

# ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, DECEMBER 19, 1907

NO. 50

## BANK OF HAMILTON

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

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

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

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

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

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000  
Reserve, 5,000,000  
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BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail.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

## GRAND VIEW HOTEL

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

W. D. NIX - - - Prop.  
ELM CREEK, MAN.

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

## Just Out!

Gold-Coppers pay big dividends all over British Columbia

## British Columbia Illustrated

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

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

### Splendid Opportunity to Invest

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

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital \$625,000  
Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mine

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

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$100, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$150, each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$10. Grand by Mine paid over \$3,000,000 in dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large dividends. Big Four assays from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

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

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

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

Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property

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

## BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

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

### C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West  
Leave Winnipeg ..... 8.45  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 10.33

Daily, going East  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 20.40  
Arrive Winnipeg ..... 22.30

### CARMAN-WINNIPEG BRANCH

Leave Carman ..... 12.15  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 12.45  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 12.55  
Arrive Winnipeg ..... 15.05  
Leave Winnipeg ..... 18.20  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 20.40

### CARMAN BRANCH

Daily  
Leave Carman ..... 9.45  
Arrive Elm Creek ..... 10.20  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 10.45  
Arrive Carman ..... 11.15  
Leave Elm Creek ..... 20.55  
Arrive Carman ..... 21.30

### Local and General

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by P. D. Alair.

The Starkey House, Carman, A Merry Christmas to all our readers.

Miss Towsey was in Winnipeg on Friday last.

A. O. Bolen, of Decatur, Ill., was in town this week.

T. T. Pickersgill spent a few days in the city this week.

Councillor Smith spent a few days in Winnipeg last week.

A. R. Stevens made a business trip to Winnipeg on Thursday last.

H. Folsom returned on Monday from Grafton, N.D., where he had been visiting friends.

Arthur Baragar arrived on Tuesday to spend the Christmas vacation with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Elliot left on Tuesday for Sonningdale, Sask., on a two-months' visit to Mr. Elliot's brother.

A large number of our readers are in arrears with their subscriptions. Are you among the number? If so, an early settlement will be much appreciated.

"Billy" Souter, the genial dispenser of stagger juice at the Grand View Hotel, went to Winnipeg on Monday night, returning yesterday. Wonder what he went for?

One of the sights of the town is R. H. Staples' windows. Great taste and skill are displayed in setting out these windows, which, however, contain only a fraction of the good things to be found in the store.

Rev. J. Wells, of St. John's College, will arrive in town on Saturday, and will be here about two weeks. In addition to the ordinary Sunday services in the English Church, there will be a special service on Christmas morning at 11 o'clock.

For Christmas and New Year holidays the C.P.R. announce a rate of fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets on sale for Christmas, December 21 to 25; for New Year, December 28 to 31; and January 1. Final return limits in both cases, January 3.

Lax-ets 5 C Sweet to Eat  
A Candy Brand-Lax-ets

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Sold by P. D. Alair.

The L.O.L. held their annual meeting on Friday evening. The principal item on the programme was a supper at the Grand View Hotel, which was voted a great success. Host Nix and his able assistants received many flattering compliments for the excellent menu provided.

Jerry Killeen has gone into the auctioneering business, and will make a special feature of pig sales. To show that his ideas are far in advance of the common-place, orthodox auctioneer, Jerry makes no charge for his services. At the same time, he does not guarantee that you will be allowed to take away the pigs you buy. His first sale on Saturday was a howling success—from the buyer's point of view. You can't often buy a good pig for less than thirty cents. The owner of the pigs, we hear, felt like thirty cents when he heard the result of the sale. A wholesome fear of the police prevents us from recording what he said.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cough Tablets called Preventives. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventives, for they are not only safe, but decidedly effective and prompt. Preventives contain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage," Preventives will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventives. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventives 25 cents. Trial boxes, 5 cents. Sold by P. D. Alair.

### Election Results

Considerable interest was shown in the election of councillors on Tuesday, and the polling was heavier than was anticipated.

The voting resulted as follows: Ward 2, W. C. Ross, 58; R. F. Love, 52; majority, 6. Ward 3, J. H. Smith, 40; J. M. Ruddell, 22; majority, 18.

### Free Seed

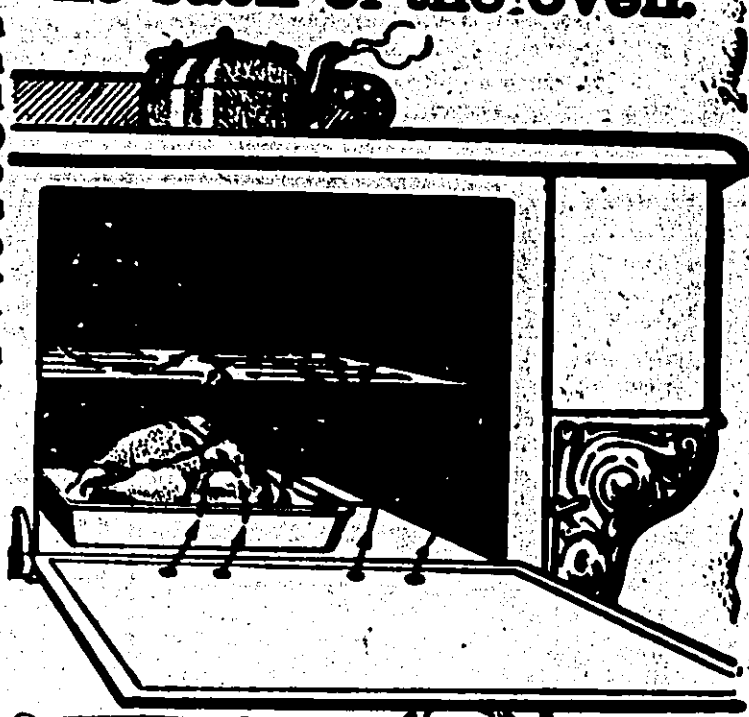
Persons wanting samples of select seeds can procure them free of charge from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by making application not later than February 15. Only one sample will be sent to any applicant. The varieties are: White Oats—Banner, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Danish Island, Thousand Dollar. Improved Ligowa. Wheat—Red Fife (beardless), Preston, Pringle's Champlain and Huron (early bearded), and Percy and Stanley (early beardless). Barley (six-rowed)—Mensury, Odessa, Mansfield, and Claude; two-rowed, Standwell, Invincible, Canadian Thorpe and Sidney. Indian Corn (early ensilage)—Angel of Mid-night, Compton's Early and Long-fellow; (later) Selected Lemming, Early Mastodon, and White Cap Yellow Dent. Potatoes (early)—White Prize, Rochester Rose; (medium late) Carman No. 1 and Late Puritan.

## Kootenay Steel Range

Fresh air is introduced into the Kootenay oven through a series of vents at the bottom of the oven door, and the cooking fumes carried out through another series of vents at the back of the oven.

(Arrows in illustration show method of ventilation.)  
The air in the oven is always kept pure. The natural flavor of every article is completely retained. Everything tastes most delicious.

FREE Booklet on request



## McCLARY'S

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

Agent: C. C. CLOUGH, Elm Creek

## THE BEST PLACE

To buy your Xmas Presents is at J. H. COCHRAN'S JEWELRY STORE, CARMAN. You have a \$12,000 stock to make your selection from, and our present prices are far lower than any of the city stores.

We pay the Railway Fare of all our Elm Creek Customers.

## J. H. COCHRAN

THE LEADING JEWELER

Carman - - - Man.

### The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1908 Almanac

Is ready for delivery, and excels all former editions in beauty and value. The cover is a beautiful design in colors, and the entire book is full of fine half tones, astronomical engravings, and interesting matter. It contains the Hicks weather forecasts complete for the whole year, finely illustrated. The price by mail is 35c., on news stands 30c.

Word and Works, the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' fine monthly magazine, contains all his weather forecasts from month to month, together with a vast amount of the best family reading. The price is \$1 per year, and one almanac goes with each subscription. Address Word and Works Publishing Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Write for rates on almanacs in quantities. Agents wanted.

If you have frequent headaches, dizziness, and fainting spells accompanied by chills, cramps, chilblains, epilepsy, and jaundice, it is a sign that you are not well, and are liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription to The Mail a year in advance, and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice.

