

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, OCTOBER 3, 1907

NO. 39

BANK OF HAMILTON

The only way to start a Savings Account is to start it. Good intentions do not bear interest—neither does idle money.

The Bank of Hamilton pays interest at highest current rate, compounded quarterly.

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	6 cents
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 cents
" " " " " " " " " " " "	15 cents

These Orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.00 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank.

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish	\$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps	\$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps	\$8.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75	

Our \$3.75 spring cannot sag; it is supported by eight quarter-inch elastic wires

Bedroom Sets of two pieces, Tables, Lounges, Sideboards, High Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Dinners, and Common Chairs at moderate prices

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON
ELM CREEK

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

The most up-to-date hotel in Manitoba
Recently remodelled and refurnished throughout
Light, airy rooms
First-class accommodation for travellers and the general public
CULINARY DEPARTMENT UNSURPASSED
The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars
First-class livery in connection

C. A. ARNETT - Prop.
ELM CREEK, MAN.

Subscribe for The Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West
Leave Winnipeg 8.00
Arrive Elm Creek 9.48
Daily, going East
Leave Elm Creek 20.40
Arrive Winnipeg 22.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West
Leave Winnipeg 17.06
Arrive Elm Creek 18.44
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East
Leave Elm Creek 9.48
Arrive Winnipeg 11.45
Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina
Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris

CARMAN BRANCH

Daily
Leave Carman 9.00
Arrive Elm Creek 9.35
Leave Elm Creek 10.00
Arrive Carman 10.35
Leave Carman 20.00
Arrive Elm Creek 20.35
Leave Elm Creek 20.55
Arrive Carman 21.30
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
Leave Carman 17.55
Arrive Elm Creek 18.30
Leave Elm Creek 18.50
Arrive Carman 19.25

Local and General

The Starkey House, Carman.
W. T. Kennedy spent a few days in town this week.

Read Hart & Co.'s ad. and save money.

Rev. E. A. Davis conducted Harvest Thanksgiving services at Rathwell on Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Eggers, of Warland, Montana, is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. M. Simpson.

J. L. Sparling, of Pembroke, Ont., is visiting his uncle, Jos. Sparling.

Don't forget the Johnson-McRaye entertainment in Whitlam's Hall to-morrow night.

The chicken season opened on Tuesday, but it being a wet day, little or no shooting was done.

Miss Waite, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Killen for the past three weeks, left for Cypress River on Saturday.

C. C. Clough returned yesterday from Guelph, Ont., where he had been attending the funeral of his mother.

A party of Winnipeg nimrods, among whom were Ex-Mayor Sharpe, W. J. Cook and C. Angle, came in on Monday evening's train.

The Winnipeg Weekly Telegram, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and the Mail. The three for one year for \$2. Send your order in now.

The season to settle is almost at hand. Get your bills out now. We have a full supply of letterheads, billheads, envelopes, etc., on hand. Give us your order now.

Rev. Mr. Harris, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, preached in the English Church on Sunday evening. He also conducted service at Sunnydale school in the afternoon.

T. J. Hopkins' wheat averaged 25 bushels to the acre. One field yielded 33 bushels per acre. Tom is wearing "the smile that won't come off" and no wonder, considering the price of wheat.

That cigar turned up smiling. Thanks. It turned out to be a high-class Havana, but the pencil-pusher, not being used to luxuries, nearly got turned up while trying to smoke it. Send us a box of the same brand, old man.

An expert in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, declares that about 50 per cent. of imported eggs rarely reach the breakfast table until they are four years old. Problem: At what age does the egg reach the stage of political utility?

Canned goods promise to be very dear this coming winter. The produce has been so scarce, especially corn and tomatoes, that factories will be unable to fill their contracted packs. In Prince Edward County the factories have closed for lack of produce.

S. R. Laidlaw, of the firm of Laidlaw & St. John, barristers, Winnipeg, will attend Elm Creek every Saturday, commencing on Saturday, October 12th, for the transaction of business. He will be in the Municipal office. Any urgent business arising during the week may be left with W. C. Soole, who will forward same to Winnipeg.

From the Far North

Councillor Smith is getting visibly thinner every day, anxiety, overwork, and less sleep than he is used to being the causes.

Threshing operations are proceeding very slowly these days on account of the weather. More sunshine is needed to get the wheat into a fit state for threshing.

Very little coarse grain has been threshed, but both oats and barley will be fairly good. Some of it was cut too green to yield as it might have done if it had been cut a week later, but the season was getting on, and fear of frost was the principal reason why it was cut so green.

Fields up in this part of the municipality are turning out very fair for this year. T. J. Hopkins had 22 bushels per acre. Pearl Bros. had an average of 32, which we are inclined to think will be as good as anything within a good many miles of Elm Creek. Scottie Wood had 36 acres threshed which went 18½ bushels per acre.

September School Report

PRINCIPAL'S ROOM:
Enrolment 10
Average Attendance 6.73
Present every day 1
Never late 9
Number of days absent 65½
Total number of lates 5
Neither absent or late:
Elva Stevens.

INTERMEDIATE ROOM:
Enrolment 28
Average Attendance 20.32
Present every day 6
Never late 25
Number of days absent 153½
Total number of lates 6
Neither absent or late:
Allie Wilson, Johnny Falconer, Isaac Johnston, Mervin Warner, Violet Armstrong, Earl Falconer.

PRIMARY ROOM:
Enrolment 46
Average Attendance 32
Present every day 9
Never late 29
Number of days absent 280
Total number of lates 22
Neither absent or late:
Lillian Armstrong, Luella Holliday, Linnie Wilson, Olive Gee, Gladys Rinn, Irene Dean, Earl Burrows.

Fannystelle

Rev. Father Camirand, of Eli, visited here last week.

Last week Rev. Father Desrosiers, of Aubigny, paid a visit to Rev. Father Perreault. He returned delighted with his trip, but greatly regretted that he was unable to accept the invitation of the school principal to visit her school.

Kootenay

Steel Range

Kootenay ash-pan is exceptionally large. Holds a two-days' accumulation. Removed easily, like a dresser drawer. Flanges attached to fire-pot guide all ashes into pan. Free booklet on request.



ASH PAN

McCLARY'S

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON

Agent: C. C. CLOUGH, Elm Creek

To make fortunes out of the future you must put something into the present

Just Out!

Gold-Coppers payable dividends all over British Columbia

British Columbia Illustrated

Containing over 100 views, post paid 25c. Richest province in British Empire.

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained. Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won.

Splendid Opportunity to Invest

The richest men in the world are investing in British Columbia Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. Why can't you begin now? The greatest Gold-Copper discovery of the age is in British Columbia.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital \$625,000

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mine

Special Offer—20c per Share; will shortly advance to \$1

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$100, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$150 each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$110. Granby Mine paid over \$3,000,000 in dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large dividends. Big Four assays from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

NOTE.—Most of these mines sold for a few cents once, but, over-capitalized, even now pay big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters.

Rosshand mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. Big Four had best display at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.

No less than 100 shares sold for cash, above this. Shares can be had on instalment plan, on yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash, balance monthly.

Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated prospectus and booklet, "Mining Up to Date," to Secretary, with 5 cents in stamps.

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

P.O. Box 174, Vancouver, B.C. Canada

Starbuck

The Church of St. Paul has just received from Amédée Bollée, of Mans, France, one of the finest bells ever imported into this country. Perfect in shape and tone, this bell is a splendid specimen of artistic workmanship. It is welcomed by everyone in the Catholic congregation, and also by those of other denominations, as it will be useful and delightful to all.

The ceremony of blessing the bell will take place on Sunday, October 20th, and will be presided over by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Mgr. L. P. A. Langevin. Everyone, whether a member of the church or not, is cordially invited to attend.

Olinamen in Victoria evade the \$500 head tax by attending school for one year. The tax must be deposited, but is refunded, according to law, to one year students.

Shot By a Dog

Portage la Prairie, Man., Sept. 30.—Peter Garrioch, aged nineteen, lies in the local hospital with a rifle bullet in his breast. He had been out shooting wolves, and rested the butt of the loaded rifle on the ground, while he talked to an employee of the farm. A puppy came frisking around and in jumping about the animal's foot came in contact with the trigger of the rifle, which was discharged. The bullet entered the unfortunate lad's left side and went through to the right armpit, breaking a rib in its passage. The bullet could not be found by probing, but an attempt will be made to locate it by means of the Röntgen ray, as soon as the patient is strong enough to stand the strain.

Hon. R. L. Borden will address a meeting in Carman on Friday, Oct. 25th. He will be accompanied by Premier Roblin, Hon. Robt. Rogers, W. D. Staples, M.P., Dr. Schaffner, M.P., and W. Sanford Evans.

RESOLUTION FAVORS JAP IMMIGRATION

Canadian Manufacturers' Views on Jap Problem—Claim the Treaty Has Done Good

Toronto—One of the last and most significant acts of the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' association was to place itself on record as opposed to any precipitate action in regard to the Asiatic problem in British Columbia which might result in the abrogation of the trade treaty between Great Britain and Japan. The pronouncement took the form of a resolution which declared that the treaty has already done a great deal towards the development of trade with Japan, and its abrogation would be disastrous not only to existing trade but to the hope of future extended relations, and urged upon the government the desirability of taking no hurried action. The wisdom of the resolution was questioned by one or two members, one of whom characterized it as dangerous.

The resolution was as follows: "Whereas there can be no doubt that it is desired by all intelligent people in Canada that we should build up trade with Asia, from the results of which all parts of Canada, and especially British Columbia, would greatly benefit; and whereas it cannot be doubted that the existence of the present treaty, favorable as it is in many respects to Canada, has already done a great deal toward the development of trade with Japan, and that the abrogation of the treaty would not only be disastrous so far as existing trade itself is concerned, but all hope of future extended relations with Japan would have to be abandoned; therefore be it resolved, that we do urgently recommend the Dominion government, while giving due consideration to all interests in Canada, should take no hurried action toward the abrogation of the treaty which stands today as the basis of a friendly alliance between Great Britain and Japan."

Installing Safeguards at Coast. Ottawa—Col. Gourdeux, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, has received reports from Captain Holmes Newcombe, master of the Canadian government steamer Kestrel which gives information about two dangerous uncharted rocks off Hand Island, Barclay sound, on the west coast of Vancouver. As a result detailed information regarding both of them has been issued to marine men so they can avoid these shoals in future. It is also announced by the department that a combined gas whistling and bell buoy has been established by the Canadian government off Swift Sure bank at the approach to the Juan de Fuca straits. It also carries a light elevated 30 feet above the water level. This was installed as a result of reports from the agent at Victoria, B.C. Several other gas buoys have lately been established on the British Columbia coast for the guidance of mariners.

Tribesmen Accept French Terms. Paris—Peace has been declared in Morocco. The delegates of three important tribes have accepted the French peace overtures and will see that the terms of the agreement are carried out and hostilities are now at an end. The government received with great satisfaction a dispatch from Rear Admiral Philibert, commander of the French naval forces in Moroccan waters, saying that as a result of a conference at General Drude's headquarters between the French naval and military commanders and nineteen caids, representing the Ouledjenn, Zenata and Zyaida tribes, these three tribes have accepted unconditionally the peace terms offered by France.

Send in Hostages. Casablanca—The hostages of the three Moorish tribes which have accepted the peace terms of Gen. Drude, the French commander, have been delivered to the French consulate. Four other tribes sent delegates to the French camp in order to treat for peace. After two hours discussion the delegates accepted the peace terms on behalf of the tribes they represent. The big cattle, sheep and pig market here has been reopened. Gen. Drude has sent an expedition southward to clear the caravan route so as to enable traders to reach Casablanca.

Majority of Samples Pure. Ottawa—A bulletin issued by the department of inland revenue shows that of 265 samples of maple syrup from various parts of Canada examined, 77 per cent of them were genuine, 8 per cent were adulterated and the balance were mixed or doubtful. The last examination, made in May of last year, showed only 51 per cent of samples genuine. Of 257 samples of maple sugar examined, 185 were found to be genuine, 37 adulterated, and 10 doubtful.

Medal for Sir Wilfrid. Toronto—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was presented with a gold medal bearing his image on the face. The medal was struck by the Canadian National Exposition association to commemorate the fair. President George presented it to the premier at the King Edward hotel, only a few exposition directors and officials being present.

Norwegians Are Thrifty. Washington—Reports to the state department from Consul F. S. Johnston, at Bergen, Norway, state that Norwegian emigrants to the United States and Canada have sent back to their native land during the first quarter of the current year remittances amounting to \$2,642,894.

