

# ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JANUARY 24, 1907

NO. 4

## Farm Lands

—AND—

## Building Lots

FOR SALE

## On Easy Terms

## MONEY TO LOAN INSURANCE

## Red River Loan and Land Co.

LTD.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Winnipeg Office - 293 Market Street

## SOAP SOAP SOAP

### BARGAINS IN TOILET SOAP

Olive Oil and Cucumber Soap  
5c a cake; 6 for 25c

Pure Castile Soap, Cake or Bar  
5c a cake; 3 for 10c; 20c per lb.

Pure Transparent Glycerine, Benzoin, Witch Hazel, Howard's Hard Water, Rose Bouquet, Pure Oatmeal, Azora Rose  
10c a cake; 25c a box

Plantol Soap  
20c a cake

Pure White Glycerine  
25c a cake

A FULL SUPPLY OF PICTURE POST CARDS AND SOUVENIR GOODS

## The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

## We can Repair your Watch

Many people have trouble in getting their watches to run and keep good time. Our twenty years' experience has given us a practical and scientific knowledge of all watch work. We guarantee satisfaction. Accurate Timekeeping. Special Attention to Mail Orders.

A. DAYKIN

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

### REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TUESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1907

The fortieth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking-house on Tuesday, 8th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock.

The President, Hon. George A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. F. G. Jommett was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis and W. M. Alexander were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:

#### Report.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the fortieth annual report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1906, together with the usual statement of assets and liabilities.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was \$5,571 70  
Net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to \$1,741,128 00

Which has been appropriated as follows:  
Dividends Nos. 78 and 79, at seven per cent. per annum \$ 700,000 00  
Bonus of one per cent. 100,000 00  
Written off Bank Premises 541,434 73  
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution) 20,000 00  
Subscription to San Francisco Relief Fund 25,000 00  
Transferred to Rest Account 500,000 00  
Balance carried forward 100,624 42

\$1,790,967 16

The entire assets of the bank have as usual been carefully revalued, and ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts.

Last year we were able to show earnings which were the largest in the history of the bank. This year we have again made satisfactory progress, our net earnings amounting to \$1,741,128 00, or about \$370,000 more than last year. In view of these handsome profits, your Directors decided that the time had come to increase the annual distribution to the shareholders, and, in addition to the usual dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, they have declared a bonus of one per cent., making a total distribution of eight per cent. for the past year. After providing for this increased distribution and for the annual contribution to the Pension Fund, we have been able to write \$541,434 73 off Bank Premises, and to add \$500,000 to the Rest, which now stands at \$5,000,000, or 50 per cent. of the Paid-up Capital.

In April last a terrible calamity overtook the city of San Francisco, where we have a large and important business. Having regard to our long connection with San Francisco through the Bank of British Columbia, your Directors thought it only fitting that we should express in a tangible manner our sympathy with the sufferers, and they accordingly voted \$25,000 as a contribution to the Relief Fund.

In accordance with an agreement made in the early part of the year, the Bank took over, on the 1st of June last, the business of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, which gave us new branches at Charlottetown, Summerside, Alberton, Montserrat, and Sarnia, all in Prince Edward Island. The branch which that Bank had at Sydney was amalgamated with our own branch there. The six months' experience which we have had with our new business gives us every reason to be satisfied with the purchase.

In addition to the offices thus acquired the bank has opened during the year new branches at the following points: in Alberta, at Bawlf, Crossfield, Gleichen, Leavings, Staveland, Stony Plain, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin; in Saskatchewan, at Canora, Humboldt, Kamsack, Langham, Lashburn, Radisson, Vonda, Wadena, Watson and Weyburn; in Manitoba, at Norwood, and at Alexander Avenue, at Blake street, and at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg; in Ontario, at Port William, Kingston, Latchford, Lindsay, Ottawa (Bank street), Parry Sound and Wingham, and at Parkdale, and at 197 Yonge street, in the city of Toronto; in Quebec, at West End, Montreal, and in the city of Quebec; in the United States, at the corner of Van Ness and Eddy streets, San Francisco. The branches at Sackville, N. B., and Canning and Lunenburg, N. S., have been closed. Since the close of the bank's year branches have been opened at De Lorimier, Que., and Innisfree, Alta.

It is with deep regret that your directors record the death of their late colleague, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, who for nearly twenty-two years had been a director of the bank. Until his health began to fail Mr. Hamilton was rarely absent from the meetings of the board, where his long experience in business made him at all times a wise and prudent counsellor. To fill the vacancy the directors elected the Hon. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland.

An amendment to the by-laws will be submitted for your approval, increasing the number of directors from twelve to fourteen.

In accordance with our long-established practice, the branches and agencies in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and the various departments of the head office of the bank have been inspected during the year.

The directors have again pleasure in recording their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the bank have performed their respective duties.

GEORGE A. COX, President.

Toronto, 8th January, 1907.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT. 30TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

Liabilities.		
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$22,626,899.72	\$ 22,626,899.72
Deposits not bearing interest	64,525,637.10	64,525,637.10
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	87,153,536.83	87,153,536.83
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	177,423.87	177,423.87
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain	125,812.19	125,812.19
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries	1,042,750.89	1,042,750.89
Dividends unpaid	889.94	889.94
Dividend No. 79 payable 1st December	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonus of One per cent. payable 1st December	100,000.00	100,000.00
Capital paid up	\$10,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00
Rest	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	103,562.43	103,562.43
	\$112,545,960.91	\$112,545,960.91
Assets.		
Coin and Bullion	\$ 4,041,456.78	\$ 4,041,456.78
Dominion Notes	5,935,008.25	5,935,008.25
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note circulation	427,450.00	427,450.00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	4,361,228.07	4,361,228.07
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	38,956.50	38,956.50
Balances due by Agents of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries	2,460,689.49	2,460,689.49
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities	6,201,456.25	6,201,456.25
Call and Short Loans	8,001,378.08	8,001,378.08
Other Current Loans and Discounts	\$ 22,467,462.10	\$ 22,467,462.10
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)	79,303,228.35	79,303,228.35
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)	125,812.19	125,812.19
Mortgages	29,472.14	29,472.14
Bank Premises	27,336.43	27,336.43
Other Assets	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00
	\$112,545,960.91	\$112,545,960.91

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried. An amendment to the by-laws, increasing the number of directors from twelve to fourteen, was then passed, and the usual resolutions expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and other officers of the bank were unanimously carried. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect directors for the coming year. The meeting then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently reported the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

HON. GEO. A. COX,	HON. L. MELVIN JONES,
ROBERT KILGOUR,	FREDERIC WICKOLLS,
M. L. GAT,	H. D. WATKINS,
JAS. CRATHWEN,	R. WALKER,
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C. LL.D.,	HON. W. C. EDWARDS,
J. W. FRANKLIN,	Y. A. K. C.,
A. KINGMAN,	F. R. WOOD,

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. B. E. Walker was elected President and Mr. Robert Kilgour Vice-President.

## BANK of HAMILTON

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.  
TOTAL ASSETS, \$30,000,000.

Head Office, Hamilton. J. Turnbull, Gen. Mgr.  
95 OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Farmers' notes discounted. Collections made. Drafts sold, payable at all points in Canada, the United States and Europe.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest compounded half-yearly on 31st May and 30th November.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS operated upon favorable terms. A cancelled cheque is the safe receipt for money payments.

ELM CREEK BRANCH, W. C. SOOLE, Agent

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING  
Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

## The Chance of the Season!

With every \$10 purchase of goods

WE WILL ENLARGE YOUR PICTURE  
IN CRAYON OR WATER COLORS

And put it in a nice picture frame for \$2.50. Frame and work on exhibition.

When making purchases ask for picture coupon.

We have more Fur Goods than we care to carry over, and will clear same at cost:

One Fur-Lined Coat, Neuter Collar, to clear \$28.00  
One Fur-Lined Coat, Marmot trimming, German Otter Collar, to clear \$30.00

EVERYTHING MARKED AT SPOT CASH PRICES

## Holliday & Simpson

ELM CREEK, MAN.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of John O'Connor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Manitoba Trustees Act, that all persons having claims upon or against the estate of John O'Connor, late of Township Nine, Range Five, West, in Manitoba, formerly who died on or about the thirteenth day of November, A.D. 1906, are requested to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Elizabeth O'Connor, Elm Creek, Manitoba, administratrix of the said estate, on or before the Twelfth day of February, A.D. 1907, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of the particulars of their claims, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified by statutory declaration; and notice is hereby further given that after the said date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims filed with her within the time limit as aforesaid.

Dated at Elm Creek, this Fourth day of January, A.D. 1907.

ELIZABETH O'CONNOR, Administratrix.

Per J. H. HAVERSON, Her Solicitor.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT

Good Farm for sale or rent, 1½ miles from Elm Creek. Two hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. Apply to W. M. Burrows, Elm Creek. 27.12.0

#### FARM FOR SALE

First-class Farm for sale, N.E. 33-8-4 and N. ½ N.W. 34-8-4, one mile from Culross station. 240 acres, nearly all under cultivation. House, barn, etc., on the property, also a good supply of water. This is one of the best farms for what growing in this part of the country. For further information apply to Peter McAllister, Culross, Man. 24.1.4

The Mail and the Weekly Telegram, or the Mail and the Family Herald and Weekly Star \$1.50. Order to W.

## Canadian Pacific Railway

## Western Excursions

### SINGLE FARE

Plus \$2 for the Round Trip

Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster, Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, Sandon, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Midway, Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland, and Penticton, B.C.

Tickets on sale February 1, 2, and 4, 1907; good to return within three months.



## CHRONIC CATARRH NOSE AND THROAT

"At the Advice of Friends I Tried Peruna and the Results Have Been Most Satisfactory."—So Writes Mr. Pilon



Mr. Raoul Pilon, 115 Rue Notre Dame, Lachine, P.Q., Can., writes: "I write you a few words to express to you my satisfaction at being cured. I was afflicted with catarrh of the throat and nose and suffered much. I was greatly discouraged. I had a bad breath and bad taste in my mouth in the morning. I took treatment for some time without obtaining relief. At the advice of friends I tried Peruna and the results have been highly satisfactory. At the end of four months I was completely cured. Neglected catarrh becomes chronic. Having developed into the chronic stage, a longer and more persistent treatment will be required to cure it than if the disease were treated at the onset. However, Peruna will bring relief, whether the catarrh is acute or chronic. If you are in doubt you will keep Peruna on hand and take a few doses at the first appearance of a cold or cough, and thus save yourself both suffering and expense. Patients have the privilege of writing to Dr. Hartman for free advice. A book on 'Chronic Catarrh' will be sent upon request. Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1927."

### Artificial Pearls.

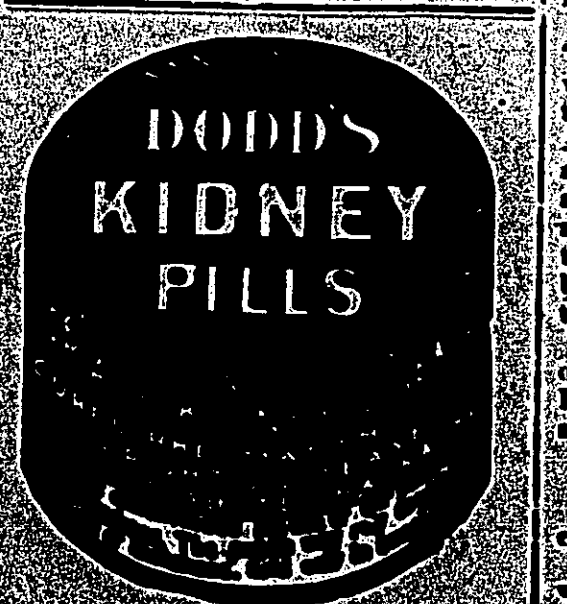
"Formation of fine, natural pearls by means of artificially controlling the growth of parasites that prey upon oysters is a new method of production pointed to as the result of recent research in Oceania by Mr. Scurat," asserts a French writer. "He made a special study of the formation of fine pearls. His conclusions shed new light upon a question hitherto rather obscure. The origin of the pearl is the subject of a Hindu legend, which attributes this beautiful formation to the fall of a drop of dew into the beam of an oyster gazing in the sun. Scientists have long believed that the pearl results from a secretion of the mollusk's nerves by some foreign substance, like a grain of sand, lodged within it. The Chinese and Japanese, for a long time, and the French recently, have worked on this theory in the manufacture of so-called 'natural' pearls. They introduced into the heart of the oyster a minute artificial body around which another gradually comes to model itself. But it is now generally admitted that these secretions are not 'pearls' but merely mother-of-pearl."

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alternative in one.

Young Widow (at the animal seller's)—I want a dog.  
Animal Seller—Yes, madam; white, grey, brindled?  
Young Widow—No, black—all black; I am in deep mourning.—Nos. Loisirs.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Filling a Long Felt Want.—"Thinking clubs" are being organized in Springfield, Mass. It is a movement representing a wholesale reaction. There are altogether too many talking clubs and too few thinking clubs. In the Springfield thinking club, the thinkers think out loud, but their thoughts never get into the newspapers, which, we fear, will make them unpopular with many persons of light and leading who see no good in anything which doesn't lead to publicity. For them the old life is true. "Thinking is but an idle waste of thought," and they do not waste much of it. There are a number of Massachusetts citizens and anti-imperialists who would look interesting playing a thinking part. A "thinking club" is just the place for them.—New York Tribune.



### A MILE UP NORTH.

Send your head to the driving rain.  
For it's only a mile away.  
Only a mile to a roaring fire  
And the goodliest ale in the whole of the shire.  
Only a mile to the hostel door—  
Think of the excellent things in store  
As you tramp along in the blinding rain.  
For it's only a mile away!  
Pay no heed to the irksome pack.  
For it's only a mile away;  
Only a mile to a cozy seat,  
Where you can sit in your slippers feet.  
Only a mile to an inglenook  
And a glorious pipe and a glorious bowl.  
Take no thought of the weary pack.  
For it's only a mile away!  
—Pall Mall Gazette.

### IT'S A FACT.

A Great Congregation of Information in Small Space.