### Manitoba's Crop

The outcome of this year's crops throughout the province, as shown by the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, is, on the whole, most satisfactory. The total grain crop for the province was 99,102,679 bushels. The total wheat yield was 39,068,266 bushels, with an average yield of 14.22 per acre. The yield of oats was 42,233,140 bushels; with an average of 34.8 per acre; barley, 16,752,724 bushels, with an average of 26.7 per acre.

### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Lost, a few days ago, in Elm Creek, a Lady's Gold Watch and Chain. On outside of watch case are the initials "A. M. L." Anyone returning same to the Bank of Hamilton, Elm Creek, will receive above reward. 19.12.1

### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Lost, on November 28th, a large black and white setter dog. Anyone returning same to A. R. Houston, C.P.R. Agent, Fannystelle, will receive the above reward. 20.11.1

### FOR SALE

A warm, well built one-story house, nearly new, and four lots, each 25 feet by 25 feet. Good well on the property. Cheap for quick sale. For particulars apply at this office. 20.11.1







## APPROPRIATIONS FOR WESTERN CANADA

Estimated Higher Than Last Year—Items of Particular Interest to the Prairie Provinces

Ottawa, Ont.—The main estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, provide for an expenditure, apart from the supplementary estimates to come later, of \$119,237,091, as compared with \$116,390,027 voted for the fiscal year 1907-08. Of this amount \$76,571,341 is chargeable to consolidated fund, an increase of \$2,355,796 as compared with the last year while the amount chargeable to capital account is \$42,666,050, an increase of \$306,249 over 1907-08.

Provision will also have to be made for \$20,500,000 for the redemption of debt, but this can be covered by renewals of loans.

Items of special interest to the west include following the votes for public works in prairie provinces:

Manitoba—Brandon drill hall, \$20,000; Dauphin public building, \$15,000; Dominion City public buildings, \$10,000; Emerson public buildings, \$3,500; Neepawa public building, \$10,000; Selkirk public building, \$30,000; St. Boniface public building, \$20,000; Winnipeg district, military stores building, \$5,000; Winnipeg Dominion buildings, \$5,000; Winnipeg new examining warehouse, \$30,000; Winnipeg new immigration building, including additional land, \$2,000; Winnipeg military buildings, \$13,000; Winnipeg military buildings, Fort Osborne barracks, \$35,000; Winnipeg new post office, land and building, \$100,000; Winnipeg postal station B, north of Canadian Pacific railway track, \$35,000.

Saskatchewan and Alberta

Saskatchewan—Alberta and Northwest Territories—Barracks for permanent corps (Strathcona Horse), \$40,000; Battleford public building, \$7,000; Calgary public building, enlargement for postoffice and examining warehouse purposes, \$25,000; Calgary Dominion lands office, \$3,500; Dominion public buildings, renewal improvements, repairs, etc., \$10,000; Edmonton public buildings, \$50,000; Estevan land office, \$3,000; Humboldt public building, \$10,000; Indian Head forestry station, \$1,000; Maple Creek public buildings, \$30,000; Medicine Hat public building, \$22,000; Prince Albert penitentiary site, \$50,000; Regina post office, customs house and court, \$38,000; Saskatoon public buildings, \$15,000; Yorkton public building, \$15,000.

Harbors and Rivers

Harbor and river works include: Manitoba—Grand Marais harbor, (Lake Winnipeg) improvement of entrance, \$1,500; harbors, rivers and bridges, general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; Lake Dauphin, lowering lake by removing obstruction from bed of Mousay river, \$7,000; Red River improvements at mouth, \$10,000.

Saskatchewan and Alberta—Harbors, rivers and bridges, general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; Last Mountain Lake, improvement of navigable route, \$13,000; Lesser Slave Lake, urgent provisional improvements, \$10,000; Old Man's river, diversion of stream into its original bed at McLeod, \$3,000.

Northwest Territories—Harbors, rivers and bridge works, general repairs and improvements, \$5,000.

Postoffice votes include \$118,304 for Winnipeg, \$72,550 for Calgary, and \$19,486 for Edmonton.

Transcontinental Estimates

A big item is thirty million dollars for the National Transcontinental railway. Last year the amount voted for this project was \$28,390,000. Half a million dollars is provided for harbor and river improvements at Port Arthur and Fort William; \$300,000 for improvements at St. Andrew's Rapids and \$400,000 for Georgian Bay canal surveys.

The total militia vote is slightly higher than last year, standing at \$5,181,000, as compared with \$4,861,053. The amount proposed for annual drill is one million dollars or twenty-five per cent. more than for the summer of 1907.

Abundance of Seed Wheat for West

Ottawa, Ont.—As the result of the enquiry into the damage done in the west by frost this year, Dominion Seed Commissioner Clark reports that Manitoba and Saskatchewan will, except in a few districts, have an abundant supply of seed wheat for spring, though the 1906 store will be better if equally clean. Oats in many districts are practically useless for seed in the same provinces, but barley has not suffered so severely. In Alberta there is cause for grave alarm but farmers are warned to preserve all available supplies of clean seed oats and barley, while as to wheat no report has yet been made.

Warning to Public

Ottawa, Ont.—The post office department has issued a warning to the public that Christmas presents and other articles which in Canada can be posted at the rate of one cent per ounce, cannot be mailed to the United Kingdom, British colonies or places abroad at that rate, but must be posted at parcel post rates and bear customs declaration of contents and value. Short paid parcels without customs declaration affixed cannot go forward but will be sent to the dead letter office.

Will Again Tunnel the Alps

Berne, Switzerland.—The state council has approved plans for the immediate construction of a second Simplon tunnel through the Alps by the administration of federal railways. The first tunnel was opened on May 15, 1906. It is 12 1/2 miles long, the Swiss terminal being at Brig in the Rhone valley on Italian soil. The cost is estimated at \$14,000,000.

For people of the North West who desire to spend the winter in a milder climate the Canadian Pacific have arranged a series of low rate excursions for certain dates in December and January to Vancouver and Victoria.

## Recess and a Third Term

Washington.—The full text of President Roosevelt's letter to cabinet officers regarding third-term activity on the part of federal place-holders, written just three weeks ago, has been given out at the White House. At the same time announcement was made that the cabinet officials had been directed to transmit the executive edict to every office-holder under the government, the formal communication from each department head, embracing a president's letter, reading as follows:

The following communication from the president is forwarded to you for your information and guidance:

"The White House, Washington, I have been informed that certain office-holders in your department are proposing to go to the national convention as delegates in favor of re-nominating me for the presidency, or are proposing to procure my indorsement for such re-nomination by state conventions. This must not be. I wish you to inform such officers as you may find it advisable or necessary to inform in order to carry out the spirit of this instruction, that such advocacy of my re-nomination, or acceptance of an election as delegate for that purpose, will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt."

Canadian Filibusters May Be Shot

Washington.—Hastening to prevent another possible Virginius massacre of American filibusters, the state department has rushed a cablegram to Samuel J. Flack, American consul at Bahia, Brazil, asking for full information concerning a band of Americans held by the Brazilian authorities, probably for an execution, they having participated in a filibustering expedition there.

As far as can be learned, four and probably more Americans are held as hostages by the Brazilian government. All to be garroted, shot or hanged. Among them are George H. Rice, Hackensack, N. J., and Sebastian Magill, revolutionary agent. Several months ago Magill sailed from New York with a party of fifty, mostly Canadians, said to be for the province of Minas Harez, Brazil, where they intended to establish a government, free and independent of the Brazilian republic.

Fagan Christmas

Chicago—"No one of our Christian festivals has been so thoroughly paganized as Christmas," said the Rev. Willard Brown Thorp on Sunday in the pulpit to his sermon in South Congregational church. He deprecating the practice of Christmas giving saying it encourages wasteful extravagance and makes the festival "not one of charity, but of cupidity."

"Much Christmas giving," he said, "is not giving at all, but simply part of an elaborate exchange of presents. It is this which has dragged the festival down to its present almost pagan level."

He best keeps the birthday of Jesus who keeps it in the spirit of Jesus, confining himself to the simplest tokens of personal remembrance, and making his substantial gifts take the form of things that are really needed, and go to those who can make no return."

