

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 8

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, APRIL 11, 1907

NO. 15

Farm Lands

—AND—

Building Lots

FOR SALE

On Easy Terms

MONEY TO LOAN INSURANCE

Red River Loan and Land Co.

LTD.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Head Office

293 Market Street

FORMALIN

METHOD OF USING

Use one pound of formalin to every forty gallons of water. Wet the seed thoroughly with the solution, pile and cover with canvas or sack. Leave the grain in the pile for at least two hours.

We guarantee our Formalin to be a forty per cent solution of formaldehyde.

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

We can Repair your Watch

Many people have trouble in getting their watches to run and have good reason. Our watch repairer has given us a practical and extensive knowledge of all watch repairs. We guarantee satisfaction. Annual Timekeeping. Special Attention to Mail Orders.

A. DAYKIN

Jeweller and Optician - - - CARMAN

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 12:00	
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 12:05	
CARMAN BRANCH	
No. 123 arrives	9:55
No. 121 departs	10:10
No. 124 arrives	12:25
No. 125 departs	12:30

Local and General

Ever heard of the Starkey House, Carman?

Rev. A. E. Cook visited Carman on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. Angle was a passenger to Winnipeg on Tuesday.

D. McG. Smith was in Carman on Thursday last.

Horsemen, get your route cards at The Mail office.

Grand Jewel cookstove, in good repair, for sale for \$15.—John A. Thomson.

Three Rivers, P.Q., with a population of 10,000, has 700 cases of typhoid fever.

Mrs. T. M. Simpson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ritar, at Miami.

Editor Harper, of the Carman Standard, was in town on Saturday. We acknowledge a fraternal call.

J. W. St. John, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and member for West York, died on Sunday.

Crops are arriving in large numbers, of cars, harkening of spring.

Mrs. D. McG. Smith, who was on the sick list for a few days, has recovered.

There was a large attendance at Peter McAllister's sale on Monday, and good prices were realized. J. A. Storey did the coin casting.

Mrs. S. P. Graham, who had been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, returned to Winnipeg on Thursday last.

Dr. Drummond, the famous author of the "Habitant" poems and other works, died at Cobalt on Saturday.

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

Miss Belle Soole has accepted a position in the millinery department of the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg.

J. J. Hill is planning huge extensions of the Great Northern system into Western Canada, at an estimated cost of ten million dollars.

Hand horse clippers at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, and \$3.00. Also the New Stewart Power Clipper at \$10.00 cash, or \$10.50 credit.—John A. Thomson.

Manitoba farmers get more gold out of the ground in good crops than do the miners in most camps. It pays to own a good farm and know how to run it.

An exchange says that owing to the new style of Easter hats, the municipal councils in some towns are preparing to widen the sidewalks.

Plans are out for a building to be erected at the corner of Church Street and Railway Avenue, which when completed will be occupied by the Bank of Hamilton.

Alar, Boie, who lives near Dauphin, claims the record for trapping twelve during the past winter. He has \$20 to his credit. Allowing \$300 for the skins and \$400 bounty, the catch nets him \$200.

FOR SALE—A quantity of new furniture, including iron bedstead, wool mattress, spring, pair feather pillows, washstand, dressing table, toilet set, rocker, kitchen table, and six kitchen chairs. To be sold at a sacrifice. Enquire at this office.

Send in your news items and we will publish them. If you have visitors from a distance, if accidents occur in your neighborhood, or anniversaries are celebrated, let us know. Accounts of removals, changes of property, births, marriages and deaths are legitimate news. A postal card will suffice. Sign your name as a guarantee of good faith.

New Line From Winnipeg

Ottawa Ont. April 9.—(Special)

—The House of Commons railway committee this morning reported the bill to incorporate the Winnipeg and Northwestern Railway Company. The incorporators are A. T. Drummond, P. Howland, W. K. George, and H. M. Mowat, of Toronto; Hy. Fox, of London, England. The proposed route is from Winnipeg northerly between Lake Winnipeg and Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, by way of Money Portage to and along the Caron River valley, or by an alternative route from a point near Shoal Lake, northwesterly by way of the narrows of Lake Manitoba and the easterly side of Lake Dauphin and Swan Lake to Caron River valley, thence westerly by way of Fort La Crosse to and following the north side of the North Saskatchewan River to the Red Rock River, with branches as follows:

From Prince Albert to Battleford.

From Saddle Lake to Lake La Biche.

From Victoria northerly to Athabasca Landing, and southwesterly along the North Saskatchewan River to Edmonton.

From Shoal Lake northwesterly by way of the narrows of Lake Manitoba and the valley of the Swan River to the main line in or near township 47, range 12 west of the second meridian.

Fuel Scarce in Winnipeg

Winnipeggers are confronted with just as great a shortage of cordwood as that prevailing some weeks ago when it promised to develop into a regular famine.

The extent of the demand, and the straits in which some wood users have found themselves, is best indicated by the steady stream of enquiries for wood at the city relief office. The majority of the enquirers are persons able and willing to pay for the wood if they could get it.

Some think the wood business has seen its best days, and that the present shortage is the beginning of the end, and that the use of coal must soon become general.

What is a Gentleman?

The question often comes up: "What is a gentleman?" Some say he is a man with fine clothes; others say he is a man with a smooth tongue. But men in the newspaper world have a standard of their own.

"Mr. Editor," said a patron one day, "how is it you never call on me to pay for your paper?"

"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed," the patron replied, "how do you get along when they don't pay?"

"Why," said the editor, "after a time we conclude he is not a gentleman, and then we ask him."

BANK OF HAMILTON

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED

INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

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

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000
Reserve, 1,000,000
Total Assets, 113,000,000

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.

JUST OUT!

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

Gold-Copper Pay Big Dividends all over British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, ILLUSTRATED

Containing over 100 Views in everything. Post paid, 25c. stamps.

Richest Province in the British Empire

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained. Nothing Vented, Nothing Won.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

The Richest Men in the World are investing in B.C. Copper-Gold and Silver Mines. WHY CAN'T YOU BEGIN NOW?

The Greatest Gold-Copper Discovery of the Age is in B.C.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

Capital, \$625,000

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mines.

Special One Week Offer, 20c. per Share

Mines directly west of the Le Roi, whose shares are now about \$11. Le Roi No. 2 shares are about \$15, and worth up to \$100. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. shares \$125 each. The largest gold-copper mines in B.C. paid large dividends. Assays from \$5 to \$25 in gold, copper, silver, with 25 per cent. in Treasury.

Richmond Mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. BIG FOUR HAD BEST DISPLAY at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B.C.

No less than 100 shares sold. Shares can be had on installment plan, or yearly contract, 15 per cent. cash balance monthly.

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated Prospectus.

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

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

THREATENED STRIKE
HAS BEEN AVERTEDAmicable Settlement of Railway Dispute
Through Mediation of
Federal Commissioner

Chicago, Ill.—Through the mediation of Morris A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Charles F. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, a settlement of the threatened railroad controversy has been effected.

The terms of the agreement provide for a material advance in wages to the employees over what was originally offered by the managers. This advance will approximate \$2,000,000 a year, which added to the original increase offered by the railroads, will mean about \$4,000,000 a year to the payrolls of the forty roads involved.

Both sides to the controversy yielded to the urgent appeals of the federal mediators and made concessions in the interest of the public and the welfare of the general public. The greatest concession made by the employees was the waiving of the nine-hour day. In consideration of this, the managers agreed to grant a further advance in wages to the brakemen, baggage men and flagmen in passenger service and an increase of 10 per cent to employees on work trains who are now operating under a ten-hour schedule. The managers agreed to place on a schedule of ten hours a day without a reduction in wages.

In the final offer of the general managers before they appeared to the government officials, conductors' wages were increased \$1.00 a month, and flagmen and brakemen \$1.00 a month, and the rate of 25 cents an hour for conductors and 20 cents an hour for other employees was given. The employees' offer was given no less than the settlement. Baggage men on passenger trains will receive an advance of \$1.00 a month, and flagmen and brakemen \$1.00 a month, with overtime at the rate of 25 cents an hour. This increase of the rate of 10 per cent to about 15 per cent to the brakemen and flagmen. The scale for passenger conductors remains the same as originally offered by the managers.

All which averages about 10 per cent. All irregularities of train service are corrected, a flat increase of 10 per cent over the rates now in effect. In addition to the wage increase the conditions of employment on any of the roads are materially improved.