The Cunard line, of steamers employs 10,000 men.  
Thunder is very rarely experienced in the Isle of Man.  
Fiction is barred from the British House of Commons Library.  
Postal orders were first issued in Britain on Jan. 1, 1881.  
Buckie fishermen fish away from home 11 months in the year.  
It kept going, the wheels of a watch travel 3,553-4 miles in a year.  
Wick has the greatest extremes of climate of any town in Britain.  
Burns and Byron both died at 37.  
Bruce won Bannockburn at 40.  
London's policemen number 16,846 exclusive of the 1,144 city constables.  
England and Wales have 46,500 policemen. Ireland 11,799. Scotland, 5,303.  
Scotland has twice as many distilleries as England and Ireland combined.  
Barnfshire has the reputation of being the best educated county in Scotland.  
Four persons cross the Atlantic in the steerage to each cabin passenger.  
An Atlantic liner must earn £16,000 per trip before a penny of profit is made.  
Over 50 tons of leather are used annually for covering footballs in Britain.  
Enough power is lost stopping an express train to carry the same fifteen miles.  
Queen Alexandra loves violets and lilies of the valley, and is fond of wearing them.  
There are more pilots' widows in Fraserburgh than in any other Scottish town.  
Scotland has 3,712 miles of railway, carrying in all 117,000,000 passengers yearly.  
The bell of Carnunnock Parish Church, Lanarkshire, is over six hundred years old.  
The reading-room of the British Museum has accommodation for sixty thousand books.  
Lord Wolseley has been present at more battles than any other living British general.  
Cabbage stalks are used for fences in Jersey; cabbages there grow 16 feet in height.  
Southend possesses the longest pier in Britain, measuring over a mile and a quarter.  
Montreal has the largest flour mill in the British Empire. It turns out 5,000 barrels a day.  
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were born in the same year.  
Lord Kitchener served as a volunteer under the French flag in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.  
In 1670, Capt. Beat, a British privateer, fought and defeated the whole Portuguese navy.  
To protect an invention all over the world 64 different patents are required, costing over £500.  
In 1867 Lord Brampton sentenced a woman to five minutes' imprisonment; the shortest on record.  
The Boys' Brigade was started in Glasgow in 1885 by Capt. Smith and Prof. Drummond.  
The mail carried by an Atlantic liner averages 200,000 letters and 300 sacks of newspapers.  
There are three "Glasgows" in America; two in Canada; one in Demerara; and one in Scotland.  
Lord Kitchener, the soldier, and Jan Maclaren, the novelist, are children of the same year.  
Next to his orchids, Mr. Chamberlain delights most in his collection of caricatures of himself.  
Nairn Viaduct, on the Highland Railway, contains more masonry than any other bridge in Britain.  
Lord Rosebery takes a great interest in wood-carving, and possesses many valuable specimens.  
The Clyde shipbuilding yards produce more than twice the amount of the entire Continental tonnage.

### Royalty Likes Oysters.

"What is the most favored dish of the English royal family?" was the question put at a London cookery exhibition to Cedard, chef to the household of the Prince of Wales.  
"It is difficult to say," he replied, "but I think oysters would make a very bold bid. These are served to their Royal Highnesses almost daily. As a rule, however, both the prince and princess prefer plain dishes with a predilection for the French cuisine as compared with the English, while the time table of the day's meals is—breakfast, half-past nine a.m.; lunch, two p.m.; dinner, half-past eight p.m."  
After a visit to the theatre or opera, continued Cedard, "their Royal Highnesses simply have a light supper—that is all."

### Made a Hit.

"Ever been on the stage?" asked the corner grocery egg.  
"Sure," answered the cabbage.  
"Was once cast for the 'villain' and made a great hit."

## THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION

SPECIALIST SAYS WOMEN IN PARTICULAR ARE SUFFERERS

Why Bileans Prove So Beneficial.  
A medical specialist states that eight out of ten cases of headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and various ailments peculiar to women of which he is consulted have their origin in constipation. Although this ailment is very common amongst both sexes, women appear to be the greater sufferers. Bileans cure constipation by stimulating the liver and regulating the bile flow. Bile is the natural purgative of the body. Bileans regulates its secretion.  
Mrs. S. E. Baldwin, of 33 St. Paul Street, Toronto, says: "I have taken Bileans for constipation and dizziness and found most satisfactory results. Bileans do not cause any griping, and not only cure constipation but also improve the general health."

Mr. A. Monaghan, of Berlin, recently proved this vegetable remedy is a similar way. He says: "For many years I suffered from both constipation and piles. Nothing I have ever tried is to be compared for beneficial result to Bileans. They have made me a different man, and if any sufferer would like to ask me any question on their operation and their value I will be glad to give all the information I can."

Such is the result of exhaustive tests of Bileans. This great vegetable remedy is invaluable also for sallow complexion (due to bile in the blood), pimples, greasy, sallow skin, and blood impurities generally. Bileans also cure indigestion, debility, rheumatism, anemia, female ailments and irregularities, "run-down" feelings, liver and kidney complaint, headache, sleeplessness, wind spasms, palpitation, etc. All druggists sell at 50c a box, or obtainable post free from the Bilean Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50.

Edward Turney, an Englishman, aged about 60 years, slipped into a gutter in front of hotel at Newmarket, Ont., and broke his leg.

After forty-seven years on service, W. A. Mittleberger has resigned; the clerkship of the second division court of Lincoln county at St. Catharines.

### ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

If you have a baby or young children in the home always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. Don't wait until the little one is sick, for sometimes an hour's delay may prove fatal. This medicine cures stomach troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and makes teething painless. If children are sick Baby's Own Tablets make them well, and better still an occasional dose will keep them well. The Tablets are good for children of all ages and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Joseph Ross, Hawthorne, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing to keep children well." These Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or you can write The Dr. Williams' Medicine get them by mail at 25c a box by Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Could you do the landlord in The Lady of Lyons?" asked the manager of a seedy actor.  
"Well, I should think I might; I have done a good many landlords."  
—Fit-Bits.

The Stomach's "Weal or Woel"—The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woel." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion, perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres, strong nerve centres means good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nerve-Tonic makes and keeps the stomach right.—22

### Canary Nursery.

Germany carries on a large trade in the export of canaries. Every year she sends no fewer than 130,000 of these birds to America, 3,000 to England, and about 2,000 to Russia. The great nursery for breeding of canaries is the Harz Mountains. Many of the peasants are engaged in the work of rearing the birds, and receive wages of from £10 to £25 a year for their trouble—an important addition to their earnings. Many canaries come also from the Black Forest, but they do not fetch such high prices as the Harz birds, not being considered such good songsters.

W. C. Rodloff, a well known German citizen of Detroit, was killed by a street car in that city.

## Your Doctor

Can cure your Cough or Cold, no question about that, but why go to all the trouble and inconvenience of looking him up and then of having his prescription filled, when you can step into any drug store in Canada and obtain a bottle of SHILOH'S CURE for a quarter.

Why pay two to five dollars when a twenty-five cent bottle of SHILOH will cure you as quickly?  
Why not do as hundreds of thousands of Canadians have done for the past thirty-four years; let SHILOH be your doctor whenever a Cough or Cold appears.

SHILOH will cure you, and all druggists back up this statement with a positive guarantee.  
The next time you have a Cough or Cold cure it with

**SHILOH**

### THE ROSE OF JERICHO.

It is the Original of All the Resurrection Plants.

Several varieties of the so called resurrection plant have appeared among the novelties offered by florists, but the original is the rose of Jericho. Along the shores of the Dead sea, far enough away to be out of reach of the death dealing vapors and the salt spray, grows this rose, a little plant famed in many a legendary story, which, when ripened, rolls up its sprays and branches into a curious little brown ball.

The desert winds snap off its dry stem and whirl the seemingly dead little ball away over sandy plains, like a featherweight. After it chances to reach some damp place, in about ten days, the moisture has wrought a miracle, for the once dead is alive again, green and growing.

The old time pilgrims, who brought back this plant with them from the Holy Land, told wonderful tales of its power to bloom out on Christmas day and gave it the name of resurrection flower. Another old legend names it St. Mary's rose, because it is said that when Joseph and Mary were fleeing from Egypt one of these flowers grew from every spot where they halted to rest.

The dry ball when unfolding drops its seed, and from these it may be cultivated as an annual. To resurrect these dry balls it is simply necessary to keep them standing in glasses of water, immersed about halfway to the top of their branches. The expansion is merely a mechanical, sponge-like process.

The botanical name of the rose of Jericho is *anastasis*, from *anastasis*, resurrection. There are other species of resurrection plants, but they are not so attractive as their Dead sea relative, which, although it has very little beauty, has an honored place among flowers because of the many fancies and associations it calls up and its peculiar development.—Exchange.

### PERE-LA-CHAISE.

Famous Resting Place of the Great Dead of France.

In the center of the most populous and hardest working part of Paris lies Pere-la-Chaise, the city of the dead. All fetes of the faubourg beat against the walls of this "spot," which has its own fete twice a year. Within less than a century this cemetery has become the abode of at least 800,000 dead. It formerly formed a part of the domains of the bishopric of Paris under the name Champ-Leveque. Under Louis XIV. it was known as Mont Louis. At last, May 21, 1804, the official opening of the new necropolis took place.

The white mausoleums among the green trees remind the visitor of an oriental city, but it is estimated that in twenty years there will not be space enough for one lone dead man. A calculation has been made which would point to the fact that the sum of \$80,000,000 is represented in these last sleeping places of man. Even though the French may not always be grateful during the life of their illustrious children, there is a mighty attempt after death to prove appreciation. Among the famous men who are today lying calm and beloved in Pere-la-Chaise are Rossini, Bellini, Chopin, members of the famous Carnot family, Moliere, La Fontaine, Delacroix and Balzac.

Here the tomb of Heloise and Abelard is visited continually by large numbers of pilgrims, and there is never an end to the sentiment around the Gothic monument rising from the bright hued geraniums and roses. Notwithstanding the iron railing, many a lover carries from the hallowed spot a petal blown across by the obliging breeze. Except for one section, where a considerable number of artists and authors, brothers in beauty and inspiration, are grouped, the tombs succeed each other without much order. There is a single monument erected by the state to the soldiers killed in the siege of Paris.

### Short Mourning.

A well known yachtman was describing a winter he spent at Nice.  
"But the Nice beggars!" he said, laughing. "The splendid sun drenched promenade des Anglais, with its ivory white villas on one side and the blue Mediterranean on the other, is always haunted with these beggars."  
"One of them accosted me one morning as I came out of the Cercle Mediterranee; a fashionable French club."  
"Monsieur," he said, "one little son, for the love of heaven. My poor wife is starving."

"Why, look here," said I, "only last week I gave you some money to bury your wife, and now you tell me that she is starving. How can that be?"  
"But, monsieur," said the beggar, "I have a new wife now."

### A Quaint Epitaph.

The following epitaph is copied from a tombstone in Brandon, Vt., marking the grave of a child who died at the age of a few days:

Sweet maid, she gazed into our world to see  
A sample of our misery.  
She turned away her languid eye  
To drop a tear or two and sigh.

Sweet maid, she tasted of life's bitter  
Refused to drink her portion up.  
She turned her little head aside,  
Disgusted with the taste, and died.

### More Than Likely.

Romantic He (with his arm around her waist)—All this seems so familiar to me, darling—the quiet night, the whispered word, the tender look. I wonder if it is a memory of some previous existence? Practical She—No, William; it is more likely a memory of some previous sweetheart.—Referee.

Neglected cautionary soon expires. Show that you are hurt and you give the appearance of truth.—Tactica.

## KIDNEYS AFFECTED BY SUDDEN CHANGE

Most Painful Affments Follow—Prevention and Cure Obtained by use of DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The sudden lowering of the temperature causes the pores of the skin to close, and thus throws on to the kidneys much work which is ordinarily performed by the skin. This, no doubt, accounts for the great prevalence of kidney disease during the fall and winter.

There is no treatment which so quickly affords relief to overworked and deranged kidneys as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because they act on the liver, as well as their kidneys, and when in healthful action the liver does much of the work of filtering the blood, which is otherwise left for the kidneys.

Bright's Disease, dropsy, uric acid poisoning, stone in the bladder, and rheumatism are among the most painful forms of kidney disease, and these ailments can always be prevented by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They can also usually be cured by this treatment, but if you are so fortunate as to be yet free of these dreadful ailments, keep so by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to keep the liver, kidneys and bowels in healthful working condition.

Mr. James J. Jensen, Olds, Alta., writes: "I have been troubled considerably with lame back, which I suppose came from derangements of the kidneys, and I have never been able to find a treatment that was so prompt and effective in curing this ailment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. At two different times in my

life this preparation has entirely cured me of this trouble, and of late years I have found it unnecessary to use any medicine whatever. I feel it my duty to add this statement to the many others which I see in recommendation of this excellent medicine."

Mr. W. Ferguson, blacksmith, Trenton, Ont., says: "In my work I am bending over a great deal, and this, together with the constant strain on all parts of the body, and the sudden change of temperature when going to and from the forge, brought on kidney disease and backache. At times I would suffer so that I would have to quit work to ease my back, and felt so miserable most of the time I did not enjoy life very much."

"As last I decided that I would have to get relief in some way, and having heard of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a successful cure for backache and kidney disease, I began using them. To my surprise and pleasure they helped me at once, and a few boxes entirely removed my troubles. Thanks to Dr. Chase, I am perfectly cured and hope that others may take my advice and use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, by their direct and combined action on kidney, liver and bowels, positively cure biliousness, constipation, and diseases of the kidneys. One pill a dose, 35c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

### When Wealth is Odious.

Senator P. H. McCarren has never been regarded as an authority in either ethics or economics, and it is therefore rather refreshing to discover him discussing the question of the distribution of wealth, which is both an ethical and economic question. "The time is coming," he says, "when it will be odious to be wealthy."

The Wall Street Journal begs to differ with Senator McCarren. Wealth will never be odious except:

1. When the rich man is criminal.
2. When he is miserly.
3. When he displays his wealth to oppress others, to crush out competition and to bribe his way into political power.

Riches will never be odious as long as the rich man conducts himself like a gentleman; using his wealth aright with becoming hospitality, with intelligent philanthropy and with a due sense of stewardship. — Wall Street Journal.

Bright's Disease—Incidental! deceptive! relentless! has felled hundreds of trials by medical science to stem the tide of its ravages and not until South American Kidney Cure proved beyond a doubt its power to turn back the tide, was there a gleam of anything but despair for the victim of this dread form of kidney disease.—54

Miss Edith Marguerite Wilber, heiress to an estate of several hundred thousand dollars was recently married at her home at Opentia to her chauffeur, Herbert Cole, a poor farmer's boy.

It Reaches the Spot.—There are few remedies before the public today as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could not get were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

The murderer of Lieut.-Col. Pavloff, of Russia, was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death. He was hanged in the evening.

### Power of Falling Water.

By way of experiment, an American who is mentioned as "a sport and an acrobat," made a wager in Vienna with an athlete that the latter could not endure the falling of a pint of falling water on his hand, drop by drop, from a height of only three feet. The athlete had an enormous hand, lined with skin almost as thick and tough as cowhide. But when about 300 drops had fallen there was a change of opinion, and at the 420th drop he gave up, declaring that he could no longer endure the torture.

## When the Hair Falls

Stop it! And why not? Falling hair is a disease, a regular disease; and Ayer's Hair Vigor, as made from our new improved formula, quickly and completely destroys that disease. The hair stops falling out, grows more rapidly, and all dandruff disappears.

Do not change the color of the hair. Formula with each bottle. Ayer's.

The little book in each package gives the formula of our new Hair Vigor, tells why each ingredient is used, and explains many other interesting things. After reading you will know why this new hair preparation does its work so well. —Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

### Unimpressed.

Father (to son, who is making a good deal of noise eating a cake)—The last time I heard a noise like that was in a sty.  
Son—Who with?—Illustrated Bits.