For B. C. and Mexican Trade

Ottawa—A. W. Donly reports from Mexico to the department of trade saying that chances for a trade between British Columbia and the west coast of Mexico by steamship line were recently established. The first boat, the Georgia, carries over two thousand tons of freight for Mexico and prospects are excellent. The Mexican Central railway is about to close the last gap in its route from Guadalupe to the Pacific, and with the advent of cheap rates, British Columbia exporters should be able to do business with Central Mexico as well as with the Pacific coast line. Among other things it should be able to ship copper ores to British Columbia smelters, while British Columbia coal should command a market at Acapulco, which is a great coal port.

Attacked the King

Brussels.—Deputy van Dervele, socialist leader, announced in the chamber of deputies recently that the Socialists would oppose the king's allowance as an anachronism and as a protest against the growing tendency to augment the power of the executive. The speaker referred to the frequent scandals in which he said the king was mixed up. "But," he continued "all of this is none of our affair. What affects us is the attempt to found at the expense of our national sovereignty personal power, the wielder of which nearly always is absent, a veritable royal tramp, who gets more and more out of touch with those he pretends to govern."

Terminus of All-Red Route

Ottawa—W. A. McKinnon, Canadian trade commissioner at Bristol, reports a visit made to the port by the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Clifford Sifton with the object of looking into its suitability as a British terminus for the proposed All-Red line. He says that they were supplied with facts and figures as to the advantages of the port and adds: "I believe Mr. Sifton was favorably impressed with what he saw and certainly the Bristol authorities took full advantage of the opportunity of having the advantages of the port before him."

Opened Fifty New Offices

Montreal.—During the past year the C.P.R. telegraphs built four thousand miles of new wire, 50 per cent. of which was copper, and rebuilt one thousand miles of pole line, which would greatly increase the company's facilities for handling business. Fifty new offices had also been opened up.

France and the Congo

Paris, France.—France has engaged in negotiations with Belgium in looking to the maintenance of preferential rights in the Congo-Independent state after the annexation of that territory to Belgium.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XII.—Fourth Quarter, For Dec. 22, 1907.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. ii, 1-12, and 1 Sam. vii, 1-13—Memory Verses, 10-12 and 12-13—Golden Texts, Luke ii, 11, and 1 Sam. vii, 1—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Bible Association.]

Unwilling to omit either the Christmas lesson or the one on Samuel, we will give a portion to each, taking the Christmas story first, and it may be that we shall find more connection between them than appears probable at first sight. They both refer to Israel and to rulers in Israel, and in both there is the work of an enemy and deliverance therefrom.

It is high time that all teachers everywhere should very strongly emphasize the fact that the wonderful babe in Bethlehem was born "King of the Jews" and that it was predicted of Him that He should rule (or feed or shepherd) God's people Israel (Matt. ii, 2, 6; Mic. v, 2). Gabriel told Mary that her Son should occupy the throne of His father David and reign over the house of Jacob forever and that of His kingdom there should be no end (Luke i, 32, 33), and this was in perfect accord with Isa. ix, 6, 7; Jer. xxiii, 5, 6, and all prophecy. The time of the long postponed kingdom is ever drawing nearer, and every prophecy concerning Israel shall be literally fulfilled. Let the Christmas mottoes this year be on these lines: "All Israel shall be saved." "There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer." "Upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom." "He shall be ruler in Israel." "Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews" (Rom. ix, 26; Isa. ix, 7; Mic. v, 2; John xix, 19). In connection with the story of the wise men and their gifts, tell of the queen of Sheba and her gifts, then show from Isa. ix and xli and Zech. xiv that all nations shall yet bring gifts to Israel and go up from year to year to worship the king at Jerusalem; show how the effort of Herod, the earthly king, to destroy the child King will be matched and far overreached by the fulfillment of Rev. xiv, 14; xix, 19, 21, but the Lamb shall overcome them, for he is Lord of lords and King of kings. See God's care of the child Jesus by dreams given to the wise men and to Joseph and take comfort from the precious truth that if we are in Christ His Father is our Father and we are kept and cared for moment by moment (Isa. xlvii, 3). Let the gifts of the wise men lead us to ask ourselves by what gifts or devotion or self denial or journeyings we are proving our love to Him, who, though He is rich, for our sakes became poor that we through His poverty might be rich (II Cor. viii, 9). What is it to us that we have heard the wondrous story of the great redemption and so many millions whom He also loves have never heard? Let all gifts be to Him, to help make Him known, and not to those who do not need them.

Turning to the lesson in Samuel, the heart of it seems to be, "Return unto the Lord with all your hearts, put away the strange gods and prepare your hearts unto the Lord to serve Him only (verse 3). The people had relied upon the ark of the covenant and not upon the Lord and had lost the ark in battle. The Philistines found that the ark brought them more trouble than they wanted, so they returned it on a new cart drawn by two milk cows, which, contrary to nature, went away from their calves, which were shut up at home. The Philistines sent a golden offering, with the ark in a coffer by the side thereof. Without human guide or driver the cows took the cart to Bethshemesh and stopped in the field of a man called Joshua. The cart was used for firewood and the cows sacrificed as a burnt offering unto the Lord upon a great stone by which they had stopped with the cart. The lid of the ark, the mercy seat, was never to be removed but by the Lord's command, yet the men of Bethshemesh dared to disobey, and over 50,000 were slain. The law can only kill. Life comes by the mercy seat and the blood sprinkled upon it.

The men of Kirjathjearim were sent for, and they brought up the ark and put it in the house of Abinadab in the hill, setting apart Eleazar, his son, to keep it, and it abode there twenty years (verses 1, 2), the tabernacle being still at Shiloh, from whence Israel had taken the ark to battle.

The Philistines were still oppressing Israel, but Israel was crying unto the Lord, so Samuel gathered them to Mizpah, and they had a time of confession and fasting and prayer and pouring out their hearts before God, as a symbol of which they poured out water, perhaps saying, as on another occasion, "We are as water spilt on the ground which cannot be gathered up again" (II Sam. xiv, 14). While thus engaged the Philistines came against them, but Samuel offered a lamb for a burnt offering and cried unto the Lord, and the Lord heard him, and He thundered so mightily upon the Philistines that they were discomfited and smitten before Israel. Thus the Lord again fought for Israel as He had done so often and will again in days to come (Zech. xiv). Thunder is in Job xxxvii, 1-5, called the voice of God. "God thundereth marvelously with His voice; great things doeth He which we cannot comprehend." Some will find comfort in this passage from the fact that He directeth the lightning. All things are under His control, and He is a wall of fire roundabout His people (Zech. ii, 5).

## Immigration During Winter Months

Ottawa.—The immigration department has instructed its agents in England to have inserted in the British newspapers advertisements warning intending immigrants that the winter months are inopportune for immigration to Canada, and advising all those who contemplate coming to this country to wait till spring. Hitherto, Canadian immigration has practically stopped of its own accord with the advent of winter, but this year the flood of immigrants has been keeping up right through October and November. Now Canada is in the unique position of being obliged to warn immigrants to stay in their own country until spring comes, and the time is opportune for settlement on land and engaging on railway construction work, when the season again opens.

The increasing popularity of the Dominion as an object point for immigrants from Europe is becoming so general across the Atlantic that during the recent months more immigrants have been arriving than can be readily accommodated during the winter season.

Will Not Sell Blenheim Palace

An erroneous report is current that the Duke of Marlborough is seeking a tenant for Blenheim Palace, which is a very expensive place to keep up. The late duke once declared that the place cost him £2,000 a year for putty, referring to the large number of windows the huge structure contains. The place is not to be rented to anybody. The Duke of Marlborough has delighted the hearts of the people of Woodstock, where Blenheim Palace is situated, by going heart and soul into his duties as mayor. He was recently installed in office. Woodstock's special delight in the duke's acceptance of the office of mayor is due to the fact that it disposes of the fears which have been entertained of the ducal departure from the Woodstock roval manor, which was settled inalienably upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs.

Forced to Feed on Oats

London.—The terrible depths of poverty to which the unemployed are reduced in London once the pinch of winter is felt has been recorded more than once. For thousands, already London is a city of starvation. A pitiable example was brought to light in a Police Court recently when an elderly man appeared on a charge of begging food. He was arrested as he was at the door of the house. The policeman told the magistrate that the man appeared to be very hungry and was eating some oats which he picked up in the street. The prisoner, who showed a letter which gave him a good character for the fourteen years where he has been employed, and which stated that his dismissal was due entirely to lack of work, said he had not tasted food for thirty hours with the exception of the oats.

