessary to devise means of protecting, not only the liberties of both Houses of Parliament, but the members as well.

KAISER TAKES CREDIT.

But Other Men Are the Authors of His Productions.

"He has talents, undoubtedly, but they are creative only in giving work to others, the product passing for his own in the end. As Herren von Moltke and Philip Eulenberg are the real authors of his 'Song to Aegir,' so Professor Knackfuss, in Cassel, composes his cartoons, though being credited only with their technical execution.

"The late Court Chaplain Frommel used to write the Imperial sermons delivered with so much eclat on the deck of the yacht Hohenzollern; officers of the military household prepare William's lectures, and the artist Karl Saltzmann paints his landscape and marine views."

This remarkable passage from a book lately published will cause a good deal of unkind gossip in the capital of the Kaiser.

Written by a lady-in-waiting, "The Private Lives of William II. and his Consort," professes to give the inner history of the German court up to the present day.

Their Majesties intensely dislike seeing servants about the palace. Here is a sidelight:—

Her Majesty being so fastidious about girls in her room (when the Kaiser is present) as William is about man-servants, she is now obliged to make her own fire in the grate on chilly mornings whenever her husband is at home. What a parody on royal state this—the Empress-Queen getting up in her "nightie," and in the cold and damp, to light her own fire! Verily, truth is stranger by far than fiction.

JOBSHAW'S VARNISH.

"It's no use running to the painter's every time we want a little thing done, my dear," remarked Augustus Jobshaw, in an off-hand style, to his better half. "I'll get half a pint of varnish and give the front door a coat myself." And that night he arrived home with some "finest pale oak" in a golden syrup tin.

The plea of "a relative getting married" had procured Jobshaw the next day off, and after breakfast in the morning he set to work. At half-past twelve the door was finished, but the amateur decorator was far from satisfied. "There's either something radically wrong with the varnish, dear," he remarked, "or there's more art in putting it on than I thought."

"It's the varnish," instantly decided Mrs. J. "Depend upon it, Augustus, Brusher was cross because he didn't get the job, and sold you some bad stuff."

Mr. Brusher was instantly sent for. "There!" said Jobshaw, in a voice hoarse with disgust, as he waved his hand in the direction of the dull and sticky door, "that's the stuff I paid you at the rate of $4 a gallon for."

"You're barkin' up the wrong tree, mister," rejoined Brusher, as he examined the tin. "This is like the tin what you had last night, but it ain't like the stuff. This here's molasses!"

"Molasses!" gasped Mrs. Jobshaw,

WHY HE FAILED.

He was an elder of a chapel in a little Glamorganshire town. He was also a tradesman, and he fell upon evil days. His creditors pressed him and he was forced to file his petition in bankruptcy.

His failure was the talk of the town. He felt his position acutely, and kept as much as possible within doors.

Then the brethren decided to hold a meeting, and the unworthy elder was summoned to attend. The pastor spoke first. He urged his people to be considerate and tender.

He was followed by a man who made an eloquent speech on honesty in trade, and concluded by moving that the elder be suspended from office for a period to give him time to purge himself of his heinousness. A seconder and supporter spoke to the same effect.

The brethren looked severe, their countenances were set with the sternness of a righteous wrath, a deep silence pervaded the room.

Slowly and humbly the elder arose. "I want," he murmured meekly, "to say a few things based on my ledger. The mover of the resolution owes me £16. I offered him three weeks ago to settle it for £12, to save myself from my present position. The seconder owes me £13. I told him I would accept £10 to prevent this exposure. The supporter of the resolution is indebted to me to the amount of £9."

A brief pause. "And now, with your permission"—turning to the pastor—"I will read out the sums the others present owe me."

He read them out, calmly and deliberately, but long ere he had finished the brethren had fled.

WAS NOT IN IT.

"Matilda," the young man said, nervously, "what I am going to say may surprise you. But my feelings are leading me on. Encouraged by your kindness, intoxicated by your beauty, and rendered desperate by the conviction that the hours are fleeing away and that the future can hold nothing for me worse than the suspense under which I now labor, I have resolved to risk my fate on the cast of the die."

He loosened his collar, coughed, and went ahead.

"Other young men, Matilda, mere butterflies of fashion, may dance attendance upon you and flatter you. Listen not to them. Listen to the voice of sincere devotion. Other young men, talented, nay, young men possessed of wealth in abundance, may seek your hand. I am not talented, Matilda; I am not handsome. I have not those delicate little arts that win the affections of women. I am not rich——"

"No, Mr. Dennis," said the young beauty, with a yawn and rising to her feet, "and I regret to say also that you are not in it."

BULL THAT CHEWS TOBACCO.

The donkey who was a connoisseur in tobacco must look to his laurels. "In Aden," says a correspondent, "I once saw a young Somali bull that not only chewed lighted cigarettes, but also washed his meal down with half a pint of neat rum. Tommy (the bull's name) was the property of Capt. Craig, the skipper of the local steamer Falcon. He was liked on board and was, despite his dissipated habits, a great favorite with the native crew."

SLEEPLESS PHYSICIANS.

The length of time it is possible to keep awake is surprising. A Philadelphia physician names a medical man who went without sleep for eight days and nights; and another who did not go to bed for eighteen days, but got all the sleep he had while on horseback. A third did not sleep for fifteen days and nights, but permanently injured his health.

It is interesting to note that Lord Inchiquin is the only subject of the King who can use the Royal scarlet liveries for his domestics. The family are of Royal descent through the original race of Hibernian Sovereigns. The present peer is a tall, athletic-looking man of an artistic turn of mind, and an excellent amateur photographer, his landscapes being particularly noteworthy.

"I remember you once said to me that Miss Muggs would never catch any man that had a thimbleful of brains." "I believe I did make some such remark a while ago." "Of course you did. Ha, ha, ha! Now that you have met her as my wife what have you got to say, eh?" "Why—er—I was mistaken. She caught him all right." "You bet she did. Ha, ha! But hold on. Confound you, what do you mean?"

Wife—"James, do you know that you are a very small man?" Husband—"How ridiculous! I am nearly six feet in height." Wife—"That makes no difference; whenever I ask you for money to go shopping you are always short."

Mrs. Nosey—"I understand from Mrs. Jokose that your doctor is no gentleman." Mrs. Pashence—"Yes, that's true." "Oh, my! Tell me about it. What did he——?" "She's a lady doctor."

"Is your husband up yet?" inquired the early-morning caller. "I should say he is!" replied the stern-looking woman. "I'd like to say a few words to him." "So would I; but he hasn't come home yet!"

He—"Ah! I suppose you find a lot of dull people here?" She—"No; it is the dull people who always find me."

Slight not what's near through aiming at what's far.—Euripides.

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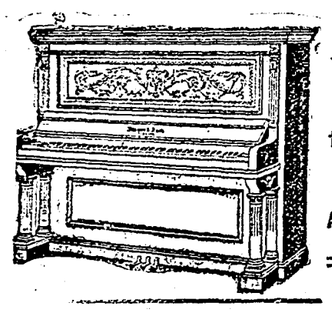

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THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1905.

McBRIDE GOVERNMENT.

Nearly a fortnight has passed since the opening of the House at Victoria and there is no sign yet that the McBride Government is in the parlous state that the Kootenay Mail and other opposition papers have been predicting for it since the last session closed. The debate on the Address is generally a fair indication of how matters stand or are likely to stand between a government and its opponents throughout a session. If the Opposition has a line of attack to develop or even feels a confidence in its ability to show weakness in the Government policy or failure in its coaduct of affairs to date, it is then that the contest will begin. But the debate on Address showed the Government to be, if anything, stronger than a year ago. Mr. Macdonald, as leader of the Opposition, showed his usual ability and caution, but neither he nor any other Opposition speaker, of whom there were extremely few, were able to make an effective attack on anything the Government had done or failed to do, while the Premier's reply had a jaunty air of confidence which showed no apprehension of weakening support or troublous times ahead.

No doubt the surplus had a great deal to do with the result. Admit that the Assessment Act has created unpopularity in many quarters, it is much to know that one of its results has been a surplus for the first time in twenty-five years. Admit that the 2 per cent. tax is unpopular, it is much for the mining industries of the province that the credit of the province has been so vastly improved. What has condemned British Columbia in the eyes of outside investors in the past? The instability of its finances and its governments. Stable finances make stable governments, and nothing that the Opposition may say can do away with the fact that the improvement brought about by the present Government in the finances of the province has gone a very long step towards restoring the confidence of outside investors in the future of the country.

MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH ON THE ADDRESS.

In another column will be found a report of Mr. Taylor's speech in seconding the reply to the Speech from the Throne. It is a businesslike speech throughout and Revelstoke has every reason to be proud that its member has represented its views so ably and well.

Of course Mr. Taylor brought the matter of the non-protection of the lumber industry well to the front. Lumber is one of the chief (at present it is the chief) industry of this section and no member for this district would think of omitting to press its claim upon the Legislature at every opportunity. But unfortunately the Legislature can do nothing but press the matter on the attention of the friends at Ottawa of the leader of the Opposition, who has all the say. There seems little doubt but that all parties at Victoria will be a unit on this question.

We may be mistaken, but Mr. Taylor seems to have struck a new note when he suggested that the Provincial Government might well begin a policy of subsidizing tramways. Railways are always after subsidies and have monopolized in the past this branch of industry. But there is much to be said in favor of assisting outside districts in the matter of transportation by tram. The Province has built six thousand miles of wagon roads at an average cost of two thousand dollars a mile, and it has guaranteed bonds and subsidized railways to the extent of millions. Why not assist tramways?

Perhaps the tram has escaped notice because it is a new industry. It is not many years since operation by tram run by electricity was something of a novelty. But the neighboring state of California has shown that hundreds of miles of country may be well served by electric tramways. In the state of Washington the Graves syndicate has secured money and a charter to connect Spokane with the state of Idaho by tram. It is time this province woke up to the possibilities of the tram system as a means of transporting cheaply and regularly passengers and every kind of freight.

Mr. Taylor has done well in pointing out that it is a work in which a government can well assist.

A SPLENDID ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

representatives, upon the floor of the House. But never in the history of this great question had the data and information been so concise, complete, and irrefutable as contained in the report recently laid before the house. He could not see how the case could be further ignored, and hoped that when the question of granting provincial autonomy to the Northwest Territories came up for consideration, which it must in the near future, the province would receive the consideration it was entitled to.

Surely it was intended by the framers of the B. N. A. Act that the different provinces should have sufficient sources of revenue, and when it was found that such was not the case, and that injustice existed, time and again had representations been made by other provinces for Better Terms, which met with favorable consideration and remedial legislation soon followed. But exception was made to the rule in dealing with British Columbia. It was shown by this memorial that in the 32 years since British Columbia entered Confederation it had contributed almost $49,500,000 to the Federal exchequer; while about 32½ millions had been returned to the province in public works, etc., leaving a balance in favor of the Dominion of about 17 millions, or an average of about $350,000, which had been paid the Dominion government annually for thirty-two years over and above the amount received. Not only was this the case, but the province had to assume responsibility for about $9,000,000 of the public debt of Canada, which, when it entered the union, amounted to $800,000,000, and which in 1903 had increased to $261,000,000. The province contributed to the Dominion about 2½ times as much per capita as the rest of Canada. In addition to this they must not overlook the extraordinary high cost of administration of a province such as this, with its rough and precipitous mountain ranges, its sparsely settled districts and scattered population. On comparison it was found that whereas the annual average expenditure of all the other provinces on roads, streets and bridges amounted to 12 3-5 cents per capita, on the other hand, the average expenditure per capita in British Columbia is $2.91. The expenditure for civil government was over nine times that of any other province on the average per capita. The average per capita cost of the administration of justice was four times as great as the cost in other provinces. For hospitals and charities the average per capita expenditure was five times as much. All these facts should convince the Federal authorities that our grievance required immediate consideration and substantial financial relief.