Dinner at La Carte. Montreal—The C.P.R. management has decided that on and after October 1st all dinners will be served in cars at La Carte throughout the system, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

To Increase Wheat Yield

Montreal—That the wheat yield of Manitoba will, before long, be increased by 100 per cent, without in the least destroying the quality of the grain, is the assurance made by Prof. McBride, of McGill university, who has just returned from a three months' sojourn in Europe.

Prof. McBride is an authority on heredity, and he feels that a new epoch in plant life is about to transform farming conditions throughout the wheat-growing world, and that it will prove that the hard wheat of Canada is not due to climate conditions, but to the nature of the seed itself. As is well known, the Canadian wheat, while of a smaller head, is superior to the wheat grown in England by reason of its hard quality, making flour that produces light bread, while the English wheat lacks that hard quality essential to good wheat.

The agricultural department at Cambridge university is endeavoring to unite the best qualities of the two kinds of wheat, so that with a larger head, the yield per acre would be 100 per cent greater. Prof. McBride says that half an acre of this high-bred wheat is growing in England and he holds that the hardness of Manitoba wheat is simply a matter of heredity and not due to climate, and that by crossing with the English variety, a new and better wheat can be evolved. The experiments which have been going on for the last two years in England, are now, Prof. McBride declares, about to be brought to the last stage of perfection. What is troubling them there is to secure a hardness in the wheat kernels, but Prof. McBride says it is just as easy to acquire this quality at the same time in the larger head.

Successful German Balloon Flight. Constance, Grand Duchy of Baden—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the German aeronaut, made the most successful aerial voyage hitherto achieved in any dirigible balloon. He spent four hours and fifteen minutes in the air, completely circumnavigating the lake of Constance and passing over five different states. The speed of the airship is estimated to have been at least 38 miles an hour. When both motors were in operation it easily outdistanced the numerous steamers laden with observers that followed on the lake. Count Zeppelin, who is 69 years of age, was in command of the airship, which bears his name. He had with him two assistants and a crew of seven men to run the motors. The balloon used is on a rigid frame, 430 feet long. It holds 11,000 cubic meters of gas.

Indians Sign Treaty. Belkirk, Man.—The treaty with the Indians on the St. Peter's reserve for the surrender of their reserve to the government has been finally completed. The vote took place and the result was 107 for and 98 against the surrender. Upon the result being known, the government paid out in the neighborhood of \$1,400 to the Indians.

Seismic Disturbance Registered. Ottawa—An earthquake is thought to have occurred some place on the south Pacific coast. It was registered on the seismograph at the Dominion observatory here at 4.45 p.m. on Sept. 22. The Dominion astronomers stated that it did not indicate anything severe, and on a rough estimate they thought it might not have been much over 2,000 miles from here.

There is some reason to believe from a London cable, which announces a more serious earthquake, apparently at a later date, that there was a second earthquake shortly after the officials at the observatory examined the seismograph to see if there had been any record.

International Postage Stamp. London—The international postage stamp which was adopted at the Rome postal congress last year on suggestion of Honniker Heaton, will come into use on October 10. It is an artistic picture of a goddess, with a background of olive branches. Its value is 2½d, and it will be sold in every country in the Postal Union, so that a correspondent may prepay a reply from any of these countries.

Commission Investigates Disaster. Ottawa—The three members of the royal commission investigating the Quebec bridge collapse are on their way here to hear Collingwood Schreiber, Dominion consulting engineer, and Messrs. Johnston and Douglas. From here they go to New York to question Theodore Cooper, the engineer who looked over all the plans after the bridge was designed, and from there they go to Phoenixville, Pa., to examine several other witnesses.

Ready in Three Weeks. Glace Bay, N.S.—Declaring that he intended to stay in Glace Bay until wireless communication with Europe had been placed on a commercial basis, Marconi says: "I have finally overcome all obstacles and in about three weeks will commence a commercial transatlantic wireless service."

C. N. Earnings Grow. Toronto—The Canadian Northern railway earnings for the week ending Sept. 21 were \$175,500. For the same week last year, \$151,300; increase, \$24,200.

To Handle Western Crop. Ottawa—For handling the crop of the west this year there are according to the department of trade and commerce, 122 elevators and 67 warehouses in the west with a total capacity of 35,222,000 bushels.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I.—Fourth Quarter, For Oct. 6, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. 1, 1-11—Memory Verse, 7—Golden Text, Josh. 1-5—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1897, by American Free Association.] This book of Joshua is to the preceding books something like the Acts of the Apostles to the Gospels. Moses has gone from the earth, but not before he has laid his hands upon Joshua and appointed him his successor, at the commandment of the Lord (Num. xiii, 15-23; Deut. xxxiv, 9), to lead Israel in to possess the land.

He whose going forth has been from of old, from the days of eternity (Mic. v, 2, margin), having sojourned here in humiliation and fulfilled all Scripture concerning the same, is now alive forevermore and has all power in heaven and earth and has the keys of heaven and death, and in Him the whole of God's eternal purpose shall yet be accomplished (Matt. xxviii, 18; Rev. 1, 18; Eph. i, 11). The redeemed of the Lord have a right to say, "God has by His grace made us accepted in the Beloved, blessed with all spiritual blessings in Christ, and has given us the spirit that we may know the things that are freely given to us of God" (Eph. i, 3, 6, 7; 1 Cor. ii, 12). This is the Canaan life into which our Joshua leads us now that we are in Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth.

In Moses and Joshua we see these truths illustrated, the law failing because of the weakness of the flesh and Jesus doing what the law could not do (Rom. viii, 3, 4). The law as the servant of God leads us to death and resurrection in Christ, in whom we have all things, but we must learn to appropriate by faith the things that are ours as God's free gift, for only the things thus trodden upon are really enjoyed by the believer (1, 3), and it is sadly true of us all that "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed" (xiii, 1). It is a grief to the spirit and a dishonor to Christ when we do not possess our possessions" (Obad. 17).

Who is there that knows, as he should, the power of such words as: "I will be with thee. I will not fail thee nor forsake thee" (verse 5). Yet hear them again and again in Gen. xxviii, 15; Deut. xxxi, 6, 8; Ex. iii, 12; 14; Judg. vi, 10; Isa. xli, 10; Matt. xxviii, 20. What more can we ask or desire than the presence of Him who has all power and the assurance that He will work both to will and to do of His good pleasure, saying, "I will work and who shall hinder it?" (Phil. ii, 13; Isa. xliii, 13). We are here to help and encourage others (Isa. xli, 6, 7), but we cannot do this unless we are ourselves of good courage (1, 7, 9, 18). See also 1 Chron. xiii, 13; xxviii, 20; 11 Chron. xv, 7; xxxii, 7, and Hag. ii, 4, the last having a threefold "Be strong" and also "I am with you." I am continually helped by the fact that notwithstanding all discouragements our Lord is never discouraged and cannot fail and has assured us that the power and wisdom of hell cannot prevail against His church (Isa. xlii, 4; Matt. xvi, 18).

While there is no doing of ours in the matter of our redemption, for it is to him that worketh not, but believeth (Rom. iv, 5), the word for the redeemed is "observe" (verses 7, 9). We prove our love to God and bring to ourselves the fullness of blessing, that is the conscious possession and enjoyment of the things that are ours in Him, by observing to do what He commands us. In Israel's case see Ex. xix, 5; xlii, 20-25, etc., and note everywhere the results of their disobedience and what might have been if they had obeyed. In our own case remember the words of our Lord in John xiv, 21, 23, concerning His manifesting Himself to us and making His abode with us.

The only book which can guide us in that which we are to observe to do is to be ever with us, and we are to meditate therein day and night (verse 8). See also Ps. i, 2, 3, and remember that one of our love of God is our love of His word and the way we lay it up in our hearts. His "Have not I commanded thee?" (verse 9) reminds us of His word to Gideon, "Go in this thy might; . . . have not I sent thee?" Judg. vi, 14 and also His grand message to Jeremiah (1, 7-9). Inasmuch as all these were written for you and for me, dear reader, and not for Joshua or Gideon or Jeremiah (they were spoken to them, but written for us—Rom. xv, 4), let us lay them to heart and observe to do them.

Note in this lesson chapter the fact repeated five times that God had given them this land (verses 2, 3, 11, 13, 15). It was wholly of grace. They had not labored for it nor in any way deserved it. It was theirs by His covenant with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and they had only to enter in and possess it, and see the God who gave it to them cause all their enemies to fall before them, but there was to be no compromise with their enemies in any way. To us who have to contend with the world, the flesh and the devil and overcome them, if we would possess our possessions, the exhortation is, "Be not conformed; . . . be transformed" (Rom. xii, 1, 2).

The same God who fought for Israel will work in us both to will and to do, and the victory that overcometh is our faith, His blood, the word of our testimony and not loving our lives for His sake (Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 21; 1 John v, 4; Rev. xii, 11).

Plotting in Cuba Against Americans

Havana—The secret police have arrested Gen. Maso Para, and a little later took into custody Gen. Juan Ducassi and Gen. Lara Miret. They were charged with conspiracy against public order. Gen. Para is the alleged leader of a conspiracy to start a revolution against Americans in Cuba with the use of funds supplied from or through some firm on Broadway, New York. It is known that simultaneously with the arrival of Para in Havana, three Santo Domingans, well known on account of their previous revolutionary records, also reached this port, and it was stated that other individuals of a similar character were working in Eastern Cuba.

The government has knowledge of the fact that Jimenez, ex-president of San Domingo, has recently been at Santiago de Cuba, but whether he was connected with the conspiracy is not yet known. Governor Maggoon, however, is not taking any chances. He is amply prepared with 5,000 soldiers and 5,000 rural guards to crush any move.

To Guard The Czar

St. Petersburg—The police statistics for the month of August record the carrying out of thirty-one sentences of death, the assassination of 309 persons, of whom 107 were government officials, and the wounding of 173 people.

For the protection of his person, Emperor Nicholas has ordered the creation of a new regiment of life guards, composed of specially selected officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, drawn from regiments throughout the entire Russian army, on the personal recommendation of the commanders of the various corps, who are to be held strictly responsible for the good behavior of their appointees.

The members of this new regiment will be required to have manifested exceptional trustworthiness and devotion to the throne, and will be placed under the orders of the commander of the imperial palace.

French Professor Has Developed Life

Paris—Remarkable experiments in the chemical development of life have recently been effected by Prof. Delage, of the Sorbonne. In his laboratory at Rosoff in Brittany Prof. Delage placed the unfertilized eggs of the sea urchin and star fish in sea water, adding a solution of sugar with a few drops of ammonia and tannin. In about an hour segmentation, which is the first sign of life, began and the eggs produced larvae. The great majority of these larvae soon died but Prof. Delage by constant and minute care brought four of the urchins and two of the star fish through the larval stage, and they are now healthy growing specimens. Prof. Delage's experiments go beyond those made by Prof. Loeb, of the University of California, at Berkeley.

Hard Luck Story

Chicago—Mrs. Josephine Osburn, who declared she was foster daughter of Frederick A. Bragg, a brother of Gen. Edward Bragg of Wisconsin, was arraigned in the municipal court on a charge of stealing postage stamps from her employers. The woman told a story of life-long hardships, saying she had never known but one friend in the world, and that was her foster father, who had been dead for twenty years. She declared that she had been forced to marry against her will and that her husband had deserted her, leaving her to support a young son. She was sentenced to one day in jail, and steps will be taken to assist her.

Central American States May Fight

Berlin—According to official information received here, President Cabrera of Guatemala has notified President Davila of Honduras that Guatemala will support Manuel Bonilla of Honduras in the latter's efforts to regain the presidency of Honduras. This is taken to mean that war between Guatemala and Honduras is likely to begin immediately, before the conference of the Central American republics, which was hoped would bring about peace in Central America, can meet to consider the situation.

Shut Out Chinese

Kingston, Jamaica—The influx of Chinese here is a serious matter. One section of the press is urging the government to take steps to prevent their landing here as being detrimental to local trades. The city council has adopted a resolution calling on the government to amend the pauper alien immigration law, so as to prohibit the entrance of undesirable foreigners. The resolution is aimed at Chinese and Syrians, who, it is said, are over-running the island.

Seeking Location

Regina—C. A. Garton, a member of an English firm of scientific seed growers, was shown around the city by the publicity commissioner. Mr. Garton stated that his firm intended to establish a branch on a large scale in Canada, and that he is touring the west with a view to securing a suitable location. He further stated that they intended to carry on experiments of a scientific nature, such as suggested by Prof. McBride of McGill university.