Save Women From Being Barmaids

London.—Efforts to save young women in future in the United Kingdom from taking up the life of barmaids will be vigorously pushed at the forthcoming session of parliament. The bishops of St. Albans and Birmingham, the great free church leaders, Revs. R. J. Campbell, John Clifford and Frederick B. Meyer and a large group of physicians, politicians and scholars have memorialized Hon. H. H. Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer to provide for the elimination of the barmaid in new licensing legislation. They have not asked that girls at present so employed be driven out of the business.

Additional Estimates

Ottawa, Ont.—According to returns laid on the table of the house by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Governor-General's warrant for public expenditures not provided for in the estimates, were issued during the year to the extent of \$170,775. They include warrants issued to cover the cost of entertaining Prince Fushimi, \$25,000; for the purchase of buffalo in Montana, \$75,000; and compensation to Japanese in Vancouver for loss sustained during recent riots there, \$10,775.

CHRISTMAS RATES EAST VIA NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Commencing Dec. 1st, and continuing to Dec. 31st, excursion tickets will be on sale to many points in Eastern Canada, west of Montreal, at \$40.00 for the round trip, good for return three months from date of sale. Be sure to specify the North-Western Line between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago.

Could Not Do More

London.—John Burns, M. P., addressing a meeting at Leeds, having enumerated the various advantages which the colonies already enjoyed, said: "We could not without a mandate from the country and that would not be given. We could not risk a world's trade of thousands of millions and the goodwill of fifteen hundred millions of people by doing more than we have done for the colonies." "That," said Burns, "is also the opinion of sensible and disinterested colonies."

Reform of Senate

Ottawa, Ont.—In the senate, Senator David gave notice of a resolution that when the question of reform of the senate is taken up there will also be considered the question of the best manner by which waste of time might be prevented and cost of litigation reduced, and also the question of empowering the senate to do more work at the proper time. Several questions were answered and the senate adjourned.

Warship of the Future

Seattle, Wash.—According to advices received, the naval programme of the Japanese admiralty will entirely eliminate cruisers, coast defence ships, dispatch boats and gunboats, which, in view of Japan's experience, they regard as useless. A prominent Japanese naval officer says future ship-building will be confined to battleships, armored cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats.

## India Benefits by Kitchener's Rule

London.—Lord Kitchener has entered upon a two years' extension of his five years' term as commander-in-chief of the British troops in India, his original term having expired. Lord Kitchener's work has attracted a good deal of criticism, but it is universally admitted that his innovations have resulted in a better preparation of the Indian army for active war service.

India today has nine divisions ready for service instead of the three which Lord Kitchener found when he took up his command. These forces are now arranged on strategic lines ready for instant transportation, and the government may be able to cope with any crisis that may be provoked by native unrest.

During the forthcoming two years Lord Kitchener's main efforts will be devoted to establishing a general staff for India, the framework for which was prepared two years ago.

Thousands Needed in B. C.

Vancouver, B.C.—According to private advices from Ottawa, the Hon. Frank Oliver has given instructions to the immigration agents in England to secure approximately five thousand men for British Columbia to come next spring. Mr. Oliver visited here several months ago, at the time of the great agitation over the Oriental influx, and this caused him to take action to bring about the immigration of capable men from England. He caused a canvass to be made of all the railway and other large corporations with the result that a demand was found here for approximately five thousand men.

Plans for the complete re-organization of the immigration service on the Pacific coast is also being made by the department of the interior. There will be a division of the work, the immigration agents at Victoria and Vancouver, and medical inspectors will be appointed at both ports.

New Swedish King Popular

Stockholm.—Favorable opinions are expressed on every hand regarding the new king's bearing in public. The earnest tone of his address to his people is deemed in every way worthy of his high position. It is believed the great virtues of Oscar's character are preserved in the present monarch, together with fresher energy and ideas better suited to the needs of the moment.

From the remotest quarters of the kingdom come hearty responses to the King's call for a patriotic revival. Newspapers and public men are prefacing the remarks of glowing tribute to Oscar with acclamation to Gustav, with the promise he brings more strenuous national life. They declare the co-operation of all Swedes is so stirring invoked by the king it will be forthcoming.

Army Sends Dog to Queen

Vancouver, B.C.—Captain Hamer, of the Indian army, arrived on the Empress liner with a dog of the Chow Chow breed, from Western Tibet. The animal is being taken through to London, a present from the Indian army to Queen Alexandra. The dog is red, with a mane like a lion and has a tongue of coal black color. The dog is a remarkable specimen. Hamer was specially commissioned by the British ambassador to China to deliver the dog at Sandringham.

Quarrel Over Garibaldi's Body

Rome.—The quarrel between the children and the widow of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, over the tomb of the hero on the island of Capri, has reached an acute stage. Garibaldi's son, Ricciotti, claims he is entitled to possession of the tomb of his father. The widow and daughter of the liberator, however, emphatically declare they will not allow Ricciotti to put his feet on the island. They allege he wishes to steal the body and transport it to Rome.

Saskatoon Must Wait

Ottawa, Ont.—The Saskatoon Canadian Northern dispute will not likely be heard by the railway commission for some weeks. The commission is at present engaged in investigating the express company in Montreal and no further sitting will be held in Ottawa till January. It is most probable, however, that when Chairman Killam goes to Winnipeg for the Christmas holidays, he will, before returning east, give hearing to urgent western cases.

Preparations for Mining Coal in West

Saskatoon, Sask.—Preparations are being made for operations at the new coal mine in the Eagle Lake district. The outfit has got ready to start work. J. J. Davies, superintendent of mines at Regina, has been out to the mine and states that prospects are excellent and the deposit will supply the country for a large radius. It is expected the first coal mined will be on Feb. 1. Operations will be carried on all winter. Two car loads of machinery have been ordered for a mine about one hundred miles west.

Chinese Insurgents

Canton.—Three strongholds between Lungchow and Langson, in the province of Kwang, eighty-one of which were taken recently by insurgents from Yung Chow, have been recaptured by the imperial troops after sanguinary engagements lasting two days and nights. There were heavy losses on both sides.

Conference With Sifton

London.—A conference between Sifton and prominent steamship owners of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, interested in Canadian shipping was held recently for the purpose of discussing details of the All-Red Route service.

Not Advertising Ice

Montreal.—The citizens have abandoned the idea of holding an ice carnival this winter, owing to protests received from business bodies.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are issuing during December low rate excursion tickets to Eastern Canada from all points in the North West.

## AGRICULTURISTS 'IN SESSION AT REGINA

Conference of Delegates Will Result in Much Benefit to Western Farmers

Regina, Sask.—The conference of delegates from Saskatchewan agricultural societies, held last week proved a most important one as a number of resolutions of far-reaching influence were passed, the principal one being one advising the formation of a national association of farmers.

The committee for choosing dates on annual exhibitions and instituting meetings for next year brought in their report. The list is long and somewhat indefinite, and on the motion of Messrs. Hill and Ormiston, any necessary changes are left to the discretion of the department and the unknown date of Regina. Regina, Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle will have a circuit of their own, but the dates are not yet decided.

H. McFayden, Saskatchewan representative of the Dominion seed branch, gave a brief address on the "Conduct of Seed Fairs and Grain Competitions." Three years ago there were only three seed fairs, last year there were twenty-one, this year the total number is forty-one. The object of seed fairs is to get the best seed of grain together and inspire the wish among the farmers for better grain.

The subject of how the agricultural societies may assist the grain grower was discussed by John Millar, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. He suggested a number of improvements such as the distribution of literature and educational teaching along the line of business transaction and farm operations and emphasized the necessity of keeping weeds in check. Following this address came a discussion on how to make the farmers' institutes successful in Western Canada, by George Harcourt, deputy minister of agriculture for Alberta, and W. J. Black, president of the Manitoba Agricultural college. The former emphasized the importance of conserving soil moisture on the farm, and advised institute speakers to discuss even the simplest operations of the farm at their meetings. Mr. Black gave an outline of the education needed by the farmers.