May Need Passports

MONTREAL.—The quarterly meeting of the general passenger agents of the Canadian railways will be held in Montreal on Monday and Tuesday of next week. The representatives will have to consider the new regulations imposed by the United States government, which allow entering the republic as the railways will be held responsible for the collection of one of the most important items in the Canadian railway. It is likely that some plan of questioning tickets, passengers will be established, or else it may be necessary for Canadian citizens to furnish themselves with passports in order to enter the United States. The most serious problem presented to the companies will be the delay caused at the border when these new regulations come into force on July 1.

Scheming Against President

Washington.—It was said on authority that the White House is not without its share of the claim that the president holds that there is movement afoot to defeat his policies in the next congress and in the next National convention. It is declared that the Hearst-Harriman-Rockefeller combination has already a fund of \$5,000,000 in which to carry on its campaign in opposition to the president. The secret of the alleged combination was stated at the White House, first leaked out at a dinner there attended by a number of anti-Roosevelt Republicans a few weeks ago. A friend of President Roosevelt, who was at the dinner, carried the news to the White House.

In Use in Eight Years

Kansas, Mo.—Representative Egan, who has just returned from the isthmus of Panama, said: "In eight years ships will be going through the Panama canal. It will cost five hundred million dollars, but we will build it. The army will hold the canal, and it will always be a fact that it could not be built by contract."

Suevic Cut in Two

London.—A dispatch from the Lizard announces that the White Star liner, the Lizard, which is bound for New York, was cut in two by means of the extensive use of dynamite, and that her after part was finally severed and towed into port. Her fore part was firmly fixed on the beach.

Suffragists and Premiers

London.—The colonial premiers here are being literally swamped with correspondence from women suffragists, socialists and similar bodies. Sir J. Ward, announces he is compelled to decline invitation to address the meeting of the community on matters relating to England which have been subjects of legislation in New Zealand.

Havana Assassination

Havana.—Joseph E. Ayala, ex-Chief of Police of Guantánamo province, was assassinated at Guantánamo. The crime apparently was political, as the victim had been the government forces during the August revolution, thereby incurring so much enmity that he went to Mexico, from which country he had to be returned. The assassin, who was a member of the rebel army, escaped.

Nicaraguan Atrocities

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador.—According to reports circulated here from Honduras, when the invading Nicaraguan and Honduran revolutionary armies occupied Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, they plundered the place and murdered a number of people. The children of General Fiedler, who had been banished by the invaders, were among the victims.

Warning in London's Speech

London.—"Canada," said Laurier, stands by a policy of preference at the present time. The policy of free trade, says the latter, is a policy of the future, which should not be over-looked or forgotten.

The Colonial Conference

The London Express asks

will the colonial conference be a failure. It says the government is afraid of the conference and are in a dilemma as to what to do. The conference is a failure, says the London Express, because the government is afraid of it. The conference is a failure, says the London Express, because the government is afraid of it.

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Big Timber Deal

Port Arthur, Ont.—One of the largest timber deals that has been put through in the Thunder Bay district for years, is said to have been consummated recently when Mr. W. H. W. Lumber Co. purchased from the Rat Portage Lumber Co. the timber limit owned by them on the Canadian Northern railway at Banning. The purchase price is said to be \$1,500,000. A well known lumberman who is acquainted with the transaction, states that it is the intention of Mr. Weyhauser to move a large mill from one of his Canadian limits to the recently acquired limits. The mill will be on the Canadian Northern railway and will be equipped with the most modern machinery. The product will be shipped by rail to Port Arthur, thence by boat to Buffalo, where large sheds are now being erected.

Zion Headquarters Sold

Chicago.—The building which formerly was the headquarters of John Alexander Dowle, at the southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, has been transferred by John Herbert Anderson of Windsor, Ont., to a syndicate of investors for a nominal consideration. The conveyance includes the leasehold rights on the building, which is of seven stories. The ground is 33 by 131 feet, and is under a 99-year lease granted to John Alexander Dowle in 1900. The building formerly bore the name of Zion. It stood vacant for a considerable time after the removal of Dowle to St. John, and finally was intended to build a great hotel, but changed his mind.

No Concessions for Governors

London.—The circular issued by the secretary of state for the colonies, Earl of Elgin, advising all former governors to refrain from entering into commercial enterprises in the territories which they formerly administered, has resulted in establishing the fact that there had been a tendency to take a prominent part in the management of companies which have obtained profitable concessions in such domains.

A number of questions on the subject were asked in the house of commons during the past session, some of them intimating that the ex-governors had used their political pull to secure concessions.

The Oldest of Reigning Rulers

Berlin.—Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen, the oldest of the European monarchs, just celebrated his eightieth birthday. Duke George succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, Duke Bernhard I., in September, 1866. He has always been remarkably popular among his subjects on account of his liberal policy and his intelligent interest in the arts and his intelligent interest in the arts and his intelligent interest in the arts.

Will Test New Act

Ottawa.—The labor department has received information from Calgary that the Taber mine is closed. It is a small mine. Another report said that the men were locked out. The department has wired the authorities that proceedings for the enforcement of the new act can be taken under part 15 of the criminal code.

C.P.R. Extending Fleet

Toronto.—The C.P.R. will charter from the MacKays of Hamilton the steamers Glenella and Dundee for the upper lake route from Owen Sound to Port William, and will carry the freight and passengers in conjunction with the regular steamers of the fleet. Next year two Scotch built freight and passenger steamers will take the place of the Glenella and Dundee.

Advertising Canada

London.—The most interesting and attractive window display in London is that of the Canadian emigration office, Charing Cross. The window shows a Saskatchewan view with wheat in the foreground, with a river running through the picture, and a mill wheel of a grist mill, which is shown in one corner of the picture.

For Teachers' Union

Toronto.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Education Association opened in the Toronto university. The most important item on the agenda was the proposal to form a union of teachers of the province, with the object of raising the salaries and improving the conditions. The four hundred teachers present approved of the scheme.

Domestic Express Car Robbed

Toronto.—A number of packages of domestic express car attached to a C.P.R. train which left Toronto at 10 o'clock one night last week. The goods are believed to have been stolen somewhere on the road between Peterborough and Perth.

2,000,000 Rifles For China

Berlin.—According to a dispatch received here from Shanghai, the Chinese government has ordered through a German firm at Tien-Tsin, two million rifles for the uniform equipment of the Chinese army.

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New Postal Regulations

Ottawa.—Postmaster-General Lemieux has returned from Washington. He has secured an arrangement with the United States whereby newspapers and periodicals mailed in one country and addressed to the other might be subject to a rate of one cent for each four ounces or a fraction thereof on each bulk package, prepaid by stamps affixed.

This new arrangement will give Canada the right to manage her own affairs as regards newspapers and periodicals. Canada will be free to move along her own lines, consulting nothing but the interests of the department and the publisher in the matter. This will keep out the trashy yellowish periodicals. Mr. Lemieux had a talk with President Roosevelt when in Washington.

Divested of Their Rank

St. Petersburg.—There has been issued an imperial order divesting Baron Serge Alexander Korff and Nicholas Tuckoff of the rank of gentlemen-in-waiting to the emperor. Baron Korff is a professor of international law in the university at Halle, Prussia, and is presently an attaché of the Russian embassy at Pekin. M. Tuckoff is a prominent Constitutional Democrat from Tver and one of the few members of his party holding a position at court. It is believed these men were divested of their rank in punishment for having failed to stand up in parliament at the mention of the emperor's name on March 3. Vladimir D. Nabokoff and Prince Paldoroukoff, both prominent Constitutional Democrats, have been similarly deprived of rank.

To Prosecute Railways

Toronto.—Crown Attorney Drayton will enter suits against several railways for violation of the new Railway Day Act, under direction of the Lord's Day Alliance, which complains that the railways violate the law in every conceivable way. The suits to be entered against each road will be on different points of the act. It is also likely that separate suits will be entered against the general managers of every railroad and against the officer directly responsible for the operation of the road.

Want Canadian Railway

St. John, N.B.—There are rumors today that a French financial syndicate, headed by the Credit Foncier, is seeking to secure control of the St. John Railway company, which operates a street railway, as well as electric lighting business in St. John. The company are said to have offered \$1,000,000 for the railway, and Sir William Van Horne, and other Montreal capitalists are interested with St. John people in the property.