The extension of our railway system to keep pace with the development of the country became the bounden duty of the government and if this could be brought about without placing undue burdens on the taxpayer, it was a consummation devoutly to be desired. There was no doubt that the province was phenomenally rich in resources. It was, however, of such enormous extent, and its physical conditions were so rugged, that the cost of railway construction must necessarily be very great. They did not yet seem to have reached the point at which railway companies were competent to build through an undeveloped district without some aid. Certainly for years we had been at a standstill in this connection through the fact that sufficient assistance was not apparently forthcoming to induce the great railway corporations to take up this question actively, and the thanks of this House would indeed be due the government on presentation of their railway policy, if this could be done as was intimated by the imposition of obligations which should be commensurate with the ability of the taxpayers to meet.

There was apparently an urgent necessity for the construction of a line of railway into the Similkameen country and the extension of the same through to the Kootenays in order to retain the trade of that country within the province. The necessity of a road through the Similkameen and Nicola would be readily admitted by every member of the House. It was within the knowledge of every member of the House that this section was wonderfully, in fact phenominally, rich in its many and varied resources. Judging from late development many of the richest gold mines of the province were located there. Copper was also found in great quantities, and the same could be said as regards coal. The opportunities for agriculturists and horticulturists were also great. The timber areas also were of considerable extent, but naturally the rapid development of the country could not be anticipated until some easy and cheap means of transportation of goods, products and supplies was inaugurated.

Necessity for railroad connection also existed in the Kootenays and on the Island, and no doubt in many other sections of the province, and he hoped that such development as could be reasonably undertaken would be put in motion with as little delay as possible. He pressed on the government the advisability of extending assistance to tramways to operate in sections of the country where active development operations were now under way, and where the probabilities of railway construction were very remote. He referred more particularly to the district which he represented and to certain sections of that district which were isolated as it were from the general system of railway connection. The cost of maintenance of these roads, over which many tons of ore and supplies were passing daily, was a most serious drain on the public treasury, to say nothing of the high rate which must necessarily be charged to the merchants and mine operators by freighters for such transportation. The government, he thought, might take under advisement the necessity for extending assistance to tram companies which showed a desire to introduce this system of transportation into these localities, and by so doing would be relieved of the responsibility of year after year making provision for the maintenance of the public roads.

The mining industry of the province showed a gratifying increase in output and receipts therefrom. Particularly must they feel gratified with the result of operations in the Boundary country, where the mines were somewhat of low grade, but possessed enormous deposits. The successful operation of these large mines with a satisfactory margin of profit, and the increase in capacity of the reduction and smelting works to keep pace with the rapid and more extensive development of the mines, was certainly most encouraging, and pointed unmistakeably to the fact that the near future would see this section of the interior one of the most prosperous and prominent centres of business activity on the continent.

The increase in the output of the silver-lead mines was also most encouraging and full of promise for the future of this industry.

The timber industry had not had the same degree of prosperity as the mines, and in referring to this question he wished to be understood as dealing with the matter from the standpoint of a resident of Kootenay. However, the Coast millmen were in much the same position, with the exception of the fact that the Coast millmen had the advantage of having access to the foreign markets, as well as the local and Northwest and Manitoba trade; whereas in Kootenay the local trade was practically nothing, and their only market practically was the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. In the Territories the business in rough lumber was almost exclusively in the hands of American millmen, who shipped their lumber into this country free of duty; whereas their market was protected by a duty of $2 on rough lumber per 1,000 feet B. M. The consequence was that Kootenay mills were carrying seven-eighths of their cut of rough lumber in their yards which they could not dispose of, and as rough lumber represented about 60 per cent. of the total cut, it could easily be understood how serious the situation was.

In order to show the importance of the lumber industry in his district, Mr. Taylor pointed out that the number of mills built and under construction was 32. The capital invested amounted to $2,619,000. The men employed numbered 3,513. The monthly payroll aggregated $172,820. Dividends paid, nil. The total of ground rents paid amounted yearly to $69,000. When the mills were all in operation the total dues payable to the government on the output were $170,000. The total annual revenue on ground rent and crown dues in connection with the industry was $239,000. Revenue tax payable by mill employees at $3 per head, was $10,539.

The importance of the industry to the revenues of the province, and the disaster it would be should circumstances result in the closing down of the mills, was evident. Fortunately there was a feeling of more security today than there was a few months ago, and it was now fully expected that the long-looked-for relief from Ottawa in the shape of a duty on American lumber was about to be put in force. While the lumbermen had no grievance towards the present government they felt that regulations as to their holdings might without fear of any reduction in the revenue be well made, giving to them more security in their holdings and making to them an asset upon which they could realize for the purpose of still further extending their business. At the present time nine-tenths of their mill operators were working under the special license system, which had been resorted to owing to the fact that the timber was not dense or regular as on the coast, but was scattered along the rivers and gulleys, a mile here and a mile there, and as a consequence no large tracts of timber could be taken up in any particular locality, and as the lease system, which was more generally in vogue on the coast, called for a survey of ground, and the special license system did not, it was quite easy to understand why the up country lumbermen preferred to operate under the latter system. It was found, however, that the special license did not hold the same tangible value as a lease, being renewable only at the option of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, while the latter was a lease covering a period of twenty-one years. In order to make his holdings of some stable value to him and an asset on which he could realize through a bank or have absolute title to for a certain number of years, sufficiently long to justify him for his original outlay in the equipment of his mill, the operator asked the government to make his license absolutely renewable year by year, or turn it into a lease. If the latter course were followed the mill man proposed to contribute not only his $115 for every square mile of lumber held by him, but the sum of 60 cents royalty on the 1,000 feet cut, being an increase of 10 cents over the present royalty paid by leaseholders. In this way it was apparent that the government must necessarily receive considerably more revenue as the lumber was cut and gave the mill man at once stability of title. He strongly recommended this scheme to the government, being sure its adoption would be as beneficial to provincial interests as to the lumber industry.

Mr. Taylor concluded with an eloquent peroration.

LEGAL

JOHN MANNING SCOTT,

Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

First Street - - Revelstoke, B. C.

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM

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

HUGH S. CAYLEY

Barrister and Solicitor.

OFFICE—Corner First Street and Boyle Avenue, Revelstoke, B. C.

SOCIETIES.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE No. 1658.

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

J. A. ACHESON, W. M
R. J. TAGGERT, Rec.-Sec.

KOOTENAY STAR, R. B. P.

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

J. ACHESON, W. P.
R. J. TAGGERT, 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.

J. B. SCOTT, C. C.
STEWART McDONALD, K. of R. & S.
H. A. BROWN, M. of F.

Camp Mountain View, C. W. O. W.

Meets in Selkirk Hall every Second and Fourth Friday of each month at 8 p. m. Visiting Choppers cordially invited to attend.

F. H. BOURNE, Con. Com.
H. W. EDWARDS, Clerk.

DR. MORRISON

DENTIST

Office Over Bews' Drug Store, Mackenzie Ave.

H. W. Edwards,

Taxidermist.

DEER HEADS, BIRDS, ANIMALS MOUNTED.

REVELSTOKE, - - B. C

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders will be received until May 1st, 1905, for one house and lot situated in the town of Revelstoke, B. C., known as the residence of Frank Barnard on First Street, or more fully described in deed from C. P. R.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance to be paid in monthly instalments, Twenty Dollars per month, on the first day of every month with seven per cent interest until paid. The present owner will place deed in a Revelstoke bank with instructions to hand deed over to purchaser when all payments have been made. A marked check on either of the Revelstoke banks for Twenty-five Dollars must accompany each tender. Checks returned if tender not accepted.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Address all tenders to

F. BARNARD.

feb-16 1m Otterville, Ont.

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 Dudgeon Creek, a tributary of Adams river, Lillooet District, B.C.:—

1. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted at the north end of Dudgeon Lake and on west side of creek; 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 "T. C. Douglas's north west corner post," planted at the north end of Dudgeon lake and on east bank of creek; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "T. C Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the east bank of Dudgeon creek at foot of Dudgeon lake; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted on the east bank of Dudgeon creek at foot of Dudgeon lake; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north west corner post," planted on the west bank of Dudgeon creek, about two miles north Dudgeon lake; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted on the west bank of Dudgeon creek, about two miles north Dudgeon lake; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the west bank of Dudgeon creek, about two miles north from Dudgeon lake; thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted on the west bank of Dudgeon creek, about two miles north from Dudgeon lake; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted on the east bank of Dudgeon creek, about four miles north from Dudgeon lake; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted on the east side of Dudgeon creek, about four miles north from Dudgeon lake; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

11. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the east bank of Dudgeon creek, about four miles north from Dudgeon lake, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 21st January, 1905.

feb 16 T. C. DOUGLAS.

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 Lillooet District, B.C.:

1. Commencing at a post marked "George A. Lammers' south east corner post," and planted on the west bank of the Upper Adams River about thirty-nine miles above Adams lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "George A. Lammers' south west corner post," planted on the west bank of Adams river about thirty-nine miles above Adams lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "George A. Lammers' north east corner post," planted on the west bank of Adams river, about thirty-nine miles above Adams lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "George A. Lammers' north west corner post," planted on the west bank of the Upper Adams river about thirty-nine miles above Adams lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Dated 15th day of January, 1905.

feb-16 GEORGE A. LAMMERS.

No. 241

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Munday Lumber Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Bradford, in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of the capital of the Company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Imperial Bank Block, in the City of Revelstoke, and George Smith McCarter, Barrister at-law, whose address is Revelstoke, is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue and transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty (50) years.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are for the purpose of buying, selling and dealing in timber, timber lands, tracts, berths, licences, trees both down and standing, wood, bark, logs and lumber, and producing and manufacturing therefrom all kinds of lumber, shingles and boards, and all other merchantable products of the forest; and to those ends to purchase, lease and acquire, and in its corporate name to take, hold, convey and dispose of such lands, timber, trees, wood, logs, bark, lumber, timber berths, timber limits, timber licences, rights or grants, and such other real estate of personal property as may be necessary for the purposes of its organization, and to construct, erect, maintain any and all such waterways, roads, bridges, boats, rafts, dams, booms, buildings, machinery and other appliances as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct and management of said business and the transportation of the products mentioned. feb-16 30d

No. 240

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Eagle River Lumber Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Bradford, in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Imperial Bank Block, in the City of Revelstoke, and George Smith McCarter, barrister at-law, whose address is Revelstoke, is the attorney for the Company (not empowed to issue and transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty (50) years.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are:

For the purpose of buying, selling and dealing in timber, timber lands, tracts, berths, licences, (both down and standing), wood, bark, logs and lumber, and producing and manufacturing therefrom all kinds of lumber, shingles and boards, and all other merchantable products of the forest, and to those ends to purchase, lease and acquire, and in its corporate name to take, hold, convey and dispose of such lands, timber, trees, wood, logs, bark, lumber, timber berths, timber limits, timber licences, rights or grants, and such other real estate or personal property as may be necessary for the purposes of its organization, and to construct, erect, maintain any and all such waterways, roads, bridges, boats, rafts, dams, booms, buildings, machinery and other appliances, as may be necessary or convenient in the conduct and management of said business and the transportation of the products mentioned. feb-16 30d

The Prince Mining and Development Company, Limited Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Prince Mining and Development Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the Company's Offices, First Street, Revelstoke, B. C., on Wednesday, the Eighth Day of March, A. D., 1905, at the Hour of Two O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, and for all other purposes relating to the management of the Company.

It is proposed to amend the By-Laws by increasing the number of Directors to seven.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed during the four ten days immediately preceding such meeting.