Died at Age of 113

Elyton, Md.—George W. Harris, a former slave, died recently near Rowlandsville, at the age of 113 years, one month and 14 days. The birth record of the Harris family is said to have been accurately kept by the owners of these colored people, who lived in Harford county, Maryland. According to this record, Harris' maternal grandmother was 117 years old when she died, while his mother died at the age of 121 years.

Saskatchewan University

Regina, Sask.—No further nominations have yet been made for the chancellorship and senate of the university of Saskatchewan.

China And Russia

Paris—The well known military magazine, La France Militaire, one of whose correspondents has just returned from the far east, foresees trouble between Russia and China and fears that if it comes Russia is apt to suffer another defeat at the hands of the yellow race.

"The Chinese government is pouring soldiers into Manchuria," the correspondent says, "and these are in every way superior to the Russian troops. Their equipment is excellent, and the discipline among them can be compared only to that of the German army."

"Although the Russians do everything to annoy them and draw them into a fight when they pass over the Russian railroad from Harbin to Tsitsikar and Chailar, the Chinese troops stoically refuse to pay any attention to the insults hurled at them."

"Some day, however, a clash must come, and with hatred felt on both sides most serious consequences may result."

Emma Goldman Barred

New York—Emma Goldman, the high priestess of anarchy, who visited western Canada a few months ago, is to be barred from the United States. As an anarchist, an unnaturalized foreigner, a former convict, a person with no visible means of support, an undesirable citizen—on any or all of these counts she may be halted on her triumphal return from the international congress of anarchy at Amsterdam.

From inner sources in the immigration bureau it was learned that the decision had been reached. After the assassination of President McKinley, which the murderer attributed to inflammatory speeches of Emma Goldman, congress enacted laws barring out anarchists who may knock at our door for admission. Prison bars have failed to suppress Emma's preaching. She has thrived on small imprisonments and preached to larger audiences from cells than she could reach from her platform.

Many Americans Settle in the West

Chicago—According to figures sent out by Chairman MacLeod of the Western Passenger association, thousands of Americans are annually obeying the call to the wilds of Western Canada.

In a circular just issued to all the lines which are members of the association, it was stated that during the twelve months ending June 30, 41,869, representing a population of 105,420, took up homesteads in Western Canada. Of this number, 31,188, representing a population of 31,500, were from the United States.

Statistics show that the tide of immigration from the United States into Canada is reaching a stage which should awaken interest. Mr. MacLeod states that during the last decade 272,608 persons have taken homes in Canada, and that 57,919, or nearly one-fourth of these, went there during the twelve months ended June 1, 1907. The number increased from 2,412 in 1896 to 57,919 in 1907, a falling off in 31,500 during the year just ended.

Will Make a Dash for the Pole

Halifax—The yacht which left here in July with Dr. Cook of New York and John R. Beardsley, Capt. Thomas Bartlett and crew, on an exploring trip to Greenland, is expected back in a few days. The yacht left Dr. Cook and the Norwegian steward at Etah, with plenty of provisions. They will take Esquimaux and dogs and make a dash for the pole. The ship was over a month going from Etah to Birch Cove, where Bartlett went to the woods hunting. He experienced heavy gales on the trip.

B. C. Woman Rewarded for Bravery

Ottawa—A report received here says that Hon. Mr. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, is back at Victoria after an inspection tour around Vancouver island. While on the west coast he formally presented to Mrs. Minnie Patterson, wife of the lighthouse keeper at Cape Beale, a magnificent silver service. This was donated to her by the United States government for her heroism in rescuing sailors from a wrecked ship that was on the rocks near Cape Beale.

Commissioner Will Go To Japan

Ottawa—The government has under consideration the question of sending to the Orient a special commissioner to investigate and report upon the whole question of Asiatic immigration into Canada and also to urge personally at Tokio Canada's request that the annual limit of about six hundred be placed by the Mikado's government upon the number of passports issued to immigrants bound for this country.

Big Lumber Deal

Toronto—One of the biggest lumber deals in the history of New Brunswick was consummated when Sumner & Co. sold their entire property in Gloucester county to American capitalists. The property includes a large sawmill at Bathurst and a general store and extensive lumber areas throughout the county. The price was \$250,000.

Increasing Capital

Montreal—The Dominion Bridge company, of Lachine, who are building plants at Winnipeg and Toronto, are increasing their capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, and the issue will be made in a few days.

Gathering Wheat Samples

Regina—The department of agriculture has begun the collection of samples of wheat from the different parts of the province. So far the best samples received are from the Moose Jaw district, these samples grading No. 1 northern.

Utah Miners Strike

Park City, Utah—Objecting to the employment of non-union miners, 350 miners employed by Daly in the West Ontario mines, all members of the Western Federation of Miners, quit work and the properties suspended operations.

STRUGGLE FOR THE MASTERY OF PACIFIC

St. Petersburg Believes United States Will Wrest It From the Japanese

St. Petersburg—Secretary Taft's tour of the world is being followed with unusual interest here. The government is taking measures to surround the journey through Siberia and European Russia with attentions usually reserved for rulers of states, and the press is busily speculating on the likelihood and advantages of a Russo-American convention.

The conviction prevails here that war between Japan and the United States is inevitable in the distant future.

The Novoe Vremya published an article entitled "The New World Power," picturing the marvelous growth of the United States as a new power during Roosevelt's administration.

"The day when the United States fleet passes out of the Strait of Magellan into the waters of the Pacific will open a new era for the eastern world."

"Official courtesies and the temporary lull in war talk do not conceal the fact that the United States is reaching out for the mastery of the Pacific, and already she is strong enough to attain it. She entered the race for it in the spring of 1903, when congress voted the navy bill and the Panama canal bill, both essential to the object in view."

"With no noise except the ceaseless rumble of machinery the mighty nation succeeded in forging a new power, already including twenty-five battleships, and having its docks crowded with many more war vessels. The American people are not lured by the glamor of mere display. Their purposes are deeper. Kindred of England, the American creed is that commerce follows the flag. Her object is incompatible with mere desire for trade in the far east. England won the throne of the Atlantic from Spain, Holland and France. America is about to challenge her rival for the throne of the Pacific."

Guggenheim vs Surveyors

Valdez, Alaska—The forces of the Guggenheim railroad, the Copper River & Northwestern, shot and wounded six surveyors and workmen employed by the Alaska Nome railway in Keystone canyon, 15 miles from Valdez. The party was making a preliminary survey for the Nome railroad, which is planned from Valdez to Summit. They had advanced about 100 yards up the canyon when they were surprised by an ambush of Guggenheim men headed by Edward Hassey, an ex-United States marshal. Hassey called to the surveyors and ordered them to stop, saying his men would shoot if any further advance was made. The surveyors believed Hassey was bluffing, and continued working, and were met by a fusillade of bullets.

Radium in Tunnel

Geneva—A newspaper states that Prof. Jolly has completed a geological examination of specimens of the strata collected from the borings for the Simplon tunnel. He found rich traces of radium, indicating larger deposits than any hitherto discovered in Europe. He believes the presence of these deposits caused the abnormal heat experienced in building the tunnel. He predicted that continued research will prove that the world's supply of radium is greater than was supposed.

Reciprocity Advocate Coming

Ottawa—Hon. Henry Whitney, who is the democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and who has been talking reciprocity with Canada very generally, is to come to Ottawa early in November, to address the Canadian club. A wireless message from Rudyard Kipling, the famous poet, now on a steamer on his way to Canada, has also been received, and it is expected that when here he will also address the club.

Canada's Best Year

London—More than 177,000 British and Irish emigrants went to the United States and Canada during the last year, according to a board of trade return issued recently. The total is greater than that of any year since 1887. Canada received last year the largest number of emigrants, 91,000, nearly 30,000 more than the previous highest total for the Dominion.

Military Training for Schoolboys

Halifax—The announcement has been made by Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, that he has about completed arrangements with the provincial government for the inauguration in the public schools of Nova Scotia of the system of physical training and military drill which is to be extended to other provinces and made uniform looking to the ultimate development of a citizen soldiery.

Best Britons Go to Canada

Detroit—James B. McKay, real estate dealer, has returned from a two months' visit to Scotland and Ireland. Among his many observations, Mr. McKay points out that the United States is no longer getting the best of the emigrants from the British Isles, but that the best young men are flocking to the Canadian north-west.

Men Quitting Teaching Profession

Ottawa—The poor pay of teachers throughout Ontario is driving the men out of the business. This year out of 102 teachers in training at the provincial normal school here, only six are men.

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 C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, OCTOBER 3, 1907

The Hudson Bay Route

In 1898 Manitoba and what is now Alberta and Saskatchewan had upwards of two and a half million acres under cultivation. The total grain crop was about fifty-six million bushels. The wheat crop alone was some thirty million bushels.

In 1906 the area under grain was some seven million acres, and the total yield was over two hundred million bushels, of which the wheat crop alone was some one hundred million bushels.

The total cultivable area in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is estimated at two hundred and seventy-five million acres. It would not be safe to count upon the uncultivated portion being acre for acre as fertile as that which has already come under the plow; but it is safe to reckon its productiveness in the ratio of one to two. On that basis of productiveness we can count on at least ten-folding the present grain yield of these provinces when all the now virgin soil is brought under the plow. Instead of one hundred million bushels of wheat there will be produced a billion bushels, and the total grain crop will increase to two billion bushels.

Forty thousand homesteads were taken up last year, and a large area of land was secured by purchase from railway companies for farming. At the present rate of settlement the grain crop will quickly be doubled, and the day of the billion bushels will be within the range of vision.

But as the grain-growing areas have developed the transportation difficulty has increased. There has been a continuous grain blockade in the West, which reached its culmination in 1906, when neither the outgoing grain nor the incoming freight could be handled by the railways. The crop of last year cannot be marketed before this year's grain crop is harvested.

Every hundred miles of railway built in the three great grain-growing provinces increases production by causing grain to be grown where none was grown before. The construction of the Canadian Northern added to the output and created a traffic that now overtaxes its carrying capacity. A similar result will follow the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. As our grain crop grows so must other industries. Last year one hundred and thirty thousand head of cattle reached the Winnipeg stock yards, and eighty-six thousand were carried to the seaboard. Two million tons of freight were received at Fort William, and out of that harbour there was shipped over two million tons.

It is obvious that there must be a larger outlet to the ocean or the development of the West will be retarded. Grain will not continue to be grown in excess of what can be marketed, and as every section of land added to the cultivated area of the West increases the business and therefore the wealth of the East, the arrest of Western development will be as keenly felt from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes as in the country beyond.

The double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific and the operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific will, say, double the rail-carrying

power; and the "spout" at Fort William and Port Arthur will doubtless be proportionately enlarged. But when that is done, if the development of the grain-growing area increases in the ratio of the last few years, the transportation problem will be then even a larger difficulty in the way of further development than it is to-day. A subsidiary outlet by the shortest possible rail haul to tide water is and will ever be needed. Where is it to be found?

Canada's great inland sea, called Hudson Bay, gives the west tide water in the meridian of the Mississippi Valley. A glance at the map shows that the shortest route from the centre of Canada's grain fields to the world's markets is via the Hudson Bay and Strait. Churchill harbour is as near the central point of the wheat area as the centre of that area is to the head of Lake navigation; and it is about the same distance from Liverpool as is Montreal.

The Canadian Northern Railway will soon reach the Pas on the Saskatchewan River, and from there to Churchill is some 480 miles. With that distance spanned Winnipeg, which is, via the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1,422 miles from Montreal, would be within 945 miles of Churchill. Brandon is 1,555 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 940. Regina is 1,780 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,200. Medicine Hat is 2,082 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,500. Calgary is 2,262 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,682. Prince Albert is by the shortest rail route, 1,958 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 717. Edmonton is, by the shortest rail routes, 2,247 miles from Montreal, from Churchill 1,129. And these distances by rail to Churchill are measured over existing railways that were built for carriage east and west. With a railway from the Pas to Churchill, roads would be built over the shortest routes between important centres and that port. With a direct connection between Regina and the Pas the distance to Churchill from that centre would be 774 miles, from Medicine Hat it would be 1,076, from Calgary 1,256 miles.

Churchill is 2,946 miles from Liverpool, while Montreal is, via Belle Isle, 2,761 and via Cape Race 2,927, and New York by the northern route, is 3,079. There can be no question that, if the route, via the bay and strait be feasible, it should be availed of; for its utilization would effect an average shortening of a thousand miles in the distance between the wheat fields of the West and the Atlantic seaboard, without increasing the ocean distance to the world's market.