McBride to Attend Conference

Victoria, B.C.—Premier McBride, of British Columbia, will leave in a few days for London to attend the conference of colonial premiers. The object of the visit will be to lay before the imperial parliament the question of better terms for British Columbia. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the executive council, and the premier will leave as soon as possible.

Lord Aylmer Retired

Ottawa.—Lord Aylmer, inspector-general of the Canadian militia, has been retired from April 1. He had no definite knowledge of the fact until recently, and his retirement is not of his seeking. Lord Aylmer is in the best of health, is practically head of the Canadian militia, standing next to the minister, and has earned every step of his position. It is said that he is to be succeeded by Col. Vidal.

King to Meet King

Madrid.—The preparations for King Alfonso's journey to Cartagena, April 6, to meet King Edward, have been completed. Government circles here regard the meeting of the two kings as likely to improve the understanding between Great Britain, Spain, France and Portugal relative to Morocco.

Squadron Sails

Plymouth, Eng.—The first cruiser squadron under the command of Admiral Nevill, has sailed for the West Indies on its way from Hampton roads, where the British warships will participate in the international review in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown exposition.

Russia Turns Down Tunnel Scheme

London.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the cabinet has rejected the proposal for the construction of the Behring Straits railway tunnel by means of which it was ultimately hoped to link up the Trans-Siberian railway and the Canadian Pacific.

Colonial Premiers and Home Rule

London.—The Tribune says: "Before the colonial premiers separate we may expect to see them pass a resolution that the freedom under the crown which the fully enjoyed shall be extended to Ireland as far as government is concerned. Such a resolution would be not only warmly received but immediately acted upon."

Consuls Get Promotion

Washington.—A number of promotions in the consular service have been announced by Secretary Root. Among those affected are: David P. Wilber, of New York, to consul-general at Singapore; to consul-general at Halifax; James B. Benedict, from consul at Campbellton to consul at St. John, N.F.

Converting Dominion Bonds

London.—Preliminary arrangements are being made for the conversion of Dominion of Canada 4 per cent stock bonds, falling due May 1 into four year 4 per cent bonds.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON 5, SECOND QUARTER, INTER-

NATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 14.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxi. 1-12.

22-25—Memory Verses, 26-28—Golden Text, Luke 24—Commentary Prepared by Rev. B. M. Stewart.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.)

Twenty years have passed since the events of last lesson when Jacob left his home in search of a wife. Fourteen years he served Laban for his two daughters, and six years he served for the cattle he now possessed. By day and by night, in drought and in frost, he served (xxi. 35-42). God watched over him, as He had said He would, and increased him exceedingly and suffered not Laban to hurt him or to speak evil to him (xxi. 43; xxi. 7, 24, 29). The story of his finding Rachel by a well and his welcome to Laban's home, bringing tidings of his mother, who left that home forty years before, is most fascinating. We are reminded of Eliezer finding Rebekah at a well, and also of the well stories in connection with Hagar, and the wells of the oath, and of him that liveth and seeth me, by which Abraham and Isaac dwelt (Gen. xvi. 14; xxi. 19, 31; xiv. 11-17; xxi. 11). We cannot but think also of the well by which Moses found Zipporah (Ex. ii. 15-21), and then of our Lord Jesus at Jacob's well (John iv.), and the well of which He spoke which would be in the believer, carrying us back again to Gen. xii. and Jer. ii. 13. So the unity of Scripture grows upon us, and everywhere we see God.

At the final parting of Laban and Jacob we have the heap of witness, most familiarly known as Mizpah, by which each called God to witness that neither would ever pass that heap of stones to do the other harm (chapter xxi. 43-45), which is not quite the thought now associated with the word "Mizpah."

How near heaven seems to be as we read the angel stories of the Bible! And this story of the angels of God meeting Jacob and the two boys, the heavenly and the earthly, makes me believe that I never speak to a congregation upon whose faces I look but that there is also present a company of intensely interested angels whom I cannot see (1 Pet. 1-12; Eph. iii. 10).

The weakness of Jacob, notwithstanding all God's care of him is seen in his fear and distress when he heard that Esau was coming to meet him (verse 7), but in him do we not see ourselves and our own unbelief?

His prayer in verses 9-12 sounds all right. He takes the place of humility and unworthiness, acknowledges God's faithfulness and pleads His promises. Having committed the whole matter to God, he then did what seemed wise to him in the matter of proving his faith by his works, somewhat like Nehemiah, who said, "We made our prayer unto our God and set a watch against them day and night" (Neh. iv. 9). Esau would not accept a visible escort when he went up to Jerusalem, but Nehemiah did, yet both relied upon the Lord. We must each give account of himself to God and be careful not to judge others unless it is clearly a case of wrongdoing, as when Rebekah by deceit and lying sought to accomplish what God had said that He would do. I do not say that there was not a large piece of Jacob in this plan to appease his brother, and I do believe that we must come to the end of ourselves if we would see God working as He desires to. All our wisdom must be swallowed up (Ps. cv. 27, margin), and the rest of our lesson makes that plain. It might be entitled "God's way of blessing" or "God breaking Jacob down" or "helplessness clinging to all power."

Jacob, having made all arrangements as seemed best to him, was left alone (verse 24). This is essential to be alone with God, to see so one save Jesus only. Then we read that a man wrestled with him till the breaking of the day, or, as in the margin, "the ascending of the morning." It is evident that Jacob resisted the man, or the angel, for he prevailed not over Jacob till he touched Jacob's thigh and put it out of joint (25); then Jacob in conscious weakness clung to the mighty one till the blessing was obtained. Not by striving, agonizing, wrestling, but by clinging in our helplessness to Him who giveth power to the faint and to them who have no might (Isa. xl. 29), this is the way of victory.

In Jacob resisting till the morning there is possibly a suggestion that man will never be thoroughly broken down till the morning of our Lord's return. It will certainly be true of Israel as a nation, for it is written, "God shall help her when the morning appeareth" (Ps. xli. 5, margin). In giving his name as Jacob, or supplanter (xxv. 26), we have another suggestion as to the way of power. We must acknowledge that we are sinners and nothing but sinners, having nothing to plead but our guilt and our need. Then receiving Christ, we at once get a new name—saint or saved sinner or child of God—with the assurance that our names are written in heaven (John 1, 12; Luke x. 20). We think of Abram's new name, Abraham, and Simon's new name, Peter, and the new name of Rev. 17. Jacob seeing God face to face and the result of it reminds us of Job xli. 5-8: Rev. vi. 5; Dan. x. 7, 8. All these are revelations of God through His Son, for only in Christ can we see the Father (Matt. xi. 27; John 1:18; xiv. 9). Now the secret is so continually to see God and be dead to self that His prevailing power shall be manifest in and through us. "Power with God and with men"—what a word that is. The power to hearten me God.

I have seen the face of Jesus.

I have heard the voice of Jesus.

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HOW INDIAN WOMEN LIVE.

Braving the Cold Weather They Go

Hunting and Trapping.

With the mercury 6 degrees below zero, the native women of Missinabie, a small settlement on the north shore of Lake Superior, are living in tents in the woods, making their living by hunting and trapping. Most of them are Indians, and one of the remarkable features of their life is that, although they have been following this practice every winter for years, not a person has ever frozen to death. The women make as good trappers as the men, remaining all winter in the woods and coming out in the spring to sell their pelts.

The village, which has about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, was founded in 1865 by the Hudson Bay Company, but has since passed into other hands. During the winter months there is little life there, as the inhabitants in the fall push their way into the woods to the north from fifty to two hundred and fifty miles, and do not return until spring, when the hunting and trapping season is over.

Summer the Play Season.

The summers have for years been the play season for the natives. For years it was the custom of the Indians to drink John Bull bitters, a concoction stronger than the famed "squirrel" whiskey used in the lumber camps of the North. But the Government has put a stop to this practice, and life is quieter as a result.

Among the local celebrities are George Elson, Job Chaplin and Joseph Isenbroff, who accompanied Mrs. Hubbard during her exploration of Labrador. Elson was the Indian who was with Hubbard and Wallace, and shared in their hardships in the wilds of the great North, when Hubbard starved to death and Wallace was saved from the same fate by the almost superhuman efforts of Elson. The food supply became so short before they reached civilization that they had to boil their moccasins for soup after the supply of bones gave out.