Institute meetings should be attractive and interesting and the best methods of ensuring attendance and attention are to have debates and special features along agricultural lines. Teaching should be as much through the eye as through the ear, and demonstration should be the watchword among farmers' institutes.

Immortality of the Soul

London.—Sir Oliver Lodge's philosophy of life, and his belief in certain psychological phenomena, were explained in a lecture on immortality which he delivered at the Midland institute. He said the body was no more representative of the individual than a worn out suit of clothes. Death merely removed the soul's instrument of manifestation by destruction of an organ and left the organism untouched. Death merely marked the end of certain grouping of physical materials. Consciousness, will, honor, love and admiration are similarly stamped with immortality, and will not drop into nothingness. Such creatures as insects and trees can hardly be supposed to have persistent personal existence, as they lack individuality, but there can be no doubt as to the continuance of the human individuality. Part of the evidence of the personal immortality consists of psychological manifestations, such as when one mind appears to act upon another at a distance. Telepathy or clairvoyance must be regarded as having practically established facts, too numerous and too well authenticated to be doubted, but this science is still in the rudimentary stage.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO EASTERN CANADA

The North-Western Line again announce their annual excursions to Eastern Canada. Rate of \$40 for the round trip to points in Ontario and Quebec, as far east as Montreal, will be in effect daily during December, and tickets will be good for return three months from date of sale, with provision for extension at small additional cost. If travelling East be sure and specify The North-Western Line when purchasing your ticket, as this will ensure you best service and quickest time. Full information on application to Geo. A. Lee, General Agent, 215 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Revolutionist Shot

Sofia, Bulgaria.—Boris Surloff, the most noted of all the leaders of the Bulgarian revolutionists in Macedonia, was shot dead on the threshold of his house by a Macedonian, who the same time shot and killed another while the latter was in the act of bidding Surloff farewell. Surloff's name has been prominent in all uprisings in Macedonia against the Turks and was popularly believed to be the real instigator of the abduction of Miss Ella Stone in 1901, in order to procure through the ransom funds to enable the Macedonian revolutionary committee to organize the insurrection.

West Indian Trade Agent

Ottawa.—E. S. H. Flood, of St. John, N.B., has been appointed Canadian trade commissioner for the Bermudas, West Indies and British Guiana with headquarters at Barbados. He will devote his time to promoting Canada's trade in that section of the world.

Sending Millions From States

New York.—While the banks are bringing millions of dollars into the country, the foreign-born population of the United States are sending millions out, the foreign postal order month being over six and a half million dollars.







## PRIZED PAPER MONEY

Rare Issues That Even Trained Experts Seldom See.

## OLD RED GOLD CERTIFICATES.

They Were the First Ones Issued and Seldom Get Into Circulation—National Bank Notes of 1865 That Possess Financial Institutions.

"It is a curious fact that not one man out of ten can tell you the design on any one of the current United States bank notes," said a collector of paper money. "Of course I don't refer to the notes of high denomination. I mean everyday, common bank notes of low denomination, and I do not bar in this statement many employees in banks."

"They handle money in a mechanical way, and I'll venture that many of them would be stumped if you were to ask them to give you a detailed description of a dollar bill. They would instantly recognize it when it came to hand, but each man trusts more to a general impression of what constitutes the outlines of a certain note than he realizes. There was a very clear illustration of the truth of my statement the other day in Indiana."

"In the vaults of a bank at Rochester, Ind., there had lain for a number of years a package of five dollar national bank notes just as it had come from the treasury department. These bills all bore the name of the bank and were of the first issue of national bank notes. It will be remembered that the issue of 1865 showed a fine engraving of a historical character on the reverse of each denomination, the five dollar bills bearing on the back a representation of the landing of Columbus, on the obverse being an Englishman presenting an Indian maiden to three women, emblematic of Europe, Asia and Africa."

"A good many of these new bills were paid out, and not long afterward telegrams, letters and even personal calls began to pour into the bank warning the officials to be on their guard—that a most clever and absolutely undetectable counterfeit of their notes was out, and the only way the fact had been discovered was owing to the difference between this and the present design of national bank notes. The incident went to show how little the average business man is acquainted with paper money, for if there was one note that a counterfeiter could not duplicate with success it was the five, ten and twenty dollar notes of the series mentioned."

"The cashier of the bank, however, curious to see for himself whether bank employees really were suspicious of the notes, took a trip to Chicago and made several attempts to pass the unfamiliar bills across the counters of some of the banks, but without success, the notes being refused in every case."

"The same thing happened in St. Louis when some one brought into a downtown bank a hundred dollar note with a red back. Now, the bank employees knew of the old fractional currency notes of small denominations with red backs, such as the five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of paper, but this bill of large denomination with the glaring red reverse puzzled them."

"Yet it was a perfectly good issue, being a specimen of the first gold certificates, which made their appearance some time in 1865 or 1866. The law authorizing their issue, as a matter of fact, was passed March 3, 1863, at the same time the law was passed authorizing the fractional notes which appeared with red backs. The red backed gold certificates were of the denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 and had been used mostly for clearing house purposes and consequently seldom got into circulation."

"I lost no time in acquiring the bill and now regard it as one of the greatest rarities in my collection and do not believe it could be duplicated."

"I have one note that would puzzle the average business man or banker either, for that matter. It is a specimen of the three year interest bearing notes of July 17, 1861. While this one is for only \$50, still other denominations were \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000. They were engraved only on one side, the other being mostly in white, allowing a space for indorsement."

"All these notes were made payable to order and bore interest at the rate of 7.5 per cent. They were known in former days as seven-thirty notes, bearing five coupons, for each six months' interest, the last six months' interest being payable upon the presentation and redemption of the note."

"These notes were but a trifle larger than the ordinary bank note and were convertible into twenty year 6 per cent bonds. The fifty dollar note showed the American eagle on a rock as the principal device, the \$100 bore the portrait of General Winfield Scott, the \$500, that of Washington, the \$1,000 Salmon P. Chase, while the \$5,000 represented an Indian girl, with bow, leaning on a shield, an eagle near by and Justice at the left hand."

"In 1864 congress authorized a new issue of 7.5 per cent notes, but none was issued. In their stead came compound interest notes, this really being less than the authorized interest. Many of these bills were used as general currency, and yet not one bank employee out of a hundred would know anything about them. On the back of the bill was a table showing the value of the bill every six months, the principal and interest being paid

the only at maturity, but the notes were always increasing in value. These also are regarded as rare by collectors. "I have one ten dollar bill bearing 4 per cent interest from Feb. 28, 1872. I suppose I would have a lot of trouble in passing that bill if I should need to, and maybe would not get more than \$10 for it, and yet it is worth just exactly \$21, not to say anything of its value to me as a collector."

"Of the bills made payable to order there were originally issued \$58,500 worth, and the total amount converted was \$58,430, leaving \$70 outstanding, and this ten dollar bill of mine represents one-seventh of this remainder. Of the notes made payable to bearer out of a total of \$30,951,250 originally issued there is now left to be redeemed only \$26,210, and the probability is that many of these notes have been destroyed."

"The bills were intended to interest poor persons in the purchase of government bonds, which accounts for the low denomination, but very few of them fell into such hands. They are now of extreme rarity and are held at a high premium."—St. Louis Republic.

## BRITISH BARONETS.

Those of England and Ireland Wear the "Bloody Hand of Ulster."

The rank of baronet was given first by King James I. as a means of raising money. The recipients of the dignity were to be gentlemen of good birth possessing not less than £1,000 a year and in time of war—like the old knights banneret—were to occupy posts of honor near the royal standard.

The money payment has wholly ceased, but when a baronet is created the ancient form of warrant is still retained, and a "tally" is struck at the exchequer and handed to the new baronet by way of receipt. Baronets have no coronet or robes, but in the English and Irish divisions they possess as a distinctive badge the "Bloody Hand of Ulster," which invariably appears on their coat of arms.

The baronets of Nova Scotia, who date before the union of England and Scotland, show the arms of Nova Scotia upon their shields. The baronets of Scotland have a distinctive badge consisting of an enameled decoration, "worn from the neck by an orange tawny ribbon," showing St. Andrew's cross upon a small shield, surmounted by a crown and surrounded by the enameled motto, "Fax gentis, honestas gloria." ("Glory, the beacon light of the noble mind").