Baby Humors.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions, from most to baby during teething time. It is harmless to the hair, in case of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum and all Skin Diseases of older people. 15 cents.—53

Many farmers around Saskatoon are taking advantage of the means placed at their disposal by the Salvation Army agency at Winnipeg, and have filed their applications.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Financial News says the engineers constructing the Victoria Falls electrical enterprise will derive much assistance from studying the experiments that recently crowned with success the harnessing of Niagara falls.

## PASTOR AND PEOPLE PRAISE PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED GEE-LIN)  
A Marvellous and Triumphant Record of Victory Over Disease.

No medicine has ever effected as large a number of wonderful and almost marvellous cures as Psychine. It has had a continuous record of victories over diseases of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach. Where doctors have pronounced cases incurable from consumption and other wasting diseases, Psychine steps in and rescues numerous lives from the very verge of the grave. Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, La Grippe, Pneumonia, and other like troubles, all of which are forerunners of Consumption, yield quickly to the curative powers of Psychine.

Mrs. Campbell, one of the many cured, makes the following statement: "I cannot refrain from telling all who suffer of my remarkable recovery with Psychine. In April, 1902, I caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs and gradually led to consumption. I could not sleep, was subject to night sweats, my lungs were so diseased my doctor considered me incurable. Rev. Mr. Mahaffy, Presbyterian Church, recommended Dr. Alacuta's Psychine to me, and I at once started on it. After using Psychine for a short time I felt well, the night sweats and cough ceased. I would not stop taking Psychine, as I was perfectly restored to health and today I never felt better in my life. Psychine has been a god-send to me. MRS. ASHLEY CAMPBELL, 1070 Colborne Road, N.W.T.

PSYCHINE never disappoints. PSYCHINE has no substitute. There is no other medicine "Just as good."

At all Dealers, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle. It can be written to. DR. T. A. SLOAN, Limited, 179 King St. W., Toronto.

Dr. Root's Kidney Pills are a sure and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Pain in the Back and all forms of Kidney Trouble. 25c per box, at all dealers.

**HOW**  
can I ever do my work  
if I am not  
strong and healthy?  
**Johnson's**  
**Amo-Liniment**  
Rubbed on Briskly  
will restore the vigor and strength of the system, and make you feel as good as new. T. A. Sloan & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



## A TREMENDOUS NAVAL DISPLAY

Three British Fleets to Meet Near Lagos in Naval Manoeuvres on Spanish Coast.

London.—The largest number of battleships and cruisers ever brought together at one time, will assemble at Lagos, February 2nd, for the combined British manoeuvres which are to take place off the coast of Portugal and Spain. The Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, with their attendant cruiser squadrons will take part in the evolutions. Almost immediately afterward the redistribution scheme announced by Lord Tweedmouth comes into effect, under which a number of the ships now serving at sea are to be stripped of their crews and placed in that strange invention, the "special reserve." The great gathering of ships will, therefore, be the last of the series inaugurated by Lord Slisborne, when he was first lord of the admiralty. Whether after the redistribution comes into effect, a new series of these combined manoeuvres will be inaugurated remains to be seen.

The assembly at Lagos will provide one of the most gigantic object lessons possible as to Great Britain's naval strength under present conditions. Not a ship in reserve will have been called out, and only three fleets with their attached cruiser squadrons of all those scattered all over the world, will take part. The total number of ships which will assemble at Lagos will be sixty, divided as follows: Battleships, 20; cruisers, 16; scouts, 14.

When it is pointed out that the total of the British fleet of Germany and France combined number only seventy-seven ships, the power of the combined British fleet will be realized. At the same time, it must be remembered that Great Britain has another sixty-five ships at home, and in different parts of the world, which are ready to be called on for active service. If the tonnage of the ships which will assemble at Lagos be considered, it works out as follows: Battleships, 220,000 tons; cruisers, 120,000 tons; scouts, 14,000 tons; a total tonnage of 354,000 tons. The French navy has a tonnage of 203,331, so that this combined British fleet will have a greater displacement than the whole of the German navy and nearly as much as that of France and there will be still over a million tons of British fighting ships not included in the fleet.

Prof. Jordan, in a Question, San Francisco.—No congress could pass a Japanese exclusion act and no president could sign one because it should be a bloodstain on the face of David Starr Jordan, president of the Stanford university, in addressing a meeting Dr. Jordan quoted President Roosevelt in saying that as a general rule, "it paid for a nation to be a gentleman," and he believed that the remedy of immigration troubles did not lie in lawlessness nor yet in mass meetings denouncing the Japanese as a nation, "because they did not do to the same Sunday school we attended." It is all nonsense, said he, "that we have to fight with Japan to see who shall have the mastery of the Pacific." He said he believed Japan was sincere in its desire to stem the unskilled labor immigration to this country.

Property of British Isles.—New York.—A special cable to the New York Herald from London says: The total value of the import and export trade of Great Britain last year, exceeded for the first time the gigantic total of £1,000,000,000, (\$5,000,000,000), easily beating all the previous trade records in the history of the United Kingdom. This fact is brought out in the trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom for 1906, just issued.

Owing to the recovery from the effects of the South African war, the great boom in the cotton trade and from other minor causes, the trade of the country during the last few years has been progressing and has been growing by leaps and bounds.

Treasure Search Suspended.—Mexico, City.—According to a dispatch from Guadalajara, the hope of securing the \$1,500,000 in gold buried in the hull of the steamer Golden Gate, which was sunk on the Colima coast in 1901, is at an end for at least a year. The 250-foot pier built from the beach to the wreck, with necessary equipment, built by persons who undertook to regain the treasure, have been swept into the ocean by the storm of last week.

Relations With U.S.—Ottawa, Ont.—Mr. Robitaille will submit a resolution affirming the desirability for more direct and expeditious means of communication between the Canadian government and government of the United States and suggesting that the government of Canada should discuss the matter with the British authorities on the occasion of the colonial conference.

Great Military Pageant.—London.—The next royal military pageant to be held at Aldershot is entitled the "Sons of the Empire." Detachments representing all imperial troops will take part.

Engines for Canadian Northern.—Toronto.—The Canadian Northern railroad has just placed an order with the Canada Foundry company for forty new engines to cost \$400,000.

Captain Withersall, one of the oldest great lake mariners, died in Muskegon, Mich., aged 75 years. He started sailing when 14 years old, and at 15 he had captain's papers.

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Look to Prosperous Canada.—London.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the government of the Transvaal has cabled to the colonial office that a large number of men are walking the streets of Johannesburg and Pretoria unable to obtain work and suggested that Lord Strathearn, be communicated with as to whether the Canadian government would pay a portion of these men's fares to Canada.

Carnegie a Heavy Taxpayer.—New York.—Andrew Carnegie will be the heaviest personal taxpayer in New York if the list of assessments made public is not amended. The value of his personal property is fixed at \$5,000,000, and that of John D. Rockefeller at \$3,500,000.

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Look to Prosperous Canada.—London.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the government of the Transvaal has cabled to the colonial office that a large number of men are walking the streets of Johannesburg and Pretoria unable to obtain work and suggested that Lord Strathearn, be communicated with as to whether the Canadian government would pay a portion of these men's fares to Canada.

Carnegie a Heavy Taxpayer.—New York.—Andrew Carnegie will be the heaviest personal taxpayer in New York if the list of assessments made public is not amended. The value of his personal property is fixed at \$5,000,000, and that of John D. Rockefeller at \$3,500,000.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Bone & Co.'s Report of Local and World's Markets January 17, 1907.

wheat markets mentioned in our last week's review has continued this week, and market sentiment seems more favorable to the idea of higher prices than it has been for some time. A very active cash demand has obtained at Minneapolis for the past three weeks, and is stronger now than when it started. The reason for it is improved demand for flour, meeting a small supply of wheat owing to the railway blockade, and as the demand for flour is for the domestic trade, where some advance in the price is not the hindrance it is to export trade, the millers are paying as much as 2c over the May price for 1 Northern, which makes cash 1 Northern in that market 80c and over. Except at Minneapolis the cash demand is dull as export trade is apathetic in the meantime. There has been a revival of activity in the speculative markets in wheat for future delivery, but trading has not been at all excited, and price changes have been moderate, the result on the week being an advance of only 1/4c to 1c. The abnormal blockade on the railways of Western Canada and Dakota continues, and from the last date to date the number of cars of wheat inspected at Winnipeg have only been 1,350 against 2,300 cars for same period in 1906. There has been very severe weather over this country during the past week, on at least two mornings the thermometer has been as low as 30 and 30 below zero in Winnipeg, and would be a few degrees lower than this in many parts of the country. This severe cold together with the abnormal depth of snow over the country, which the light wind keeps continually drifting into the railway cuttings, prevents any let up in the railway blockade, and it seems quite evident that unless some phenomenal change to milder weather conditions takes place soon, no improvement in the railway situation will be expected until the approach of spring begins to ameliorate winter conditions. In the meantime the European trade continues to take things easy, as even in the fact of more speculative markets on this side, markets on the other side of the Atlantic have continued dull, and without response to our advances. Recently world's shipments have been moderate, and on Jan. 1 the amount on passage was 1,500,000 bushels, less than one year ago. No doubt European merchants are depending on ample supplies from Argentina, and Australia during the next six months, supplemented by liberal exports from America. It seems however, an absolute certainty that exports from Russia will be small during remainder of season and latest reports from Australia as to the yield of that crop seem to dissipate the previous expectation of its being any larger than last year, and as the world's prices at the present time are 4c to 6c per bush, less than a year ago, Australia may not ship largely after the first free movement is over. On the other hand we expect that Argentina will come away with liberal exports on the start of the shipping season, which is just beginning, because over the north part of that country where the wheat is matured earlier than further south there has been favorable harvest weather, conducive to a gathering of the crop in good condition and without delay. This should result in early and free movement. The bulk of the crop, however, is grown in the provinces further south, and we judge from the reports throughout the season, that the weather has been to a great extent cold and wet, and thus not favorable to the production of either large yield or high quality. Should our surmise in this direction prove correct, we may see Argentine shipments liberal and of good quality in the early weeks of the movement, but later falling off in quantity, and also in quality, and poor quality will mean poor demand. Owing, therefore, to the expected small shipments from Russia and the known poor quality of her crop, should the later Argentine shipments prove to be in the same category with Russia, the European demand will come stronger on the Canadian and American wheat of the higher grades, and it will mean higher prices, and should any serious crop damage arise to this year's crops in the northern hemisphere, higher and very active markets would follow.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been very dull for cash wheat, but more active for future deliveries. The difficulty in getting cars to ship wheat from Fort William to the seaboard, together with the present apathy of European buyers is causing an almost complete cessation of new export business, but the flour trade being good, the milling companies exhibit a good demand for 1 Nor. and 1 Hard. Prices have closed today at 1 Nor. 72 1/2c, 2 Nor. 70 1/2c, 3 Nor. 69 1/2c, No. 4 wheat 66 1/2c, for immediate or January delivery, and future deliveries on our option market have closed: January 72 1/2c, May 76 1/2c, July 77c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Fort Arthur.

A clergyman was trailing a creeper to a piece of trellis near his gate, when he noticed that a small boy was watching him attentively. "Well, my young friend," he said, "are you looking out for a hint or two on gardening?" "No," said the boy, "I'm waiting to hear what a parson says when he hammers his thumb."

Ontario's Big Cut.—Toronto, Ont.—It is estimated that the timber cut for the current season will largely exceed that of last year in the province of Ontario. The figures are: 1,000,000,000 feet of pine board measure; 70,000,000 hemlock; 1,500,000 spruce; 1,250,000 square timber; 100,000 cords pulp wood; 4,500,000 railway ties.

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Japan and Disarmament.—Tokio.—In accordance with the indications shown in the budget for the next fiscal year, of the government's desire for economic and peaceful development it is now declared that Japan favors the submission of the question of disarmament to The Hague peace conference.

Mail Clerks at Sea.—Ottawa.—The postmaster-general proposes to reintroduce the system abolished many years ago of placing postal mail clerks on the Atlantic steamers for westbound service.

The crater on the summit of the volcano of Maunaloa, Honolulu, has been out. The eruption forms a magnificent spectacle, which is visible for one hundred miles at sea.

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## THE ELM CREEK MAIL

\$1 Per Annum in advance.  
\$1.50 if not paid in advance.

Published every Thursday Morning at  
the office, Elm Creek, Manitoba.

## ADVERTISING RATES

Space for commercial or standing advertisements is made known on application. Copying of advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 6 cents. Notices of any kind, small items lost or found, etc., 25 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar. Notices of any kind, to copy, for sale, etc., to occupy one inch or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements in local columns, 50 cents per line for each insertion. All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, JANUARY 24, 1907

## Sound Finance

That there is no "frenzied finance" in connection with the Canadian Bank of Commerce is abundantly proved by the satisfactory condition of affairs, as set forth in the bank's fortieth annual balance sheet, published in this issue.

A glance at the figures reveals the fact that the past year's business has broken all previous records, the net profit amounting to no less than \$1,741,125.40. After making substantial increases in the various accounts, the directors announced a dividend of eight per cent per annum, leaving a balance of \$103,562.43 to be carried forward. Nor did they in their property forget the needs of others. To their own pension fund they contributed \$30,000, while the San Francisco Relief Fund benefited by their generosity to the extent of \$25,000.

## A Trip to Palestine

On Tuesday evening, in the Methodist Church, a most interesting and instructive lecture was given by Rev. Hamilton Wigle, B.A., of Winnipeg, on "My Trip to Palestine."

The rev. gentleman opened his narrative by explaining that he, in company with a large number of other delegates from Canada and the United States, journeyed to the Holy Land to attend a Sunday School convention held in Jerusalem, and to gain, as he expressed it, "information, inspiration, and consecration." One of the largest of the North German-Lloyd liners was chartered to convey the party from New York, the Americans outnumbering the Canadians by about ten to one.

In the course of the voyage the travellers touched at the Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Athens, Constantinople and Smyrna, each of which were graphically described by the lecturer, as also were Jerusalem, Mount Carmel, Mount Olivet and other places visited by the delegates.

## Local and General

## Lovely day yesterday

Peter McAllister advertises his farm for sale.

WANTED—A good servant girl.—Apply to Mrs. Chard.

When in Carman, stop at the Starkey House.

Ira Dewitt shipped a car of stock to Winnipeg on Wednesday of last week.

Premier Roblin is, we regret to state, suffering from chest trouble, and has gone south to recuperate.

Don't forget the International Entertainers in Whittam's Hall on Wednesday, January 30th.

A severe blizzard raged over the country on Saturday, and business was practically at a standstill.

Rev. Mr. Ridgway of St. John's College, Winnipeg, conducted service in the English Church on Sunday last.

Sharples Tabular Cream Separators are guaranteed for ever. If you need a machine, let us talk it over.—John A. Thomson.