Dated at Revelstoke, B. C., this 10th day of February A. D., 1905

W. M. BROWN, President. J. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

feb-16 3t

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licences to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in West Kootenay district:

1 Commencing at a post marked "C. F. Lindmark's corner post," and planted half a mile from south bank of Big Eddy creek about two miles and a quarter from Columbia river, 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 "C F Lindmark's corner post," planted on the south bank of Big Eddy creek, about two miles and a half from Columbia river, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

3 Commencing at a post marked "C. F Lindmark's corner post," planted about ten chains from south bank of Big Eddy creek about half a mile from the Columbia river, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 160 chains east to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile from Rock creek and one mile and a half from the west bank of the Columbia river and marked "C F. Lindmark's corner post," thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1905.

CHAS. F. LINDMARK.

1. Commencing at a post marked "Revelstoke Lumber Co's north east corner post," on west bank of Columbia river, opposite six mile bar, thence running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Revelstoke Lumber Co's north west corner post," on west bank of Columbia river opposite six mile bar, running south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1905.

REVELSTOKE LUMBER CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the District of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the Arrowhead Branch, about two miles west of station at Arrowhead, and marked "W. F. Ogilvie's south west corner post," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 23rd day of January, 1905.

W. F. OGILVIE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the District of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the Arrowhead Branch about 1½ miles west of Arrowhead station, and marked "G. S. McCarter's south west corner post," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated 23rd day of January, 1905.

G. S. McCARTER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the District of West Kootenay:

Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the Arrowhead Branch, about 2½ miles west of Arrowhead station and marked "A. Johnson's south west corner post," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated 3rd day of February, 1905.

ARTHUR JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Act respecting certain works in or on navigable waters, being Chapter 92, R. S. C. 1886.

Notice is hereby given that one month after date the Revelstoke Lumber Company, Limited, will apply to the Governor-in-Council, under the provisions of the above mentioned Act for approval of plans for the construction of certain piers and booms for gathering, booming and holding logs and timber in the Columbia river at and near the point known as the "Big Eddy" near the City of Revelstoke, British Columbia; and that said Company have deposited plans of the works proposed to be constructed and a description of the site thereof as required by the said Act with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, Ontario, and with the Registrar of Land Titles at Nelson, British Columbia.

Dated at Revelstoke, B. C., this 8th day of February, 1905.

HARVEY, McCARTER & PINKHAM,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

feb-16 1m

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 Mosquito Creek between Arrow Lake and Mosquito Lake, 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 creek and said Arrow Lake for said purposes.

The lands to be affected by said work are Lots 373 and 840 in Group One on the official plan of Kootenay District and 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 February 8th, 1905.

THE VALE COLUMBIA LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.

feb-16 60d

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the north boundary of Fred Robinson Lumber Company's limit at McLeopage's s. w. corner on Big creek, n. e arm Upper Arrow Lake; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the north west corner of Fred Robinson's Crown Grant situated on Big creek, n. e. arm Upper Arrow Lake; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 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 Lillooet district, B. C.:

1. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted at about a mile north east of Tum Tum lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted at about a mile west from Tum Tum lake, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted at about one mile west from Tum Tum lake, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted on the west bank of Tum Tum lake about two miles up from the foot of the lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted at about one mile north of Sugar creek on the east boundary of T. A. Fallbin's limit, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted about half a mile north from the head of Tum Tum lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

7. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted about half a mile north of the head of Tum Tum lake; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

8. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the east side of Tum Tum lake about one mile north from the foot of the lake, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to the point of commencement.

9. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the south bank of Cedar creek, about one-half mile east from Kinbasket creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement.

10. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north west corner post," planted on the east side of Kinbasket 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 the point of commencement.

11. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the east bank of Kinbasket creek, about three miles above Tum Tum lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

12. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted on the west bank of Kinbasket creek about three miles above Tum Tum lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

13. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted on the east bank of Kinbasket creek, about three miles above Tum Tum lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

14. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north east corner post," planted on the west bank of Kinbasket creek, about five miles above Tum Tum lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

15. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted on the west bank of Kinbasket creek, about five miles above Tum Tum lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

16. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south-west corner post," planted on the west bank of Kinbasket creek, about five miles above Tum Tum lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

17. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south east corner post," planted one mile west from Two Mile Point on Tum Tum lake, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

18. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north west corner post," planted on the east side of Adams river, about one mile below Tum Tum lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement.

19. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's north west corner post," planted on the north side of Mammoth creek, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement.

20. Commencing at a post marked "T. C. Douglas's south west corner post," planted on the north side of Mammoth creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains to the point of commencement.

Dated 1st February, 1905.

feb-23 T. C. DOUGLAS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application 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 Lillooet District:

1. Commencing at a post marked "Geo. A. Lammers' south east corner post" and planted at a point on the west bank of Tum Tum Lake about one mile above head of Upper Adams river, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement. Located 5th January, 1905.

2. Commencing at a post marked "Geo. A. Lammers' north west corner post" and planted at a point near mouth of Dudgeon Creek and near S. Cave's south west corner post on the east bank of Adams river, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the place of commencement. Located 10th January, 1905.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1905.

GEO. A. LAMMERS.

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 Half Way Creek, West Kootenay, from a point 15 miles from its mouth to the point where it empties into Upper Arrow Lake, 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 vacant Crown lands and Lot 1130, Group One, Kootenay District.

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

ARROWHEAD LUMBER COMPANY, Limited.

Dated November 16th, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the District of West Kootenay.

Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of the North-East Arm of Upper Arrow Lake and marked "G. S. McCarter's north-east corner post," thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 20 chains more or less to the south shore of the North-East Arm of Upper Arrow Lake, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

Dated this 30th December, 1904.

G. S. McCARTER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a twenty-one years' lease to cut all the timber tributary to Five Mile Creek, in the district of West Kootenay, described as follows:

Commencing at a post, planted at the north east corner of Peterson's Limit on the bank of Five Mile Creek, thence running along both sides of Five Mile Creek to a post planted near west fork of said Five Mile creek on or near the Standard Basin trail, thence running one mile in each direction (east and west) thence along in a southerly direction to within one mile of Columbia river, thence back to initial post and place of commencement.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1905.

REVELSTOKE LUMBER CO., LTD.,
Per E. Schunter, Agent.

Galliher Fathers Monopolistic Measure at Ottawa

At home "Big Bill" Galliher, the member for Kootenay, poses as the workingmen's friend, and is always ready with the glad hand to miners and others in his constituency. At Ottawa, however, it seems that he is the friend of monopolistic corporations, as the following will show:—Early in the week Mr. Buscombe received a telegram from Mr. W. D. Lighthall, secretary of the union of Canadian Municipalities, requesting the city to instruct its representatives to oppose the Ottawa Electric Company's bill, which, he stated would place cities in the power of corporations. Nothing could, at the time, be learned about the measure, so the mayor wired back that in the absence of information the city could not act in the matter. A copy of the Toronto "Telegram" of February 1st throws light on the subject, as the paper contains the following paragraph in its parliamentary report: "One of these bills is none other than that Ottawa electric measure, which nearly caused a rebellion in the capital last session. The Ottawa Electric Company, it will be remembered, sought power to take unto itself competing companies, a thing which Ottawa people recognized afar off as the beginning of a dangerous monopoly. When the subject came up in the last parliament it was found to have been the subject of a silent but powerful lobby. Its passage was all but assured. So great, however, was the outcry against it, and so determined the opposition, that at last the promoters struck their colors and withdrew the bill. It has been in cold storage ever since, and now it comes in under the distinguished sponsorship of 'Bill' Galliher, of Kootenay, a member from far enough away to scorn the dangers of fathering the measure. Galliher briefly told the house that the bill was the same this year as last, nor would he discuss the question further, though Mr. Geo. Foster said 'I was not here last year.' The bill has a perilous course to travel."—Nelson Tribune.

Tons of Dead Herring

NANAIMO, B. C., FEB. 15.—Again has that most remarkable phenomenon of hundreds of tons of dead herring lying at the bottom of the water occurred in the channel near Departure Bay, and there seems to be absolutely no explanation for it except that they came rushing up in such tremendous quantities that they smothered with the very density of their own numbers. That there was a remarkable run of herring along the channel all day yesterday and the preceding night is told by the fishermen who had their nets set, and in going out to gather them in had their boats fairly lifted out of the water by the bulk of herring underneath. They came rushing through the water like the swish of escaping steam, seemingly gasping and panic-stricken, leaving hundreds and thousands of dead in their train. All night and most of yesterday this was kept up, and at the present time the bottom of the channel is white with dead fish, heaped up to a depth of two or three feet. A conservative estimate of the amount of herring killed at this one spot and in the course of a few hours, is about a thousand tons—almost as much as the amount drawn from the harbor by fishermen during the whole season.

The "Nation Fair" by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, on April 18th. Watch for particulars later.

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The Gypsy's Sacrifice

OR

A SECRET REVEALED

CHAPTER VII.

Royce had never been sick before in his life, and felt extremely surprised and disgusted at not being able to get up at once as if nothing had happened. He didn't consider that most men, if they had been beaten about the head by a cudgel wielded by a giant and stabbed in two places, would probably have died; he lay and tossed about in his narrow bed, and stared up at the wooden ceiling and at the various articles and contrivances of the van for a couple of days after his return to consciousness, fuming at his weakness, and bored to death.

He had what some of us have not, plenty of time to think in, and he thought a great deal—of his broken career in the army; of his mother who had declared him to be an outcast: of his brother, the philanthropist; of Irene, the lily maid, who had wept when she parted with him, and had given him her poor little locket; and, lastly, of—Madge.

On the eighth day after he had been stricken down by his murderous assailants, confinement in the van having become very irksome, he managed to rise from his narrow couch and wash and dress himself.

For days it seemed to him, he had not seen Madge; yet he had a dreamy recollection of the graceful figure hovering near his couch while he was in a half doze.

Making his way from the van, which for hours had been stationary, he saw that the two wagons had been halted in a beautiful glade, some distance apart; and in the space between them was a camp-fire. The horses were browsing contentedly nearby.

Perceiving a female figure beneath a tree near the edge of the glade, he made his way thither, and to his joy discovered that it was that of Madge.

She was amazed on beholding him, and softly reproached him for his imprudence in leaving the van. She was engaged in fashioning baskets out of willow withes, a mass of which lay beside her.

He took a seat near her, on a little hillock, and saw a book on the ground. Taking it up, he was surprised to find it a volume of Shakespeare. He learned from her that she had bought it at Cumberleigh Fair, on the day before she had first seen him.

The book was open, at the play of "Romeo and Juliet," and it was evident that she had been reading that tragedy, at intervals of rest from her labor.

The theme suited his mood at that time, and to her attentive ear he read long passages from the play.

To her the subject was divine, and her beautiful eyes were riveted upon his intellectual face as she drank in the expressive words of the world's grandest poet.

His voice was music in her ears. Oh, what a poor hackneyed phrase it is! Music! It was Life! The mere fact of his being near her sent a glow over her whole frame that tingled to her finger tips.

She glanced at him from under her long black lashes, and in the glance graved the image of his handsome face, his stalwart limbs, deep, deep into her heart of hearts. She had adored him in the moment of his great strength when he had hurled the giant to the ground; she loved him now for his very weakness. For she had held him on her bosom, had ministered to him in his pain, had soothed him in the throes of his delirium.

In a word—and it is better told in a word—Madge, the gipsy, loved the Honorable Royce Landon, second son of the great Earl of Landon, as passionately, as truly as the best, the most cultured woman can love.

And he was at her side reading the divinest, the most perfect of love poems, and the most easily understood.

If the god of Love himself had striven to devise a deeper and profounder joy—and torture—for Madge Lee, he could not have succeeded.