The little village may be wiped from the map by mining developments in that region in the near future, which will ruin the retreat of many tourists who spend the summer months there listening to the tales of the natives and enjoying the fishing afforded by the streams in that locality.

THE NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie Is Very Popular

In New Brunswick.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, who has just been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, is a New Brunswick by birth, having been born at Chatham in 1860. After graduating from the Grammar School in his native town and the Presbyterian Academy he studied law with Hon. John M. Johnson, and was called to the Bar in 1879. In 1874, he contested Northumberland county for the Provincial House, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Tweedie was only 24 at the time, but he soon proved a useful and able member of the Assembly, and particularly distinguished himself in the debates on the maintenance of New Brunswick's non-sectarian school system. Defeated in 1878, but re-elected in 1880, Mr. Tweedie from that time held his seat continuously in the Provincial Assembly until his withdrawal a few days ago. In 1890 he entered the Blair Ministry as Surveyor-General, and on the removal of Mr. Blair to the Dominion Cabinet became Provincial Secretary under Hon. Mr. Mitchell. In 1900, upon the resignation of Hon. H. R. Emmerson to enter Federal politics, Mr. Tweedie was asked to lead the Provincial Ministry, and accepted the honor. Since then he has conducted the affairs of New Brunswick in a manner highly satisfactory to the people of the Province.

Revive Shipping Interests.

One of the advantages of being a Canadian is that you are always being reminded that you are not the only pebble on the beach. Ontario is a fine Province, and the pride of the Maritimes is justified. But there are others, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, whose claims none can afford to ignore.

When the West, in its turn, is tempted to indulge in self-conceit, it may be reminded that there is an East. Just now there is a stirring of the dry bones in the Maritime

Spicy Belle

CAMPBELL MACLEOD

Copyright, 1914, by M. M. Campbell

Farnsworth, the hero of Mrs. Oilder's reception, was nowhere in sight. The lady in question was pulling her way through the crowded parlors in search of him.

It was half past 10 o'clock, and the reception was in full blast, but Farnsworth had suddenly disappeared. The hostess was asking if anybody had seen him.

Half an hour earlier the lion of the function had found himself alone. A debutante who lapsed had reduced him to a state of cold perspiration. He had started recklessly down the hall. A door had stood invitingly open. He had walked in, hoping it gave on a porch. It had proved quite the most attractive spot he had seen since he had left the jungles of South America a month ago and had found himself famous as the author of a book on "Unknown Amazon Lands."

This room was green and cool. A bank of palms concealed a piano. Behind the piano was an open window. Here he could indulge in a cigarette. Good! As he scratched the match a faint exclamation of surprise from the far corner drew his attention in that direction. A young girl was observing him with calm amusement.

"I saw your parrot," he began, throwing away the cigarette. "I didn't mean to intrude."

"Don't mind me," she begged. "Were you running away?"

"I'm afraid so," guiltily and glancing furtively at her.

She was a very young person, almost a child. Her dress was faint pink, and she lay, the banjo in her lap. He realized that she was exceedingly good to look upon.

"Won't you sit down?" she invited, beckoning to the seat beside her.

"Why are you hiding here?" he demanded. "You aren't afraid of them, are you?"

"I'm not one of the guests," cheerfully. "I'm an entertainer. The time appointed for my stunt," holding up the banjo, "hasn't arrived yet."

"I see," reflectively. "But what are you doing here alone?"

"It was cool and unoccupied, and I slipped in, maybe for the same reason that you did."

"If I won't disturb your practicing, may I stay?" he surprised himself by asking. "My name is Farnsworth."

"Oh," she gazed, pointing to the door. "It's your reception, given for you. Of course you can't stay," again pointing to the door.

"But I mean to stay," very determinedly. "I didn't catch your name."

"The girl laughed deliciously. "Spicy Belle Browning. What are you laughing at? Though people generally do laugh."

"It is rather a startling name," he admitted. "I don't think I ever heard it before."

"My old mammy named me. My mother died when I was born. The Spicy part was after the plinks in the garden. And we had an old cow named Belle—maybe that's where that part came from. Grandmother was too heartbroken to care what they called me."

"She was tapping her pink shod foot to the strains of the distant music. "Let me see, you've been away, haven't you?" Her finger tapped her forehead in an effort to remember. "What was it you did?"

"Nothing of any consequence," he returned lightly. "Sing to me, won't you?"

The girl caressed the banjo with loving fingers. "You'd like the old songs," she announced suddenly. "I don't sing them for many."

She began in a voice like red roses, too low to escape the walls of the tiny room, singing something about Juanita and waking from a dream too soon. "Be my own fair bride," the soft voice trailed—and stopped suddenly.

"Mrs. Oilder!" she gasped. "They don't know where I am! Maybe it's my turn!"

"I'll help you find her." He rose, and together they made their way down the long crowded hall. Mrs. Oilder fairly gobbled up the disappearing here. She listened vaguely when he began his apologies and turned with a trifle more consideration to the girl who stood at his elbow. Farnsworth was more interested apparently in finding out when this young person's turn came than he had been in all the brilliant conversation fired at him during the earlier part of the evening.

"She'll have time to dance with me one time before she goes on, won't she?" he begged.

Until they reached the ballroom door he forgot that he hadn't danced in ten years.

"This is a beastly thing to thrust on you," he said. "I have not danced since—since you were an infant. You understand, it was my only chance to get you away from her. Did you ever try to talk small conversation to young ladies who repeat?"

Spicy Belle laughed.

I've been working down and much happier. After a little pause, "You dance like a cat," Mr. Farnsworth.

"You've made me forget my first dance all. I never danced with any one before in my life."

"You aren't liking the truth," she seconded softly.

"May I come to see you tomorrow morning?" he asked. "And when are you going home tonight? Tomorrow she's backing."

"Indicating, peering Mrs. Oilder, who was shaking her fan at them.

Farnsworth never realized the true meaning of stage fright until he sat later beside the debutante daughter of his hostess, waiting for Spicy Belle to come on. A stage had been erected at the far end of the immense music room. But when she came, as cool as when she sat beside him in the little green room, his courage returned. She twanged her banjo, tuned it as unconcernedly as if she were alone. The music now was very different from that she had played to him. It was society love songs and quaint plantation melodies, odd dances and an occasional negro dirge. The bored society people were murmuring something about her talent. Farnsworth heard, as in a dream, the girl beside him babbling of the immense sums that had been offered Miss Browning to go on the vaudeville stage. That thought brought sudden and great consternation to his heart.

"Heavily, I can't say," his hostess drawled when he finally managed to place her daughter with "another and handsomer man," as he explained in leaving her. "I can't say where Miss Browning is. No, I don't know her address even. I have so many poor girls on my list. I try to help the most deserving."

Farnsworth was gone. He had caught a glimpse of a tiny pink foot under a long gray cloak, the wearer being followed by an ancient negress and the two slipping out of a side door.

"Wait for me!" he called.

Spicy Belle laughed.

"I forgot to say," he fell in with her step. "Oh, I say, tell the old person back there," motioning to the negress, "not to listen. It's this way. We've been pretty frank with each other this evening, haven't we? You see, I've been away from civilization so long it's rather awkward for me to try to learn the roundabout way people in the polite world make love. I'm not going to tell you about my love tonight, as the girl drew back frightened at its intensity.

"You know I have a feeling that this is the last reception that either of us will ever attend."

Spicy Belle laughed.

"You've got no more business with them than I have," he indicated the brilliantly lighted house in the rear. "You were made for the big places, the silent places, the warm nights, heavy with the fragrance of flowers, that these people, with all their yellow gold, can't buy. You were born to sing love songs under the tropic stars. Wait a minute! Yes, you can. Bend her on to the house if you don't want her to hear what I am saying to you. Listen, then you may go. I'll have to cut back there and show up to say good night. I'm going back to South America tomorrow, and you're going with me to be my own fair bride, you hear? It's too cramped in the United States for a fellow that's outgrown civilization. You can't get your breath. I can't! Spicy Belle, Spicy Belle! That's a tropical name. Wait a minute, then I'll let you go. No, I'm not going to listen! You'd kiss me if I told you to. Spicy Belle, but I'm not going to tonight! I'll be here early in the morning, and morning means the early hours of the day, you understand that, Spicy Belle? We'll talk over the final arrangements then. Are you going of your own free will or are you going to force me to take you to la Sabine?"