## C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12 for the East, leaves at 10.00  
No. 11 for the West, leaves at 12.44

## CARMAN BRANCH

No. 122 arrives ..... 9.55  
No. 121 departs ..... 10.10  
No. 124 arrives ..... 12.30  
No. 123 departs ..... 12.50

Sixty-four below zero—the lowest ever known—was recorded in the province of Quebec last week. For real summer weather try Manitoba.

Rev. Father Joubert will hold Roman Catholic services in Elm Creek on Sunday next. Mass at 10 a.m.; evening prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m.

The postmaster hereby gives notice that anyone creating a disturbance or acting in a disorderly manner in the post office will be prosecuted according to law.

At a meeting held in the Methodist Church on Thursday last, a Good Templars' lodge was organized, with Mr. Knight as chief templar and Miss Ethel Kennedy secretary.

Take a "Never Fail" coal oil or gasoline can home, and use it for 90 days. If not satisfactory, bring it back and get your money. They are positively guaranteed. Call and see them.—John A. Thomson.

Eaton's ad. in Tuesday's Free Press contains the heading: "Profits Melted Away in Staples." Wait till R. H. gets down to business, and then it will be a case of Staples melting away Timothy's profits.

The worst storm ever experienced in Minnesota and the Dakotas was raging in those states on Sunday. The Northern Pacific was completely tied up, and, with food and fuel supplies running low, the situation is alarming.

Meetings of the L.O.L. will be held in future on the Friday on or before the full of the moon in each month. The next meeting will be held to-morrow evening, when all members are requested to attend.

The Council are to be commended for their action in passing a by-law prohibiting horses being left on the street for an unreasonable time, or not being properly protected from the cold. They should have gone a step further, however, and prohibited the use of that senseless instrument of torture, the overhead check rein.

When the train pulled into Windhorst, Sask., on Friday, the entire male population were there to meet it. They asked the conductor for part of a car of coal which was attached to the train, offering to pay for it. On being refused, they fastened a rail across the track, so that the train could not move, and proceeded to shovel out the coal. They say they had no intention of stealing the coal, and have wired to Winnipeg offering payment. It was simply a case of fuel or freeze.

While on its journey between Carman and Elm Creek, on Saturday evening, the Carman train got tied up in a snowdrift about four miles from here, and remained there all night. On Sunday morning one of the train crew walked into Elm Creek and telegraphed to Winnipeg for assistance. On learning the state of affairs, Mr. Angle, of the Grand View Hotel, told the messenger that if they were stuck in the snow he wasn't going to see them stuck for food, and a plentiful supply of refreshments was immediately prepared and forwarded to the hungry passengers and trainmen. Eventually the train was dug out and reached here about 1.30 on Sunday afternoon. It was reported that, owing to his enforced semi-starvation on Saturday night, the genial "Budge" had wasted away till he was but a shadow of his former self. We hasten to correct this impression, as we are informed on the best authority that he still turns the scale at—well, we won't give the show away.

## A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

## Suit Cases and Club Bags

## ALSO A FINE LINE OF

## Fur Coats and Robes

—AT THE—

## Elm Creek Harness Shop

JOS. RINN, Prop.

W. MOSE, Mgr.

## Marriage Licenses Issued

C. H. LEMMON

The Mail Office

ELM CREEK - MAN.

**HELP FOR VICTIMS OF EYESTRAIN**



Most cases of headache, nervousness, and insomnia are due directly or indirectly to eyestrain. Drugs afford only temporary relief, our scientifically-adjusted glasses will positively remove eyestrain with all its attending afflictions.

**J. H. COCHRAN**  
Jeweller - CARMAN

**GO YEARS' EXPERIENCE**

**PATENTS**

TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. J.H. MUNN & CO., Patent Attorneys, 313 Broadway, New York.

**Scientific American.**

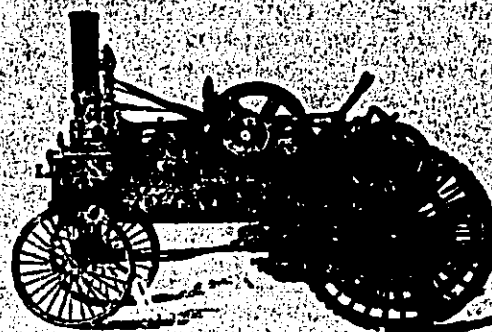
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

**MUNN & CO., 313 Broadway, New York**

We do

## JOB PRINTING

The kind that attracts attention



## J. MURRAY

## Engineer and Machinist

ELM CREEK - MAN.

Engine, Boiler and Machine Work of every description.

Threshers' Supplies, Rubber Belts, Hose, Brass Goods, Oils, etc., supplied on the shortest notice.

REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

All Work Guaranteed

## GRAND VIEW HOTEL

Having purchased the Grand View Hotel from Mr. W. T. Kennedy, I venture to hope for the support of the town and district, and take this opportunity to assure my patrons that the house will be conducted equal to the best hotels in Winnipeg. Special attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, whether permanent or transient. A full line of Pabst and other beers on draught and in bottle. Wines, liquors and cigars not to be excelled.

## CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.

## RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF GREY

REEVE  
R. H. Staples, Reeve  
Cullross

COUNCILLORS  
Ward 1: A. Hanel, Fannystelle  
Ward 2: F. H. Bedford, Elm Creek  
Ward 3: E. Smith, Elm Creek  
Ward 4: E. Antoine, St. Claude

SECRETARY-TREASURER  
W. C. Soole, Elm Creek

SOLICITOR  
J. H. Haverson, Carman

ASSESSOR  
J. B. Jickling, Carman

The next meeting of the Council will be held on  
Tuesday, January 29th, at 10 a.m.

## ELM CREEK Butcher Shop

All kinds of cured and fresh  
Meats to be had at our shop.

Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs  
and live poultry.

We also keep Fish and Fowl in  
season.

## H. Falconer

## The Maple Leaf Laundry

CAMPBELL &amp; KEMP

Proprietors

Carman Man.

Local Agent:

W. GRAHAM

Laundry Work left at the tailor  
shop not later than Tuesday noon  
will be returned the same week.

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Reg'd., New York Life Bldg., Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

## Fannystelle Hotel

Under New Management

Good Table Board and Rooms. Well  
stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars. Special attention given to  
the "travelling public."

G. COUTURE PROPRIETOR

## ELM CREEK LUMBER YARD

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

Building Materials of every de-  
scription are always to be had at  
my yards.

Don't fail to get the special offers  
I am prepared to give on car lots.  
My prices are the best to be had.

## A. R. STEVENS.

## Manitoba Lands

THE Province of Manitoba has, approximately, 1,500,000 acres of land for sale throughout the Province, to which the attention of intending settlers and others is desired. These lands are the cheapest now on the market, and may be purchased direct from the Government on the very easy terms of ten yearly instalments, with interest at 6 per cent., placing the power to purchase well within the reach of all bona fide home seekers, irrespective of their financial standing.

**HAY.** In districts where drainage is required, the Government of Manitoba have already and are now inaugurating very extensive drainage systems, whereby lands that are low or flat are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. When once this land is reclaimed it is especially rich and productive. When not entirely drained it yields an abundance of wild hay of the best quality, and is, consequently, invaluable for stock-raising purposes.

Up-to-date maps of the Province are kept on hand, upon which are marked in red all lands for sale. This will be sent free, with price and full particulars, upon application.

For all information and business to be transacted,  
apply to—

## L. J. HOWE

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## CARMAN Wholesale Liquor Store

J. A. WILLIAMS, Manager

A Full Lines of Best Liquors, Wines, Ales and Porter  
Choice Stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Etc.

Orders by Mail or Phone Promptly Delivered

CLARK'S BLOCK

CARMAN

INSURANCE

LIBRARY

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

TO ALL OUR PATRONS

OYSTERS

C. F. Boardman

FLOUR



## Fads and Philanthropy

By BIA WRIGHT HANSON  
Copyright, 1917, by E. C. Parsons

Honor Wilding, looking steadily out a window of the city library, was seeing visions, all of which concerned a young, blond young man. Each vision was a scene at the beginning and end of the story. That the hero was responsible for the tiding did not alter the fact that Honor's eyes were moist and her lips very near to trembling. She turned from the window to the readers, wondering aimlessly if any of them had had ideals and were sorry.

Finally her eyes traveled to the far corner, where were the newspaper files. There stood a man, his back to her. He was very shabby, but he had yellow hair, and he was about the height of the man in the picture. Honor looked at the man, and then at the picture. It helped a little to give one's waist very tight. Poor fellow! Then he turned and looked at her. He had a ragged hat. Honor dropped her magazine, her gloves, her purse, her handkerchiefs and her parasol and sprang toward him.

"Why, Mervin Fairbanks, how glad I am to see you!"

"Well, well, how my fame as a writer has spread! I said that you should not see me again till you would be glad of the sight. And how goes the gay world with you, Miss Honor Wilding?"

Honor requested him to shrink from her estimate of his apparent poverty, but she remembered he usually had done the unexpected. He picked up her handkerchiefs, and they went out. Standing in the shadow of the gray stone building, she lifted her head and looked at him.

"Will you come home with me, Mervin? I want to know of your wanderings these past two years."

She was surprised again at his quick answer. She remembered Mervin Fair-



"WHY, MERVIN FAIRBANKS, HOW GLAD I AM TO SEE YOU!"

banks as furiously proud of his pedigree, his good name and his appearance. What could have happened to reduce him to poverty and to change his nature?

"You expect to hear of Paris and London and maybe Egypt and India?" he asked after luncheon was over. To Honor's third surprise, he had eaten very little. "I haven't been outside San Francisco until yesterday."

Honor regarded him with reproach. "You never let me hear from you," she said.

"What was the use? You said it was all off between us. I couldn't be as philanthropic as you desired, and I didn't like to pretend that I might grow to it, because I know I shouldn't. How are your proteges?"

Honor colored. "I don't know."

Mervin smiled at her quizzically. "Did Bacchante rob your house, or Meritury take to the black bottle again?"

"Not exactly, but what I did for them didn't seem to last. They were constantly expecting more. I simply got tired of it all and stopped. Then I realized that it was only a fad and things. I wrote one day to the realization that Honor Wilding was deceiving herself; that she was only egotistical when she thought she was charitable. I haven't had any fads since. I have been humble and miserable," she added under her breath.

He smiled tenderly at her. "You were only trying your wings, little girl."

She looked at him gratefully. "But, Mervin, tell me of yourself, your—your past two years." She wanted to ask him why he came to be reduced to an animal appearance, but she hesitated.

"Let me see," he mused. "I asked you to marry me when you were eighteen. That was five years ago, wasn't it?"

"Yes," acknowledged Honor, her heart beating furiously.

"And you refused because you were unacquainted with a career. It was to be a woman's right, I believe."

Honor, her eyes dimmed, was looking at her bracelet nervously.

"Then when you forgot your speech and had several unpleasant encounters with 'unpleasant people' you decided that you were 'mad' in your calling."

"Yes," said Honor again.

"When you were twenty-one I asked you to marry me. Then it was the cat farm. I think possibly you might have let me be a partner that time, only I objected to the cats. I didn't mind one feline pet, but I believe I used some emphatic language in regard to the farm."

"You certainly did," answered Honor, smiling faintly.

"The third and last time was two years ago, when the farm had lost its glory and its cats. You were Honor Wilding, philanthropist, then. You told me if I would join forces and fortunes with you in your life's work that you would be pleased to walk with me as your friend, the scrupulous, said. I couldn't see it that way, and you remarked that I loved myself better than you, and so we parted."

"I have been sorry many times."

"I resolved to go away and forget you. I did the one, but not the other. I want you this minute more than I ever desired you in my life, and my eyes tell me that you are not indifferent. Honor, my little girl, will you wait for me till I can come to you as a man ought?"

But she was leaning forward eagerly, her eyes suffused with tears, her sweet lips trembling.

"Why must you go away?" she pleaded. "Don't let a wretched matter of money part us now. We have lost five years, Mervin, and I have dollars a plenty for both. Don't let your pride stand between us now, Mervin."

For a moment he looked at her curiously; then he smiled, albeit his eyes were gravely tender, and he put his arms around her.

"Dear," he said fervently, "I'm richer than you are twice over. I've kept on making money these two years, just so I shouldn't think so hard. I was going to ask you to wait till I went to the hotel and arrayed myself in decent clothes before we plighted our troth. I didn't want you to feel as if a beggar were making love to you. I spoke of waiting, for though the tailor said he would have them there by noon I knew by sad experience that there might be a delay."

"But, Mervin, your clothes—I don't understand," she gasped when she had recovered her breath.

"Well, you see," he began hesitatingly and shamefacedly. "Jack Bronson was on my train yesterday. He is really trying to reform, and he wanted a certain position, but thought he was too shabby to make any showing. The man he wanted to meet was to be at the station, so there wasn't anything to do but go to the dressing room and change clothes with him. Fortunately these, though ragged, are quite clean. I thought I would wear these a day or two, just to imagine what the fellows felt like when they were down on their luck. When you came to me I was so hungry to see you that I simply had to come, rags and all. May I go now, Honor?"

"You are Mervin Fairbanks, philanthropist, and didn't know it?" laughed Honor gleefully. "No, don't go just yet."

Joett and the Fighting Cadet.

Admiral Joett, familiarly known as "Fighting Jimmy," was acting secretary of the navy once when the commandant of the academy at Annapolis came over and reported that he had been compelled to discipline a cadet who had behaved in a most unaccountable manner and had disgraced the academy, the department, the government and all civilization. He then proceeded to relate how this cadet when passing through the lower regions of the town of Annapolis had somehow or another become involved in hostilities with a tough citizen and proceeded to polish him off. The friends of the tough came to his rescue. The cadet backed up against a wall and whipped five of them in succession and then nearly hammered the life out of two policemen who attempted to arrest him. He was in the custody of the civil authorities, and the superintendent of the academy was seeking the aid of the secretary of the navy in having him transferred to the naval authorities in order that he might be court-martialed and punished.

"Court-martial that fellow?" roared Joett. "Licked five toughs and two policemen. Not while old Jim Joett is living! The boy ought to have a medal. What are you doing down there anyway? Do you suppose the government of the United States hired you to raise a lot of boys to play checkers?"

A Very Useful Tree.

The most marvelous tree in the world is the carabuba palm, which grows in Brazil. Its roots produce the same medicinal effect as asparagus. From parts of the tree wine and vinegar are made. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle. Of the straw, hats, baskets, brooms and mats are made. It is also used for thatching houses. The pulp has an agreeable taste, and the nut, which is oleaginous and emulsive, is sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Its stems afford strong, light fibers, which acquire a beautiful luster and serve also for joists, rafters and other building materials. It yields also a saccharine substance as well as a starch resembling sago. Of the wood of the stem musical instruments, water tubes and pumps are made. From the stem a white liquid similar to the milk of the coconut and a flour resembling manioc are made. Moreover, carabuba is extracted from the tree, and likewise an alkali used in the manufacture of common soap. An



A writer in Farm and Fireside says the cow stanchion shown in the illustration has been used in his stables with much satisfaction. We have used both chains and the old stationary stanchions and have seen some of the modern patented cattle ties, but consider this stanchion superior to any of them, he says. With this stanchion the cows are given sufficient freedom without undue liberty. They can turn around to lick themselves, yet cannot get back on the walk or ahead in the manger.