She pictured herself as Juliet, him as Romeo. It had been love at first sight with Juliet, it was love at first sight with her. Though Royce had stumbled through only half the poem she guessed that Juliet would lose her life for Romeo; and she, Madge, was willing—what a poor word!—to die for him.

Her breath came in short, quick gasps, her color rose and waned, waned and rose. She longed to put out her hand and touch him, only the sleeve o fhis coat; to sob her overbrimming heart upon his breast.

But she sat motionless with downcast eyes, so still that Royce, absorbed in the play, stopped suddenly, and, looking up, said:

"Gone to sleep, Madge?"

"No," she said: and her voice from her effort at self-repression sounded almost cold. "No, I am not asleep."

"Jolly, isn't it?" he said. "First rate chap, Shakepeare. Shouldn't have minded being Romeo, though I fancy he comes to an untimely end. By the way, Juliet was rather young, wasn't she? Fourteen, you know. Oh, Lord how hungry I am!"

"I—I forgot," she said. "I let you go on, forgetting that you are still weak."

"Not a bit of it," he said, scrambling to his feet.

"Sit still," she said in the tender tone of command she had often used in his moments of dilirium. "Sit still, and, I will bring you something."

He watched her as she passed to the van, and, half unconsciously again, noticed the grace of her bearing.

"Poor Madge," he murmured. "By George, she moves like a lady! And she's only a gypsy!"

She returned in a few minutes with a cup of milk which tasted rather peculiar.

"What is it?" he asked, as he leaned back and sipped it. "Brandy?"

"No; it is Mother Katie's cordial. It is a secret known only to the gypsies, and only to some of them."

"It is an elixir," he said, taking another sip.

"A what?"

He explained as well as he could; he didn't know the full meaning of the word himself.

"We only use it in very bad cases," she said. "But unless a person is past all help it does him good."

"Madge," he said, "you—and your people have saved my life."

He put out his hand as he spoke and touched her sleeve; the touch seemed to penetrate the stuff and warm her arm.

"Yes, there is no mistake about it; you have saved my life. It wasn't worth saving."

"And, you, a gentleman, say that," she said, in a low voice.

"A gentleman! Say an outcast—"

Before he could get any further there came the sound of footsteps, and Lottie, at the head of several other gypsies, burst into the glade. She had a bundle of withes in her hand, but she dropped them instantly, and stared at Royce, as if he were a freak of nature of the most pronounced type.

"I wonder if Lottie will ever get used to me! Some day her eyes will drop out, and then she'll be sorry."

Lottie's features did not relax a muscle, and she stared, if anything a little harder.

"Madge!" exclaimed Mother Katie, "you've let the fire out!"

Madge sprang up, and hurried over to the cooking place, but Royce followed her and put his hand upon her arm.

"Hold on," he said in his direct, boyish fashion; "I'll light the fire."

"No. Go and rest," she said.

"Not much," he retorted. "It's my turn now. I feel ever so strong and well, and I mean to work for you. Do you hear?"

He—he work for her!

Royce gathered some sticks, and laid the fire and lit it, and watched it with a keen and delighted interest; it was the first fire he had ever "bossed," and presently to his unbounded delight, the wood caught fairly alight, and the blaze rose fiercely.

"Now then!" he cried triumphantly. "Bring out your tea kettle or whatever it is!"

Mother Katie came forward lugging a great iron cauldron, and he took it from her and attempted to place it on the hook which hung from the three sticks forming a tripod.

But in doing so he staggered, and a mist seemed to come before his eyes.

Then a hand fell upon his arm and took the kettle from him, and a voice,—literally sang—in his ears:

"You are doing too much—too much."

He tried to drive the mist away, but it would not go, and all he was conscious of was a pair of strong arms supporting and leading him to his van.

He knew it was Madge, and as he ascended the steps to the van he murmured:

"Madge! Thank—thank you, Madge," and boy-like—woman-like, if you will—he stooped his head and kissed her arm.

CHAPTER VIII.

He woke next morning after a long sleep, and, with a delight beyond words, felt that some of his old strength had come back to him. The sun was shining brightly through the open windows, the birds were singing merrily; all nature seemed to welcome him back to life and health, and as he dressed himself he began to hum and whistle, for youth was asserting itself and the blood was coursing through his veins in its old fashion.

He leaped from the van instead of crawling down the steps as he had done yesterday, and saw Mother Katie and Lottie at the camp fire.

They were preparing the breakfast, and Lottie on her hands and knees stared up at him as usual. Mother Katie smiled and showed her teeth in greeting, but shook her head.

"You're up too early, my gentleman," she said rebukingly.

"Breakfast isn't ready yet. You'd better go back or we shall catch it finely if Madge sees you."

"I'm going to get my own breakfast this morning, Mother Katie," he said. "What is it you want? Water?" and he strode up to a convenient brook and filled the can.

"There you are, and now you want some more wood for the fire," and he went off again and collected an armful. "What are you going to cook? Hedgehog?"

"No such luck. There's some bacon and some eggs—they're for you, sir."

"Well, I'll cook them," he said, determinedly. "But I don't quite know how to do it. Where's a saucepan?"

Lottie burst into a short, bark-like laugh, and Mother Katie gave her a cuff over the head.

"You mind your manners girl!" she said.

"Saucepan, bless your heart, you don't want any saucepan. That's not the way to cook eggs!"

"Oh!" said Royce amazedly. "I thought it was, but I beg your pardon. How then?"

She scraped a hole under the fire and placed the eggs snugly in it, and then covered them over with the hot ashes.

"When you've said Abracanabra twenty times they're done," she said.

"All right; meanwhile I'll toast the bacon. Got a fork?"

"A fork," she laughed with mingled amusement and contempt. "Oh, yes, here's a fork," and taking up a clasp knife she cut a point to a long stick and handed it to him. "Mind, I didn't ask you to do it, and do you tell Madge so when she comes."

"Where is she?" he asked, watching the bacon intently.

"Gone into the town," she replied. "I don't know what for. She was up early this morning."

"Early?" he said. "Why, it isn't seven o'clock now."

"That's late for us folk," said Katie.

Royce toasted five slices and laid them on a plate, covering them with another, and was proceeding with the sixth when Madge came up. Royce looked up with a smile of greeting which developed into one of admiration, for as she stood above him she looked like an embodiment of the spirit of morning. Her slim figure was as erect as a dart, the walk—or the sight of him—had brought a delicious glow to her lovely face, and her dark eyes shone like stars, or like a pool reflecting the early rays of the sun. But she looked from him to Mother Katie with straightened brows as if displeased, and Mother Katie answering the look exclaimed:

"It ain't my fault; he would do it."

"You must not do that. You should not have been up so early," she said.

"No you don't!" he exclaimed. "I'm trying to make myself useful; and it's of no use your treating me like a sick child with the measles any longer, Madge. I feel as strong as a horse this morning and as obstinate as a mule. Besides, when you talk of early, what about yourself? What have you got there?" and he nodded at a basket she held in her left hand.

She colored for a moment then she took out some rolls and a basin of clotted cream and placed them beside him.

"I—I thought you would like them," she said with forced indifference, "our bread is hard and coarse."

"And you have tramped into the town—how far is it?"

"Better nor five miles," said Lottie shrilly.

Madge turned upon her instantly as if glad of some opportunity of hiding her embarrassment.

"Speak when you are spoken to, Lottie!" she said with a certain dignity which was not lost upon Royce. "Go and get the milk."

"This is not fitting work for you, sir," she said slowly, and they should not have let you do it."

"Now, Madge," he broke in, "that is nonsense! You've all been waiting on me for days, day and night, and that was all right enough, because I didn't know it and couldn't help myself," he put in naively. "But if you think, now that I am well again, that I'm going to lie on my back and let you wait upon me you're mistaken. And you went all the way to town—ten miles—on my account! What am I to say to you; how am I to thank you?"

"I don't want you to thank me," she said in a low voice as she took a packet of coffee from her pocket and put it into a tin pot.

"And I suppose you got that for me?" he said. "All right! We'll see! And I'll trouble you to put that pot down. "I'm running this show this morning," and he seized the coffee pot and gently forced it from her hand. "Now you sit down. Why, good heavens, you must be tired out!"

"Tired," and she smiled at him, "do you know how far I can walk." But she sat down notwithstanding her pleasantly contemptuous retort.

"I don't know," he said, glancing at her as he hung the pot over the fire; and as he looked he mentally compared her with some of the ladies of his acquaintance who felt exhausted after a drive in the park.

"I have walked thirty-six miles one day and five-and-twenty the next, she said. "So that you see I have not made any great effort this morning, Mr. Graham.

He looked around as if he expected to see a third person present; then he remembered that he had given the name as his own, and coloring slightly, said:

"Well, I can quite believe it, looking at you. But all the same I wish you hadn't done it. Now then, I've cooked all the bacon, and the eggs are done, I think—I won't answer for them—and so breakfast is ready.

Madge absently raised her head and gave a peculiar call, and presently the members of the camp came up.

There were women and children of all ages, but only one man, a bent old fellow, who limped forward with a halter in his hand.

Some of the women and children had bundles of withes, and laid them down beside Madge very much as if they were a kind of tribute.

No one seemed to take any notice of Royce beyond a short, sharp glance, and in silence they took the basins of broth which Mother Katie ladled from the cauldron and handed to them.

(To be Continued.)

Bronchitis Grows Chronic

And Returns Year After Year or Develops Into Asthma or Consumption, The Cure is

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Bronchitis is too serious a disease to trifle with.

Children are most likely to contract bronchitis, and if neglected, it becomes chronic and returns year after year until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

Chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite and feelings of fatigue and languor are among the first symptoms.

The cough is dry and harsh. There are pains in the chest, which are aggravated by deep breathing and coughing. Expectoration is of a frothy nature, stringy, tenacious and sometimes streaked with blood.

Pains in the limbs or joints and extreme depression and weakness result from continuation of the disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy.

It is the most effective treatment for bronchitis because it is so far-reaching in its effect on the whole system, not only loosening the hard dry cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease so that it does not return.

Mrs. Richmond Withrow, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good success. My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis from the age of three weeks. Oftentimes I thought she would choke to death. The several remedies we got did not seem to be of much use, but the first dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief and further treatment made a thorough cure. This trouble used to come back from time to time but the cure is now permanent.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved us many doctor's bills, and I would not be without it in the house for many times its cost."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, 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.

ALREADY SUPPLIED.

The man who has to pitch the hay
Sighs "Oh, to just sit down
Beside a desk and work the way
Those fellows do in town."
The man who's caged from morn till night
Takes liver pills, and then
Says sadly, "If I only might
Be on the farm again!"

A French scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of different wild animals for the sea. The Polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings silence.

The cotton handkerchiefs provided for French soldiers have printed upon them a number of sanitary precepts to be observed on the march and during a campaign.

To tell a man with a cold in his head that colds always attack the weakest spot, is adding insult to injury.

About Colds

Don't think you are justified in being laid up with a cold half the winter merely because it's the season when everybody is supposed to have colds. At first a cold may not amount to much but it is likely to hang on long enough to give you trouble if it is not stopped with

Scott's Emulsion.

These colds that hang on weaken the throat and lungs and make the way easy for pneumonia and perhaps consumption. It is just as well to reduce the chance as much as possible. Scott's Emulsion soothes, heals and cures a cold and does it quickly—that's a good point to remember.

Will send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

"WE SELL"

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea in sealed lead packets only, in order to be in a position to guarantee contents. This is your safeguard. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

SHELTERING IMPLEMENTS.

It seems a pity in riding through the country even at this season of the year with the snow eight inches deep to see farm implements of every kind from a cultivator to a corn binder sheltered by snow—snow makes a good covering for winter crops, but it can't be recommended for machinery. Still worse are the thaws and rains and sun and winds that may be expected any time, writes a correspondent.