The Countryman's Turn

The man in the country has a large share in Mr. Borden's Halifax platform. He has a right to it; for recent legislation has paid less attention to the majority who live on the farm than to the minority who dwell in the towns. The opposition leader supports the "All Red" Fast Steamship project; but gives more attention to quick and safe carriage to the home and foreign market of the perishable and other products of the farm, the dairy, and the fishery. While the Conservative party assists in the promotion of new trunk railway and canal systems it proposes to give special attention to the rates and fares in local and through traffic on lines already established. The country is pushing Government telegraph systems into the Yukon and other remote places. It has expensively promoted wireless telegraphy and has given great telephone franchises. Mr. Borden asks that something now be done to secure to the people at large the benefits of telephone and telegraph service at reasonable prices.

By Government ownership of these great public utilities, where that is necessary and possible, by public supervision in any case, Mr. Borden proposes that the people shall get back for them-

selves a larger share of the advantages which these utilities create. Here again it is proposed to make life on the farm more attractive and to check the rush of the young people from the land to the cities. Cheap and universal telephone service throughout the country districts, cheaper telegraph communication, rural mail delivery, cheap, swift and safe transportation of farm products to market and of supplies to the farm will go far to amend the conditions of country life.

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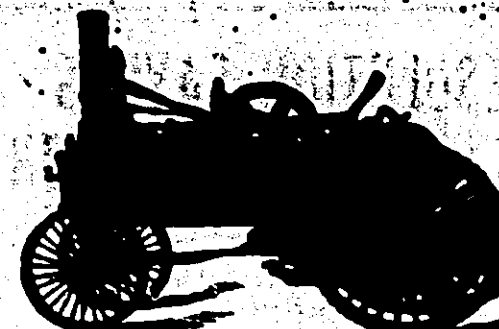
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AUDREY'S APHASIA

By E. C. FORD.

It had been raining it in to ask Dick Fitzgerald to act as one of the witnesses at the Craven-Mountford wedding. Dick had been in town with Audrey Craven long before Sir Henry Mountford had come across the water in search of a bride and a bank account.

Mrs. Craven had shrewdly argued that with Dick acting as one of the witnesses she would put a step to the last shore of matrimony. For several years their friends had looked for the announcement of Dick's engagement to Audrey, and the new turn of affairs had not met with popular approval. If Dick was an actor he might seem to give countenance to the alliance.

No one blamed Audrey for the engagement. Mrs. Craven, had she been a man, would have achieved credit as a "ward" woman. In her feminine sphere she directed her family, the charitable societies of which she was invariably the president, and even the rector of St. Jude's recognized God, Mrs. Craven and the bishop in that order.

When Sir Henry was graciously pleased to accept Mrs. Craven's diplomatic overtures their set had regarded Dick's fate as sealed and with a murmured "Poor Audrey" gave their attention to other affairs. The announcement that Dick was to be one of the witnesses brought forth an additional "Poor Dick," but he rather enjoyed his duties as standing on the steps of St. Jude's, he explained to the wedding guests that the service was postponed owing to the absence of Miss Craven.

"We only know what word was sent up from the house," he assured Mrs. Ponder. "Miss Craven went out to visit Nell Teatra last night. She left so early that no record seemed necessary, but she did not return home. No one knows what happened. Mrs. Craven is prostrated. Sir Henry? I understand he is taking it very badly."

He bowed her away and turned to the next corner. There had been no time to recall the invitations, and the six sisters were too busy to give more than passing attention to any one person. Sir Henry was taking it very badly indeed. He was storming up and down the long hall of the Craven home, and between disappointment and wounded pride the soddages of speech were opened, and his language would have done credit to a stable boy.

Mrs. Craven shut herself in the library long before he had concluded his remarks, and the stolid butler, aided by the coachman, ejected Sir Henry from the house, to the huge delight of the reporters, who had vainly besieged the front door for the last hour or so.

Then Mrs. Craven took to her bed and vowed that no daughter of hers should ever marry into the British nobility, while Carver Craven hurried down to the police station to ask that a general alarm be sent out. Nothing came of this action, and after a couple of days the papers dropped the sensation. Dick was distracted. Two days before the ceremony Audrey had assured him that things would turn out all right and had told him not to worry, but her long silence argued that she had not been able to make things go as she had planned and that she had killed herself rather than marry a man she did not love.

In the hope of distracting his mind the senior Fitzgerald entrusted him with a commission in Chicago, and Dick, glad to get away for a few days, took the train after exacting a promise that he should be informed by wire of any development.

The trip seemed interminable, but at last he reached town, and established himself at a hotel. He could not see the people he wanted until the following morning, and to dispel his loneliness he hunted up Jim Dalton.

Dalton and he had been chums in the college days before Dalton had gone west to study medicine. He was interne in one of the hospitals now, and after dinner Dick and he went out.

"Want to see the animals?" asked Jim, after the first flood of questions had been asked and answered. Dick shook his head.

"I'd rather talk," he said. "I'm in no mood to look upon suffering."

"We've got one celebrated case," said Dalton proudly. "Seen in the papers almost a week now—a ripping pretty girl, with—"

"Doesn't know who she is or where she came from or where she wants to go. The funny part is that she suffers from none of the causes of the disease."

"Dick smiled. "It must be pleasant to forget everything sometimes," he said. "You couldn't inoculate me, could you?"

"I never knew that it was infectious," said Dalton. "Still, you might try it in the interest of science. She usually comes in for a chat in the evenings. She likes to talk about her case. She knows as much about the disease as I do."

He rang the bell, and a trim nurse appeared. "Will you ask Miss Smith to come in if she has not yet retired?" he said, and he turned to Dick.

"I'll have to accompany you as a reporter," he said. "There's not like the average charity patient in a chaise, you know. It's evident that she is pretty well, and she might rather bring on exhibition."

Dick nodded, but when the door opened to admit the patient he was

defused the physician by jumping up and clamping the girl in his arms.

To Dalton's further amazement the patient did not appear to resent the caress, and it was not until he stood beside them that they appeared to remember his presence. Then they separated, the girl blushing a rosy red.

"The sight of Mr. Fitzgerald has recalled me," she said in explanation. "I am Audrey—Audrey Craven, am I not?" she asked. Dick nodded.

"I remember now," she went on. "I was to be married to Sir Henry. Where is Sir Henry, Dick?"

"Home," said Fitzgerald beamingly. "Bailed the other day. He was kicked out of the house for cursing at your mother."

"But you said you lived here in Chicago," interrupted Dalton. "We never thought of inquiring in New York."

"I thought I did," she answered innocently. "What a lot of trouble I must have made! Was mother much worried, Dick?"

Dick smiled grimly. She was more angry than worried—angry that the best match of the season (from her point of view) was spoiled.

"She is very anxious," he admitted. "She thought you were a runaway. The detectives trailed me for a couple of days."

"The idea," she said, with a laugh, "and here I was all the time trying to find out who I was."

Dalton produced a stack of press clippings about her case. "We are going to make a scrapbook," he explained. "I suppose Miss Carver will want to take them home now."

"If you could spare them," she said sweetly. "I should love to have them."

"And I'll telegraph your mother," went on the physician. "What is the address? It's funny that you were a friend of Dick's. We were in the same class in college."

"It is odd," agreed Audrey. "Dick will wire mother. I suppose I shall have to wait until she comes on."

"I'm going back tomorrow night," he suggested. "What's the matter with getting married and making it a honeymoon trip?"

Dalton, scenting a romance, seconded the suggestion, and presently a minister, visiting a patient, read the marriage service to them in the doctor's office, with Dalton and the head nurse acting as witnesses.

The following evening they sat in the stateroom of the Pullman east-bound. "It was very nice of mother to take it so well," said Audrey comfortably.

"How could she do otherwise when every paper had the story of our marriage?" he laughed. "She had to make the best of it."

Audrey patted the bulky envelope of clippings that lay on the seat beside her.

"Don't you think that was better than simply running away from home?" she asked. "It avoided all scandal."

"You mean that you didn't have aphasia?" he gasped.

Audrey nodded. "I had to do something," she explained, "and a mere runaway seemed so vulgar. I think I did it very well."

"Blessed child," said Dick tenderly. "You are the most wonderful wife ever bestowed upon man."

Not to Be Balked.

A comparison made by an old carpenter twenty years ago may be applied in a much wider sense than he had in mind. He was speaking of two boys, brothers, who had been sent to him to learn the trade. They were bright boys, and their father, in telling the carpenter of his pleasure at their progress in their work, said he could not see but one had done just as well as the other.

"Um-m!" said the carpenter. "I presume to say their work looks about a piece, but I'll tell you the difference between those two boys. You give Ed just the right tools, and he'll do a real good job, but Cy, if he hasn't got what he needs, he'll make his own tools and say nothing about it."

"If I were cast on a desert island and wanted a box opened, I should know there'd be no use asking Ed to do it without I could point him out a hammer."

"But, Cy," added the old carpenter with a snap of his fingers, "the luck of a hammer wouldn't stump that boy. He'd have something rigged up and that box opened if there was any open to it. I expect Cy's going to march ahead of Ed all his life."

Twenty years have proved the truth of the words, for while the boy who "made his own tools" is rich his brother is still an ordinary workman.

Out of the Family.

The mild-mannered old gentleman who was staying with Mrs. Gifford was a geologist, and when one morning his landlady's little son informed him that there was a queer old stow in a neighboring field, he was in high spirits.

"Come along and show me it," he said.

"I—I ain't got time, sir," said the boy, and he began a hasty retreat.

There were cattle in the field, but the professor took no heed of them until a terrible roar attracted his attention, and he saw a fierce bull advancing to greet him. It was a new thing, but the professor got safely out of the field. On the other side of the hedge he surprised his landlady's son.

"You little rascal!" shouted the professor. "I believe you sent me into that field purposely. I believe you wanted to see me killed!"

"No, I didn't, sir," blubbered the boy. "It was mother did!"

"What?" gasped the professor.

"She heard a dog howl outside our house last night, and as it means there'll be a death in the house soon, mother thought it only right to try and 'ave it out of the family,'" was the explanation. —London Tit-Bits.

SEVEN STAGES OF DRUNKENNESS.

Medical London Court. Description Progress of Drunkenness.

An amusing description of the seven stages of drunkenness was given at the Marylebone Police Court, London, recently, during the hearing of a charge against Mrs. Agnes Memie.

Mr. E. T. Williams, a medical man, said he examined the woman after she had been arrested and found her "in a mellow, comfortable state of drunkenness, recovering from irritation."

The magistrate's curiosity was aroused by this definition. "Am I to understand," he asked, "that a person who gets drunk must first of all be irritable and then mellow?"

"There is always an irritable state," replied Mr. Williams, "and that is succeeded by the mellow, comfortable, happy state."

"And that is succeeded by?" inquired Mr. Plowden.

"The pugnacious state," said Mr. Williams.

"They become irritable again," Mr. Plowden suggested.

"They want to fight then," Mr. Williams explained.

"And what is the next state?"

"They become affectionate after that."

"And the next?"

"Then they become crying drunk."

"This is really a most instructive lesson, of which we are very much in need in this court sometimes," said the cadi. "And then?"

"Collapse, incapable, sleepy," stated Mr. Williams.

"And after that, nothing, I suppose?"

"If you give them a little more—death."

"We have had the seven stages of man," exclaimed Mr. Plowden; "now we have the seven stages of drunkenness: Irritable, mellow, pugnacious, affectionate, lachrymose, collapse, death."

Mr. Williams added that these were the stages through which a person would pass if alcohol were administered in carefully measured doses.

Mrs. Memie denied that she was intoxicated, but Mr. Williams asserted that she had "the special smell" of all drunkards have.

"Are there seven stages of special smells?" asked Mr. Plowden, amid laughter.

"No," was the reply; "but there is a special smell like that of glue that has gone bad. It is an infallible symptom of a real, steady drunkard."

"I do not suppose Mrs. Memie will forget this case," said Mr. Plowden, "and I am sure I shall not. I have heard more about the subject of drunkenness than ever before, and I hope I have profited by the instruction."

Great Britain's Smallest House.

The quaint old town of Conway, North Wales, boasts possession of the smallest house in Great Britain. This quaint house consists of only two rooms, one above the other, each of which is just two yards square.

The place is more than 200 years old and is in every respect a curious dwelling place. The upstairs room which is reached by mounting a tiny ladder, has in it a four-foot bed and a washstand, so that there is none too much room for the occupant to move about. Names of visitors ornament the walls. The present caretaker states that one tenant actually brought up a family of ten in this miniature house, though no explanation is forthcoming as to how the feat was performed.

The present occupant, who has inhabited the cottage for seven years, pays a rent of seven and sixpence per week, and is very proud of the fact that she lives in the tiniest house in Great Britain.

Pays For Dead Wife's Keep.