Fig. 1 shows the stanchion closed. Fig. 2 shows it open. The two sides are made of hard wood, four feet long, one and one-fourth inches thick and



A GOOD COW STANCHION.

two and one-half inches wide. The end pieces are also of hard wood and are one foot long by three and one-half inches square and are mortised to receive the sides, as shown in Fig. 2. The sides are fastened to the ends with bolts, one side on bolt at X and being held closed by clevis, C. Eyebolts are affixed at each end, to which short chains are fastened and by which the stanchion is suspended. The whole stanchion, including bolts, labor, etc., should not cost more than 60 or 75 cents and may be made for even less than that amount.

Perseverance Valuable.

Cows, like men, are good or bad sometimes because of their environment, bringing up and education. We look for and expect men to be good if brought up in good, religious families and communities. I have often heard it said, "Give me the first six years of a child's life, and I will tell you with a great deal of certainty what the future of that child's life will be." So I believe that the conditions under which an animal is reared determine in a large measure her future usefulness or uselessness, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. As with men, the parentage is of great value, and we look for and have good reason to expect cows to be better cows from a long line of productive ancestry. This, then, is the stepping stone in the developing of a dairy cow.

The Good Bull.

Authorities say that "daughters take after their fathers and sons after their mothers" in predominant characteristics. This is true of all animal life. If a bull's lineage can be traced through a line of remarkable milkers his value will be enhanced. He will transmit the qualities of his dam to his offspring. It often happens that the farmer who buys cows with the idea of raising helpers is disappointed. He is impatient. He cannot wait for the second generation. He thinks his cows are unprofitable because their helpers are not as good as he had hoped they would be. It usually takes at least two generations to get a herd into good working condition. You can't do it in a minute. Don't get hasty, but keep the facts in mind and work toward a definite purpose. Above all, use a good sire. You need good cows. That is plain. And you need a good sire to get good cows. That isn't as plain as it ought to be. By a good bull we mean one whose maternal blood stands for milking qualities and performance.

Care of the Dairy Calf.

The young calf should be taken away from the mother after it is three or four days old. It should be fed pure milk for a time, the temperature being about 98 degrees F. Care should be taken not to feed the calf too heavily, or it may get the scours. The calf should be taught to drink from a pail at the outset. This can be done by putting the finger in its mouth and gradually lowering the hand until it is beneath the warm milk in the pail. In a short time it will drink by itself. After being fed on the pure milk for a week or so the calf may be fed on skimmed milk. If the calf does not run on pasture, it will be profitable to put a little meal or shipstuf in the skimmed milk. After a month or two it should be fed some good timothy or clover hay.

Use the Tester.

A good cow is known by her performances at the milk pail. If she doesn't do her duty by that, she is not a good cow and should be converted into beef. Use a pair of scales and a tester and know what your cows are doing.

## CARE OF MILK.

Some Good Rules by a State Dairy Inspector.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

Strain the milk through a metal gauge and a strainer, cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as strained. If an apparatus for ailing and cooling at the same time is not at hand the milk should be ailed first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45 degrees if the milk is for shipment or to 60 degrees if for home use or delivery to a factory.

Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aerated.

If cover is left off the can a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

If milk is stored it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water, renewed daily, in a clean, dry, cold room. Unless it is desired to remove cream it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick cream layer.

Keep the night milk under shelter so rain cannot get into the cans. In warm weather hold it in a tank of fresh, cold water.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Do not allow the milk to freeze. Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent its souring. Cleanliness and cold are the only preventives needed.

All milk should be in good condition when delivered. This may make it necessary to deliver twice a day during the hottest weather.

When cans are hauled for they should be full and carried in a spring wagon.

The Cans.

Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside. Do not haul waste products back to the farm in the same cans used for delivering milk. When this is unavoidable insist that the skim milk or whey tank be kept clean.

Cans used for the return of skim milk or whey should be emptied and cleaned as soon as they arrive at the farm.

Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleaning material is dissolved; then rinse and, lastly, sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only.

After cleaning, keep utensils inverted in pure air and sun if possible until wanted for use.—S. C. Thompson, Maine State Dairy Inspector.

Strive For the Best.

The essential requisites for successful rearing of calves are a high ideal of what is wanted—a good place to keep the young calves, good blood as a foundation to work upon, careful, regular, liberal feeding; attention to all details, keeping the calves healthy; a love for the work and the desire to make each calf develop and prove to be a little better than its predecessors. No branch of dairying offers so great a possibility for improvement and satisfaction to the owner as a well bred bunch of dairy type heifer calves, and none will prove more remunerative. Let us set our mark high and strive for the best.—H. O. Daniels in New England Homestead.

## Dairy Wisdom

Regularity in feeding and milking counts a great deal toward success. To get best results be systematic in your work.

Use a milk cooler, but never use it in impure air.

A cow tail holder is humane and saves a lot of profanity.

Good milk depends on something more than the milker and the cow.

You harvest corn and wheat once a year. You harvest milk twice a day.

The points that make a cow a good milker make her a poor beef animal.

You can't grind corn and get flour. Neither can you feed straw and get butter.

Your barn yard is not purely a place for storing manure—not if you want the best milk.

A safe rule, says Kimball's Dairy Farmer, is never to sell any milk you would be unwilling to use on your own table.

Cleanliness is a requisite for the production of a good grade of milk. You can't keep milk sweet if you allow dirt to get into it. Filth means bad milk, bad cream and bad butter. Beware of filth. Keep the cows clean.

Skim milk is the best food for growing pigs. Every particle of skim milk should be utilized to turn the wastes into pork.

If you cannot afford to buy a herd of pure bred cattle you can buy a good bull and grade up your herd. Pedigree doesn't make production, and production is what most of us are after. It wouldn't be altogether profitable for all of us to be breeders of pure bred stock, but we could all increase the productiveness of our herds to great advantage. A good dairy bull will accomplish that end more rapidly than many suppose.

The care of the cow just after calving determines to a large degree her future profit as a milker. If she is not at once brought up to a high state of milk production the chances are she cannot be during that period of lactation. If a cow is permitted to fall in her milk production, says the Farmers Advocate, it is next to impossible to get her back to her former yield.

## MOSES IN FUR.

Which Society on Street and Broadway as Fashionable.

It is interesting to watch how the different sorts of fur will be one just as fashionable as the next quite but of value, and in the same way a novel kind of fur, like caracul, for example, is when first introduced too expensive to be exactly smart, but in a few seasons has grown far beyond the limits of a small party. Sables, of course, and chinchilla can never go out of favor. Yet even these exquisite skins will be far more popular one winter than another.

This year mink is very nearly as fashionable as sable itself, and consequently its price has so advanced as to be almost on a level with the true sable. The dark skins of mink are indeed beautiful and worn with a velvet or cloth skirt of the same shade make a most attractive costume. One mink wrap was made up in the empire model, the yoke formed of parallel stripes, while in the rest of the jacket the skins ran horizontally save for a deep border all around. The wrap fell almost to the knees, so as to be really very warm. The high standing collar was faced with cream lace, and there was a full jabot and sleeve ruffles of the same, the coloring being



A STUNNING ANTRAXIAN COAT.

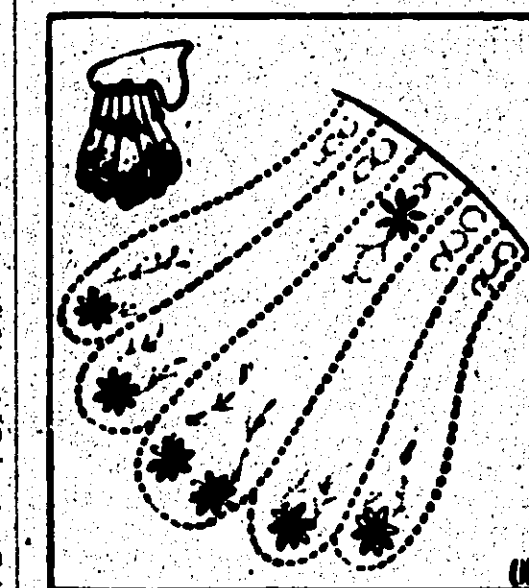
really exquisite. A favorite model this year is cut after the short box style, and this length coat is to be worn almost altogether for afternoon. This might be called the empire jacket. For there is a little yoke below which the fur hangs loose to the hips. In this style of jacket elbow sleeves still prevail, but in the long wraps, built preeminently for warmth, long sleeves are more in favor. On this coat a little collar of velvet is embroidered in old gold, with a small tie of lingerie and Valenciennes. Among the inexpensive fur coats antraxian takes first rank. The illustration shows a stunning model.

For Christmas Workers.

Now is the time to get together patterns and materials for the fancy work which is to turn into Christmas gifts. The theater bag for which a design is given makes a charming little gift which may be adapted to old or young, as it is carried out in gray, white or black. It is embroidered in beads and spangles.

Use heavy silk or soft suede and work in the dots with beads and the rest of the pattern in oblong and round spangles. The bag is made alike on both sides and has a fringe of beads added to it as a border.

With gray silk use steel beads and silver spangles; with black use jet



EMBROIDERED THEATER BAG.

and black spangles, or a dainty and beautiful bag may be made with white or yellow silk done in yellow or gold beads and gold spangles.

Pretty bits of brocade and lightweight bits of furniture tapestry also make lovely bags by following the woven pattern in putting on the beadwork. There are little novelty houses dealing in the clasps and chains where the bag may be lined and mounted and where the beads and spangles in colors and sizes may be obtained. Steel chain and clasp should be used for the gray, gilt for the yellow and gun metal for the black.—Philadelphia North American.

Known by Their Color.

A white card on a Parisian dwelling house indicates that furnished apartments are to let. A yellow card informs pedestrians that unfurnished rooms may be had. The object is to save passersby the trouble of entering the street if they chance to be on the opposite side, in case such rooms as they desire are not advertised.

## PEWS FOR OLD MAIDS.

Quaint Eccentricities in the Old Meeting House Seating Room.

Around three sides, about on a level with the pulpit, in the old meeting house at Hatfield, Mass., extended the galleries, reached by staircases on the northeast and southeast corners, where, in the front seats, sat the singers, twelve on the north and twelve on the south and centers and corners on the east. The next two rows of seats were occupied by children, girls in the north and boys in the south, and frolicsome youngsters they were, if we may judge by the frequency with which the towns were obliged to remove the brass tips to the staves of the tithing men, three of whom were always on duty to keep the youth from disorder.

Behind the children and still higher in square pews against the wall sat the young men and maidens, the latter on the north and the former on the south. One gallery pew was reserved for colored men and one for colored women, and, queerest of all, a high square pew over the north stairway was assigned to old maids and a similar pew over the south stairs to old bachelors. Just how many years these two classes had to number before they were promoted from the lower seats in the synagogue the records do not state, but that they sat in those exalted seats Samuel Dwight Partridge, to whom we are indebted for the description of the old meeting house, assures us is beyond question. The square pews on the floor were assigned to householders, according to wealth and social position.

## TRICKS OF THE CAMERA.

Why You Should Let the Photographer Be the Posing.

"I always hate to have my picture taken, because I have such a horrid long neck," said the woman petulantly as she entered the photographer's gallery.

He smiled sympathetically. "Wait till you see the picture I take," he replied. "You won't know your own neck, so to speak. No, it isn't in retouching, but I always pose a long necked subject lower than the camera, and the neck shortens up. That's only one of the tricks of the trade. The hatched faced man I pose looking straight into the camera in a full light. His face seems to broaden and become more fleshy in this pose. The person with a fat, round face I place so that soft shadows veil either side of the face, which has a tendency to make the features more clear cut and handsome."

"I often have subjects with crooked noses. Now, a crooked nose should be frankly attacked—that is, the camera should be pointed directly at the crook, which reduces it. If I took it from the side the deformity would be exaggerated a hundredfold."

"The homeliest persons need not fear having their pictures taken if they will put themselves wholly in the photographer's hands and pose just as they are instructed to."

Lonely Man in a Crowd.

"Once in a great while," remarked the old New Yorker, "I have been caught out on Broadway in the theater district just as the women and girls were coming out from the matinee performances. In spite of the fact that there are always a great many men in this crowd the proportion of femininity is overwhelming, and I've been puzzled to find a satisfactory reason for my sense of confusion and embarrassment. But now I know just how I feel and why I have the emotions that always beset me so keenly there at such a time. I am simply suffering in the way a man always does who goes to an afternoon tea and finds himself the only one of his kind who has appeared on the scene."

Mary, Queen of Scots.

Mary, queen of Scots, must have believed in phonetic spelling, for she wrote to her son in 1570:

"Dear son—I see this becoms to see and bring me word how so do and to remember you to learn in tym to love know and fear God, and not yet conform to Goddis command and good nature, to remember ye dwelle about his yat has borne sow in his eyes. I send sow a bulk to learn ye samyn, and I pray God sow may learn yet becomen and that he will give sow his blessing, and I do hartlie give sow myne. In help sow all deserve, it quene sow come to direction. Your loving and good moder, MARY R."

The Turks and the Crescent.

When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium the moon, then new or in crescent, shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who repulsed him. The crescent was after that adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium they found the crescent in every public place and, believing it to possess some magical power, adopted it themselves.

Consoleting.

"Look here," remarked a violinist recently, "you were talking all through my solo."

"Oh, don't worry about that," replied the man addressed. "I assure you I wasn't saying anything that you would particularly want to hear."

Theory and Practice.

"I am going to hitch my wagon to a star," exclaimed the enthusiastic young democrat.

"Don't you do it, my boy," said the experienced manager. "There's no star to hitch over the moon."

Today.

Live today, as though it was the only day you had to live. This is the secret of the successful life, the life of vitality and beauty, the only life that is worth while.



# THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "Under the Sun"

C. C. C.

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(Continued From Last Week.)

Conspicuously before the post office, grocery store, on the town pump and the fence of the village church, some time later the soldier accordingly called the postmen, followed by an inquisitive group, who read the following announcement: "Tuesday, 'The Honey-moon'; Wednesday, 'The School for Scandal'; Thursday, 'The Stranger'; with diverting specialties: Friday, 'Hamlet'; Saturday, 'Hamlet'; with a jig by Kate Duran. At the Travelers' Friend, Entrance Free."

Shaking the reins on his horse's neck, he continued his way, while the sun, out of its city of clouds, sent beams like a searchlight to the church spire, the fields, marked by the plow, the gaunt stumps in a clearing, displaying their giant staves. Then the resplendent rays vanished, the battlements crumbled away, and night, with its army of shadows, invaded the earth. As Saint-Proper approached the tavern, and prominently on the brow of the hill, all was solemnly reverent save the sign, which now created in doleful darkness and again complained "wildly" as the wind struck it a "vigorous blow." The windows were bright from the fireplace and lamp. Above the door the light streamed through the open transom upon the swaying sign and the fluttering leaves of the vine that clambered around the entrance.