Now, I am sorry that it seems necessary to write on a subject like this at this season of the year. A great many people who do not house their tools as they should during the summer months will find a place for them somewhere in the winter, yet there is a class of farmers who make no pretensions of storing away all their machinery even in winter. Sometimes the excuse is given that there is not room or that the tools would be in the way. Occasionally this is true—more often not. Sometimes it is a fairly well-to-do farmer, but mind you, he did not become well-to-do by the practice, but in spite of it. Often, too, there are plenty of barns and sheds where these things could be stored. If not, build them. It is economy. A renter may occasionally be confronted with a lack of room and be unable to convince the owner of the need for it, but as I said before, this is not often the case.

Now, brother farmers, let us reason together. Suppose you have $500 worth of implements, buggies and wagons (many farmers have twice as much) and neglect to shelter them, how much would you lose by it? Most of them would need replacing or extensive repairs in five years, while if kept housed continually while not in use they could last fifteen or twenty—let us say fifteen to be liberal. This means, then a loss of $1,000 during the fifteen years (two replacements)) from neglect to shelter the tools, or $75 annually. This would build a neat little tool shed each year or a large one biennally, or pay for a hired man three or four months in the year, or hire a girl for your overworked wife the entire summer.

This is a very moderate estimate. We all know of men who lose more than this by such neglect. If they could be made to see the loss in some tangible form surely they would not persist in their losing game. Why, I could not sleep nights with my machinery out of doors at this season (it is all in, even to the corn marker) but my neighbor seems perfectly content with his grain binder still in the field! Ours has never been out of the shed a day when not in use and never a night without a canvas. It is now over fifteen years old and bids fair to live fifteen more. The neighbor's fails to work every season without repairs and he changes binders about every leap year.

Some will argue that because a tool is nearly all iron it need not be housed. This is a fallacy. True a steel frame drag will not suffer like a wood frame one, but such machines as the mower and the corn binder will soon be injured, iron or no iron. What is the cause of a steel bridge giving away here and there throughout the country? "From neglect of paint, rust had weakened the rods," is the too oft heard reason. So it is with machinery. It is seldom painted after it leaves the shop and, if it were the wearing parts could not be thus protected.

No, brother farmer, if your tools are out there is no excuse. You are to blame and the sooner you realize it and get them in the better for you. Do it to-day.

WINTER DAIRYING.

The fall calving is at the present time more profitible than is the spring calving cow. This will remain so long as most of the cows calve in the spring and but few in the fall. Gradually, however, the desire for better profits will induce more men to have their cows calve in the fall, and if the number calving in the fall ever equals the number calving in the spring, there will then be no greater profit in fall-calving cows than in spring-calving cows. At present, however, that condition is not in sight. Nature says that cows should calve at a time of year when the pastures are getting green and the supply of food is on the increase. Nature makes this arrangement not because there was a sentimental reason for doing so, but because the chief end of nature is to continue the life of every species on the earth. But man comes along and provides quarters for the cows in winter and food for the calf when it comes, and nature need be no longer regarded in the matter.

We believe it would be profitable, says an exchange, if more men would have at least a part of their cows "come in" in the fall, as is being done on our leading dairy farms. It is the only way when the milk flow must be regulated to supply families every day in the year. The man with no certain customers to supply but with a dozen cows, will probably find it more profitable to do the bulk of his dairying in the winter than in the summer. If his cows go dry, it should be in the summer, when the farm hands are busy with the crops. In winter also it is much easier to get help for the milking of cows and their care. The numerous grain farms have use for their laborer principally in the summer time, and in the winter the extra men have to hubt other jobs. It thus arises that in the fall men can be secured at reasonable wages.

Cows coming in fresh in the fall have no summer drouth to face. They produce their calves and begin milk giving on dry feed, and there is nothing to cause them to drop off in their milk the whole season through, nor is there any time when they are changed from succulent food to dry. When the change comes in the spring, the change is from dry food to green, which does not disturb their milk-giving functions, but only stimulates them.

It is claimed by those that take up this method of producing milk that they get a larger aggregate yield of milk during the year than by any other way. This is because with spring-calving cows there is a great falling off in the milk yield when the cows are changed from pasturage to dry feed in the fall. This shrinkage no amount of scientific feeding will recover. Moreover, in most cases there is a decided falling off during the summer drouth, which falling off is never regained.

The prices for milk and butter are far better in the winter than in the summer, and this is a very important consideration. The unskillful dairyman is far less likely to make poor butter in the winter than in the summer, for the reason that the air is not so full of lactic acid germs and other ferments of a more objectionable character.

BREEDING HEIFERS.

There has always been a considerable divergence of opinion as to the best age at which to breed the dairy heifer, not a few dairymen being of the opinion that she would become a better milker if bred at an early age. On this much-mooted question Dr. Kitchen writes as follows:

"If this practice is carried out we have got to accept the small or medium size cow. If we breed late and less frequently, the cow becomes larger, because the blood made in the animal is directed to the undesirable parts during times when it would otherwise be directed in part to the udder. Furthermore, the nervous system, which presides over the distribution of the blood through these undesirable parts, becomes enlarged during these periods to such a degree that even when maternity ensues not so much blood is directed to the udder as would otherwise have been the case. Furthermore, because we wish to avoid the tendency of the nervous system to direct blood and energy to these undesirable parts of the dairy cow, we do not feed the animal too luxuriously during the time she is not in milk. This practice also tends to prevent the cow from becoming a large one.

"There is an almost general agreement of opinion that the right time to breed for the first calf is at about fifteen months of age, this period varying somewhat according to the size and vigor of the animal. If an animal is sufficiently vigorous and of a good enough size when she comes to this age, and is not bred, she goes on to a beefy tendency more or less fast according to hereditary inclinations.

"I suppose every breeder of long experience has noticed tha tendency to a bull-headed development in heifers that are delayes in breeding. This tendency is due to the fact that blood which would have been directed to the hind quarters through the stimulus of the activity in the uterus is drawn to the forward part of the animal through the influence of the activity of the brain, if the animal is not pregnant."

HIS WAY WAS DIFFERENT.

Uncle—"So you go to school now, do you, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Yes, uncle."

Uncle—"Let me hear you spell bread."

Bobby—"B-R-E-D."

Uncle—"The dictionary spells it with an 'A.'

Bobby—"Yes, but you didn't ask me how the dictionary spelt it. You asked me how I spelt it."

THEY WERE IMPROVING.

"Your wife is improving with her cooking, isn't she?"

"Oh, yes."

"Her cakes and pies now are good enough to eat, eh?"

"Oh, no; but she's getting so she can make them look good enough to eat!"

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Mr. Balfour believes that a special session of parliament to deal with the problem of the unemployed would do more harm than good.

Lord Avebury, presiding at the inaugural dinner of the Institute of Directors, said the access to money seemed to blunt a man's sense of honor.

A Spalding chemist stated at an inquest that he had sold more laudanum and opium during four years in Spalding than in twenty years in other places.

Eighteen fires occurred in London within forty-three hours in the beginning of last week. Five lives were lost, and many persons were badly injured.

Enville Hall, the famous residence of Catherine Countess of Stamford, has been destroyed by fire. The hall contained many priceless relics of Lady Jane Grey.

The annual report to the Home Office on drunkenness shows that the greatly increased totals of admission to special reformatories were largely due to girls and women.

Excluding naval vessels, 13,716 ships of all descriptions, with a tonnage of 4,929,364, belonging to the United Kingdom, were totally lost in the twenty-five years ended June, 1903.

Speaking at Exeter, Mr. Rider Haggard said he had seen people herded together in England under conditions to which Kaffirs or wild African tribes would not submit.

The Kent Education Committee has adopted a new scale of salaries for the teachers in the county, which will entail an increased expenditure of twelve thousand pounds a year.

Trinity Presbyterian Church, Newcastle, erected only eight years ago at a cost of £17,000, has been gutted by fire caused by the fusing of an electric wire, which set fire to the roof.

Mr. Hugh Hobson, who has just died at Bourne, Lincolnshire, was registrar of marriages for the district for upwards of sixty years, and in that capacity he attended over 1,500 weddings.

A terrible affray with firearms occurred near Scarborough, between three poachers and four gamekeepers. One gamekeeper was killed and two were seriously injured. The poachers, riddled with shot, were subsequently arrested.

A. E. Jeffs, a pauper, was found clad in his nightshirt, in the streets of Coventry. He was a somnambulist, and in order to get out of the workhouse he had to climb over a spiked gate and slide down a roof.

Senora de Leon, a gentlewoman in reduced circumstances in London, who was forced to part with a painted portrait of her grandfather, made the discovery that the picture was a genuine Goya. It fetched £2,400.

The Admiralty have released from Portsmouth Prison Private Brooke, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was sentenced by a naval court-martial to nine months' hard labor for throwing a piece of bread at a lance corporal.

A Birmingham tin worker attempted to commit suicide by drinking hydrochloric acid. A policeman who was called in concocted an emetic by scraping some whiting from the ceiling, and mixing it with water. The medicine acted promptly, and the man's life was saved.

A leading Calvinistic minister in North Wales has gone mad over the revivalist movement, and a miser has become a philanthropist. In Llanelly a well-known inhabitant has been removed to the asylum. He has caused considerable annoyance by singing and praying the whole night through, and he had not touched food for several days. At Amanford and Loughor some persons are being kept under restraint in their own homes.

The collecting dog, "Cimbledon Nell," dropped dead at Wimbledon Station the other day. With her red collecting barrel on her back, she was commending herself and her commission to the passengers. Nell's method was to smuggle her head into their hands and wag her tail as they gave their tickets up to the collector. So popular had she become, that in pennies she used to average a receipt of nine shillings a day.

THE FOOTSTEPS.

Quick steps are indicative of energy and agitation. Tiptoe walking symbolizes surprise, curiosity, discretion or mystery. Turn-in-toes are often found with pre-occupied, absent-minded persons. The miser's walk is represented as stooping and noiseless, with short, nervous, anxious steps. Slow steps, long or short, suggest a gentle or reflective state of mind. When a revengeful purpose is hidden under a feigned smile the step will be slinking and noiseless. The proud step is slow and measured, the toes are conspicuously turned out, the legs straightened. If the direction of the step wavers, and follows every changing impulse of the mind, it inevitably betrays uncertainty, hesitation and indecision.

HIS LAST PLACE.

A gentleman who was interviewing a valet asked him, "Why did you leave the last place you lived at?"

"Well, sir," replied the valet, "I didn't like it at all, and was glad to leave. But I could go back any time I like."

"Then, if you could go back again that shows you must bear a good character, so I'll engage you," said the gentleman.

It afterwards transpired that the last place the valet lived at was a prison.

HEALTH

All down through the ages, when nothing was known of the microbic cause of putrefaction, and when street-cleaners—even house-cleaners—were almost unheard of, and streets and houses and men were as dirty as they are now in parts of Russia or China, sickness and death, although frequent, were not so frequent as they would have been without Nature's watchful care over her ignorant children.

Although man knew nothing about it, there was a powerful disinfectant being constantly manufactured in the world's laboratory out of air and water, and this substance burned up the refuse which man did not know enough to destroy. This purifier, which the chemists discovered only about sixty years ago, is ozone. It is made up of oxygen atoms in a modified combination, and is sometimes called active oxygen because of its strong oxidizing power. It is produced during thunderstorms by the action of the electrical discharges, and is also formed during the rapid evaporation of water. Sea air, therefore, contains it in small amount, and also air in the neighborhood of salt-works, where a large amount of water is constantly being evaporated in order to get the salt. It is produced artificially by passing an electric spark through oxygen, or, better, by the action of a high-tension current of electricity without sparking. It is also made in decomposing water by electricity. A mixture of ozone and oxygen appears at the positive pole.