A laborer named Brookfield, who is more than 30 years old and who lives at the village of Shamley Green, in Surrey, has been paying for his wife's maintenance in the Brockwood asylum for six years after her death.

Mrs. Brookfield, who died in 1901, was sent to the asylum 25 years before, and her husband contributed 75 cents a week towards her maintenance.

The matter was reported to the Hambleton board of guardians recently, in consequence of an agitation to reduce Brookfield's contribution to 65 cents a week.

The asylum authorities say that Mrs. Brookfield's death was notified, and it is recorded in the minute book of the guardians, but the relieving officer, who collected the money each week, declares that the notification was not passed on to him.

It was decided by the guardians to give back to Brookfield the money he has paid since his wife's death.

Miser's Hidden Wealth.

George Keymer, an old man, who was formerly a gold-miner in Australia, has been found dead in a little cottage which he occupied at Ipswich, England, and a hoard of more than \$7,000 has been discovered.

The cottage was very scantily furnished, having only a bed and a few boxes in it. Keymer lived alone, doing all his own cooking, and even washing his own clothes.

He had been ill for some time, and recently, when he was visited by some acquaintances, he was only able to say: "Bag, bag—carpet bag." After his death a search was made, and a carpet bag containing gold, notes and a bank deposit note, to the total value of \$7,000, was found.

A clergyman took possession of the money and deposited it in the bank, where it is awaiting claimants. The old man is said to have been in perpetual dread of being poisoned.

Was Conscientious Taxpayer.

The tax collector of Adelaide, South Australia, officially reports the conscientiousness of a taxpayer who, in getting up a statement of the real estate he owned, for taxation purposes, put down a piece of land of his measuring nine feet by six feet in "cemetery," and under the column, "Name of Occupier," gave that of his departed wife.

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND.

Many Upheavals in Great Britain Since Earliest Times.

In view of the present rash of property-owners to insure against earthquake risks at Lloyd's, the following article by Prof. Milne, the famous seismologist, on the frequency of shocks in England, will be read with interest.

In past geological times Great Britain has had periods when its shores were lighted by the glow of molten matter in the throats of active volcanoes. In pre-carboniferous times and again in tertiary times, volcanic activity was so pronounced in our islands as it is now in Central America or Japan.

In this country the exhibition of volcanic forces has attained two maxima, but at the present time they have so far waned that they were only represented by a few warm springs, for example, those at Buxton and at Bath.

Although there is no direct connection between volcanic activity and earthquakes, there are very good reasons for saying that these two evidences of subterranean force increase intensively or become enfeebled simultaneously. At the present time these forces are at a low ebb; still our daily papers from time to time inform us that earthquakes in Britain are not yet nonexistent. Possibly we hear six or ten shakings per year. For the most part, these have their origin along the line of the Caledonian Canal, in Perthshire, the lake district, the line of the Pennines, in South Wales and in the southwest of England.

Shocks Were Frequent.

Even in historic times the frequency of earthquakes in this country has had its ebb and flow. For example, between 1843 and 1844 there was a period of activity in Perthshire, nearly equal to that which was experienced by inhabitants of Tokio or Yokohama. In 1844, during January, at Comrie, no fewer than twelve earthquakes were recorded, and what is true for Comrie has been in a minor degree true for other seismic centres in our islands. We all remember the earthquake of 1866, which rudely awakened people in Hereford and the Severn Valley; but to turn to the more general questions as to the chance of violent disturbances in this country, we find the answer in any catalogue of British earthquakes.

From such a catalogue anyone can pick out the number of disturbances which have occurred in Great Britain since 103 A. D., when we learn that in Somersetshire a city was swallowed up. From this catalogue it is easy for anyone to determine the number of destructive earthquakes which have occurred from that date to the present time.

Cathedral Thrown Down.

In a chronological record of this sort the first thing we notice is that the records in the earliest times are few in number, and only refer to what might well be termed disasters. For example, in 1185, on April 15, we read that England was affected over a great part of its area. At Lincoln the cathedral and many buildings were thrown down. In 1247, on Feb. 13, there was a great disturbance in London along the banks of the Thames. On Dec. 23, 1430, at Norwich, in particular, buildings were thrown down; and on April 6, 1530, there was very great damage done. Part of the Temple Church and some masonry from old St. Paul's, together with many chimneys, were destroyed. Two apprentices at Christchurch were killed by falling masonry, while church bells throughout the city rang in consequence of the disturbance. London was severely shaken at 12.40 p. m. on Feb. 19, 1750. Chimneys again suffered, and the shock was felt at Havre and Boulogne. On March 19 of the same year a great stone fell from the new spire at Westminster Abbey, and there was a great destruction in the suburbs. It was even felt strongly in the Isle of Wight.

It is extremely probable that many of the early accounts are greatly exaggerated, but it is certain that from time to time, but usually at long intervals, various parts of Great Britain are reminded that the old world still lives. Roughly speaking, the average interval between several earthquakes in Great Britain is about 250 years.

Mass of Rubies.

Discovered near Mandalay, Burma, a gem of extraordinary interest and possibly of enormous value has been imported recently into England. The jewel, which is a crystalline mass of ruby embedded in calcite, standing about a foot high, is now in the hands of Mr. Banyard, a colonial agent, who is endeavoring to estimate its value. The gem appears to be merely a lump of glistening rock, surrounded by a great encrustation of dull colored red crystals. These crystals, however, have been proven to be genuine pigeon blood Burmese rubies, and it is quite possible that there are more of these precious jewels embedded in the calcite. The jewel was taken to Buckingham Palace, where the King, after examining it, said that he considered it extremely interesting. The question of value cannot be answered until the crystalline mass of ruby is separated from the matrix. If some of the crystals show good color when cut their size would command a great price. This commonplace-looking piece of rock may, in fact, be worth anything from \$5,000 to \$400,000.

Aliens Seek England.

No fewer than 143,321 aliens landed in the United Kingdom during April, May and June this year, and of these 74,864 remained in the country to assist British workmen, and thus swell the ranks of the unemployed.

Of the others, 61,536 came to Great Britain en route for other lands, 1,737 had return tickets, 3,572 were sentenced, 1,223 were returning residents, and 219 were refused permission to land. The six months ended June 30 last 226,737 aliens landed in England, which was 15,173 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

WORLD'S FINEST POLICE FORCE.

Royal Irish Constabulary and Acts of Indiscipline.

The following article, which is of particular interest at the present time in view of the recent Belfast riots, is taken from The London Express: "To read about disaffection and acts of indiscipline among the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary such as those which are now occurring at Belfast is like experiencing one of the disillusionments of youth. It is hard to believe that the 'impeccable' have sinned, or that an organization which has been compared to Napoleon's Old Guard for loyalty and devotion has shown that it is not above the mere sordid consideration of an extra shilling a day in wages."

The R. I. C. is by common consent the finest police force the world has seen. Whether on the parade ground or on active duty, it has never failed to gain the highest praise, and its bitterest enemies, like the Fenians and the irreconcilable Irish Leaguers, are as ready to pay tribute to its abilities as the Lord Lieutenant himself.

All told, the Royal Irish Constabulary musters about 9,000 men and officers. These latter are men of birth and education, who pass through a preliminary course of training somewhat like Sandhurst. Many celebrated Government officials have begun life as district inspectors of the R. I. C. Sir Henry Blake, who is just returning after holding the governorship of Ceylon—one of the best posts under the Colonial Office—is another. Sir Ralph Moor, the administrator of Southern Nigeria, is another. Both these distinguished men gained their first experience of administrative work in the stormy days of the Land League.

Curious Combination.

The men are a curious combination. They are nearly all the sons of peasant farmers, and are brought up as devoted adherents of the Nationalist cause. Yet they will charge a disordered meeting of the United Irish League, and smash the heads of their friends with a delightful impartiality that is only possible to an Irishman.

Keen politicians though they are, and their easy life in the quiet country districts gives them ample time for the study of politics—they will carry out the orders of the Government, and assist in checking intimidation with the most scrupulous carefulness.

SHUBBED BY KING EDWARD.

His Majesty Disapproves Leopold's Policy in the Congo.

King Edward and his Government, as well as the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society, have just administered a very severe snub to King Leopold by declining to take any part whatsoever in the International Polar Congress, which the Belgian monarch has endeavored to organize at Brussels, and for which he had addressed invitation to the various foreign Governments and geographical societies. This being the case, the project will come to grief, the more so as several other foreign Governments are certain to follow the lead of King Edward in the matter.

King Edward and his subjects are prompted in this affair not only by their strong disapproval of the policy of King Leopold, with regard to the Congo problem, which is becoming more and more acute, but also because they do not see why he should have any voice in an international polar congress.

Belgium is not, strictly speaking, a maritime power. But if the congress were held in his capital, and necessarily under his presidency, it would be difficult to exclude him from participating in the deliberations or from the advantages accruing to the nations represented at the convention.

What these advantages are may be gathered from the fact that the object of the congress is nominally for the organization of a system of international expeditions of discovery to the Arctic and Antarctic regions, but in reality to determine the ownership of Spitzbergen and other no man's lands in the polar regions, participating among the powers most chiefly concerned—such as Great Britain, the United States, Norway, Denmark and Russia.

King Leopold with his insatiable greed for land, would, if the polar congress were held at Brussels, find some means, through intrigue, of establishing a foothold in the Arctic and Antarctic, and after the experiences of Great Britain and the other signatories of the Berlin treaty of 1884 with Leopold in regard to the Congo there is none of them that would be willing to entrust him with the administration of land, even in the frozen wilds of the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

Judicial Flogging in India.

Let me draw the attention of the public to a shocking state of affairs which exists under the criminal law of India. In 1902, the last year for which figures are available, no fewer than 25,186 judicial floggings were inflicted upon adult male and female offenders for petty theft and the like. According to Sir Henry Cotton, M. P., K. C. S. I., who has published a pamphlet on this subject, these degrading floggings are administered publicly over the bare body.

The triangles are an unpleasant feature outside every criminal court in India. Sir Henry says: "I have known of floggings so severe that the victims have died on the triangles to which they were tied."

And this horrible torture is inflicted for the slightest offences.—Humanitarian in Reynolds' Newspaper.

A Fight Impossible.

"I don't know whether my janitor is a plain idiot or just too smart for anything," declared the flat dweller. "This morning when I said to him, 'Did you hear those people above me fighting last night?' he turned and looked hard at me and said: 'You must be mistaken. Those people above you? Why, there are only two of them, and they are husband and wife.'"

TRIFLES FOR WEE FOLK.

Simple Toys So Constructed as Not to Be Dangerous.

CUTE CROCHETED POODLES.

The Prettiest Thing For Baby's Nanny is a Miniature Coat Hanger. Kimonoes Are Always Attractive and Useful Articles.

When King Baby comes all his admiring friends and relatives wish to present him with gifts which, if his royal highness is too young to appreciate, his fond mother is not. Almost from the start a baby loves some simple little toys which are so constructed as not to be dangerous, either from hardness or from coming apart when investigated. Toys to which bells or whistles are attached should always be carefully watched, for baby likes to put everything into his mouth, and stray buttons or bells are difficult to

dislodge from the delicate little throat. If indeed they do not cause incalculable mischief.

Of all the toys to delight baby eyes is anything more fascinating than crocheted poodles? These poodles are filled with cotton, wadding, over which the cover is apparently built while being crocheted. The mane of the dog is composed of loops, the whole being of snowy white.

Toys made out of embroidery rings are always pretty and attract the baby at once. Here is one made of double rings wound with satin ribbon and hung with bells.

If one wishes to give something useful as well as ornamental the variety is large. One of the sweetest things

for the baby, hanger is a miniature coat hanger of white silk, delicately scented and embroidered with rosebuds. In socks the kimono is much appreciated. A white French flannel sack, hand embroidered in white silk, eyelid work and scalloped, is a useful addition to baby's wardrobe.

Sunflower Luncheon.

Gather sunflowers from neighboring fields or lots and literally line your rooms with them. Pin to the portieres, fill jardinières or books or use jars covered with dark green crepe paper. In the dining room select the small sunflowers for table decoration, using candles with yellow shades, and let yellow and green predominate in the food served. After luncheon give each guest a book of yellow art paper, containing sentences, the answers of which may be made from the letters found in "the sunflower."

What does the river do? Flow. When do mice bloom? Now. Where will you find a circle of nice toes? Here.

A bird? Green. Its home? Nest. A broad piece of cloth? Sheet. Equal in value to? Worth. A wild animal? Wolf. Learned? Wise.