In the parlor, near a deteriorated piano whose yellow keys were cracked and broken, in almost the seventh stage of pliancy, some teeth and some wire, saw everything he saw the dark-eyed girl and reined his horse. As he did so she seated herself upon the hair-cloth stool, pressed a white finger to a discolored key, and smiled at the not unexpected result, the sign of a decrepit piano. While her hand still rested on the board and her features showed strongly in relief against the fire like a cameo profile set in bloodstone, a figure approached and leaning gracefully upon the piano, bent over her, smiling lips. It was the grand signor, he of the equipage with silver trimmings. If the horseman's gaze rested, not without interest, on the pleasing picture of the young actress, it was now turned with sudden and greater intensity to that of the dashing stranger, a swift interrogation glancing from that look.

How had he made his peace with her? Certainly her manner, now betrayed no resentment. While motionless the rider yet sat in his saddle an invisible hand grasped the reins. "Hail! I put up your horse," said a small voice, and the soldier quickly dismounted, the animal vanishing with the speaker as Saint-Proper entered the inn. Gay, animated, conscious of his attractions, the top hovered over the young girl, an all-pervading hyperbole, with faultless ruffles, white hands and voice softly modulated. That evening the soldier played piquet with the wily old lady, losing four shillings to that antiquated gamster, and when he had paid the stakes, the young girl was gone and the buoyant beam had sought diversion in his cups.

"Strike me," muttered the last named personage, "the little stroller has spirit. How her eyes flashed when I first approached her! It required some tact and acting to make her believe I took her for some one else on the road. Not such an easy conquest as I thought, although I imagine I have put that adventurer's nose out of joint."

## CHAPTER IV.

SO well advertised, in the village had been the theatrical company, and so greatly had the crowd against the play and play-ers whetted public curiosity, that on the evening of the first performance every bench in the dining-room, auditorium, of the tavern had an occupant, while in the rear, the standing room, was filled by the overflow. Upon the counter of the bar were seated a dozen or more men, including the schoolmaster, an itinerant pedagogue, who "boarded around" and received his pay in farm products, and the village lawyer, attired in a claret colored frock coat, who, often, was given a pig for a retainer, or knotty round loaf for rials.

From his place, well to the front, the owner of the private equipage surveyed the audience with considerable amusement and complacency. He was fashionably dressed in double breasted waistcoat of figured silk, loosely fitting trousers, a few colored kid gloves, light pumps and silk hose. Narrow eyes edged his white brows, which were framed with link buttons, while the lining of his ermine coat was of immaculate white satin. As he gazed around upon a scene at once novel and incongruous he took from his pocket a little gold case bearing an ivory miniature, and with the eye of his neighbor bent expectantly upon him, extracted therefrom a small white crystal.

What, may that be, mister? he inquired an inquisitive rustic, placing his hand on the other's shoulder.

The latter drew back as if recoiling, that summer breeze and by way of answer pointed the crystal in a way to be understood by the rustic, as he looked at the miniature, he saw the face of the owner of the private equipage, who was then gazing at the rustic.

or the state, and the owner of the coach enjoyed the dubious distinction of being the first to introduce them there.

The lighting of the aboriginal American cigarette drew general attention to the smoker, and the doctor, not a man of modern small pills, but a liberal dispenser of calomel, jalap, castor oil and quinine, whispered to the land lord:

"Aneriah, who might he be?"

"The heir of the patron estate, Esmer."

"I found the name on his trunk, 'Edward Maurville'."

"Who! Going to take possession of the manor?"

"He calls to me, I guess, he can."

"Yes, of he can," significantly repeated the doctor. "So this is the foreign heir? He's got wrists like a woman and hands like a small."

Wears gloves like my sister when she goes to meeting house. And silk socks. Why the old patron didn't wear none at all, and corduroy was good enough for him, they say. Wonder how the barn horses will take to the silk socks. Who's the other stranger, Aneriah?"

Indicating with his thumb the soldier, who, standing against a window, was in the rear of the room, was by his height a conspicuous figure in the gathering.

"I don't exactly know, Runkel," replied the landlord regretfully. "Not that I didn't try to find out, he added honestly, 'but he was no closer. I couldn't get nothing from him. He's from Paris, France; may be Louis Philippe himself for all I know'."

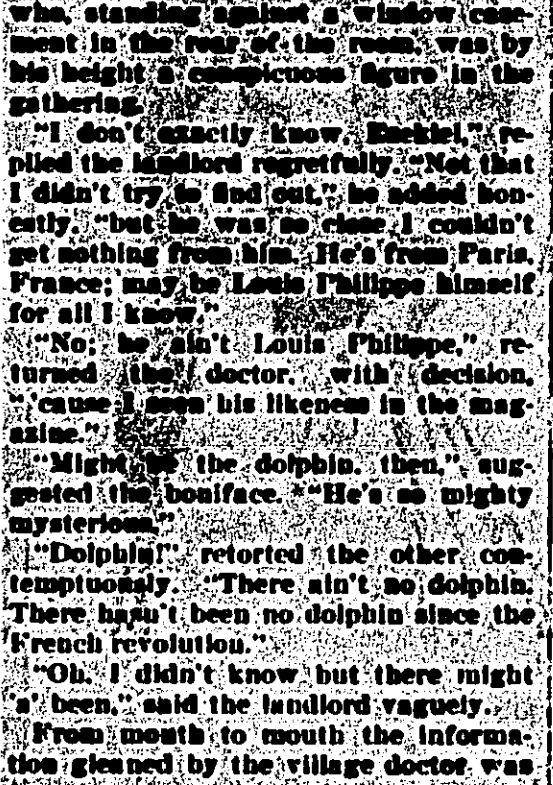
"No, he ain't Louis Philippe," returned the doctor, with decision. "Cause I saw his likeness in the magazine."

"Might be the dolphin, then," suggested the hostess. "He's no mighty mysterious."

"Dolphin!" retorted the other, contemptuously. "There ain't no dolphin. There hasn't been no dolphin since the French revolution."

"Oh, I didn't know but there might a been," said the landlord vaguely.

From mouth to mouth the information gleaned by the village doctor was



Came forward and addressed the "good people."

circulated. Speculation had been rife ever since the demise of the last patron regarding his successor, and although the locality was beyond the furthest reach of that landbooke, their interest was none the less keen. The old master of the manor had been like a myth—much spoken of, never seen without the boundaries of his acres—but the new lord was a reality, a creditable creation of tailor, hatter, booter, cobbler, which trades had not flourished under the old master, who bought his clothes, cap and boots at a country store owned by himself. Anticipation of the theatrical performance was thus relieved in a measure by the presence of the heir, but the delay incident to a first night on an improvised stage was so unusual that the audience at length began to evince signs of restlessness.

Finally, however, when the landlord's daughter had gazed what seemed to her an interminable period upon the lady and the swan, the lake and the greyhound, painted on the curtain, this picture vanished by degrees with an exhilarating creaking of the rollers and was succeeded by the representation of a room in a cottage.

Kate was Volante—not Tobia's Volante, but one fashioned out of her own characteristics; supine, but shapely, heavy, but handsome; slow, but sprightly. Susan, with hair escaping in regular curls beneath her little cap, her taper waist encased by a page's lank, the trim contour of her dress frankly revealed by her vestment, was truly a "dressed up" woman, any lover who preferred his friend and his bottle to his mistress, Merry as a sand boy, she danced about in rapturous mood that came to the knee, like and income in the full aving of humanity from skirts, mantle and petticoats.

Conscious that his identity had been defined and established, perhaps the effect of his discovery, the young patron stood languidly at the play until the entrance of Countess as Judah, when he, being the play, was, was, was.

He remarked a girlish form of much grace, attired in an attractive gown of white satin and silver, as became a bride, with train and low, shimmering bodice, revealing the round arms and shoulders, which arose, ivory like, in whiteness. Instead of the customary feathers and other ornaments of the period, specified in the text of the play, rose alone adorned the effect of her dark hair. Very different she appeared in this picturesque Spanish attire from the lady of the line, with the coquettish cap of muslin and its "brides" or strings.

The light that burned within shone from her eyes, proud yet gay; it lurked in the corners of her mouth, where gravity followed merriment as silence follows laughter, when the brook sweeps from the purring stones to the deeper pools. Her art was unconscious of itself and scene succeeded scene with a natural charm, revealing unexpected resources, from pathos to scorn, from vanity to humility, from scorn to love awakened. And when the transition did come every pose spoke of the quickening heart; her movements proclaimed the golden fervor, passion shone in her glance, defiant though willing, lofty though humble, joyous though shy.

The play jogged on its blithesome course to its wanted end, and the well pleased audience, were preparing to leave when Barrow, in a drab jacket and trunk trimmed with green ribbon bows, came forward like the clown in the circus and addressed the "good people."

"In the golden age," said the father of Juliana, "great men treated actors like servants, and if they offended, their ears were cut off. Are we in brave America, returning to the days when they tossed an actor in a blanket or gave a poet a hiding? Shall we stifle an art which is the purest inspiration of Athenian genius? The law prohibits our performing and charging admission, but it does not deter us from taking a collection!"—with a bow in which dignity and humility were admirably mingled—"you deem the laborer worthy of his hire."

(To Be Continued.)

## BACKWARD BOYS.

Brilliant Men Who Did Not Shine in Their Younger Days—Some Notable Examples.

I think most men who have been educated at any large public school will readily call to mind numerous instances of boys who were always winning prizes, yet have not done anything worth mentioning in after life. And I am confident that upon investigation the early years of those who have led a strenuous and remarkably successful career, it will be found that the majority were rather less than before they entered upon the actual battle of life.

Oliver Goldsmith was looked upon by his schoolmaster as a dunce. That may possibly have been the fault of the latter. I fancy there is something specially narrowing to the mind in a scholastic career, just as there is in a doctor's. That at least is my individual experience. Gladstone never took a prize at school, if I remember aright, though he subsequently gained a double first at Oxford. Those high priests of science, and philosophy, Barrow, Huxley, Tyndall and Herbert Spencer, did not particularly shine in their younger days.

We find plenty of evidence that people who in the first stages of their career make prolonged and exhaustive demands on their stores of nerve force rarely attain length of days. Whether those demands have been made merely in the pursuit of wealth or for some more noble object does not matter. The result is the same. Thus Napoleon considered about four hours in bed "a good night's rest." He joined the majority at fifty-one. Dickens passed over at fifty-eight, his great rival, Thackeray, at fifty-two. Byron achieved his unique reputation in the short compass of thirty-six years. Mozart, in thirty-five, and Schiller in forty-five. Alfred Beit died at fifty-three and Cecil Rhodes at forty-eight. —London Chronicle.

## Graft Even in Sponges.

Certain public officials were recently discussing the question of graft in one of the largest cities of the United States when the following was told: "A physician on the city health commission had ordered ten pounds of sponges. In due course he received a number of sponges that together fell short of a pound in weight. Later a voucher came for his signature, so that the contractor might get his pay from the municipality. Of course the physician refused to sign the voucher. 'Why not?' asked the contractor, surprised.

"For the reason that the order calls for ten pounds," replied the physician, "and the sponges sent me weighed considerably less than that."

"That's funny," said the contractor, with an air of doubt, "because I weighed 'em myself."

"And so did I weigh them," was the dogged response the physician made. "If you don't believe me weigh the sponges again. There they are."

## A Long Time Dying.

Lord Randolph Churchill will be patriotically memorable, too, for the dark cloud which gradually enveloped him, and in which he passed away. He was the chief mourner at his own protracted funeral, a public pageant of gloomy years. Will he not be remembered as much for the anguish as for the fleeting triumphs of his life? It is a black memento when the heralds proclaim the passing of the dead, and the great officers break their staves. But it is a sadder still when it is the victim's own voice that announces his decrepitude, when it is the victim's own hands that break the staff in public. I wonder if repartitions to come will understand the pity of it. Will comprehend the full tragedy of Randolph's married life. —From Lord Roseberry's Churchill.

## A LAND OF BLIZZARDS.

THE FIERCE GALES THAT SWEEP AND WRECK SEISTAN.

These Terrible Windstorms Always Blow, as They Have Done For Ages, From the Same Direction—A Pandemonium of Noise, Sand and Dust.

Every one who has visited Seistan or written about Seistan has mentioned its celebrated wind, called the "bad-i-sad-o-bist roo," or wind of 120 days, which blows in the summer. Few of these have had the misfortune to experience it, but as we went through two seasons of this wind we are able to say something about it. It is more than justifies its reputation. It sets in at the end of May or the middle of June and blows with appalling violence and with little or no cessation till about the end of September. It always blows from one direction, a little west of north, and reaches a velocity of more than seventy miles an hour. It creates a pandemonium of noise, sand and dust and for a time gets on one's nerves, but it is in reality a blessing in disguise, for it blows away the insects which from April to June make life in Seistan a perfect purgatory, mitigates the awful summer heat and clears the country of typhus, smallpox and other diseases rife in the country in May and June. One would think this 120 day wind enough, but violent winds prevail all through the winter from December to April, and blizzards are of constant occurrence. These winds always come from the same direction. The winter blizzards are terrible, and the wind attains a terrific velocity. In a blizzard at the end of March the anemometer registered a maximum of 120 miles an hour. The average velocity for a whole sixteen hours was more than eighty-eight miles an hour.

The extraordinary frequency and violence of the Seistan wind and the regularity with which it blows from the same quarter are very remarkable. That it has blown from the same quarter in past ages is proved by the fact that all the ruins of Seistan are built at the same angle, with their front and back walls at a right angle to the wind and their side walls at the same angle as the wind. No wind can blow with such violence and frequency without leaving its mark on the country. Its effects are everywhere visible in Seistan. Everything looks wind swept and wind stricken. Over the greater part of the country not a single tree exists.

The present villages and habitations are all built with their backs presenting lines of dead walls on the windward side. The old ruins are oriented at exactly the same angle on account of the wind. The effect of wind is everywhere visible on these ruins. Their bases are undercut by wind as though by water action. The thickness of the walls, the excellent quality of the burned bricks made and used by the ancient inhabitants for the lower courses of their buildings and the extreme hardness and durability of the Seistan soil when made into the sun dried bricks of which the upper portions of the ruins are composed, have withstood the destructive effect of the wind in a wonderful manner, but in the older ruins we often find that the walls facing the wind have entirely disappeared, and only the side walls remain, while in still older ruins only one or two solitary pinnacles remain to mark what were once large, massive and extensive buildings.

The wind has buried large tracts of the country under sand. Many of the old ruined towns are wholly or partly buried in sand, and this burying process goes on all the year and every year and is covering up not only valuable lands, but inhabited villages. In Seistan, as elsewhere, the invading army of sand is preceded by lines of skrimshers, horseshoe shaped sand hills, which steadily advance until they meet some obstacle which retards them until the reserves come up to their support and bury all before them under hills of sand. On our arrival in Seistan we found Killanau, a big and flourishing village, built on the south side of a high ridge for protection from the wind. Before we left the sand had attacked that ridge, surmounted it and buried the village, forcing the inhabitants to build a new village elsewhere. An example of still greater rapidity was afforded at the village of Killakobna. Up to June, 1904, this village had a large, deep pond on its northern side. By September—that is, less than three months—this deep pond was converted into a sand hill some ten feet high.