Ozone has a peculiar odor (whence its name, from a Greek word meaning to smell), which any one may have noticed who has been near where a lightning bolt struck. It can also be smelled sometimes during a snow-storm. It is disinfectant by reason of its active power of oxidizing many substances, especially when they are moist, and so destroying their offensive and poisonous character. It is especially efficacious in destroying the noxious emanations from putrefying substances and thus acting as deodorizer.

When breathed, even in small quantities, ozone is irritating to the mucous membranes, and it is believed by some physicians that many of the respiratory troubles and the influenza that prevail in damp winter are owing to a weakening of the resistant powers of the mucous membranes through the respired oxygen.

VALUE OF LEMON JUICE.

Lemons used externally will aid in beautyfying anyone. There is nothing more valuable for the toilet table than a solution of lemon juice, a little rubbed into the hands, face and neck at night will not only whiten, but soften the skin. A paste of magnesia and lemon juice applied to the face and hands upon lying down for a fifteen minutes' rest will bleach the skin beautifully.

For discolored or stained finger-nails, a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of soft warm water is invaluable; this is one of the very best manicure aids. It will loosen the cuticle from the fingernails as well as remove discolorations. In the West Indies a lemon bath is almost a daily luxury. Three or four limes or lemons are sliced into the water and allowed to lie for half an hour, in order that the juice may be extracted. A remarkable sense of freshness and cleanliness is given to the skin.

Lemon juice in water is an excellent dentifrice. Lemon juice and a pinch of salt will remove the most obstinate of stains. Never throw away lemon or orange peel for these alone will often take away stains.

TREATMENT OF STYE.

The lash is removed from the centre of the inflammatory area. The swelling should be carefully touched with tincture of iodin or pure carbolic acid. When there is any pus it should be released by a small incision. Warm applications will lessen the pain. A weak mercurial ointment will generally cause the disappearance of the remaining thickening of tissue. The diet should be regulated when there is reason to believe that the condition is due to general constitutional atony.

SUPPRESS THAT COUGH.

When tempted to cough, draw a long breath, holding it until it warms and so soothes every air-cell. Some benefit will soon be received, for the nitrogen which is thus refined, as it were, acts as an anodyne to the mucous membrane, stopping the desire to cough, so allows the throat and lungs a chance to heat. The incessant and constant hacking cough acts precisely as scratching a wound on the body—allows no time to heal up. This is the case with children, they keep it up, but sometimes by coaxing or promises of presents, you can succeed in having them hold their breath and so get a little relief. Nervousness helps it along, too.

TRY A BRAN BATH.

Ladies who suffer from weak circulation of the blood are being recommended to take bran baths. A quantity of ordinary bran is put into a bath of tepid water, and the rubbing of the rough particles of bran not only cleanses the skin, but has the effect of causing a slight chafing that sets up a healthy glow.

The best way to silence conscience is to obey it.

"Charlie says I grow prettier every time he sees me." "Why don't you ask him to call oftener?"

Fashion Hints.

SILKS FOR SPRING WEAR.

Silks are to be much worn in the spring, and the tailored costume of chiffon taffeta may safely be predicted. Taffetas will be in the lead, and these will be of the chiffon variety, and will come failles and louisines. Twilled weaves are to be a novelty of the coming spring and summer, and silks for shirtwaist costumes will, many of them, show the smart and favorite shepherd's plaid.

In lightweight cloths, too, manufacturers are turning out for the spring and summer trade the shepherd's plaid combinations.

Parisian separate blouses are almost invariably white. One model, seldom seen here, is made of supple white satin and lace, the lace forming a deep yoke, unlined, and to the yoke the satin is gathered in fine full folds that are held in place by the girdle. At the top they are concealed by a fold of the material. The upper part of the sleeve is of the lace or of shirred satin, but in either case it forms a long, almost close cap half way to the elbow, to which the satin lower sleeve is attached and shaped to the arms by the fine shirs or tucks, and above them, or at the elbow, the sleeve is allowed to widen into a full puff, the lower part being drawn into a deep cuff of lace.

NEW YOKE EFFECT IN BODICES.

Satin, taffeta, and surah silks are all used for these white blouses, and most of them are mounted on a tight fitting hip yoke of the lining, which serves to hold the bodice part in place and does away with unnecessary fullness. One of the newest touches on these separate bodices is to have a yoke in the front only; this is quite deep, is curved up over the bust, but extends down the center almost or quite to the girdle line in a sharp point.

The Louis XV. separate bodice is really a waist, for it is fitted to the figure; there is a single dart on each side of the front and a lace jabot is used in front. These are emboroidered in white and gold, or in pastel tints, or in white alone. The Louis XV. bodice has basques, and these are also embroidered, as are the loose, coat shaped sleeves that come a little below the elbow and end in a deep wide cuff like a part of the sleeve turned back, these revers being elaborately embroidered. This Louis XV. coat bodice in white velvet and appliqued with fine embroideries and gild is a thing of much beauty.

Lace veils, especially the real for spring wear, will have large designs. Bordered veils of all sorts are distinctly smart in Paris although here they are less worn. Abroad the idea is to have the hat matched by its veil, and many of the new hats shown here have veils that came from Paris with them, each hat having its own particular veil.

BROWNS HARD TO WEAR.

Every season Paris puts out what is termed a "color card" indicating the hues that will be fashionable six months later. These cards come in millinery shades as well as others. That for spring is now here, and shows different shades of champagne, green, golden brown, pink and blue. There are five shades of each color. Blue occupies a subordinate position but this will be for the fashionable only, as the great mass of women are partial to blues of all sorts for the spring and summer months, and with reason, for blue can be worn by any one if she takes pains to secure the right shade. Brown, on the contrary, and also contrary to a popular delusion, is not becoming to many, and no one woman can wear all shades and have them bring out her good points. Certain shades of brown kill certain colors in brown hair, while others bring out the best tints; and so it goes. The brown haired, brown, yellow, or hazel eyed woman can wear no more becoming color than brown if she selects the right shades.

Browns in wood tints as well as in the champagne and golden shades bid fair to lead. Greens, so much seen in millinery this winter, are also to be fashionable, and the new shades are wholly diverse from the emerald tints that dominated last spring.

The latest pinks are rose and raspberry in tone. No coq de roche shades are shown, but five shades of copper, all dark, or at least medium and being between a brown and a red, are shown. These copper tints are designed to go with the browns.

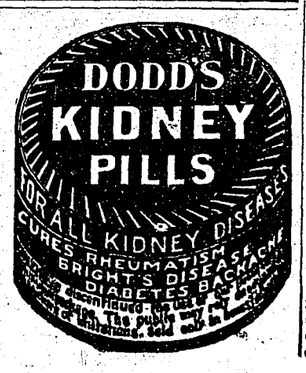
HATS AND GOWNS.

Paris will push the colored hat differing from the color scheme of of the gown, a fashion quite diverse to the present mode here. Where the hat is of the same hue of the gown it will be either much lighter or much darker, so that a certain amount of contrast may be secured. Colored hats will be distinctly the mode, and even now and here black hats are not worn save with black or white costumes or to emphasize a light or brilliant gown; they are relegated to the use of the masses.

The amazon hats now being shown in Paris are of the hairy or smooth felt, the latter being more appropriate for rough surfaced costumes, while the smooth go properly with broadcloths and other smooth surfaced materials. Nearly all are light, some are white, and more brownish, than gray are tones shown in them. Yellows and greens or trimmings the same color as the hat are used in trimming them.

Stiff felt hats with wide brims are often trimmed with quilled ribbon run at the lower edge, the upper being spread in tiny organ plaits. This ribbon usually is of the double faced variety, with two diverse colors, one on the inside and the other on the outside.

While ribbons are much used in millinery, aigrettes, flowers, leaves, or plumes accompany them, save in the fluted trimming described above.



PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

Lord Dunmore may be said to be the most intrepid traveller of whom the peerage boasts. He has roughed it as much as any man living, and is never so happy as when travelling. On one expedition he lived in the snow at an altitude of some 17,000 feet to 18,000 feet above the sea-level for nearly a fortnight, and on another occasion, whilst hunting in Asia Minor, brought down 1,600 head of game of all sorts and descriptions.

The Duke of Hamilton is one of several peers who have succeeded to titles against all human probabilities. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all second sons; his great-great-grandfather, curiously named Anne in honor of his godmother Queen Anne, was a third son; and the nearest ducal ancestor of the little-known naval lieutenant Alfred Douglas Hamilton, who was strangely destined to become the head of his house, was born as long ago as 1658—when Oliver Cromwell was still alive.

A notable incident of the annual review of the Emperor William's Guards was the splendid courtesy of the Kaiser to the young Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland. When the Eighth Regiment of Grenadiers was marching past, the Kaiser galloped from where he was posted and invited the Grand Duchess to ride by his side as he led the regiment past the Empress. On the review field he nominated her as joint chief with him of this famous regiment.

It is a traditionary custom in the Marlborough family for each Duke to present a Blenheim spaniel to the Duchess when she enters Blenheim Palace for the first time as its mistress. The story from which this custom had its origin is that during the Battle of Blenheim a spaniel followed at the heels of the great Duke throughout the day, never leaving him until victory was assured, and the Duchess, the famous Sarah Churchill, in memory of the incident, forthwith adopted the spaniel as her favorite dog.

Mrs. Baden-Powell (mother of "B.-P."), who will celebrate her eighteith birthday shortly, is one of the few women who take a real interest in astronomy. By a happy idea she devotes certain rooms in her house in Prince's Gate to her own hobbies and those of her sons. For instance, in the drawing-room stands a telescope; in another room can be seen various trophies of her son, the distinguished General; while another room has been converted into a picture gallery, and on its walls hang paintings by her artist son.

Earl Grey is the first Harrovian to be Governor-General of Canada for a very long time. The present Duke of Argyll, the late Marquis of Dufferin, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Earl of Minto were all Etonians, whilst the Earl of Aberdeen was educated at St. Andrews. Like Earl Grey, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Minto are Trinity, Cambridge, men. Lord Aberdeen went to University College, Oxford, the Marquis of Lansdowne to Balliol, and the Marquis of Dufferin to Christ Church.

The Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, who has held that high office for more than fifteen years, recently entered on his eighteith year with body and mind still wonderfully vigorous. Lord Halsbury's career has been remarkable, and the rapidity of his rise to eminence probably unique. When his father died he was a barrister of thirty-three with all his reputation still to make. Less than twenty years later he was earning $75,000 a year as Solicitor-General, in 1885 he became Baron, and in 1898 Viscount Tiverton and first Earl of Halsbury.

Mme Amy Sherwin, the well-known singer, who has toured all over the world at one time or another, tells an amusing story of her experiences in Tokio. The concert she gave there was divided into two parts, the first made up of general songs and the second of operatic selections. The first part passed very quietly, the audience, which consisted of distinguished members of the Court and society, receiving each item with a chilling silence. However, Mme. Sherwin and her party comforted themselves with the thought that this was probably the aristocratic custom of Tokio, and did not allow it to disturb them. Their astonishment may be imagined, however, when at the close of the first half the Court Chamberlain sent round to know when the entertainment was to begin. It appeared that the audience had been waiting for the removal of a couple of screens placed at either side of the stage for the exit of the artists, and that the concert had been taken as a stop-gap.

WAS IN ITS GRIP FOR 25 YEARS

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEY DISEASE.

Remarkable Cure Reported From Quebec—The Lesson it Teaches.