With this King Charles conferred a crest—a branch of laurel held by a naked hand and a thistle held by an armed one—with the added motto, "Munit haec, altera vincit." ("One defends, the other conquers"). All later baronets are of the "United Kingdom" or of "Great Britain" and possess no such pretty toys.

In fact, many people who pride themselves on their familiarity with DeBrett know scarcely anything of baronets' badges and beyond a misty notion of the meaning of the Ulster Hand are unaware of their history and significance.

There is one instance of the honor being granted to a woman. Dame Mary Bolles of Osberton, Nottinghamshire, was created a baronet in 1635 for "maintaining thirty foot soldiers at eightpence a day for three years in his majesty's service," no slight help in those troublous times.

"Dame," the old English word for lady, is the almost obsolete style to be used by a baronet's wife. Nowadays she is styled "lady" without the use of her Christian name. Should she prefer the old word "dame," that is always followed by the Christian name and sounds deliciously quaint and distinctive.—Modern Society.

## They Went to Church.

Attendance at church service is obligatory upon the part of soldiers at certain English posts, and amusing stories are told of the excuses that are sometimes resorted to in order to escape this requirement. At one post where a number of recruits were temporarily stationed an old sergeant was ordered to ascertain to what religious sect each man belonged and to see that he joined the party told off for that particular form of worship. Some of the men had no liking for church and declared themselves to be atheists. But the sergeant was a Scotsman and a man of experience.

"Ah, weel," said he, "then ye hae no need to kape holy the Sabbath, and the stables hae na been cleaned out lately." And he ordered them to clean out the stables. This occupied practically the whole day, and the men lost their usual Sunday afternoon's leave.

Next Sunday a broad smile crept over the face of the sergeant when he heard that the atheists had joined the Church of England.—London Tit-Bits.

## Love For the Beautiful.

Let us learn to love and appreciate the beauty which we see around us everywhere. There are beautiful things everywhere. Some of us see them; some do not. It all depends on our education. A beautiful flower may grow by the wayside. One person may pass it by and not even see it, or he may trample it under foot and call it an ugly weed. Another may see the same flower and as he looks upon it, marvel at its beauty and recognize the handiwork of God. One of these persons has no love for the beautiful in his soul, and the other has—that is the difference. Some people will tell you that it is not practical to care for beautiful things, but it really is practical, because it helps to make life sweeter and better. You will find it well worth cultivating, this love for the beautiful, and when you once have it in your hearts you will never be willing to part with it.—Maxwell's Talmans.

## AN INTELLIGENT ANIMAL.

Hunter With Sagacity Almost of a Human Being.

"A horse which is better than a watchdog, and has a speaking tube installed between his table and his owner's bedroom, is an example of animal intelligence which it would be hard to excel even in a circus."

The horse referred to belongs to Mrs. Wadham-Petre of Maida-vale, England, and is an old bay hunter of fifteen hands. As a consequence of good treatment and petting for several years he has developed a really remarkable sagacity.

His name is Birthday, and when called he opened two doors, raising the latches with his nose, and came out in response to the summons. Birthday's stable is under part of his owner's house, and Mrs. Wadham-Petre has had a trap-door made in the floor of her room on the second storey and a speaking tube about five inches in diameter fixed to run straight down to the stable, where the horse's end of the tube is over his manger.

Birthday is often heard neighing or whinnying in the night, and, said Mrs. Wadham-Petre, "there are about thirty different calls he can make. If I go to the trap-door and say, 'Hello, boy,' I can tell by the tone of his response whether he is disturbed by anything or is hungry, or merely quite comfortable and content. "The other night we heard him neighing persistently, and my husband at last went down to see what was the matter. The horse had evidently been disturbed, and, though we found no traces of undesirable visitors, it is certain somebody had been prowling around. Birthday is even better than a watchdog, because he knows exactly who is approaching the house by the sound of the footsteps."

## Dogs On the Battlefield.

Since dogs have proved to be such able assistants to the Paris police corps why shouldn't they be trained to re-enforce the hospital and ambulance service of the French army? The advantages of this innovation have been set forth at some length by Dr. Bichelonne and Capt. Tolet, of the French army, in a volume which has just been published. It is entitled "The Dog as an Aid to the Sanitary Corps."

That dogs should be taught to seek out the wounded on the battlefield is no new idea. The experiment was tried with success at the time of the Boer war, and at the battle of Chamo in the conflict in the Far East three dogs sent out by the German Alliance discovered twenty-three soldiers who had been given up for lost.

In 1890, by the order of the German War Minister, two dogs were added to the sanitary corps of one of the crack regiments. Since then clubs for the training of dogs in war time have been formed in Dresden, Cologne, Cobourg, Aix-la-chapelle, and Newid. Similar societies have been organized in Holland, Sweden and Italy. In fact all of the European countries have turned their attention to the subject at one time or other except France.

Dr. Bichelonne and Capt. Tolet urge the military authorities to repair this omission. There are many good breeds of dogs in France which would take easily to the military training.

It is an undisputed fact, these authors say, that after an engagement there are many wounded and dying who are overlooked by the nurses and litter-carriers. A case in point is quoted. At the battle of Rezonville-Gravelotte in 1870, two injured soldiers lay for three days in a ravine. The ground had been gone over many times by the ambulance service and yet they had not been found. In instances like this the usefulness of dogs as scouts is unquestionable.

It is a wonder that European armies have not awakened long before this last decade to the importance of dogs as practical helpers in war time, the author thinks. On the battlefield the role of these canine assistants would be very much the same as that of the St. Bernard dogs—and they have been rescuing snowbound travelers for several centuries.

## Blind Men Get Lost In Fog.

Nothing has such a bewildering effect as fog, says a London exchange. Only animals which find their way by scent can get about in it with any certainty. Birds are entirely confused by it. Tame pigeons remain all day motionless and half asleep, huddled up, either in or just outside their houses. Chickens remain motionless for hours during heavy fogs. No bird sings or utters a call, perhaps because it fears to betray its whereabouts to an unseen foe. During one very thick fog a blind man was found wandering about a certain district of London. This man was in the habit of coming up every day from a suburb, carrying notes and parcels, and had scarcely ever lost his way before. It was quite blind, and it was supposed that weather would have made no difference, he said that in a fog the ground "sounded quite different."

## Turtle Hung On.

Jimmie Roberts, the ten-year-old son of William Roberts, a Big Beaver township farmer, teased a twenty-pound turtle by poking sticks at it, but getting too close it seized his leg, and all efforts to make it let go proved futile. Red pepper was thrown into its mouth, and finally a red hot poker was thrust between its jaws, but still it held on. Finally Mrs. Roberts grabbed the turtle's tail, and while she pulled until its neck was stretched, the farmer cut off its head with the carving knife. This detached the turtle from the boy, but the jaws retained their hold on his leg. The parents were held on this leg. Jimmie and the turtle's head got into the buggy and hurried to the office of Dr. E. C. Kerwin of Homewood. The physician succeeded in cutting the turtle's head from the boy's leg. An ugly hole that will be a long time in healing was left.

## REPORTER GOT INCREASE.

Prepared For "Scoop" In Way Which Proved Him Honer to Journalism.

The new reporter came in covered with dust as the last form went down to press.

"Did it take you all day to do that water report?" snarled the editor.

"S-s-h; speak low," whispered the new "special" in the editor's ear. "Got on an Al suicide in the park—defalcation, probably."

"Great Caesar, and we're gone to press," gasped the editor. "The afternoon papers will get ahead of us to-morrow."

"Not much," chuckled the reporter. "I knew I couldn't get here in time for the last edition, so I just queered the find."

"Why, I dragged the body into the bushes and covered it over with grass and things. A bloodhound couldn't find it. To-morrow we develop matters, and give 'em a two-column sensation."

With tears in his eyes, the editor arse and fell upon his subordinate's neck. "You are an honor to your profession," he sobbed. "I'll see that your salary is increased half a crown a month. I will, by Jingo!"

## Booth on Marriage.

General Booth, after eight weeks' incessant labor in the United States, has departed for Europe.

A quarter of an hour before he sailed the septuagenarian leader, after bidding an affecting farewell to his daughter, whom he leaves behind as commander of the Salvationist forces in this continent, expressed his delight at the progress of his great work in the United States.