"Why shouldn't I go?" came from the folds of the long cloak in which Spicy Belle had hidden her face. "I—I—I love you!"

Disclosed in a Dream.

MacLeish in his book on sleep tells a story of a man who was sued for a debt, originally contracted in the lifetime of his father and, as the man thought, settled by him, but of such settlement he could find no trace among his papers. After searching a long time to no purpose he went to bed with the determination of giving up the fight and making the best compromise he could. He dreamed that his father came to him in his sleep and told him that he had paid the debt and that he would find the papers in the possession of a certain solicitor. His father added that he could remind the lawyer of the case by the incident that they could not get change for a Portuguese piece of money and had to drink it up in a tavern. The man awoke and went immediately to see the solicitor in question, whom he found an old man. At first he denied all remembrance of the case, but at mention of the Portuguese money the whole event came back to him, and after some trouble he found the papers that were needed, thus saving the man from heavy loss.

Slightly Mistaken.

The official in charge of the grounds at Mount Vernon not long ago came upon a woman kneeling before a building not far from the monument. She was bathed in tears. Thinking that the lady was in trouble, the director gently inquired whether he might be of service to her.

"No, thank you," sobbed the woman. "I am not in trouble, but my patriotic feelings overcome me when I stand gazed upon the tomb of the Father of His Country."

"Pardon me, madam," said the director, with a smile, "but you have made a slight mistake. This is not the tomb of Washington, but his horse's."—New York Times.

New York Subway Mistake.

"There are four feet things that New York has done in the subway that are big mistakes and the cause of much unnecessary delay in operating the lines," said a man from London when he made his first trip from the bridge to Harlem in an hour. "The first is having stations on curves; second, making station platforms too short for increased train lengths; third, making entrances and exits at one end of the station, and fourth and worst of all, having tracks cross each other at ninety-degree angles."—New York Times.

STEAMSHIP ENGINES

A Thousand Tons of Coal Daily Fuel the 22 Furmen.

One of the most impressive manifestations of the power of the modern steam engine is the sight of an up to date freight locomotive starting a train of fifty or fifty cars and gathering way until the whole mass is thundering over the rails at a speed of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. When we attempt by our unaided strength to move a heavy piece of furniture, we understand very well what is meant by mass and inertia. To move a single loaded freight car on the level by human power it is necessary to crowd around it as many men as can lay their hands or shoulders against it in a united propulsive effort. And hence when we see not one, but forty or fifty loaded cars, started from rest and swung into their full stride by a single locomotive the latter becomes symbolical in the popular mind of majestic power.

It is for this reason that to represent the horsepower which will be necessary to drive the new Cunard liners at twenty-four and one-fourth knots an hour we have taken the average sized freight locomotive as our unit of comparison. The least amount of power which the designers of the Lusitania and Mauretania found would be necessary to drive these ships at their contract speed was 28,000 horsepower.

Now, the horsepower of the average freight locomotive is about 2,100, and consequently the total thrust on the four propellers of each of these ships will be equal to the total pull exerted by thirty-two modern American freight engines. One of these locomotives could haul on the level a train of fifty cars, whose total length would be just a third of a mile. Consequently the whole 28,000 power of the Cunarders expressed in terms of locomotive work would be sufficient to haul a train of 1,600 cars, whose total length would be over five miles.

To develop a minimum of 28,000 horsepower and a maximum that will possibly run up to 75,000 or 80,000 horsepower calls for a boiler and engine plant of truly Titanic proportions. Steam will be supplied by twenty-five cylindrical boilers, of which twenty-three are double ended and two single ended, the former being seventeen feet three inches in diameter and twenty-one feet long. The coal will be burned in these boilers on 192 furnaces, the total area of whose grates would be represented by a square measuring sixty-four feet on each side, containing about 4,000 square feet of surface. Night and day an army of several hundred firemen will be continuously shoveling coal into these furnaces, where it will be burned at the rate of about 1,000 tons every twenty-four hours, and to insure that the coal is burned at a fierce white heat the air will be forced through the grates continuously by means of powerful electrically driven fans, the rush of air being also assisted by the four great smokestacks, through which the products of combustion will be discharged high up in the air at about 150 feet above the level of the grate bars.—Scientific American.

Queer Mental Disorder.

A singular mental disorder is reported of a patient confined at Bicetre, France. He professes to remember nothing except the month and year in which he was born. Last he should forget the date of each new day he fills sheet after sheet of paper with memoranda. It is not a case of true amnesia or loss of memory; otherwise he should be unable to speak or write. It is a "fixed idea" of forgetfulness, a delusion, not an incapacity to remember. It has been argued by some that all the delusions of the insane are the result of the imagination filling the gaps which exist in an impaired memory. But this is the first case which has been described of one idea fixed doubly.

Spokane's Ambition.

Spokane has an honorable ambition to be a state capital. To achieve it Spokane would make a new state, to be called Lincoln. To the eastern counties of Washington it would add the northeastern counties of Oregon and the "panhandle" of Idaho. Each would be the new state. To round things out nicely it would recompense Idaho with the southeastern counties of Oregon. What is left of Washington and Oregon it would turn into a single state. Up to the present Spokane only has committed to this re-making of the map.—New York Tribune.

Submarine Auxiliary.

When a submarine boat becomes disabled beneath the surface of the water and cannot rise, its crew is in a bad predicament. To remedy the difficulty an inventor has contrived an auxiliary boat to be carried in the submarine and to be a part of it, practically, until needed. In case of accident the crew of the incapacitated submarine would enter the little craft, and when the containing chamber had been flooded the boats would be withdrawn and the vessel with its human freight would clear itself and rise to the surface.

How to Grow Alfalfa.

The diking of alfalfa is quite generally practiced wherever the crop is grown in this country. There are several good reasons for this procedure, varying somewhat in the order of their merit according to local conditions.

In the first place, the sharp dike, set at a slight angle, split and spread the crowns of many of the plants, causing them to rot and send up an increased number of stems. Little or no damage results from the operation, which should be carried on in winter or after a cutting, when the alfalfa is in stubble.

In some localities also the resulting mulch of loose earth is stated to conserve soil moisture at times when rainfall is slight or irrigating water scarce. To this should be added the observation that diking incorporates with the surface soil much fertilizing material, especially alfalfa leaves which are lost during the operations of haying.—R. H. Forbes, Arizona.

Sowing Seeds.

In regard to sowing seeds for an early start in the spring Country Gentlemen has the following, among other things, in the way of useful hints: Sow some cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, celery and lettuce seeds, and string beans in your hotbed, or, if you have neglected to make one, sow your seeds in shallow boxes with some cinders in the bottom and then filled with light, loamy soil. Sow thinly, cover lightly and put the boxes in a sunny window. In case you have hotbeds don't forget to give them plenty of fresh air on fine days, and water the seedlings freely.

POPPED TIME TO PRUNE

Work Should Be Performed Before Each Eagle in Snow.

Many orchard cultivators have been misled into the opinion that early summer is the best time to prune, from the fact that the women had more readily. Pruning after the tree has commenced growth has a tendency to nearly every instance to check its vigor. For this reason, where the rapid formation of young wood is desired, the work must be performed before the buds begin to swell. Some planters have objected to shortening—in the shoots of newly set trees—because by doing the work too late, or after the leaves were partially or wholly expanded, they have injured and not benefited them. Any one may easily satisfy himself on a dozen trees early in the season, and leaving those of another season until the leaves have opened.

Exception to Rule.

There may be an exception to this general rule, where a slight amount of pruning in summer, not sufficient to produce any material check in growth, may be useful in improving the shape of the tree, such for example, as the removal of an occasional unnecessary shoot, or one-sided branch. As fresh wounds always render trees more liable to be affected by intense cold, quite hardy trees only may be pruned any time during winter. On those inclined to be tender the operation should be deferred till toward spring.

As a general rule, the rapid formation of leaves and wood is adverse to the production of fruit. On the other hand, the slow growth of the wood favors the formation of fruit buds and the production of heavy crops.

These two adverse tendencies may be more or less controlled by pruning. When the too numerous branches of a tree produce more leaves than can be properly supplied with nourishment, resulting in a feeble or diminished growth, new vigor may be often imparted by judicious pruning, directing the sap into a smaller number of channels, and thus increasing its force. For example, peach trees after bearing some years and yielding smaller fruit than on fresh young trees, will assume all their former thriftiness by partly cutting back the heads. Dwarf pear trees, which have not been sufficiently trained and cultivated, whose binnings have been neglected and heavy bearing allowed for a number of years, have been restored by severely pruning back the branches and thinning out the fruit spurs.