Hunterstown, Que., Jan. 9—(Special).—The thousands of Canadians who suffer from Chronic Kidney complaint will be interested in the cure of Maxime Boucher of this place. For twenty-five years he suffered from Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. Speaking of his case Mr. Boucher says:

"It was Dodd's Kidney Pills that cured me. For twenty-five years I suffered with the malady of the Kidneys. I felt always feeble and was often in pain. One day I received a Dodd's Almanac and read of many wonderful cures in it. Then I decided to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I took twenty-five boxes in all and now I am perfectly cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick Kidneys. If the disease has got a firm hold it takes them longer than if is just starting. But there is no form nor no stage of Kidney Disease that cannot be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

LAWS FROM OTHER LANDS

$500 FOR OFFERING A FRIEND A CIGARETTE.

Norway's Sensible Law — married Men Have a Double Vote in Belgium.

The Bill which is before the British Parliament for the prevention of juvenile smoking cannot well be considered severe in its proposals by those who are familiar with similar legislation in other countries.

In Arkansas, for instance, so severely is smoking frowned upon by the law that the penalty for selling cigarettes even to an adult cannot be less than $500, and may be as much as $5,000; while similar fines hang over the head of a man who in an oblivious moment offers a cigarette to a friend. In Norway the sale of tobacco in any form to boys under sixteen is absolutely forbidden under heavy penalties; and the stranger who offers a cigarette to a boy, and the boy who accepts it, are equally liable to punishment.

In Heligoland no boy under the age of sixteen may enter a public-house for any purpose whatever; and in the City of Roanoke, in Virginia, woe to the boy or girl under that age who is seen in the streets alone after nine o'clock in the evening in summer-time and eight o'clock in winter; unless they have a written permission from their parents or are going in search of a doctor they will be arrested, and the parents must expect to pay

A HEAVY FINE.

Norway has recently passed a very sensible law—which might well be adopted by other countries—to the effect that any woman who wishes to wed must first present to the authorities a certificate showing that she is skilled in the arts of cooking, sewing, knitting, and embroidery; and until she can satisfy them that she is an adept in these domestic arts she may, metaphorically, "whistle" for a husband. No wonder the young men of Norway are jubilant.

Lucerne has upon its statute-book a law, by no means beloved of ladies, which forbids the wearing of hats more than eighteen inches in diameter, and of foreign feathers and artificial flowers; while even to wear ribbons of silk and gauze a license of forty pence a year must be taken out. Germany has an excellent method of her own for dealing with brutes who beat their wives. They are not, as here, sent to prison for a consecutive term, in which case the wife and family must lose their means of subsistence. In Germany they are arrested on Saturday, at the end of their week's work, and kept in durance until Monday, when they are set free to begin work again. And this week-end incarceration is continued until the sentence is completed, the man's earnings being handed over

INTACT TO HIS WIFE.

In Belgium, if a man wants to pose as a full-blown voter, he must qualify for the privilege by taking to himself a wife. So long as he remains single he is only entitled to a single vote, but from the day he makes a trip to the altar his political value is doubled. In Madagascar you take your choice between being father of a family and paying a substantial tax. If, at the age of twenty-five, a man is unmarried or childless he must make up his mind to pay $3.75 a year for his default; while every girl who remains single or without chick, after passing her twenty-fourth year, must pay an annual tax of $1.12.

In Western Australia the minimum penalty for serving drink on a Sunday is $250, and the keeper of an inn or hotel must not absent himself from his house for more than four weeks in the year without special permission from a stipendary magistrate. In Austria any actor who wears a military or ecclesiastical costume on the stage is liable to a heavy fine, while in Germany such costumes are permitted on the stage, but woe to the wearer if they are not correct down to a button.

HABIT'S CHAIN.

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

The Maiden—"I have a fluttering about my heart, and I have no appetite, doctor." The Doctor—"Oh, you're in love; I can't do anything for that." "You can't, doctor?" "Certainly, I can't." "Why, doctor, you're not married?"

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures 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." 22—0i

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"It shall be my ambition, father," said a young man who had finished his education and was ready to lift the cares of business from the parental shoulders, "it shall be my ambition and my motto to keep the family name free from stain." "All right," said the old man. "Tell the office-boy to give you the whiting and ammonia, and then go and polish up the brass door-plate."

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

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

SORRY HE ASKED.

The lawyer insisted on the grocer producing his book, and reluctantly the plaintiff sent for it. The lawyer scanned its entries with a grim smile.

"You appear to enter your customers under curious names—or misnames," he said. "Who, for instance, is 'Mrs. Nasty Cat'?"

"That ain't got nothing to do with the case," said the plaintiff, casting a nervous look around the court.

"And who are 'Ginger Whiskers,' 'Blue Nose,' and 'Old pompous'?" asked the lawyer, shooting a swift glance at the three justices on the Bench, one of whom glorified in a fiery red beard; the second had a chronically-inflamed nasal organ, of a decidedly bluish tint; whilst the third was renowned for his pomposity. All three, too, were known to deal with the plaintiff, though the indignant looks they now cast upon him augured ill for the continuance of their custom.

The Court looked at the Bench and tittered.

"And who," went on the lawyer, mercilessly, "is the customer whom you have entered in your books as 'Hungry Shark's Old Fright'?"

The look of a man who is at last having a little of his own back came into the grocer's unhappy face.

"That," said he, readily, seeing that he might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, "is your wife. You'll see she owes me $60."

JOHN HENRY KNEW.

During the summer some ladies formed a party to go for a moonlight excursion on the sea. The moon flooded the sea with a pearly glow. When they were ready to leave the house it was noticed that one of the most charming young ladies of the party had a shawl on.

"What is the matter, Lucy?" inquired another young lady. "Are you afraid of taking cold?"

"No, no," she replied.

"Perhaps you are troubled with malaria?" suggested one of the young men.

"I never had malaria," replied the pretty one, with a smile.

"The thermometer is up to 86. You'll roast if you wear that shawl.

"I'm willing to roast!" she said, rather pettishly.

"Don't you know why she wears that shawl?" laughed her little brother.

"You keep still, John Henry!" screamed the angel, as she turned a trifle red.

But the boy got out of reach and yelled:—

"I'll tell you why she wears that shawl! When she gets out on the sea Bob puts his arm under it and hugs her, and nobody can see through the game."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"My wife came within a hair of leaving me last week." "Within a hair?" "Yes; but, fortunately, the one she found on my coat-collar matched her own!"

An idea of the popularity of Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars may be gained from the fact that the sales in 1904 exceeded 12,000,000, which is by far the largest sale of any brand in the history of Canada.

Mr. Richman—"I don't demand that my daughter shall marry wealth, but I do insist that the man she marries shall have brains enough to get along in the world." Young Slimpurse—"Well, I think I've shown pretty good judgment in selecting a father-in-law, don't you?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

When a girl does something that she knows her fiance won't like, she thinks it is very mean of him not to apologize to her for thinking that she meant to do it.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment

MARK TWAIN'S RETORT.

Many years ago when Mark Twain was a struggling journalist he found himself one day with a note coming due and a total lack of funds with which to meet it. Half distracted he was rushing around the city in a feverish hunt for funds to tide him over the trying time. He rushed a little too quickly, however, for as he was turning a corner he collided with a little man and overthrew him. The victim regained his feet and yelled:

"You do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week."

"My dear sir," said the apologetic humorist, "do it by all means. If I can get through till then without breaking I'm safe."

"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable.

Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—

H.B.K. BRAND

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO.
Montreal Winnipeg Dawson 2

Tess—"Mr. Brisk is nice-looking, I admit, but he never seems to be able to say the right thing in the right place." Jess—"Oh, I don't know. He said the right thing last evening, although you may not think it was in the right place." Tess—"Where was that?" Jess (displaying her ring)—"In our drawing room."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

She (romantically)—"So many men marry for money. You wouldn't marry me for money, would you, sweetheart?" He (vacantly)—"No; I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world!"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Gentleman from Chicago—"I want to be personally conducted over London, only please be quick, as I have only sixty minutes to spare." Tourist Guide—"You wish to see the whole of the Metropolis in the space of one hour? Well, sir, it seems to me that what you require is a lightning conductor."

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 305

1905 NEW GOODS FOR SPRING WEAR 1905

We Have Opened Up For Spring 1905 a Line of New Wash Goods All the New Fabrics Weaves, Weight, Colors and Effects. You are Cordially Invited to Inspect Them.

New Wash Goods

Mercerized White Matting and Vestings, extra fine quality, per yard..... **25c**

COLORED MATTING AND VESTINGS

New Dress Goods

A nice line of Linen Voiles and Self-Stripe Voiles for Spring wear. Zephyr, Fancy Stripe Grenadines, Prints, Galatea, Ducks in plain and stripes, Delaines, Organdies, Victoria Lawn, Indian Muslin, Nainsook, Dimity.

Table Linens, Etc.

Holland, Drawn Linen, Towelings, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons and White Counterpanes. Come in and look them over.

Dainty New Skirts

In Tweed effects, Broad Cloth, Worsted, Serges, Venetian, Lustres, Brown, Navy and Black. Many stylish effects are produced by the great variety of strapping and pleats.

Corsets! Corsets!

All the New Styles for this Spring in "D & A" the best Canadian Corset and "P.D." the French Imported Corset. Prices from 50c. per pair to $5 per pair.

Men's Spring Shirts

In Soft and Stiff Fronts. We claim for these goods the very Newest American Patterns. Over 20 dozen to select from.

Boots and Shoes

A large shipment just to hand of Misses' Children's and Boys' Shoes and Slippers, in Tans, Black, and new Spring makes.

We Solicit Your Trade

By offering the best goods at lowest prices. Everything guaranteed as represented, and if you find anything you buy from us not up to the standard, return the goods and you will get your money back. If you are wanting anything in the above list, call in or telephone. No trouble, but a pleasure to show you our goods.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

REID & YOUNG

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

A Great Convenience

Around a house is to have a place to keep books. You can get those sectional book cases at the Canada Drug & Book Co.'s Store. They keep all the sizes. You buy the top and the base and as many intermediate sections as you wish—they fit anywhere.

Call and see them or write

CANADA DRUG & BOOK CO., Ltd

Coming Events

The "Nation Fair" by the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church, on April 18th. Watch for particulars later.

May 24.—The "School for Scandal" will be presented by the Amateur Dramatic Club on the above date, under the auspices of St. Peter's Church.

Births

McDONALD—At Revelstoke, on Feb. 2nd to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McDonald, a daughter.

HOAR—At Golden, B. C., on Friday, Feb. 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Hoar, a daughter.

Deaths

WOODROW—On Monday, Feb. 20th, Katherina E. beloved wife of J. I. Woodrow.

McDONALD—At Revelstoke, on Feb. 3rd, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McDonald.

LOCALISMS

Enderby has been incorporated as a town.

G. S. McCarter returned today from a business trip to the coast.

Do It Now—Pay your subscription to The Herald.

J. M. Scott returned Tuesday morning from a business trip to the coast.

Last week fire destroyed the Brooklyn and Phoenix hotels at Phoenix.

Canadians are a thrifty people. The average savings are about $72.87 per head.

Miss Lulu Patrick, who was reported seriously ill on Sunday, is improving in health.

A receipt for $2 awaits you at The Herald Office, call today and get it.

The estimated cut of timber for 1905 in South East Kootenay will be 70,000,000 feet.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Mayor Brown of Revelstoke, was visiting in Trail this week.—Trail News.

Dr. Morrison, dentist, went up to Salmon Arm Monday evening on a professional visit for a few days.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies Hospital Guild takes place in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

Be Honest—Pay the Printer—Your subscription is now due.

There will be an at home, at the Rectory of St. Peter's church, on Tuesday next Feb. 28, admission 25c.

The HERALD is pleased to state that Miss Cora Lee, who has been very ill for some time, is now on the road to recovery.