The wind, however, did not confine its energy to burying only. While it covers some tracts deep in sand, it also sweeps other tracts clear of sand, rendering valuable land available for cultivation and exposing long buried ruins once more to view. These are, however, only the milder effects of wind action. The Seistan wind in its more destructive moods has in places removed not only sand from place to place, but has scoured away the whole face of the country. Everywhere we find the sides and banks of the canals which irrigated the lands on which the dwellers of the old ruins depended left standing like walls high above the present surface of the surrounding land. These banks, having been hardened by water, have withstood the action of the wind better than the surface of the land, which has all been blown away to a depth of several feet. This depth in places is very considerable, and we find the outlines exposed of still older canals, which existed at some yet earlier age and which must have been buried deep in the ground when the canals above them, old as they are, were in use.

The idle always have half a mind to do something.

## THIRTY FEET TALL.

Horse Keen in Wyoming in Olden Days—Now Fossilized.

Out in Wyoming a lot of scientific grubbers have unearthed the fossil remains of a horse thirty feet long and more than thirty feet high. The grubbers seem to have pried the bones together without any comment, and they don't offer a word of information concerning either his genealogy or his track record.

A horse thirty feet long would appear to be a lot of horse. If he belonged to the cave man the latter certainly had his hands full. A horse so tall that a thirty foot ladder became necessary when his bridle was to be put on might well be called the pride of the stable, although no ordinary stable would begin to accommodate him.

If the cave man hadn't any ladder and couldn't borrow one the next best thing was to climb a tree. Then try to imagine him shining up a tall palm with the heavy bridle on his back, only to find when he attained the right altitude that the horse had moved beyond reach and was peacefully browsing on the tall grass of the jungle!

Of course a thirty foot horse could be expected to cover much more ground than the ordinary animal of the same breed, even at a walk. And if he took it into his head to work his way across lots there would appear to be nothing to impede him. Fences would go down before him like stubble, and a merely playful cavort would carry him over raging torrents.

When a thirty foot horse shied at a bit of white paper in the roadway the chances are that he jumped clear over into the next county.

As a war horse the thirty footer must have been a stunner. When he let out a neigh the enemy fled in blind and unreasoning terror. When he stamped his bit and pawed the ground the very hills shuddered. When he switched his tail the hilling fell about him like ripened grain.

And then think of the nightmare that could be expected to follow the first sight of this prodigious equine! He certainly was a wonder. It is a great pity we know so little about him. —Cheyenne News.

## Vestibular Chinchillas.

In common with many animals noted for the beauty and value of their fur, the chinchilla of South America is in danger of becoming extinct, owing to the reckless impunity with which these little natives of the Andes have been slaughtered both in season and out. The chinchilla is about the size of a squirrel, has a head somewhat the shape of a rabbit's and is covered with a light gray, silky fur, which has long been very popular in the fur markets of the world. Chinchillas are captured in various ways, but the most common method is to hunt them with dogs, the fox terrier being the most useful and skilful in their capture. In hunting them the Indians employ a wessel, which is trained to enter the crevices of the rocks, where the animals often lie concealed during the day to avoid the sunshine, and drive them out, when they are easily killed. The rapid extermination of the chinchilla and the absolute lack of protection or regulation in taking them have resulted in a tremendous advance in the price of the skins in the past two years.

## A Proud Old Steed.

Fred Fish of Southington, Conn., recently decided to sell his old mare and buy a younger horse, so he sold it for \$15 to a peddler. No sooner had the money been paid than the old mare fell down dead. The previous owner says that she was always a proud old steed and that he is sure that she died rather than belong to a peddler, and so as he always admired the mare he is going to erect a monument to her with the \$15 he received. —Boston Globe.

## A Land of Contrasts.

Just now China is a land of contrasts so wide, so sharp and so forcible that the dull observer can hardly fail to observe them. She is going straight from wheelbarrows and springless carts, or sedan chairs, to express trains; in place of special messengers she adopts the telegraph; from rush lights she goes to electricity; and from the extreme of antimilitarism she is developing a taste for patriotic volunteering. —Shanghai Celestial Empire.

## Chirography's Flaws.

Alfred Binet, director of the psychological laboratory at the Sorbonne, Paris, has been investigating the value of handwriting experts. An expert who was given a specimen of Ernest Renan's chirography said the writer was a person of only moderate intelligence, credulous and garrulous. Vital, a criminal who murdered several women with revolting barbarity, appeared to another expert as "a timid girl, distinguished by moderation."

## An Investigating Drink.

"Pusky" is a new soda water fountain drink at Eufala, Okla. Pusky was invented by the Creek Indians. Corn that is just hard enough to shell is heated in a pot until it is brown. Then it is broken in a mortar into a fine powder. "Mixed with sweet milk or with carbonated water and sirups, pusky," says an enthusiastic local paper, "is a drink that makes a man carry his wife around in his arms just for the exercise."

## A Cat With Wings.

The boatswain of the Caspian, an English schooner brought with him from India on a recent trip a strange animal-bird, which he always referred to as his "Tabby." It certainly looked more like a cat than anything else, but it was probably some freak of the animal world. It had two pairs of wings, but could fly only with difficulty, like a tame duck.

## A WEST POINT STORY.

ODD INCIDENT THAT MADE GENERAL BUELL BREAK A RECORD.

A Flimsiest Branch of Discipline That Was Gracious Enough to Make the General Who Never Laughed Near in Spite of His Grinners.

General Buell, whose timely arrival at Shiloh, some military critics hold, saved General Grant from defeat, was known in the old army as "the man who can't laugh." General Buell was not grave merely; he was grim. Yet two yearling cadets at West Point made General Buell break a record.

It was hot on the plateau above the waters of the Hudson, hotter than the cheek of a Redpiper that has been in action, so hot that the leaves on the elm tree shriveled and the feet of the pacing sentries burned from contact with the only paved path on the government reservation.

The plebes had reported and were quartered in two divisions of barracks, the upper class men having been turned out to share quarters with their comrades in the other divisions.

The June examinations were on. The board of visitors, of which General Buell was a member, had paid its perfunctory visits to mess hall, to academic building and to barracks. It was 10 o'clock in the morning. Two cadets had been thrown by fate and by the arrival of the plebes into the same room of the fifth division of barracks. The thermometer in the shade of the guardhouse registered 90 degrees. In the room in which the two cadets were quartered, however, it stood 10 degrees higher.

There had been one morning inspection of quarters by an army officer, and the two yearlings, gasping for breath in a room into which the sun beat with no regard for cadet feelings, had every reason to believe that there would be no further inspections that morning. They had stood the ordeal of the examining board at 9 o'clock, and, with no studies in hand, they thought they were safe until the first call for dinner.

By the law of the academy every cadet in quarters was to be in full dress uniform until 11 o'clock. He was not allowed to smoke. His bedding was to be neatly piled at the head of his bunk. In other words, the cadet room and the cadet's person were to be properly ordered and properly arrayed for inspection.

"It's hot," said the cadet who was to become an artillery officer.

"It's hotter than that," said his comrade.

"Let's strip," said the one.

"Done," said the other.

And forthwith they stripped. Then the mattresses were pulled from the bunks and thrown under the window, through which occasionally came a whiff of breeze, grateful though heat laden.

"I'd like to smoke," said the future artilleryman as he threw himself on one of the mattresses.

"I'm going to smoke," said his comrade.

And instant pipes were lighted, and the room began filling with fragrant blue fog.

There was a clink of a sword heard in the hallway. Its sound brought consternation. An inspection was on. Before the two yearlings had time to think there was a rap, and the door was thrown open, and in came, not the ordinary second lieutenant inspecting officer, but Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Lazelle, commandant of cadets, and Major General Don Carlos Buell, United States army.

Discipline strikes in. The two culprit cadets sprang to attention instantly, heels together, arms hanging naturally and the little fingers, where the seams of the trousers would have been if they'd had any trousers on.

The future artilleryman was clothed in one sock, and in this attire he was one sock the better of his comrade. They stood there rigid. The position of a soldier was never better maintained. Commandant Lazelle turned purple with rage at this graceless breach of discipline actually perpetrated before a major general of the United States army and a member of the board of visitors.

The cadet who one day was to command a battery had dropped his pipe. The hot bowl touched his great toe, and the burning was too much for even a soldier's stolidity, and he emitted a very boylike "Ouch!"

General Don Carlos Buell took in the spectacle and all the glorious humor of the situation. His grininess was not proof against such a sight as this. He leaned back against a table and roared, and not even the wrath in the commandant's face could check his roaring.

"Come, general," said the commandant; "let us go. I shall report these young men for three flagrant violations of the rules of the academy."

General Buell looked at the guilty ones and roared again. The commandant led the way out of the room, but the culprits heard the laugh of Buell all the way through the hall, across the area of barracks, until finally it came as a sort of chuckling echo from the office of the guardhouse.

The culprits were confronted with the probability of about three months' confinement to quarters and about fifty tours of extra guard duty as a result of their disregard for discipline. They were in the depths for twenty-four hours, and then the list of the day's delinquents was read, and, to their names did not appear.

General Don Carlos Buell had had the laugh of his lifetime, and because of the joy of it he had asked the commandant to spare the offenders.

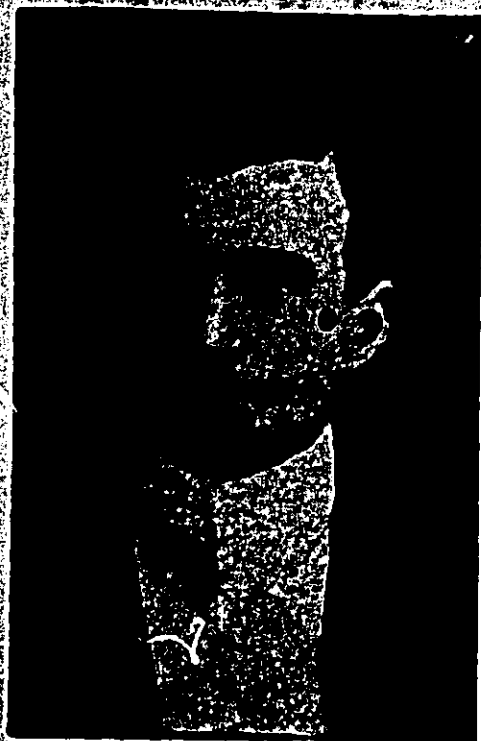
Without going you can get nowhere. —From the Chimes.



## WESTERN CANADIAN EDITORS

A Series of Articles Describing their Lives, their Aims and their Influence.

REGINALD P. LAURIE



REGINALD P. LAURIE

Prince Albert Times.

One of the best known of the rising young men of western journalism is the subject of this sketch. As a journalist and printer of experience he has a record that few can equal. He has his own excellence as printer and editor to thank for his present position.

Mr. Laurie was born at Barrie, Ontario, about thirty years ago, the son of Alexander Laurie, late of Haddington, Scotland, and Frances D. Drury, of Barrie, Ont. His first school years were spent at Barrie, and the balance of his education was acquired in Toronto. Though he left school at the age of fourteen, and spent a couple of years with the grocery firm of Gowans, Kent & Co., he still applied himself to night studies and pushed forward in this way. Being strongly inclined to journalism in a practical way, he wisely set himself the task of learning the art of printing, that it might be of benefit to him when he should reach the higher branches of the business.

After serving his apprenticeship with the well-known printing firm of Jas. Murray, Co. he came west as far as Rat Portage in the mining boom days, and obtained employment with the News, under the late E. A. Chapman, as reporter and business manager. Later he was associated with Mr. F. A. Demorest, then publisher of the Keewatin Enterprise. After this he was for three years editor of the Fort Francis Times and one year with the Virden Advance. With all these Mr. Laurie was occupying a salaried position, but in November, 1906, the opportunity of getting into the business for himself occurred, and in company with Mr. John W. Young, late of the Chatham Planet, acquired the Prince Albert Times from the estate of the late J. D. Macveety, and they have made the paper one of the best in the west.

In July of last year a very interesting event occurred at Regina, when Mr. Laurie met the lady of his choice on her return from an eastern trip, and he was married to Miss Madeleine Bennett, of Brandon.

Nothing except physical misfortune could prevent Mr. Laurie from taking a foremost place among the journalists of the west, for his ability is undoubted and he possesses that indomitable courage which has characterized so many of the journalists of the west, and has played such a large part in the upbuilding of this boundless country.

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

## Tightening Up.

The total amount contributed by citizens of the United States for philanthropic purposes during 1906 falls far below the record of some other years. Those who look for a progressive annual increase in charity contributions must be disappointed. During the last year a total of \$51,230,294 in large contributions was given to educational establishments, art galleries, hospitals and asylums. The beneficiaries for these objects reached the great total of \$107,360,000 in 1901. The variability of such statistics is shown by the statement that the contributions in 1900 aggregated \$47,500,000. It is estimated that the small contributions to charitable uses in 1906 would aggregate not less than \$40,000,000, swelling the total philanthropic offerings to \$31,230,294.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## Indispensable in Winter.

There's a need in every home for

## GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

A few doses, at the first signs of a cold, will allay all throat irritation, soothe away hoarseness—check the inflammation—prevent the long-ward off the cough. All the leading druggists, and the proprietors of Canadian Stores, are supplied with this. Pleasant to take. 25 cts. bottle.

## OBSTINATE FACE SORES

## REFUSED TO CLOSE FOR 4 YEARS

## Zam-Buk Healed Them Inside Two Weeks.

Have you some eruption, or sore, or ulcer, or wound, on any part of your body which has hitherto refused to close, no matter how treated, so, that is a case for Zam-Buk the great herbal balm. The herbal saps and essences in this balm are so powerful that they can heal the worst cases of chronic sores, ulcers, blood poison and skin diseases. Here are proofs of this:

Mrs. W. H. Taylor, of North Bay, Ont., says: "I had a scaly spot as big as a ten cent piece on my face. I had it for four years, and hardly a night during that time went by but what I applied cold cream, or some ointment or other, but it would always be there. I recently applied Zam-Buk, and in about a week's time the spot had disappeared completely. I cannot thank you enough for your remedy, and I tell everyone to be sure and keep Zam-Buk in their house."

Mrs. E. J. Holden, of 243 West Hannah St., Hamilton, says: "My little girl had a running sore on her leg which defied all treatment. I applied Zam-Buk, and in about a week's time the wound was closed. I have found Zam-Buk just as good for other skin troubles and injuries."

Mr. J. H. Hamilton, of Thornbury, says: "The first Zam-Buk I obtained was for a friend who had an obstinate sore on her temple. It had been treated once or twice by a doctor, and would heal up for a short time, but would break out again. Zam-Buk healed it permanently, and it shows no sign whatever of returning."