In Winter or Early Spring.

In all such operations as these, it is indispensable to observe the rule often given to do the cutting back in winter or in early spring, before the buds have swollen. If trees are too thrifty and do not bear, a check may be given, and many of the leaf buds thus changed to fruit buds by a continued pinching back during the summer.

The production of fruit buds may be accomplished, artificially, by checking the growth of vigorous trees; but such treatment, out of the ordinary course of nature, though sometimes useful, should be cautiously applied, as the first crop gives still another check, and often materially injures the tree and the quality of its subsequent crops.

Snowshoes For Wagons.

It may seem rather a curious notion to equip an ordinary wheeled vehicle with snowshoes, and yet that is what F. W. Nightingale of Quincy, Mass., has done. By means of the invention any wheeled vehicle can be converted

into a sled in a few minutes. The shoes are placed on the ground and the vehicle driven into them. Clamps are provided, by means of which the shoes can be firmly bolted in place. The inventor suggests that the runners may also be placed on the front wheels of automobiles to facilitate travel in the snow.

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THE AUTO HARMLESS

On Recent Experiments, gone at the auto. This is your greatest time of the year. Look at the auto, the most charming auto. Why do you hesitate? I've noticed

Stand and observe. Look at the auto. Notice the sporty plan, the wonderful

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KITCHEN ECONOMIES

A Substitute For the Fish Kettle and Other Miscellaneous.

If you have an fish bottle to the fish in a place of choice within before cooking it, so that there may be no delay in lifting it out when done. Rub it slightly with vinegar or add a little to the boiling water, as it whitens the fish and makes it firmer.

Small mustard this makes good space between if a meat label is placed on the front of each tin. An earthen pan is the best receptacle for keeping bread fresh, but if this cannot be obtained a large tin with a good lid makes a capital substitute.

For the cutter, which is used for stamping out rounds of pastry use bits of tin, tops of tumbler or wine glasses. A good set of weights and scales should find a place in every kitchen. Quantities may sometimes be guessed pretty accurately, but there are many things which must be weighed.

A mallehammer is used to impart a brown color to any preparation. The instrument is made red hot and held close to the preparation till it is browned. A fire shovel made red hot will do as well. If you have no tongs for turning steaks and chops, this can be done with two spoons.

Every housekeeper knows that by using a fork the juice runs out and is wasted, and the meat will look white inside.

When pinched with the spoons it should feel soft; if hard, it is too much cooked; if spongy, it is underdone. A chair placed upside down on another chair makes a very good stand for a jelly bag. A tall music stool is still better. Cheesecloth folded four times makes a much better strainer than the old fashioned funnel bag. Dip it first in boiling water and let the straining be done before the fire. If an egg which is not poached, a plate and a long handled knife will do as well.

Covering Furniture.

An original idea for covering furniture has been tried and proved successful by a woman who wished to have some ugly chairs in her furnished flat improved. She bought a lot of Roman blankets with wide dark blue and red stripes and had an upholsterer cover her sofa and chairs with them, just as though he were using tapestry or velours. These looked so well that she has had her bedroom chairs also covered with blankets having alternate pink and floral stripes. She has had portieres and inside curtains made of blankets matching those on the chairs, and the effect is really charming, and, as the blankets are very cheap, they cost much less than one would suppose. She says that everything depends upon the color of the blankets chosen. Of course very pronounced stripes would be ugly upon furniture, but the more subdued or delicate colors give a most satisfactory appearance to a room. Here is an opportunity for the amateur upholsterer to try her hand.

Rhubarb Recipes.

Rhubarb and Orange Marmalade.—String and cut in pieces one inch long two pounds of rhubarb. Peel half a dozen oranges and shred the yellow rind. Put it into a preserving kettle with the oranges, rhubarb and a pound and a half of granulated sugar and place over a slow fire. Cook and stir until it is the right consistency and then pour into jars, but

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Author of "Under the Sun."

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(Continued from Last Week.)

"Something said, 'if I could only fall back against the wall. The antiretrograde, quickly recovering from their surprise, gave him no time to regain his strength, and the contest presented a speedy and disastrous conclusion for the soldier. When suddenly a white figure flashed before him, confronting the tenants with pale face and shining eyes. A slender, delicate, only a girlish form, yet the fearfulness of her manner, the eloquence of her glance, for her lips were silent—kept them back for the instant.

But her passions were at work among them, the desire for retaliation and bitter hatred of the patron, which speedily dissipated any feeling of compassion or any tendency to waver.

"Kill him before his ladylove," cried a piercing voice from behind. "Did they not murder my husband before me? Kill him if you are men."

"And, pressing irresistibly to the front, appeared the woman whose husband had been shot by the deputy. Her features, once soft and maternally famed with uncontrollable passions.

Gently the soldier, now partly recovering his strength, thrust the young girl behind him as pushing to the foreground, the woman regarded him vengeancefully. But in her eyes the hatred and bitter aversion faded slowly, to be replaced by perplexity, which in turn gave way to wonder, while the uplift of arms, raised threateningly against him, fell passively to her side. At first, astonished, doubting, she did not speak, then her lips moved mechanically.

"That is not the land baron," she cried, staring at him in disappointment that she knew he was a stranger.

At this unexpected announcement, impressions and murmurs of incredulity were heard on all sides.

"Woman, would you shield your husband's murderer?" exclaimed an over-zealous farm baron.

"Shield him?" she retorted, as if aroused from a trance. "No, not I am not here for that! But this is not the patron. His every feature is burned into my heart! I tell you it is not he. Yet he should be here. Did I not see him driving toward the manor? And also gazed wildly around.

For a moment following this impassioned outburst, their rough glances sought one another, and the soldier, quickly took advantage of this cessation of hostilities.

"No, I am not the land baron," he interposed.

"You aren't?" growled the disappointed leechholder. "Then who are you? An antiretrograde?" he added suspiciously.

"I am no friend of his," continued the soldier in a firm voice. "You had one purpose in seeking him; I another. He carried off this lady. I was following him when I met you in the grove."

"Then how came you here—in this room?"

"By the way of a tree, the branch of which reaches to the window."

"The land baron was in this room a moment ago. Where is he now?"

"For answer Saint-Prosper pointed to the window."

"Then you let him—"

"We're wasting time," impatiently shouted the farm baron who had disclaimed the soldier's identity to the patron. "Come!—with an oath—do you want to lose him after all? He can't be far away. And this one isn't our man!"

For a second the crowd wavered, then with a vehement shout they shot from the room, disappearing as quickly as they had come. Led by Little Thunder, who, being a man of peace, had discreetly remained without, they had reached the gate in their headlong pursuit when they were met by a body of horsemen about to turn into the yard as the antiretrograde was hurrying out.

At the sight of this formidable band the leechholders immediately scattered. Taken equally by surprise, the others made little effort to intercept them, and soon they had vanished over field and down dell. Then the horsemen turned right through the avenue of trees and drew up noisily before the porch.

From their window the soldier, and his companion observed the abrupt encounter at the entrance of the manor grounds, and the dispersion of the leechholders. The latter before the antiretrograde, who had breathlessly watched the flight of the erstwhile assailants, felt her doubts reawakened at the horsemen drew up before the door.

"Are they coming back?" she asked, involuntarily clasping the arm of her companion.

"The who had been so courageous and self-controlled throughout that long trying day on a sudden felt strangely weak and dependent. He leaned from the narrow window to command the view below, striving to pierce the gloom, and she, following his example, stood over his shoulder. Either a gleam of light had penetrated the hall, or the manor was empty, for the room was now in total darkness so that they could clearly see without being seen."

"These men, are not the ones who just did go?" he asked.

"Then who are they?" she half-whispered, glancing nervously about in that moment of severity, for they did not see a single horseman.

Below the men were dismounting, tying their horses among the trees. Like a noisy band of troopers, they were talking excitedly, but their words were indistinguishable.

"Why do you suppose they fled from them?" she continued.

Was it a tendril of the vine that touched his cheek gently? He started, his face toward the base in the open borderland.

"Clearly these men are not the leechholders. They may be seeking you."

She turned eagerly from the window, in the darkness their hands met. Momentary compunction made her pause.