Miss Edwards and Miss Flossie Morrison, of Kamloops, were in the city last week the guests of Miss Lulu Patrick.

F. G. Brown has added a pool room to his tobacco store, and last week installed two tables from May & Co., Toronto.

Mr. Dan McDonald won the second pool tournament held at R. M. Smythe's, receiving a handsome pipe as a prize. Another tournament is being arranged.

A snowslide occurred on Tuesday at Cut Bank, near Rogers Pass, just after No. 1 had passed. The slide measured some ten feet deep by about 200 feet long.

Don't miss the Epworth League next Monday night, which will be the second evening spent in studying the Empire of the Rising Sun. Japan demands the study of all thoughtful people.

W. J. George is having the premises adjoining his store, recently vacated by the Lawrence Hardware Company, fitted up as a dress and mantle making and millinery establishment. It is expected the new department will be ready for occupancy early next week.

The chief despatchers of the local railroads are wearing an expression that indicates the difficulty they are having with Jack Frost and snow drifts, says the Toronto Telegram of last week. Every despatch that they received indicated that the snow plough was off the track, a freight train had been stalled, or the locomotive had frozen up. In many instances despatches were received that train No. — was in the siding at — and a train crew building a fire under the fire-box in order that they might be thawed out.

1200 1200

BOOKS

TO CHOOSE FROM

25c. Each.

Writings From all the Best Known Authors.

Join Our Library, Only 10 cents a Change.

Walter Bews, Phm. B.

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER.

Next to the Hume Block

Mr. Ole Johnson, C. P. R. engineer, and bride returned from the Coast last week and proceeded to Roger's Pass, where they will make their home for the present.

The armature burned out at the power house last evening consequently there will be no lights for a few days. Repairs will be made as speedily as possible.

There will be a meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club on Monday evening next in the High school building at 8 o'clock sharp. A full attendance of members is requested.

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today—Pay your Subscription without further delay—Do It Now.

The Ladies Hospital Guild held a very successful dance in the Opera House last Friday evening. Music was furnished by the Independent Band. Refreshments were served by the ladies.

The wise citizen talks for his own town first, last, and all the time. If you can't do this for Revelstoke it is time for you to look for a new location.—Kootenay Mail. Yes, let us send them to Vernon or Golden.

Wireless messages and grape vine specials from Ottawa have announced that each and every one of British Columbia's "big seven" are willing to accept the appointment of Minister of Mines and live at No. 1 Easy street, Ottawa.—Fort Steele Prospector.

We wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that by special arrangement during the parliamentary session, the HERALD is in a position to give the latest, fullest and most reliable news regarding affairs in the Provincial House.

Prof. Chase's regular weekly dance in Selkirk Hall last Friday evening was well attended, those present thoroughly enjoying themselves. The Professor's next dance takes place in the same hall tomorrow night, commencing at 9 o'clock. Refreshments will be served.

Company No. 5, R. M. R. gave another of their delightful dances in the drill hall Tuesday evening. Judging from the large number in attendance these dances are becoming more popular than ever. Good music was furnished by Mrs. Lumb (piano), and R. N. Doyle, (violin).

There is a difference in political parties. Last October the local Conservative party ordered about $5 worth of campaign printing from us, and paid for it, the Socialist speakers ordered $2.50 worth, and paid for it; the Liberal party ordered $10.50 worth, and didn't pay for it—and haven't paid for it.—Enderby Edenograph.

On Sunday last the marriage of Miss Minnie Julian to Mr. N. Namore, took place at Greely Creek, the home of the bridegroom. A large number of friends were present and a merry time was spent. No expense was spared, the wedding cake alone, the work of Mr. Ernest Beck of the City Bakery, being possibly the handsomest yet turned out in Revelstoke. It stood two feet high and weighed 54 pounds.

On Sunday evening the choir of the Methodist church, by request, will sing that old favorite "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," to the famous tune "Diadem." This tune was written by a Welsh coal miner, and to hear a Welsh congregation sing it is simply inspiring. The composer was discharged from the mines because he was chalking music notes over the walls, but the manager afterwards hearing the hymn sung sent for him and gave him a remunerative position.

20 PER CENT. PER CENT. Discount

ON ALL CASH PURCHASES

Of Hats and Caps, Gloves, Mitts, Shirts, Blankets, Underwear, Mackinaws, Clothing, and all Furnishings, Men's, Women's and Children's Rubbers and Boots.

Have removed from my old quarters, near Depot, to Fretz building First Street, West.

E. J. Bourne, First Street

Thomas Brown, a trapper, was brought in from Jordan Creek last evening with his feet frozen. The news was first brought to town by his partner Laws, and a relief party started out on Sunday, but owing to bad condition of the trail further assistance was called for with the result that he is now comfortably installed in the hospital. This makes the third similar case this winter.

Mr. J. R. Bottorff, president of the American Mining Co. who purchased last week the French Creek Hydraulic Mines, left Saturday morning on his return journey home, via Winnipeg. Mr. Bottorff informed the HERALD that a number of stock holders from Indiana would visit the city early in June to look after their interests here. They will visit the placer property in the Big Bend, and the district generally, during the summer months.

At a special meeting of the city council held on Tuesday evening a prolonged discussion took place on the finances of the city schools and it was the opinion of the council that the levy of 2 mills for school purposes is misleading and does not nearly represent the amount paid by the city for education, therefore the Municipal Clauses Act should be amended to permit cities to levy a school rate of taxation covering the actual amount demanded by the school trustees for educational purposes; that the government should assume a larger share of the cost of education in cities than it has hitherto done, and that the per capita grant system as at present arranged works a hardship on schools being transferred from 3rd to 2nd class, it should be so changed that the reduced per capita grant apply only on the attendance above a certain number and not on the whole school. A resolution was passed to the above effect and copies sent to the government at Victoria.

Card of Thanks

I beg through the columns of the HERALD to tender my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many friends throughout the city who so generously and kindly assisted me in the sad hour of my trouble and bereavement, and to those who by their beautiful floral tributes testified their affectionate esteem for my beloved wife.

J. I. WOODROW.

—Bargains in Sugar and Cream sets in China and Glass for 35c., at C. B. Hume & Co's.

—Wall Paper! Wall Paper!! the place to buy Wall Paper is at Howson's Furniture Store.

Business Locals.

Smoke Brown's Union Cigar.

—A large shipment of McCormic's fancy biscuits, just in at C. B. Hume & Co's.

$1000 stock of dry goods to be sold at auction tomorrow—Manning auctioneer.

—Iron beds with iron frame spring take the lead, Howson's Furniture Store have a large stock.

Smoke Brown's "Special" Cigar.

Big Auction Sale of household furniture tomorrow (Friday) opposite the Union Hotel.

WANTED—A Book-keeper, must be first class. Apply to Box 258, Revelstoke, B. C.

—Bargains in Empress Jams, two bottles for 35c., for Friday and Saturday only, at C. B. Hume & Co's.

LOST—A Pearl Broach. The finder will please return to the HERALD Office.

To Rent, after March 1st, double room in Taylor Block, Mackenzie ave. Apply at HERALD office. feb23 tf

Smoke Brown's "Marca Vuelta" Cigar.

Manning has a big auction sale tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, opposite the Union Hotel.

—We buy our Oranges and Lemons direct from California, a large shipment just in at C. B. Hume & Co's.

—TO RENT—Office and Dental Parlors over Bews' Drug Store, next Hume Block. Apply to H. Loughead, Revelstoke, B. C.

For Ladies of Taste

Those Ladies who want the best things for the Toilet—Soaps, Powders, Puffs, Toilet Water, Etc., you want to see the Stock we carry.

From delicate Perfumery to wholesome things which tone the system, we have all the requisites at the

Red Cross Drugstore

J. QUINAN, Manager.

Twentieth Century Shorthand.

Mr. Norton Printz, the eminent shorthand expert and founder and principal of the 20th Century Business College at Victoria, B. C., paid a four days' visit to Revelstoke in the interests of his college. He gave a ten-minute lecture in each of the two division of the public school and at the High School on Monday last. He states the scholars were as apt as usual, easily reading the words written out on the black board. It is simply astonishing that so much can be done on one, two and three lessons, all owing to the beautiful and easy construction of the alphabet, and without lines or grammalogues. There are many pupils in this district learning the 20th century shorthand by mail all of whom have been seen by Mr. Printz.

C. S. Dent has been appointed corresponding secretary for this district and through whom new and old pupils may make payments and receive their lessons. If sufficient pupils enrol a competent blind touch typist, and a teacher of book-keeping, telegraphy, fast figuring, etc., will be sent to open a branch of the college in Revelstoke for a full course business training.

British Columbia Resources.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has just issued an interesting booklet entitled, "The Resources and Climate of the Kootenay, Boundary and Okanagan Districts of Southern British Columbia," which is exceedingly interesting. The object is to show that mining and lumbering are not the only paying industries, and that the country is possessed of great agricultural and fruit-growing possibilities. The booklet contains a description of the country, transportation facilities, educational advantages, wages and taxation. Each district is accurately described, as well as the principal industries of each. Fruit growing seems to be the main industry, and several cuts are published showing various kinds of fruit trees laden with fruit. Descriptions are given of the farming, mining and lumbering which is carried on, and advice as to openings for new industries.

Notice to the Public

Tinsmithing being an important item just now, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line to which end we have secured the able services of Mr. Edgar Burridge, who will attend to your needs promptly and efficiently. Telephone 9.

MOSCROP BROS.

A Sportsman's Appeal.

T. G. Proctor and Oscar Burgeon, of Nelson, have imported at their own expense and will shortly turn down a number of quail. With any luck there will in due course be sufficient in the district to afford good sport. Meanwhile the importers make the very reasonable appeal that sportsmen would give the birds a chance to increase by refraining from shooting them until the country is stocked. They are also asking government protection. All this is reasonable and every true sportsman will cheerfully accede to the request.—Nelson Tribune.

Arrowhead Gossip

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ARROWHEAD, B. C., Feb. 21.—Big Bend saw mill closed down at noon on the 17th on account of cold weather. They are now overhauling machinery getting ready for a heavy season's cut.

The Arrowhead Lumber Co. is putting on a force of carpenters building sleeping houses and a boarding house for their employees. Another gang is putting the mill in shape for the summer's work.

Mr. Dennison has been here for several days getting the Imperial Bank in shape for occupation.

The Empire Lumber Co's. tug Piper, is making regular trips with mail and passengers between Arrowhead and Lardeau points.

During the cold snap, the Arrowhead business men put up a quantity of ice, now the mills have shut down they have no saw dust to keep it.

Mr. Westcott, of Algoma, Mich., who has been doing some expert work to machinery in the mills here, has returned home having completed his work.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton and Mr. Meredith, of the Arrowhead Lumber Co., arrived Tuesday, we may now expect a rush in mill work, so as to get an early start.

The Debentures Sold

The city council received word on Saturday morning that the debentures issued by the city for the purchase of the water and light system and for the building of the school, had been sold. Revelstoke is coming to the front in the business world.

20th Century Business College

VICTORIA, B. C.

SHORTHAND
TYPE WRITING
TELEGRAPHING
BOOKKEEPING
PENMANSHIP

A thorough business training. Arrangements for Boarding Canadian Pupils.

NORTON PRINTZ, Principal

Revelstoke Corresponding Secretary
C. S. DENT

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All subscriptions to THE REVELSTOKE HERALD are now due and the management will consider it a favor if subscribers govern themselves accordingly and remit without further delay.

Corporation of the City of Revelstoke.

TENDERS FOR WOOD.

The City Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Fifty (50) Cords of Wood, delivered at the Power House, the wood to be cut on ground belonging to the City and piled where directed by the Manager.

Tenders to reach the undersigned by noon on Friday, March 3rd, 1905.

H. FLOYD,
City Clerk.

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