Similar grateful testimony is to hand from men and women in all parts of Canada. Zam-Buk is a sure cure for all skin diseases and injuries, such as cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, scalp sores, cold sores, chapped hands, itch, rashes, tetter, face sores, etc. It is also an unequalled embrocation, and rubbed well on to parts affected cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, colds on chest, etc. All druggists sell at 50c a box, or may be obtained post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50.

## A Test of Sanity

In Laos, an undeveloped region of French Indo-China, there is something out of the way in the shape of the village of lunatics. The most common form of madness there is belief among the lunatics that buffaloes are inside them. When these madmen get too troublesome they are at once removed to the village.

But previously they are tested for madness by being bound hand and foot and thrown into a river. If they manage to swim that is a sign of their being of sound mind. If they sink to the bottom, as is most often the case, isolation in the village is the sentence—in the event of their being rescued alive.—South China Post.

Time tries all things, and as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup has stood the test of years it now ranks as a leading specific in the treatment of all ailments of the throat and lungs. It will soften and subdue the most stubborn cough by relieving the irritation, and restore the affected organs to healthy conditions. Use will show its value. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

A negro boy, employed by a physician, was sent out one night to saddle the doctor's horse. When the boy led the horse to the front gate the doctor discovered that the saddle was on the horse in a reversed condition, the front of the saddle pointing toward the horse's tail.

"Why did you put the saddle on in that manner?" remarked the doctor. The negro innocently replied: "Doctor, I didn't know which way you was gwine."—Judge.

Crown Attorney Rodd is investigating a case of wholesale poisoning of the members of a Christmas party at the home of a prominent resident of Kingsville, Ont. It is supposed that the poison was in the turkey.

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

In spite of the recent positive assurances that the United States Steel company has been acquiring large tracts of land below Sandwich for furnaces, docks, etc., the story seems to be without foundation.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

Servant (trembling)—Oh, ma'am, I'm sure it's burglars!

Mistress—Perhaps it's only Mr. Tomkins just home from the club.

Servant (positively)—Oh, no ma'am, it's burglars, sure enough, for they haven't fallen over anything at all.—Cardiff Times.

## THE NEW AGE.

When navies are forgotten  
And fleets are useless things,  
When the dove shall warm her bosom  
Beneath the eagle's wings.

When memory of battles  
At last is strange and old,  
When nations have one banner  
And creeds have found one fold.

When the hand that sprinkles mid-  
night  
With its powdered drift of suns  
Has hushed this tiny tumult  
Of sects and swords and guns.

Then Hate's last note of discord  
In all God's worlds shall cease,  
In the conquest which is service,  
In the victory which is peace!

—Frederick Lawrence Knowles.

## SLAVES IN CANADA.

## Horrible Practices Among the Indians of British Columbia.

Commenting on the fact that an Indian girl has just been sold for \$400 at Kingcombe Inlet, G. W. Beck, ex-Indian agent at Vancouver, B. C., says:

"It is, and has been for years, the custom among these Indians to make slaves of their women, buying and selling them as you would a cow or a pig. In early days, when women were not so valuable as they are at present, the girls were kept on hand until they were twelve or thirteen, but of late years, owing to the frenzied state of finance among the redskins, caused by the potlatch, they are sold as soon as a buyer can be found. It is seldom now that one reaches the age of twelve without being turned into cash."

"Another custom common among these people is to turn out a woman when she gets old and ugly, and unable to earn money for her master; a younger and better-looking woman takes her place. About a year ago an effort was made to check this brutal practice, and an Indian who had just put away a woman with whom he had been living over twenty years and took a younger one was brought up on a charge of bigamy. The case was tried in Vancouver, and came to naught."

"With regard to this child just sold, nothing can be done. It is too late; but there are hundreds of others who will certainly share the same fate unless some pressure can be brought to bear to induce those at the head of Indian affairs to take some action. I would suggest that the Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society collect all the evidence he can and place it before no less a person than Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. I feel sure that as soon as the real heads of the Government know for certain that the charges are true, a remedy will be applied. It is very easy to prove that slavery of a very degrading kind exists in British Columbia. It is now up to all who claim to be British Columbians to say whether this foul stigma is to remain attached to the Province or not."

## Galt Man's Library Fine.

For the first time in the history of the Galt Public Library a summons was issued the other day against a reader for not returning a book loaned by the library.

The party against whom the summons was issued had had possession of the book in question for ten weeks. All books are returnable after two weeks, and as the book was not brought in at the expiration of this time, the delinquent was notified in the usual manner that for each additional day the book was out he would be fined three cents.

This notification being unheeded, Chief Gorman was requested to interview the young man, and explain the condition of affairs to him. On the chief doing so the party promised to return the book.

Two more weeks went by and the book was still out, and at the instigation of the Library Board a summons was served on the young man, notifying him to appear in the Police Court at 9.30 the next morning. He did not appear, and after waiting until 10 o'clock, Magistrate Blake issued a warrant for his arrest, but before the chief started out to serve it the young man appeared.

He was given a very severe lecture by the magistrate, who accompanied him to the library, where he paid a fine equal to the value of the book, and on the librarian's consent the charge was withdrawn.

## In the Clay Belt.

The Minister of Agriculture has selected a site in the township of Newmarket, in the district of Nipissing, for the new Experimental Agricultural Station for New Ontario. The site is one mile square, and the land is considered excellent for the purpose. It is good clay loam, well-drained, and has also the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, Newmarket township, in the clay belt, is north of the height of land, and is about 200 miles northwest of North Bay, and about thirty-five miles west of Lake Abitibi.

It is understood that a number of bushmen will be almost immediately engaged to clear the land of slash and do other preparatory work this winter, and that at the next session of the Legislature a vote will be asked for the erection of suitable buildings and other necessities. No time will be lost in fitting the station for the work it is intended to do, and it is expected that it will be quite a factor in hastening the settlement and development of the surrounding country.

Leaves As Fertilizers. Some leaves are nature's fertilizer. Some one in speaking of the importance and usefulness of leaves said that they were the lungs of the trees and plants. It is certain that vegetation is fed, nourished and sustained by the elements contained in the atmosphere as well as by those in the soil. Therefore the leaves of each tree or plant possess the elements obtained from the air and earth particularly adapted to the sustaining and nourishing of its own peculiar life.

## A TORONTO MAN TRIES

Something New and is Delighted.

Mr. M. N. Dufee, 23 Colborne St., Toronto, says:

"I have been a sufferer from dry peptic for years. I have been treated by doctors and have taken many medicines with only temporary relief. Since using Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. I find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. I give all credit to this wonderful remedy—Dr. Leonard's Anti-Pill."

All dealers or The Wilson-Fyle Co. Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. 601

## Easily Explained.

"What is an open letter?" asked Mrs. Smithers.

"An open letter," replied Smithers, "is generally one that the man to whom it is sent would never read if he didn't see it in the newspapers."—Cleveland Press.

Certain details of the budget of Japan for 1907-8 have been learned. A total of \$55,000,000 is provided for army expenditure.

## DAILY FADING AWAY

## The Story of a Woman Made Well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Bad blood means bad health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mean good health. They actually make new, rich blood which strengthens every nerve and every organ in the body. That is why people who use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Arthur Hannington, Marshville, Ont., is a witness to the truth of these statements. Mrs. Hannington says: "For nearly three years I suffered from anaemia (bloodlessness) and during that time consulted and took medicine from several doctors, without beneficial results. My complexion was of a waxy appearance, my lips and gums seemed bloodless. I suffered from headaches, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart. My appetite was so poor that I did not care whether I ate or not and I grew so weak, and was so much reduced in flesh that my friends thought I was in consumption. As I have said I doctored without benefit, until the last doctor whom I consulted advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I followed his advice, and less than a dozen boxes have made me the well woman I am today. All the symptoms of my trouble have vanished, and I enjoy the best of health. I know there are hundreds of women who are drifting into the same condition. I was, and to all such I would strongly urge the immediate use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act upon the bowels; they do not tinker with mere symptoms; they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure common ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney trouble, headaches and backaches. St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Archdeacon Lloyd of Saskatchewan addressed the British Women's Immigration association on behalf of a scheme for sending out fifty-five lay workers to the diocese.

## Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Annie Little, the old daughter of Samuel Little, of Hamilton township, died at Peterborough of burns she received at her home a month ago.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The parson's wife had sent an order for a leg of mutton, and received in reply the following note: "Dear Madam, I have not killed myself this week, but can get a leg of my brother if that will do. Your affectionate butcher, John Smith."—Indianapolis News.

Before you get  
Pea-Angle  
garters at  
the shrink  
is taken  
out.

Pea-Angle Underwear keeps you comfortable as well as warm, because the short fibres that make some underwear itchy are taken out of Pea-Angle wool.

## RATEPAYERS MAKE A RAID.

## West Denegal Peasants March Down Upon Guardians With Bludgeons.

More than 1,000 peasant ratepayers of Glenties, on the west Donegal coast, gathered in the town recently, marched to the board room of the guardians, and compelled them by threats of violence to rescind two resolutions by which the pay of two workhouse officials was increased. The poor-rate of the Glenties Union is over eight shillings in the pound, and the district is one of the poorest in Ireland. The men who assembled in the town on Saturday represented every district of the widely scattered union.

They were armed with sticks and bludgeons. A posse of police under a district inspector was present, but made no impression on the crowd of angry ratepayers.

The guardians were so terrified that, with one exception, they disclaimed any connection with the resolutions. The exception was the chairman, who pointed out that one resolution granting an increase of pay to Canon McFadden, the chaplain of the union, had been passed unanimously by a full board of 42 members, and that the other resolution increasing the pay of Michael McNelis, clerk to the union, had been passed by a majority of 33 votes.

The crowd threatened to throw him out of the window, and he had to resume his seat.

"The ratepayers are already overburdened," cried one of the invaders. "What do the guardians expect us to pay in the future? Out with such Guardians! They know the poor of God in the workhouse, but they do not know the poor of God outside. We'll all of us be in the workhouse soon."

The crowd did not leave until the Guardians had rescinded the objectionable resolutions.

The furniture of the board room was badly damaged by the heavy, nailed boots of the visitors. When they finally went away they told the Guardians they would throw them all out of the window if they had occasion to return.

The rescinding resolution was passed in spite of a letter from the Local Government Board stating that it had approved the increase in pay, and that, therefore, a rescinding resolution would have no legal effect.

## Superiority of English.

English is spoken by about 150,000,000, and Spanish by about 50,000,000 people. The difference is not due to any inherent superiority of the English language, but to the superiority of the English stock, says a writer in "Success." The English not only have the greater genius for commercial and political co-operation and colonization, but they have, as well, built up their institutions on the enduring basis of righteousness and respect for law. Spanish is incomparably more musical than English, and is practically phonetic, while English is handicapped by its arbitrary spelling. On the other hand English is often briefer, though not always. Spanish can say "I shall go" in one word—"Ire." The great advantage of English is its double vocabulary, one of Teutonic and one of Latin origin, which enables it to make nice distinctions. It has also acquired the power to assimilate words from every language under the sun. These facts, together with the greater intellectual activity of the English race in many fields of human endeavor, have swelled its vocabulary to startling figures. The "Standard Dictionary" contains over 317,000 words. I do not believe any Spanish dictionary contains half as many.

## English Cars Superior.

The following letter was addressed recently to The New York Herald: "I was surprised at the luxury of night travel in Great Britain. I had always supposed that American Pullman cars were the 'dernier cri' in this respect, but they do not equal British sleepers for comfort, luxury and ease."

I have recently been from London to Glasgow and return, both ways by night. I can scarcely believe it. On the X Y Z Railway I paid seven shillings sixpence (\$1.87), and had an entire room to myself, with toilet, washstand, soap, towels, hot water, electric light and steam heat that I could regulate, and no upper berth.

Before starting my wife told me to be careful about my watch, but there was no danger about its being stolen as in America, for there was a door to my room with a lock and bolt.

In 1904 the night express train from Chicago to the St. Louis World's Fair was held up by two men. All the passengers were robbed of their money and jewelry. I bought another watch. After that episode one is safe in England.

## Motor Car Development.

Motoring has at last been recognized and come fully into its own when The London Times devotes a column to the recent London Motor Show. In brief, The Times inclines to the belief that the development of motor cars in regard to expensiveness has about been completed. The extra rich people must now have been pretty well supplied and the companies are now engaged in turning out moderate priced cars. The next stage, The Times thinks, will be the supplying of cheap vehicles and of cars for freight traffic. In this direction it sees an immense field.

## The Hares Collided.

An incident of a very curious character happened at the meet of Mr. E. A. Hardwick's Weston-super-Mare Harriers at North Petherton, England. The hounds were in full cry in a field of roots, after a hare, when a second hare was disturbed with the result that, racing in an opposite direction, she collided with the first hare. Both were killed on the spot, one having its neck dislocated, the other apparently dying of fright.



## When a Horse Gets Hurt Use Fellows' Leaming's Essence

But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses. If your dealer does not handle it, send 50c. to National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

## A Man of Experience.

The judge of the Supreme Court polishes his glasses slowly, and with the dignity becoming a member of so august a tribunal. "Judge not," he said. "Judge not," and paused and sighed. "Lest ye be roasted in the magazines," he added.—Cleveland Press.

—Little but Searching—Dr. Von Sian's Pineapple Tablets are not big succulent doses that contain injurious drugs or narcotics—they are the pure vegetable essence—the medicinal extract from this luscious fruit, and the tablets are prepared in as palatable form as the fruit itself. They cure indigestion. 50 in a box, 35 cents.—5c

Mrs. Strong—What did you say, dear, when he asked you your age? Miss Sharp—I told him the truth. Mrs. Strong—You did? Really? Miss Sharp—Yes, I told him it was none of his business.—Boston Transcript.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

A deputation of booksellers waited on Ontario's minister of education to protest against the government distributing school books.

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

T. B. Savage, Camberley, writes the Morning Post regarding the postmaster-general's proposal to reduce the rates to Canada. He says no department has done more than the post-office to disintegrate the empire.

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs.—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years, and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments, I can safely say that I have never used any equal to your's.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours.

It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly, J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Passerby—What are you waiting for, my child? You have been standing on this street corner for such a long time.

The Kid—Mother told me not to cross until the carriages had gone by, and not one has passed.—Il Mondo Umoristico.

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## Winter makes no change in Mooney's Perfection Cream Soda.

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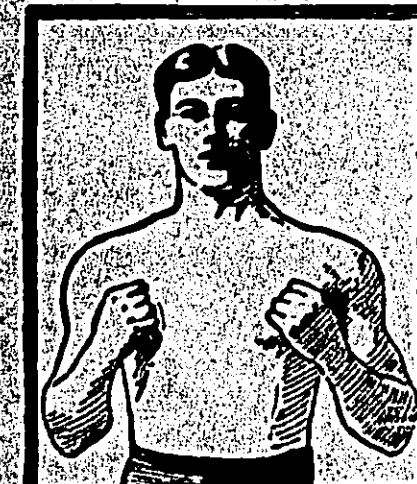
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