"I haven't yet thanked you," And he felt the cold, nervous pressure of her hands on his. "You must have ridden very hard and very far."

His hand closed suddenly upon one of hers. He was not thinking of the risk, but of how she had placed herself beside him in his moment of peril, how she had held them—not long—but a moment—yet long enough!

"They're coming! In! They're downstairs!" she exclaimed excitedly.

A flickering light below suddenly threw dim moving shadows upon the ceiling of the hall. As she spoke she stopped forward and stumbled over the debris at the door. His arm was about her almost before she uttered an exclamation had fallen from her lips, for a moment her shapely young figure rested against him. But quickly she extricated herself, and they picked their way cautiously over the broken threshold out into the hall.

At the balustrade they paused. Reconnoitering at the turn, they were afforded full survey of the lower hall, where the latest comers had taken possession. Few in numbers, the gathering had come to a dead stop, regarding in surprise the broken door and the furniture wantonly demolished.

With unusual pallor of face, the young girl stepped from behind the sheltering post. Her hand, resting doubtfully upon the balustrade, sought in unconscious appeal her companion's arm as they descended together the broad steps. In the partial darkness the men ill discerned the figures, but divined their bearing in the relation of outlines lined against the obscure background.

"Why," muttered one in surprise, "this is not the patron! And here, if I am not mistaken, is the lady Mr. Barnes is so anxious about."

"Mr. Barnes—he is with you?"

"Yes, but—"

"Where is he?"

"We left him a ways down the road and—"

The sound of a horse's hoof beats in front of the manor, breaking in on this explanation, was followed by hurried footsteps upon the porch. The new comer, paused on the threshold, when, with an exclamation of joy, Constance rushed to him and in a moment was clasped in the arms of the now jubilant Barnes.

CHAPTER XV.

NEXT morning the sun had made but little progress in the heavens and the dew was not yet off the grass when the party, an imposing cavalcade, issued from the manor on the return journey. Their home coming was uneventful. The horse burners had disappeared like rabbits in their holes; the manor whose master had fled, deserted even by the faithful Cly-decks, was seen for the last time from the brow of the hill, and then, with its gables and extensive wings, vanished from sight.

"Well," remarked Barnes as they sped down the road, "it was a happy coincidence for me that led the antiretrograde to the patron's house last night."

And he proceeded to explain how when he had sought the magistrate he found that official organizing a posse comitatus for the purpose of quelling an anticipated uprising of leechholders. In answer to the manager's complaint the custodian of the law had asserted his first duty was generally to preserve the peace; afterward he would attend to Barnes' particular grievance. Obligated to content himself as best he might with this meager assurance, the manager, at his wife's end, had accompanied the party whose way had led them in the direction of the carriage—an unhelped for commutation—had proved the ultimate goal of his own desires.

On reaching that afternoon, the town where they were playing Susan was the last of the company to greet Constance.

"Now that it's all over," she laughed, "I rather envy you that you were rescued by such a handsome cavalier."

"Really," drawled Kate, "I should have preferred not being rescued. The owner of a coach's coat of arms, silver harness and the best horses in the country, I could drive on forever."

But later, alone with Susan, she looked hard at her.

"Oh, I'm a perfect coward," returned the other frankly.

Kate's mood rapidly swept the rough and troubled past—the hapazard encounter upon which they had embarked so long ago.

"Dear me," she remarked quietly, "I'm a coward."

"I'm a coward," she repeated, "I'm a coward."

"I'm a coward," she repeated, "I'm a coward."

During the night of the rescue the play, or scene that night was great.

"The hall was filled to overflowing," says the manager in his date book. "At the end of the second act the little girl was called out, and, much to her inward discomfort, the magistrate presented her with a bouquet and the audience with a written speech. Taking advantage of the occasion, he pointed a political moral from the tale and referred to his own candidacy to the legislature, where he would look after the interests of the rank and file. It was time the landowners were taught their places—not by violence, oh, no; no French methods for Americans—by ballot, not by bullet. Let the people vote for an amendment to the constitution!"

"As we were preparing to leave the theater the magistrate appeared behind the scenes. Of course, Mr. Barnes, you will appear against the patron?" he said. "His prosecution will do much to fortify the issue."

"That is all very fine," returned satirically. "But will the Lord provide while we are trying the case? Shall

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FACTS AND FANCIES.

New Ideas For Spring Shirt Waists.

The plain mannish shirt waist has the lead in the spring models for business and morning wear. A feminine touch about it is the tiny plaited frill each side of the center box plait in front and on the turn back cuff. Instead of being plaited this frill is sometimes a narrow ruffle, finished with the tiniest edge of torchon lace. Girls who

The woman who wants to seem tall or must see how slender she can be. The thinner she is the taller she will look, other things being equal. But there are things she must do.

These are the things to be learned: First, to hold up your head; second, to dress in long skirts, and, third, to dress your neck longer and wear the hair as high as possible. You must wear your gowns broader on the shoulders and must dress wider, so to speak. Little women make a mistake if they wear tight fitting shoulders and long, thin sleeves. They only make themselves look wiser.

The following is a good exercise to practice: Lift the arms. Then stoop and rest on the right knee. Rising, reverse the motion and rest on the other knee. Then run down the room, jumping from foot to foot. Then come back, still jumping and this time lifting the feet as though you were skipping. The final movement is to toss the arms upward and bend backward.

There is a reason for all things, and the reason why these exercises make the little woman taller is that they make her supple. She grows much more limber, and if you are limber you will seem to be taller than you really are. The little little woman who can skip about if necessary is much taller in appearance than the little stiff woman who cannot jump about to save her life and must walk as though she were in a vice.

The hair has the quality of retaining any odor, pleasant or unpleasant, for a very long time. That is why the housekeeper is urged so strongly to cover her locks with the rubber cap when drying buckwheat cakes.

Liquid perfume should always be used in an atomizer. It will then be scattered in the minutest quantities and will reach those near you in what poets are pleased to call "faint, indistinguishable waftings." If you place your handkerchief at the top of the bottle and wash the contents against the fabric, you will waft anything but an "indistinguishable" perfume. Atomizers are to be had in all sorts of charming designs, both expensive and inexpensive. —Chicago News.

Goose oil persistently applied for a few weeks will loosen stiff joints. Celery tops and roots, steeped in hot water makes an excellent tea to be taken by nervous persons.

Olive oil mixed with quinine and rubbed on the back and chest prevents cold settling on the lungs.

The moment pimples and cold sores appear on the face take a dose of citrate of magnesia, which will cool the blood and put the system in better condition.

As soon as a cold sore appears wet the spot with camphor and cover with powdered subnitrate of bismuth. Camphor by itself will also lessen the inflammation.

Certain kinds of toothache can be relieved by painting the gums with a solution of one-half iodine and one-half glycerin. If there is a cavity in the tooth, saturate a small piece of absorbent cotton in oil of cloves, tincture of myrrh or laudanum and place it in the cavity.

Shirt Waist Boxes. Very frequently shirt waist boxes may be bought at reduced prices in the shops, owing perhaps to the coverings, which do not always suit the taste of the purchaser or harmonize in tone with the furnishings of the room for which they are desired. These boxes are very useful not only for shirt waists, but for children's short clothes and shoes, and are often used for patch boxes. They can be easily repuphoistered and made more fanciful with little trouble. One seen recently had a box plaited founce or valance around the box and the lid was covered smoothly with the same. The inner lining was of self-colored chintz corresponding with the dominant shade in the cretonne. Sometimes rollers or casters are used to give more height to the box when it is to be used as a seat. In this capacity it is well to stuff the lid with hair or cotton, and the edges may be finished with a narrow furniture gimp.

Handkerchiefs. To keep handkerchiefs a good color, instead of damping them in the usual way before ironing, proceed as follows: Put two quarts of tepid water, with five drops of blue and a small piece of hump starch into a basin, and into this mixture dip each handkerchief separately, thoroughly wetting it, then squeezing it as dry as possible. When all the handkerchiefs have been treated in this way spread them out smoothly on a clean cloth or towel until they can be pressed.

Handbags Match Gown Trimming. Skirt Models For Muslins. It is a charming conceit to have one's handbag match the buttons used on one's gown, and there are sets, consisting of neck chain and locket, buttons and mental wristbands, that come to be worn together. A bracelet to match is added, and the set is charmingly unique and dainty.

The skirt most in favor for simple muslin frocks has a deep founce set

on above the knees which is trimmed with groups of tucks or alternating rows of tucks and inset lace.