"The Salvation Army," he said, "is rapidly adapting itself to the needs of this great nation."

"At one time I entertained a fear that it would be more difficult here than in other countries to induce the average citizen to accept a religion that dragged him down to a level, as it were, with the rough for his salvation. There is no fun in such work, but the American soil is becoming a splendid seed-ground for the highest kind of Salvationism."

The general said that if his life were spared he intended traveling in the spring to Africa.

"I shall there," he said, "put into operation the most novel colonization scheme since Moses led the Israelites. Africa is neither so cold as Canada nor so far away as Australia. It has room for all the unemployed in Britain, and I intend to plant them there."

A lady reporter here intervened with the inevitable series of questions on American morality. "Ah! it is a bad world," observed the aged evangelist, "but it is growing more civilized every day. In America I have noticed greater material progress, but the hearts of your men and women are harder than turning from God."

"The men are worse than the women, for they should direct the women. They snare their innocence. They dazzle them with the glitter of gold. Then these women become trappers in turn to ensnare men."

"The difference is that when the men are tired of setting traps they go home to their mothers, and say, 'I am going to be good now.' And the mother says, 'Come to church next Sunday. Your father will find you a fine position and I will get you a beautiful girl as wife.' That is what happens to the fallen man. But who cares for the fallen woman? Only the Salvation Army."

"The general's remedy for prevalent evils was to teach women not to look at marriage as the sole end of life. 'Let women,' he said, 'have spheres of their own, and leave getting married to the Lord. He will find them husbands if they need them.'

## Relics of Ancient Civilization.

Discoveries of considerable importance to students of ancient Hebrew history are communicated to the German Palestine Society by Prof. Ernst Sellin; the period concerned lying between 2300 and 4300 years B. C. Excavations conducted by Prof. Sellin near Eriha (Jericho) seem to confirm the theory first mooted by Flavius Josephus, the famous Jewish historian, that the site of the original city of Jericho destroyed by Joshua at the sound of the trumpets is to be found a mile beyond the Fountain of Elisha, spoken of in II. Kings, ii., 19-22.

After the clearing away of a huge mound of debris the remains of an ancient stronghold were laid bare, measuring, some 1,200 feet long, by 600 feet wide, surrounded by a wall of burnt clay, ten feet high. These, Prof. Sellin declares are the best preserved relics of those remote times ever found in Palestine.

In the convenient apartments or chambers of this fortress interesting household objects were found, such as cooking ovens and stone knives. The most important finds are a hitherto unknown kind of ceramics, consisting of jars and lamps, many of exquisite workmanship and ornamented with images of animals, which remind experts of the best examples of Babylonian art. Among other objects brought to light are plates, mortars, grindstones and weights.

Of special interest, according to Prof. Sellin, is a stone image eight inches high and a jar, unfortunately damaged, bearing ancient Hebrew characters, which are held to furnish proof that the Canaanites were well acquainted with these peculiar inscriptions at an earlier period than previous researches indicated.

## Awful Sudden.

"What name?" asked the young woman at the laundry office as she took the customer's bundle. "William Arrimee," answered the customer. "I don't know," said the young woman, staring at him. "I might. But ain't you pretty tolerably familiar on short acquaintance?"

"You have no sense of humor," he complained. "You can't take a joke." "I took one when I got you," she bitterly replied.

## BRONZE CROSS HERO.

How a Gallant Indian General Won the Coveted V. C.

Gen. William Spottiswoode Trevor, V. C., recently died at his residence, Queen's mansions, Victoria street, London. He was born in India on Oct. 8, 1831, and was the second son of the late Capt. A. S. Trevor, of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, who was killed at Cabul in 1841.

He obtained a commission in the Bengal Engineers in 1849, and three years later served in the Burmese War, including the operations in the vicinity and capture of Rangoon, where he was severely wounded; and the attack on the Burmese stockades on March 19, 1853, when he was slightly wounded.

For his gallant conduct on these occasions he was mentioned in despatches. Four years afterwards he took part in the operations against the Dacca mutineers. In the Bhutan Expedition of 1865 he headed the assault on the capture of Dewangire, receiving five wounds, and for bravery in this action he was awarded the Victoria Cross and the brevet of major. At the attack of Dewangire, a party of the enemy, about 200 in number, had barricaded themselves in a block-house, which they continued to defend after the rest of the position had been carried, and the main body was in retreat. The British force had been fighting in a broiling sun on very steep and difficult ground for upwards of three hours. The block-house, which was loopholed, was the key of the enemy's position. Seeing no officer of the storming party near, and being anxious that the place should be taken immediately, as any protracted resistance might have caused the main body of the enemy to rally, Gen. Trevor, V. C., who was in command, ordered Capt. Trevor and Lieut. J. Dundas, R. E. (since dead), to show the way into the block-house. They had to climb up a wall which was 14 feet high, and then to enter a house occupied by some 200 desperate men, head foremost through an opening not more than two feet wide between the top of the wall and the roof. Major-General Trevor stated that on speaking to the Sikh soldiers around him and telling them to swarm up the wall, none of them responded to the call until these two officers had shown them the way, when they followed with the greatest alacrity. The gallant general was one of the very few remaining survivors of the hostages given to Akbar Khan on the occasion of the retreat from Cabul in 1841, and up to the time of his death retained a clear recollection of the events of his captivity. Gen. Trevor also did excellent service for India in a civil capacity.

## CATCHING A LIONESSE.

Risky Adventure on an African Farm—Charged Men Twice.

The Advertiser of East Africa gives an account of a risky lion catching feat. Mr. C. Trichardt on Oct. 8 saw four lions on Messrs. Langridge and Taylor's ostrich farm on Athi Plains. He called Mr. Langridge, and the two went together to try to shoot the lions. When the two men approached three of the lions made off, but the fourth, a half-grown lioness, lay down and waited, charging twice when the men came up to within 15 feet. The lioness, which crept into a patch of bush and tried to hide behind the projecting roots of a tree. Messrs. Langridge and Trichardt determined to try to capture her alive. They fastened a loop of raw hide rope, fastened it to a stick, and attempted to close quarters to pass the noose over the lioness's neck. They failed. The dogs were then set on to worry the lioness again, and while the brute defended herself loops were passed round each of her hind legs. The nooses were drawn tight and the lioness held fast until her other limbs were bound. Then a cart was fetched, and the lioness hoisted into it and conveyed to the farm buildings.

## Man Tackles Puma.

An exciting scene was witnessed in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, when a puma, one of the vicious tiger tribe, escaped from the Zoological Gardens. It appears that while the keepers were in the act of transferring the animal from its cage to an adjoining one it by some means escaped to the gardens, and careered along, when it was suddenly halted by the advance of a troop of the 11th Hussars, which had just left the Marlborough Barracks. In retreating the animal came face to face with the pursuing attendants, one of whom, John Kelly, courageously tackled and seized it firmly by the throat, not, however, before he was badly bitten in several places. James Kenny, who came to his assistance, was also badly bitten in the forearm. With further help, however, the beast was again safely lodged in its cage. The keepers were obliged to go to Steeven's Hospital, where their injuries were treated.

## Indian Army.

The question of the strength of the army in India will soon come under discussion by the Cabinet. The ratification of the treaty with Russia has led to a belief that some further reduction in the land forces is possible, thereby saving another considerable sum to the estimates. It is well known that Lord Kitchener considers that in the new circumstances in India the British garrison should be increased in order that certain districts may be garrisoned without interfering with the scheme of distribution as devised for war. Any proposal from the home authorities towards reduction would, therefore, produce a sharp conflict of opinion. At the present moment great difficulty is being experienced in finding the drafts for India to keep the present force at an adequate strength. India is also to be asked to pay £2,000,000 additional towards the cost of the British garrison. It is regarded as in every way likely that the discussion of military measures in India will once more become acute if the Government proposes for a reduction in the force, coupled with a demand for increased payments.

## CULL BEANS.

Their Value as a Food For Young Pigs and For Sheep.

Beans are a very important agricultural crop in Michigan, the total crop ranging between 1,500,000 and 3,000,000 bushels per year. It has been estimated that from 5 to 10 per cent of the total crop consists of culls or damaged beans, the proportion being influenced by the peculiarities of the season and weather conditions at the time of harvest. Of these cull beans about one-half are probably used for feeding purposes.