To twist? Wreat. Sharp to the taste? Sour. Money paid periodically? Rent. Underside of the foot? Sole. A place of abode? House. One of the four points? West. To avoid? Shun. To close? Shut.

An animal? Horse. A cavity? Hole. Merriment? Fun. A rubber pipe? Hose. An entire flower? Whole.

Another flower could be used the same way.

Wee Brushes For Babies.

The luxurious habits of the babies who are born with gold spoons in their mouths would have made the young mothers of a generation ago open their eyes with wonder, but in this generation, when there are only one or two children in each fashionable family, as a rule, the relatives and friends of the little ones are ready to shower the newcomers with beautiful gifts.

The Marathon Mystery

A Story of Manhattan

By BURTON E. STEVENSON
Author of "The Redding Case"

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(Continued)

CHAPTER VIII.

WAS scarcely surprised when Godfrey's card was brought in to me at the office next morning. Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Royce happened to be out at the time, so that I had the letter room to myself, and I directed that Godfrey be shown in at once.

"I was expecting you," I said, rising to shake hands with him. "That stare of yours last night warned me that you'd be around to demand an explanation."

"Demand is hardly the word," he corrected as he sat down. "Research would be nearer it. I confess I was never more surprised in my life than when I saw you sitting there calmly chatting away with Mrs. Tremaine."

"Then you have met her? She thought she was mistaken."

"You mean she knew me?" he asked quickly.

"She asked who you were; she fancied she'd met you somewhere."

Godfrey laughed a little dry laugh. "She has," he said, "but it's strange she remembers it, for I'll swear she never looked at me, or perhaps," he added, knitting his brows, "she has some special reason to remember."

I happened to be in the hall of the Marathon apartment house talking with Higgins, the janitor, when she and her husband came in from dinner the night that man Thompson was killed there. Perhaps you remember about it?"

I nodded, smiling.

"Yes, I remember."

Something in my face caught his attention.

"You mean you know something about it?" he asked quickly. "But a movement of feet across the door outside interrupted him. 'We can't talk here,' he said. 'Will you be at home tonight?'"

"Yes."

"Then I'll look you up," and he turned to go.

"Wait a minute," I said. "I'm not with Mrs. Fitch any more."

"Aren't you?"

"No, I'm quartered at the Marathon."

"Yes. Suit fourteen. Higgins will show you up."

He stared at me an instant with starting eyes. Then the door opened and Mr. Royce came in, followed by two clerks.

"I'll look for you this evening," I added, hugely enjoying his stupefaction.

He nodded mechanically and turned away, walking like a man in a dream.

"Well," began Godfrey as he settled back in his chair and looked around the room, "this is about the last place on earth I'd have expected to find you."

"And yet it's not so wonderful," I pointed out. "I had to change my lodgings and found that these would suit."

"It's in your blood," he went on, smiling. "It has been ever since that affair of Miss Holladay. You'll never get it out. But I'm glad you're here. I've an idea that we're just on the threshold of a very remarkable mystery, and you can help a lot."

"Then the murder wasn't the end?"

"No; I fancy it was only the beginning. Now tell me how you happened to be with Mrs. Tremaine last night."

"Tremaine had an important business engagement," I said, "which he couldn't break. He'd promised to take her to the theater and had secured seats. Rather than disappoint her he asked me to take his place."

"And she didn't object?"

"She made the best of it, I guess."

"She seemed to be getting a good deal of fun out of it."

"She was." She's the most unconventional creature I ever met. She'd interest you, Godfrey."

"I don't doubt it in the least. But Tremaine interests me too. You don't happen to know what this business engagement was?" and he looked at me with a queer smile.

"No, I suppose that it had something to do with his railroad."

"His railroad?"

I related briefly the project in which Tremaine was engaged.

"Well, perhaps it was connected with that," Godfrey said, when I had finished, "but indirectly—very indirectly. He spent the evening in Dickie Delroy's box at the opera."

"It was my turn to stare."

"Godfrey," I said, "suddenly, there are two points I'd like to submit to you—both rather important ones. I fancy."

"But first I want you to tell me the story of the crime, just as it occurred. I suspect there were some details that didn't get into the Record."

"I can't do that," I said. "I'm a cigar man."

"He took a cigar and struck a match."

"There were," he asserted, with a smile, "a number of details that didn't get before the public. Most of them have an unfortunate tendency to implicate Miss Croydon."

He got up and walked across the room and placed his finger over a little hole in the woodwork of the bedroom door.

"There's where the bullet from her revolver struck," he said. "There's a

dent about that. 'It was taken out and found to be a good deal of lead and who it was she fired at and why she fired. I tell you, Lester, the more one thinks about that affair the more incomprehensible it becomes. There are so many questions which seem unanswerable. Who was Thompson? How did he get in condition to receive her? Was the murderer a friend of Thompson's? If not, how did he get into the room? Above all, why, after he had knocked Thompson down, should he stand over him and shoot him through the heart? That savors more of a wild beast than of a human being."

He paused a moment in a sort of helpless perplexity, then sat down abruptly and turned to me.

"What were your points?" he asked.

"The first," I said, looking at him, "will, I fear, help to tip the scales against Miss Croydon. She came here the morning after the inquest and tried to rent this apartment."

He stared at me, astounded, his cigar in the air, while I repeated the story Higgins had told me. When I had finished, he sat gazing into vacancy, his lips compressed.

"I see it puzzles you," I said at last, enjoying his perplexity. "I confess I couldn't make anything out of it."

"Puzzles me?" he repeated, getting up again and walking nervously about the room. "Why, it's the most astounding thing I ever heard. It's the most unexplainable feature of this whole unexplainable case. I should think she'd never want to enter these rooms again. But perhaps Higgins was mistaken. He added, stopping short.

"That might be," I admitted, "though he swears he wasn't."

"Well, let's pass over it for a moment. What's the second point? Is it another staggerer?"

"Not a staggerer, but another twist to the puzzle, I imagine. Did Thompson have any jewelry on him?"

"Jewelry? Not a bit. He was practically in rags."

"Where was his body lying?"

"Right here," and he indicated the spot with his foot.

"And right there," I said, "two days later I found this, pressed into the carpet, and I took a little paper packet from my pocketbook."

He opened it carefully and looked at what lay inside. Then he whistled softly.

"A diamond, by all that's wonderful!"

"Tell me what it came out of," I said.

"One of a group, I should say; or perhaps a border around a larger central stone."

"Precisely," I nodded. "And last night I happened to notice that Mrs. Tremaine wore a pin with just such an arrangement of stones. One of the small diamonds in the border was missing."

Godfrey wrapped up the tiny bit of crystal and handed it back to me with an exceedingly thoughtful face.

"That's a mighty pretty bit of evidence," he said at last, "though, of course, it may be only a coincidence. Taken by itself it isn't worth a cent; in connection with other evidence it would be worth a great deal."

"And there isn't any other?"

"Just one little bit. You say Tremaine comes from Martinique. Well, among Thompson's clothes I found a peculiar note, called a snake note, which grows only in the West Indies. When you add to this that Thompson's clothing was all such as is worn in the tropics, the presumption is pretty strong that he lived for awhile somewhere in Tremaine's neighborhood."

I nodded; then my face fell.

"After all," I pointed out, "all that amounts to nothing. Both Tremaine and his wife can prove an alibi. They weren't in the building when the crime was committed. You yourself saw them coming back."

"Well, we'll puzzle it out in time. If I only had a chance to study Tremaine, to hear him talk, to watch him without being seen. That would be worth more to me than all this theorizing. Then I'd have my feet on solid ground; I could—ah—who's that?"

A door opened and a step crossed the hall. There came a tap at my door.

Godfrey shot me one electric glance, then, lightly as a panther, he seized coat and hat and disappeared into the bedroom, leaving the door slightly ajar.

CHAPTER IX.

HAVE come to thank you for your kindness of last night," said Tremaine as he entered. "It was indeed a great favor."

"It was nothing," I protested, waving him to a chair. "I was glad to do it. I had a very pleasant time myself."

"As he sat down he laid a handful of cigarettes on the table beside him."

"You see, I've come for a chat," he said, with his inimitable smile. "I hope you will help yourself."

"Thank you," and I suited the action to the word. Tremaine's cigarettes would have tempted any one."

"I have been curious to see," he said, "how Cecily would affect New York. She is certainly very smart at."

"Ah, you think so?" and he shot me a quick glance. "You admire her, don't you?"

"Admiration is hardly the word," I said slowly. "It is too weak, too thin."

"Evidently he misunderstood me, for he did not wait for me to finish, to explain myself."

"That makes it easier for me," he interrupted. "You have perhaps suspected that the union between us is not a—ah—a legal one?"

"Yes," I said, "I had suspected that."

"Such unions are the rule in Martinique," he continued calmly, "and have been from time immemorial. They are a matter of course, and frequently they are as permanent and happy as any regular one could be. Cecily is what is known as a fille de couleur—physically, I believe, the most beautiful women in the world."

"Then she is not an exception?"

"Oh, no—she's a type—physically, at least. Mentally, I believe she does differ somewhat from the typical capresse. For instance, I never knew another attempt to tame a fer-de-lance."

"It seemed to me," I observed, "that she had as many possibilities as the snake."

He laughed lightly.

"For evil, you mean? That's merely the effect of the first view. Really, the capresse girls have an excellent reputation for docility and all the rest. Not that it would matter much in Martinique—the people there are used to living over a volcano and don't mind. Of course," he added in another tone, "I shall before long have to break it off. Society here is differently organized—different climates, different morals, you know; I feel that I must conform to it. Indeed, I even wish to do so. It's time that I settled down, ranged myself, became a man of family. I have been a wanderer long enough. Cecily can't endure this climate anyway. I'll send her back to St. Pierre."

"What will she say to that?" I asked, with a vivid memory of the adoring way her eyes always dwelt upon him.

"You think it sounds a little brutal?" and he smiled gayly. "It isn't, in the least. You've put Cecily on too high a pedestal. They have an axiom down there, 'Née de l'amour, la fille de couleur n'a d'amour, de rêves, et d'oubli'—her life is a thing of love, laughter and forgettings. I think it's essentially true. At the same time," he added more seriously, "I don't wish to be needlessly cruel. That's the reason I'm telling you all this. It's a sort of introduction."

"Ah," I said, and looked at him.

"I'll blurt it out in a word. I'll be out of town next week—all week—my business demands it—and it's absurd for me to think of taking Cecily with me—it's absolutely impossible—it would ruin the whole affair. What I want to ask you is this—look in on her occasionally, cheer her up, take her to the theater, if you'll be so good. She knows no one here, and she has a ridiculous need of companionship, of chattering to some one, of having some one to admire her. It's born in the blood, I suppose; it's an inheritance from two centuries of ancestors. Left to herself, she'll soon mope herself sick. Will you do this for me, my friend?"

To Be Continued

THE IDEAL SPORT.

"Tis well enough to sit and fish,
But even while you ply your rod
The fish is cooler yet."

"Tis well enough to loiter and drive
Upon a grassy hill,
But even then the cooler finds
The caddy cooler still."

Thus summer needs a better game
When Mercury is king,
And looking back on boyhood days,
I have the very thing."

Why not, when laying out the links
To charm our weary souls,
Let all the world play the royal game,
Make eighteen swimming holes?
—McLaurin Wilson in Puck.

An Invitation.



"Come, pretty bird, and live with me—
—Pick Me Up."

Mrs. Bainbridge—The girls of today should be taught to say "No."

Mrs. Hemphill—That's what I think. The pet things all say "Nit"—Harper's Bazar.

Brief Pease of Mind.

"Clara, I love to be with you."

"Why, Edith?"

"When I'm with you I know you are not gossiping about me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not His Fault.

The Poodle—Why don't you like the dachshund, Clara?

The Pug—Oh, his howl is so long, drawn out!—New York Press.

Beyond the Doors.

She (on the wedding trip)—My love, you are a shining dearest. When we are divorced, I shall never marry again!

CANADA, BE GLAD.

(The opening of the King Edward Sanitarium for Consumptives, near Weston, Aug. 28, 1907.)

O Canada, be glad, be glad!
Behold you light—
A radiance tender draweth nigh,
A glory stealth o'er the sky.
Dispelling night.

Dark, dark and long hath been the night,
O'er all the land,
To many daughters dear to thee,
Pale-veiled in wasting mystery
None understand.

A sweet girl graces yonder home,
Her cheek health-red;
The pale king comes and silent stoops,
He breathes on her, the fair rose
Droops,
And she is dead.

Ten thousand homes the blight inhale
Of his chill breath;
Remorseless breathed as he goes by,
And joy and hope hoar-frosted lie
In withered death.