Pique is again a smart summer fabric for tailored gowns. A particularly smart model has a box plaited skirt and box plaited blouse cut low at the neck and without sleeves. This waist is worn with a lingerie blouse. Falling sleeves, drooping hat brims and a less defined waist line are some of the prevailing styles in early fashions.

Shirts seem to be of two kinds—one most heavily loaded with trimming and the other a long plain clinging skirt almost devoid of trimming unless it be at the hem. These are of course both skirts of a dressy nature.

The illustration shows a smart, little dress of pique in a new plaid effect with green lines on the natural pique background. The waist is in the favorite jumper style, with a glimpse of cream colored neck. The skirt is plaited in groups.

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THE LITTLE WOMAN.

Exercise and Tricks of Dress That Will Make Her Seem Taller.

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The Hatch experiment station has been devoting its attention to the improvement of conditions on the farms where milk is produced. It has been giving particular attention to the bacterial content of milk. The two cows shown in the illustration represent the average and the extra way in which herds are kept.

The cow which was kept in the clean dairy will be easily recognized. She



is perhaps no better bred than her sister, but she looks a whole lot better. Her product is more desirable, too, because by actual test it was found that the bacteria in her milk was much less than in the milk of the other cow. The unkept cow looks as if she might be affected with tuberculosis. As a matter of fact, she is healthy enough, but the stable in which she was kept and the care which she got necessarily gave her this appearance.

On March 24 her milk was tested and showed 11,500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. A cubic centimeter is about 1,500 of a pint. The other was tested on March

The WEST HOTEL

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One block north of C.P.R.MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATEFifty-eight Bedrooms with
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and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from page 4)

and management of farm implements—binder, plow and threshing machine—affect their efficiency and period of usefulness. The previous care and management of mares producing weak and premature foals. The differences in the progeny of pure bred bulls, boars and stallions, as compared with that of grade sires. The period of gestation for male and female offspring. Comparison of the selling price of butter and butter fat during the different months of the year. The cost of producing a bushel of wheat. The eradication of wild oats and other noxious weeds.

Plans have been outlined and talked over with the students and directions given for carrying them out. At any time the student or other interested person may write to the head of the department in charge of the work for further particulars regarding any feature of the same. When the work of the year has been completed a report is made out and sent to the secretary who will compile all reports and submit the findings at the meeting.

The clover question is one that must very soon engage the attention of every farmer. Continuous wheat growing and summer fallowing would deplete the fertility of any country, however rich the soil. The soil is depleted of its humus and consequently of its nitrogen. Without nitrogen a strong, high quality of wheat cannot be produced. Alfalfa has rejuvenated the agriculture of many of the states to the south. What it has done for Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, medium red clover, or in fact, any of the economic clovers, can do for Manitoba, if it is demonstrated that they can be successfully grown. Already the attention of the farmers of Manitoba has been called to this important question through the columns of the agricultural press; already it has been demonstrated that clover will grow in many parts of the province.

To demonstrate still further, the Department of Agriculture has supplied sufficient clean, medium red clover seed to test the same on fifty acre plots in various parts of the province. Fifty students each took home enough clover seed to sow one acre according to directions. Careful observations will be made and recorded, and in the course of time definite information as to the growing of this valuable crop, that is already giving such good results on a number of Manitoba farms, will be given. Clover is nearly equal in feeding value to good bran, and much better than that adulterated with screenings and trash.

The officers and all concerned solicit the hearty co-operation of all interested in the advancement of the staple industry of Manitoba—agriculture. Progress is the watchword.

What Did He Mean?

Doctor: You must be very careful. With her throat trouble your wife will not be able to speak above a whisper for two or three weeks.

HUSBAND: Oh, doctor, is there any possibility of her disease becoming chronic?

The Country Merchant's
Snap

"Yes," remarked a country merchant, "I certainly have a snap. The houses send duns every month and draw on me at sight, but if I send a bill to a farmer he becomes swearing mad and quits trading at my store. While I am hard up for money, many of those who are owing me are sending cash in advance to mail order houses. If I contribute money to any cause people say I am bidding for trade. If I don't they say I am a hog. Every day I am expected to dig up for everything that comes along, from a raffle ticket to a church fund, by people who claim I ought to do this because they do part of their trading here, but our friends Robert Simpson and T. Eaton neither buy tickets nor help the church fund and yet get the cash in advance business; and if I were to circulate a subscription paper among the wholesale houses where we trade, I would get the laugh proper. If I sell a pair of pants I must treat the family to candy and cigars; if I buy a load of potatoes I must do the same. Customers who are able to pay hang on to their money while I pay 10 per cent. at the bank to get ready cash. I have a big business during hard times and poor crops from people who are willing to trade with me, providing I can duplicate catalogue house prices and wait until harvest for money. My scales weigh too much when I sell sugar, and too little when I buy butter. I am a thief, a liar, and a graffer. If I smile I am a soft soapy hypocrite, and if I don't I am a grump. Yes, certainly this is a snap. And he looked over \$10,000 worth of accounts, all good and wondered how he could raise \$350 to pay a sight draft due to-morrow.

The following conversation took place between a hobo and a section foreman on a little branch railroad in Alberta, where they didn't happen to have the best of railroads.

Hobo (to section foreman)—"Say, are you de guy dat pays dese guys here wot's workin' for yeh?"

Section Foreman—"Yessir, I'm the man."

Hobo—"Say, cud yer tell me when the next big heap of scrap iron will come rollin' down these two little streaks of rust?"

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Peter Anderson and family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the neighbors and friends for kindnesses rendered to them in their recent sad bereavement.

FARM FOR SALE

Good Farm, 240 acres in 8-5-3, for sale. 150 acres broken, 125 fall plowed. Good house, barn, granaries, well, pond, and recently planted wind break. Apply to H. Haigh, Elm Creek. 23.4

OXEN FOR SALE

Two pairs of oxen for sale, four years old, in good condition. Apply to G. W. Reid, Section 1, Farm, eight miles north-west of Elm Creek. 23.4

HERDING

Send your horses and cattle where they will be well looked after, and will get fat. Good pasture, water, and shelter. 24.4

THOS. SHIBSON

J. Duxbury, M.D.

Coroner for Province of Manitoba
Medical Health Officer for Grey
Office at rear of drug store. Office hours 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Night calls answered at Mr. Allward's residence, next to the chopping mill.

H. F. W. VERNON, M.D. CH.
FANNISTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

DR. A. L. McLACHLAN,
Resident Dentist, of Carman, will visit Elm Creek on the First Monday in each month, for the practice of his profession. Office at rear of the Drug Store.

J. H. HAVERSON
Solicitor, Attorney, Solicitor,
Notary Public, Ac.
Solicitor for the Bank of Hamilton, and the Rural Municipalities of Dufferin and Grey. Agent and Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. Unlimited amount of money for investment. Will be at Elm Creek on Municipal Council days for transaction of general business.

F. J. BUTCHER
SUCCESSOR TO BROOKS & SUTHERLAND
Barrister, Attorney,
Solicitor, Notary Public.

Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.

Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

L.O.L. No. 1760.

Meets the Friday night on or before the full of the moon in each month. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. G. C. GRANT, W.M.
G. SIMPSON, R.S.

J. A. STOREY

Auctioneer
ELM CREEK MAN.

Terms reasonable: to be had on application

A. HAMEL

Auctioneer
FANNISTELLE MAN.

Terms on application

FANNISTELLE

LIVERY STABLE

First Class Horses and Rigs.
Orders promptly attended to.

ALPH. POIRIER, Prop.

The Elm Creek Dray

WALTER CANN, Prop.

All kinds of draying done

Orders by mail promptly attended to

Wayside

Temperance

Hotel

J. GUPPY, Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers

Good Meals Warm Rooms

Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

ELM CREEK MAN.

(Opposite C.P.R. Depot)

New Scale Williams

PIANOS

Are Winning Fame and Distinction

In the short space of time that these pianos have been on the market they have won fame and distinction, and that has been sought in vain by many manufacturers for a lifetime.

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS are a decided improvement in tone, case beauty, and general construction, and are made to withstand the most severe climatic conditions.

Consider the economy of purchasing an instrument that is built beyond all doubt as to durability, and one that will teach you the highest appreciation of what is best in music.

Doherty Organs. Mason & Hamlin Organs.

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325 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

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