O Canada! hope, hope thou still—
The dawn has come,
A ray of gold has reached the sky,
A radiance healing draweth nigh
To every home.

On darkness dense the wasting plague
Shall prey no more,
The light to simple life has come,
The hopeless and the hopeful home,
As ne'er before.

God bless, thrice bless, the open hand—
Thy praise we sing;
And blessing be, with deathless fame,
On him that lends his gracious name—
God bless our King.
—Grant Balfour.

PLEA FOR INDIVIDUALITY.

President Falconer of Toronto on the Maritime Provinces.

In his recent address to the Canadian Club of St. John, N. B., Dr. R. A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, said: Individuality in countries, towns and persons is disappearing so fast that the interests and richness of life are probably less than they were. Let me urge you not to be over anxious to reproduce here the same type of living which is found elsewhere. These provinces, if they live their own simple and yet busy life, will enrich the total life of the Dominion more than by seeking to follow the example of large and wealthier provinces. The very variety of life here gives it character. Here there is no monotony of landscape, and you have the sounding sea running far and wide and bringing ships from foreign ports close to your own homes. You have the breadth and mystery of the ocean, here no one industry prevails over all others. You have farmers, miners, lumbermen, those who follow the sea, each with his way of looking at life, and as they co-mingle, each adding interest to the whole. You have many who by education and travel are able to impart their refinement to the community, making their influence the more sensible as their are no cities large enough to dissipate the culture of the few. In the towns and cities there are few numbers of thoughtful, quiet people whose interest is the higher side of life exercise. This has partly arisen through the contest for political justice. In the Maritime Provinces it may not have been so very real. Our fathers understood what they wanted, and they learned to govern themselves.

Canada's Hunt For Trade.

The people and politicians of the United States should take care lest they underestimate our neighbor on the north. The Canadian people are displaying a remarkable spirit of enterprise and are reaching around us for trade through the south that should naturally come to us. This friendship of Canada has been met halfway by the Mexican Government, and a subsidized Pacific coast steamship line has been established as a result.

Ships of this line are not permitted to call for freight at any port in the United States, but must carry only between Canadian and Mexican ports. For this they receive a subsidy from both countries. The enterprise may not be an unqualified success, but it is significant and calls for careful attention on the part of the American people and of their representatives in congress.—Van Norden's Magazine.

Pleased With the West.

A delegation of farmers from Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Minnesota arrived at Winnipeg recently and were taken out to the irrigation lands east of the city. They were so pleased with the country that they have purchased over 8,000 acres of land from the C. P. R. Colonization & Irrigation Co. In conversation Mr. R. L. Jones of Blue Island, Ill., the leader of the party, stated that they were all practical farmers, and on their drive out to the country saw all the grain looking so splendid they could not resist buying. They consider it the best country they have ever seen for growing small grains and sugar beets and for raising hogs and horses. These people are representatives of large tracts of farming country in the western States, and say that they will return home to preach the gospel of western Canada.

Asked and Answered.

Little Willie—What is silence, pa?
Pa—The counterfeit of wisdom, my son.

GERMAN NOTIONS.

Square Tiles Like Painters' Palettes Used For Breakfast Plates.

For breakfast, instead of plates, long tiles are made in Germany, something like a painter's palette made square. Instead of a thumb hole there is only a small hole in the middle of one end to hang this tile on a hook or peg.

These tiles are thick and glazed with white, like any stoneware. One seen was blue and white, and one red in pretty flowing designs.

They are used for bread and butter served with a cup of coffee. Doubtless in Germany they are taken to the garden on bright mornings. Here they are used as curios. It is said that old gentlemen used to them would feel quite "put out" if given a round plate instead of this tile, with a good piece of butter on it, and a couple of fresh rolls for breakfast daily.

German ways of setting the table are at variance with those of other countries. The knives for dinner parties are arranged out at an angle into the middle of the table. Knives and forks are laid obliquely to the plate with the tips touching it. Finger bowls have spoons in them by which to dip the water over the fingers. This idea is not out of the way.

Quite gaudy glassware for wine is shown; purple, blue, orange and yellow, with decanters to match.

A bunch of violets is on every plate at the beginning of a formal dinner.

REAL BEAUTY SLEEP.

A Vienna Specialist's Ideas on This Fascinating Subject.

The old fashioned definition of beauty sleep was the sleep that is taken before midnight. Beauty sleep is the sleep a woman gets after she has slept seven hours and before she has slept nine, says a Viennese specialist.

A woman needs all of seven hours' sleep for the building up of her system. Then she needs two hours more for the recuperation of her body, and the extra two hours will restore her complexion, make her eyes bright, take the wrinkles out of her face and keep her form elastic.

The woman who wants to derive the fullest benefit from her beauty sleep will compose her mind before sinking off into slumber. She will think pleasant thoughts. Worrying makes furrows in the brow and sets lines around the mouth. A little light in a bedroom is a good thing for some people, for it will act cheerfully upon the nerves and drive away nightmare.

Do not allow yourself to be awakened in the morning if you mean to get beauty sleep, or if you must be aroused let it be ever so gently. Do not wake up with a start, with an alarm clock or in consequence of a bell ringing, for any of these sounds will jar the nerves and destroy some of the good the sleep has done you.

She Deceived Ibsen.

The late Henrik Ibsen upheld the superiority of women in his dramas, but in real life he considered them inferior to men in many lines of usefulness generally classed as feminine. For example, his friend, John Paulsen, in the London Times says that one of Ibsen's maxims was this: "No woman can write a cookery book, and no woman can sew a button on fast."

He lived up to the latter part of his dictum. When he detected a loose button on any of his garments he retreated to his own den, locked himself in and with elaborate preparations sewed the button on. He took as much pains with the work as he would with the final copy of one of his plays. Then he used to brag about the performance, saying that he would not put trust in a button sewed on by any woman, not even by his wife. His wife used to laugh. She confided to Paulsen that she secretly resewed all the buttons that the poet had sewed-sewed them as only a woman can, she said. He always forgot to fasten the thread. "But don't deceive him," the faithful wife added appealingly. "It makes him so happy to think that he does it."

A Summer Dish For Winter Time.

Fried tomatoes are a luxury that comparatively few housewives can afford to serve during the winter months, yet if they will follow this old Maryland recipe this dish may be enjoyed on the coldest days of the year as easily as in the middle of summer, says the Delineator. To accomplish this feat, however, the tomatoes must first be cooked in the summer, when they are plentiful. Select the large, firm tomatoes and fry them just as you would if you intended them for immediate service. Then pack them in medium sized stone jars while still hot and pour a rather thick coating of warm lard over them until they have been completely covered. When the lard has cooled thoroughly cover the jars first with a cloth and then rather thickly with paper and let them stand in a cool, dry place until required. When you desire to serve them remove the slices carefully, relieve them of any superfluous lard and then warm by drying slightly. They will prove every bit as delicious as when freshly fried.

To Make Friends.

Fight against the feeling of restraint, reserve, the feeling of shrinking away from people, shyness, oversensitiveness or the feeling of antagonism.

When you greet people with a handshake let your heart run out to your finger tips.

Do not be afraid of giving too much of yourself to the people you meet.

Do not hold yourself back as though you are afraid you would give something away that you ought to keep or that you would say something that you would be sorry for.

TAKING CARE OF TEETH.

Limewater For Rinsing the Mouth to Refreshing.

In no way is more injury done to teeth than by the natural acids in one's mouth.

They act quickly upon the enamel, bringing cavities as well as yellowness.

Limewater, a counter agent, should be used to rinse the mouth several times a day, and bicarbonate of soda is recommended even more highly for the same purpose.

A toothbrush should always be curved, at least a little, that the length of the center bristles shall not interfere with the end. Unless those at the tip are longer than any other part no benefit is derived by its use. A flat brush is good for the front teeth, and that is all.

One should always be careful not to use too stiff a brush or the gums will be made to recede. A soft one is equally cleansing.

Astonishing how few people know how to brush their teeth. The brush is rubbed across the teeth instead of up and down, and a moment's thought will show that, while rubbing across will clean the flat surface, the edges and curves are left absolutely untouched.

The movement should always be from the gums down to the tips on the upper jaw and from the gums up on the lower.

In this way only are the particles removed from the teeth. Added to this, dental floss should be used after each meal and always at night.

A DESIGN IN DRAWN WORK.

An Agreeable Change From Regulation Centerpieces.

There is a charm about openwork effects in needlework that from the very earliest times has appealed to the votaries of the craft. It was exemplified in the productions of the middle ages and is in evidence in the diet lace so much favored at present.

In the accompanying illustration is a lovely example of fine embroidery worked upon a background of linen enriched with drawn thread work. A garland of La France roses wrought in



LA FRANCE ROSE PATTERN.

filo does silk, exquisitely shaded, twines itself around a medallion of filmy texture, entirely carried out in cut and drawn thread worked with white filo floss. There is something very delicate and graceful about this piece, which is an agreeable change from the regulation centerpiece, the fancy for which is somewhat on the decline.

Gathering.

To gather without putting on the attachment to the sewing machine lengthen the stitch of the machine and stitch along where the material is to be gathered with loose tension. Taking the garment from the machine, draw the under thread to give the desired fullness. When gathering thin goods stitch twice about a quarter of an inch apart. This does away with laying the gathers, which often tears thin cloth.

Codfish, Mexican Style.

Fry to a pale yellow



St. George's Baking Powder

Is best for Biscuits—best for Cakes—best for Pie—best for everything you bake that requires Baking Powder.

"One can try, will always make you buy St. George's."

Have you a copy of our new Cook Book? Sent free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Another Purpose

Henry C. Frick, the steel man, was once a guest at a dinner when he was unexpectedly called upon to respond to a toast. Recovering somewhat from his surprise, Mr. Frick said that his situation reminded him of the case of a Pennsylvania man who fell into the water while fishing.

With no little difficulty he was rescued, and after he had regained his breath and was in a fairly comfortable position his rescuer asked him how he came to fall into the water.

"I did not come to fall in," the water," replied the unfortunate man; "I came to fish."

They Drive Pimples Away—A face covered with pimples is unsightly. It tells of internal irregularities which should long since have been corrected. The liver and the kidneys are not performing their functions in the healthy way they should, and these pimples are a let you know that the blood protests. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will drive them all away, and will leave the skin clear and clean. Try them, and there will be another witness to their excellence.

Wearily Willie—Twelve o'clock striking. Hev yer ever noticed how reg'lar dinner hour comes round? Hungry Higgins—Yep, pard; and I've noticed dat dinners and dinner hours is entirely different in their habits—Pittsburg Leader.

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED. with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarr. Send for testimonials free. J. CHERRY & CO., Props. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, Price 50c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

"Plump figures," said the woman who was tending the fashions, "are going out of style." "Nonsense!" answered her husband. "Food is rather expensive. But the situation isn't as bad as that."—Washington Star.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

"Does your husband snore in his sleep, madam?" "Well, doctor, I have never noticed him snoring at any other time."—Baltimore American.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A well-known musician was talking about old-fashioned concerts. "Some of the hits directed at these concerts were merited," he said. "One hit, a good one, was made off a crusty old man. He called upstairs to his daughters: "What a time you girls take getting ready for the concert! Look at me: a bit of wadding in each ear and I'm all ready."—Tit-Bits.

A horse has to be broken before you can drive him, but it's different with an automobile.

When You Take Cold

One way is to pay no attention to it; at least not until it develops into pneumonia, or bronchitis, or pleurisy. Another way is to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he says, "The best thing for colds," then take it. Do as he says, anyway.

We publish our Remedies in the National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

When the bowels are constipated, poisonous substances are absorbed into the blood instead of being daily removed from the body as nature intended. Knowing this danger, doctors always insist upon the importance of the bowels. Ayer's Pills.

LEGAL TENDER.

You Might Think Gold Certificates Are, but They Are Not. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States," says the treasury department.

"Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal face value for all debts."

"Standard or silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

"Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one payment."

"Treasury notes of the act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract."

"United States notes (also called greenbacks) are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

"The major coins of nickel and copper are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents."—Bulls and Bears.

THE TROUT IN HIS LAIR.

He is an Alert and Elusive Unplundered Beauty.

Whoever has had the privilege of lying at full length on some mossy overhanging bank while watching a large trout in his lair perceives that a true figure has yet to be drawn of him. Even photography can give no hint of the wavy circles from the spotted dorsal fin undulating loosely athwart the broad back, of the perpetual fanning of the pectoral fins, of the capacious gills opening and closing, the half open round mouth, the luminous brown eye, the ceaseless slow vibration of the powerful tail, nor can pen adequately describe the startling suddenness of the dart as some idle fly touching the surface, the quick return to the old position and the resumption of the poised with head elevated at a slight angle, pectorals all tremulous and floating watery circles emanating from every slight motion of the body. It is also worth while to watch a trout rush four feet up a perpendicular fall of water, pause, tremble violently all over and in a moment throw himself clear of the stream and fall into the basin above at an elevation of about three feet more.—Arthur P. Silver in Outing Magazine.

Bird or Bee?

Two quaint observations about humming birds are published in "Early Long Island," by Martha Flint, both quoted from letters of the seventeenth century, written from the new country of America. Says one:

"The Humbird is one of the wonders of the country, being no bigger than a Hornet, yet having all the Dimensions of a Bird as bill, wings with quills, spider-like legges, small claws, For colour she is as glorious as the Italian bow."

Adrian Van der Donck, one of the Hollanders of Nieuw Nederlandt in 1642 writes of—

"Curious small bird concerning which there are disputations whether it is a bird or a bee. It seeks its nourishment from flowers like the bee and is everywhere seen regaling itself on the flowers. In flying they make a humming noise like the bee. It is only seen in Nieuw Nederlandt in the season of flowers. They are very tender and cannot be kept alive, but we press them between paper and send them as presents to our friends."

Value of a Constitution.

It happened in the spring of 1890, when Garibaldi was pursuing his expedition in Sicily and when the words "Constitution and Liberty" were on every Neapolitan's lips. "Why are you so anxious for a constitution?" asked a foreign tourist of his guide and donkey driver while they were traveling through the mountains of Sorrento. "Well, you see, your excellency," was the answer, "because I think we shall be all the better for it. It is now close upon twenty years that I am letting out my asses to visitors from all countries—English, French, Americans. All of these have a constitution, and they are all rich."

It Didn't Go. "Lady, I'm out of work," explained the tramp, undismayed by the forbidding glare of the Illinois farmer's wife. "I'm a deep sea fisherman; but the fish is all fished out of the Atlantic ocean this year. Bein' a poor, unfortunate, but honest man, I'm now on my way walkin' to the Pacific coast where the fishin' is good. Can't you help a feller along a bit?" "Yes, indeed," replied the farmer's wife; "I'll just unloose the dog and help you run part of the way."—Lippincott's.

Family Reparto. "Well," snapped Mrs. Henpeck, "I certainly was a fool when I married you."

"True, my dear," responded Henpeck, "and I regret to state you haven't improved any."

Good Beginning. Doctor—Madam, your husband must have absolute rest. Madam—Well, doctor, he won't listen to me. Doctor—A very good beginning, madam—a very good beginning.

Appear to know only this—never to fall for fall.—Epictetus.

For Strains

—of Back —of Shoulder —of Neck —of Hips —of Whitebone —of Knees —of Fetlock —of Collar Joint —of Pastern

Soreling and all Lameness in Horses use

Fellows' Learning's Essence

Two or three teaspoonfuls in a little Rum or Brandy, cure Sprains, Bruises and Lameness in 24 hours—takes out all the soreness—and puts horses "on their feet again."

50c. a bottle. If your druggist does not have it, send to National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.

One on the Reporter

Cardinal Gibbons, the venerable head of the Catholic church in America, is one of the most democratic men in the country. He also enjoys a good joke, even when told at his expense. He once related how a Baltimore newspaper man, who may have been more zealous in journalism than learned in religion, called at the cardinal's house one day to ask the latter for information concerning some church matter.

"The cardinal is out of the city," said Father Fletcher, who received the caller.

"Then may I see Mrs. Gibbons?" was the startling request that followed.—Lippincott's.

The Flagging Energies Revived—Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be no relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthy action, dispelling depression and reviving the flagging energies.

It is probable that the last power extension of the Niagara Falls power plants has been made. Public sentiment is opposing further use of the great cataract for industrial purposes.

Sixty-three steam shovels are working on the Panama canal at the present time. Twenty-two other shovels are to be delivered during this year.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—A customer of our's cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

The manufacture of an absolutely weldless chain is now an accomplished fact.

More persons crossed the Atlantic ocean from the other side during the first six months of the present year than during any other similar period. There were 31,000 steerage passengers in that time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

If a canary is kept in a room where there is a fire all day, the mistress should on no account neglect to cover over the cage at night with a warm wrapper. An opening should be made in the cloth at the side, just sufficient for ventilation.



An Inviting Prospect Nothing better for you—nothing more inviting than a meal of

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

Mooney's Biscuits are an evenly balanced, wholesome, nourishing food equally good for young and old. Made from Canada's finest wheat flour, rich cream and pure butter. Baked by the Mooney baker in the Mooney way.

Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

THE ZOO, BY NIGHT.

Gleaming Eyes in the Blackness Give a Flavor of the Wild.

The average crowd who visits the zoo thinks "it" rather a dull sort of show, for the fact that the animals are captive rolls them of all the romance that would attach to them in their native forests.

But let the blasé sightseer obtain permission to visit the zoo at midnight, and his impressions will be very different. Darkness hides the bars and the boards, and the eyes of some wakeful creature gleam maliciously at you. For the moment you imagine that you are in the wilds, "on equal terms with the creatures around."

Poised on the wings and platforms at the top of their cages sleep the monkeys, instinct surviving their loss of freedom, for in the forests they had to sleep thus to avoid the beasts of prey.

Here rests a lioness, prone upon her back, her legs rigid in the air and her paws hanging limply down. There reclines her lord, asleep upon his side, his paws turned in and his general pose not unlike that of a dog.

The more cunning and more cowardly of the animals do not seem to sleep at all, for as soon as they hear our approaching footsteps they give us their greeting with snarls and malevolent growlings and watch us suspiciously till we depart.

TEPEE ETIQUETTE.

Never Pass Between an Indian and the Fire—The Seat of Honor.

"If you should ever go into an Indian tepee," said John H. Seger, "remember they have rules of etiquette that are more rigidly adhered to than in our parlors."

"Do not think they are not sensitive, for they are more so than the Japs. If you make fun of his layout the whole family will remember the insult for a lifetime."

"The seat of honor is just opposite the door, across the fire pit. Wait until you are invited before you take that seat."

"If you go bolting into an Indian's tepee and rush over and take this vacant seat he may not take you by the nape of the neck and throw you out, but he would like to if he thought it could be done without cutting off his rations."

"In leaving the tepee never pass between any one and the fire. An old chivalric warrior will crawl around the side of the tent and kick a hole in the wall on the north side in a blizzard before he would violate this rule of etiquette and pass between his guests and the smoking embers."

Soldiers and Schiller.

The Germans are notoriously a well educated people, but the popular English belief that every German knows everything would appear to be exaggerated. If we may judge from a German officer's account, published in one of the German reviews, of an examination in general knowledge to which he submitted his company "Who was Schiller?" was one of the principal questions. Ten soldiers replied that, though they fancied they had heard the name, it suggested nothing to them. Of those who went into details, one said that the author of "William Tell" was the "inventor of printing," a second described him as "a man who knew everything," a third put him down as "a man of science," a fourth as "a poet who wrote Scripture history," a fifth as "a musician of great celebrity," and a sixth as "a manufacturer of bells." One wonders what Thomas Atkins would answer if invited to state what he knew of Shakespeare.

He Didn't Dine.

Mr. Brown had just had a telephone put in connecting his office and house and was very much pleased with it. "I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you." Speaking through the telephone—"My friend Smith will dine with us this evening." Then to his friend—"Now, listen and hear how plain her reply comes back." Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness: "Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."

Didn't Want Much.

Here is an advertisement from an old copy of an English provincial journal: "Wanted, for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join the household prayer, look after the horses and read a chapter of the Bible. He must, God willing, arise at 7 o'clock in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands; if he can dress hair, sing psalms and play at cribbage, the more agreeable. Wages, 15 guineas a year."

Nerve.

"By the way, Jinks, can you pay that hundred I lent you last week? I just lost all my ready money on bridge."

"Look here, Binks, I hope you don't think I'm going to pay your gambling debts."

Mis Mistake.

Gallier—What mistakes men do make! I was just reading that Columbus thought he had discovered the Indies. Aspley—There are worse mistakes than that. When I married first I thought I had discovered paradise!

There are so many kinds of mistakes that a man can go through life without repeating one and yet never do right.

NATURAL LEAF, PURE UNCOLORED

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Same light color in infusion as Japan, but more delicious and of double strength.

Sold in Sealed Lead Packets. By all Grocers. 40c, 80c and 60c per lb.

Then He Howls

"I like your husband's style very much," said Mrs. Goodley.

"How do you mean?" asked Mrs. Marryal.

"He's such a quiet dresser."

"Huh, you should hear him some time when he can't find his shirt studs and collar buttons."—Washington Herald.

Good Because It Does Good

The common ailments, while few, are liable to arise at any time. The best-kept horses, and those receiving the least care, are alike liable to the ordinary troubles, as spavins, ringbone, splint, curb, lameness, cuts and bruises.

It is well for horseowners that these diseases all yield to the same remedy. This dependable remedy which is very inexpensive is Kendall's Spavin Cure. Even the most stubborn cases, which veterinarians have failed to relieve, yield to Kendall's Spavin Cure.

In the thirty years in which this reliable remedy has been used by farmers, stockmen, livermen, and in private and racing stables, it has given complete satisfaction. Certainly those who own horses are not consulting their own best interests if they do not keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the barn.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., makers of this famous preparation, publish a book entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases" which is invaluable to those who want to keep their horses well and save veterinary bills. A copy may be obtained at most dealers or will be sent free by addressing the above company at Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.

Good counsels observed are chains of grace.—Fuller.

Italy and Argentina have negotiated an arbitration treaty at The Hague.

Cheapest of All Medicines—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest medicine offered to the public. The dose required in any ailment is small and a bottle contains many doses. If it were valued at the benefit it confers it could not be purchased for many times the price asked for it, but increased consumption has simplified and cheapened its manufacture.

With few exceptions all turbine steamers have three shafts, with the high-pressure turbine upon the central shaft and the low-pressure turbines on the wing shafts.

Employer (to his clerk)—Is it true that when the clock strikes 6 you put down your pen and go, even if you are in the middle of a word?

Clerk—Certainly not, sir. If it gets so near 6 as that I never begin the word at all.—Rire.

"Mr. Stager," demanded the ambitious soubrette, "I want to know when you are going to bill me as a star."

"When you have completed the nebulous stage of your evolution, my dear young lady," said the manager. "And when will that be?" "Probably a million years hence."—Chicago Tribune.

Another Fake

Teacher—Of what profession is your father?

Scholar—Am I obliged to tell you?

Teacher—Certainly!

Scholar—He's the bearded lady in a show.—Vienna Floh.

The French airship Patrie's best flight so far lasted nearly three hours, with a speed varying from 18 to 31 miles an hour, against and with the wind.

The professor in charge of a Princeton classroom had been annoyed by the tardy entrance of a student. He pointedly ceased talking until the student sat down.

After the lecture the student apologized. "Professor," said he, "my watch was fifteen minutes out of the way. It's bothered me a good deal lately, but after this I shall put no more faith in it."

"It's not faith you want in it," replied the professor; "it's works."—Harper's Weekly.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeties, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

A certain young hayseed from the country, visiting Paris, left his umbrella in one of the churches one day. He went back into all of them again, searching for it, and at last in the fifth he found it.

"Ah!" he said to the verger who gave it to him, "they are evidently more honest at this church than in the others."—American Illustr.

Two "Potato" Times

The late Senator Platt, of Connecticut, enjoyed funny stories and could tell a good many himself. Notwithstanding his long public life, he always remembered a yarn that he carried down from his school days.

One year when the district schools opened in his town one of the teachers in making a record of the ages of her pupils, as required by law, found that one little girl, who came from a family not noted for being especially bright, was unable to say when her birthday came.

So, in order to complete her records, the teacher walked two miles to see the girl's mother one afternoon after school. Asked if she could remember just when her daughter was born the woman thought for some little time and then with a sort of puzzled look said:

"Well, the gal was born in 'tater time, that's sure, but I can't remember whether they was a-plantin' on 'em or a-diggin' on 'em."—Boston Herald.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

He got a day off, away from home, by the old dodge of saying he was going out shooting, but he had to bring his wife a fine rabbit, for which he paid a good price at the butcher's. "Ah!" said his deceived darling, after "having" sniffed a long time. "You did right to shoot the poor thing. It was time it died."—Sporting Times.

Itch, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion.

"Ya-as, ruh, Ah was a slave befo' de wuh, ruh."

"But when the war was over you got your freedom."

"No, ruh; Ah was married, den, an' Ah's been married evah sense."

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Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m., alternate
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