Feed to Cows and Swine.—R. S. Shaw and A. C. Anderson, of the Michigan experiment station, who have recently studied the value of cull beans as a feed for young pigs and for fattening pigs, state:

Mixed with other grains, cull beans may be fed to sheep, and large quantities are used in this state for this purpose each year. It is reported that they are used as a food for dairy cows. They are also fed to swine.

It is not desired to advocate the extensive use of beans as a swine food, especially in the fattening or finishing period. Pork from hogs which have been fattened quite largely on beans is generally soft and lacking in quality. If a considerable portion of the pork produced in the state were of this kind it would lower prices and work serious harm to the swine industry. It is generally conceded that bean fed hogs store up a fat having a lower melting point, and consequently a softer fat, than hogs fed upon many other feeds, and that a considerable portion of the element called quality in pork is dependent upon the melting point or character of the fat stored up.

In the case of mutton finished upon beans no such criticism has been made, probably because there is relatively less fat in the carcass of the sheep and its character is not so essential to the quality of the meat as in the case of the pig.

## Two Ways of Cooking.

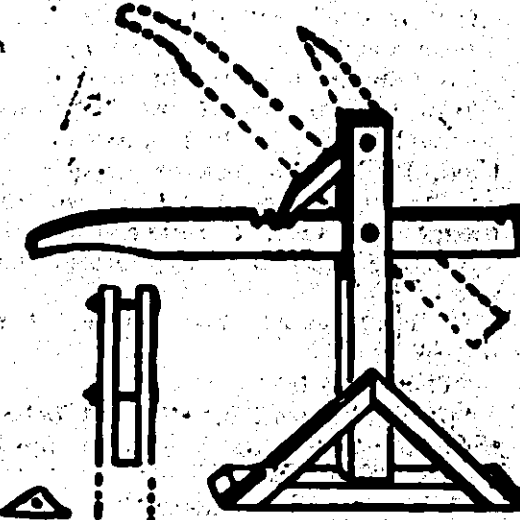
In the Michigan experiments the cull beans used were cooked in two ways—the one by injecting live steam into a barrel containing the food to be cooked, the other by the use of the ordinary feed cooker, consisting of a cauldron kettle, with a cast iron stove as a jacket for the same. A large variety of cookers of similar sorts are upon the market. In cooking small amounts the kettle gave the better results, while the steam was more convenient for larger quantities.

## Keeping Squashes.

The best luck I ever had storing squashes and pumpkins was in a cellar adjoining a furnace room, says a writer in Orange Judd Farmer. It was very dry, and the windows were all kept open until there was danger of frost entering the cellar. The squashes were gathered just before frost without bruising, care being taken to leave all the stems on. They were set upon shelves about four feet up from the cellar floor. The windows were left open for awhile every warm day during winter to air the cellar. The cellar was kept dry and cool. These squashes kept nicely until Jan. 1; then some of them began to speck. When I wanted one to use I looked them over and used the ones that were beginning to show signs of rot, keeping very well. By this method none went to waste. A number of them kept until spring. The squashes were the Hubbard, the Hester and the Marlow. There was a fine lot of them, and I do not know that our family ever enjoyed anything better than they did those squashes. The Hester squash especially is a fine keeper and if cooked right is equal to sweet potatoes.

## Handy Device.

There is no excuse for straining your back or offering the hired man an occasion to quit because of having to lift wagons and other farm implements with a rail and main strength when you can easily make in an hour a substantial jack such as shown in the cut from "pick up" pieces that are now lying idle, possibly in the scrap pile. The upright may be 3 by 4 or 4 by 4 inch stuff of such length as will allow



A WAGON JACK.

the handle or lever to rest a little above the axle level of your highest wagon. This upright is cut into with a rip saw, as shown in the sectional drawing, to admit the lever and the lock bar that holds the handle in place after the wheel is raised. Holes are bored, and two bolts are inserted to hold the lever and lock.

The base should be five or six inches wide and twenty inches or two feet long and well braced to the upright from either side, as shown.—Farm and Fireside.

## In Southern Orchards.

The fig is a very much neglected family fruit in most southern orchards. No other is so sure and regular in its returns, and the bushes occupy waste spots, bear neglect and yield steadily through the growing season as no other does. Fill up the gaps with figs.—Farm and Ranch.



# The Marathon Mystery

A Story of Manhattan

By BURTON E. STEVENSON

Author of "The Solitary Case"

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(Continued)

## CHAPTER XXIV.

WHEN I opened the office door, twenty minutes later, I was surprised to find Godfrey just within, in close conference with Mr. Royce.

"Here he is," he cried. "No, no; don't take off your coat; don't even take off your hat! Come along; it's a mighty close thing now," and he caught me by the arm.

"It's all right, Lester," said our junior, seeing my astonished countenance. "Mr. Godfrey will explain on the way out."

That was enough; I needed no second bidding and ran after Godfrey to the elevator. At the curb a cab was waiting and we jumped into it.

"James slip," called Godfrey, and in an instant we were off.

The driver seemed to realize the need of haste, for we bumped over the paving stones at a prodigious rate, threading the dirty streets and finally pulling up with a whirl in the shadow of Brooklyn bridge.

"Come on!" cried Godfrey, and we crossed the ferry house at a jump, slammed our tickets into the chopper and sprang aboard the boat just as it was casting loose.

"That was a close shave," said Godfrey, sinking into the nearest seat and taking off his hat.

I sat down beside him and mopped away the perspiration. I had need of all my breath for a moment, but at last I managed to blurt out a question.

"What's it all about?"

"Well," began Godfrey, putting on his hat again and looking at me with a quizzical smile, "in the first place the eminent and widely known firm of Graham & Royce has been engaged to defend one John Tolbert Drysdale, now under arrest charged with murder and robbery. You are on your way to Babylon, Long Island, to look over the ground, have a talk with your client and get the case ready."

"So?" I nodded. "Yes, I read of the case in last night's papers. But Mr. Drysdale has never, I think, been a client of ours. How did he happen to choose us?"

"He didn't; I chose you. I wanted him to have the best in the market."

"Thanks," I said, coloring a little. "But how did the office come to take the case? We're always rather shy of criminal cases, you know."

"Yes, I know you are. But I chanced your junior a bit."

"That explains it!" I said, laughing. "Of course we'd do our best for him."

"You'll acquit him," said Godfrey, with conviction. "I was at Boston yesterday, or I'd have gone down to Babylon at once and taken you with me."

"Then I shouldn't have got to say goodbye to Cecily."

"To whom?"

"To Cecily—Tremaine's sweetheart, you know. He shipped her back to Martineau this morning."

"Oh, did he?" and my companion's eyes narrowed suddenly. "Why was that?"

I related briefly the incidents of the preceding evening and of the morning.

"Godfrey," I added impulsively, "if you knew Tremaine personally I think you'd realize what a poor case we've got against him. Why, it's no case at all! Theorizing's all very well, but what a jury wants is evidence—plain, straight out, direct evidence—and we haven't enough of that to build a cobweb. I thought I'd found some yesterday afternoon, but it was all the effect of self-induced hypnosis," and I told him of my visit to King Sing.

He listened with intent face.

"I'm not so sure it was hypnosis," he said, when I had finished. "At least, I'll have a look at those photographs myself before I accept that theory. In fact, I rather think it's Tremaine who has hypnotized you, not I."

"I don't believe he's guilty," I repeated.

"Then who is?"

"Cecily," I said bluntly. "I believe she's the one who killed Thompson, anyway."

"Where's your evidence?"

"I haven't any," I said helplessly; "only a kind of intuition."

"Well, I've the same kind of intuition it was Tremaine."

"But we haven't any evidence against him; either not a shred of real, direct, convincing evidence."

"Perhaps not," he agreed, "but we're going to get it—enough to convict him and send him to the chair."

"Convict him of what?"

"Of two murders and one robbery."

"Then you believe he's implicated in this Edmore affair?"

"I'm sure of it."

"But there isn't a shred of evidence against him," I protested again, coming back to my old objection. Really Godfrey was allowing his prejudices to carry him too far.

"Not a shred, apparently," he assented, readily.

"Well, then, how?"

"Here's the landing," he interrupted, "we can talk it over on the train."

"We left the boat and hurried across to the station. The train was waiting

for word to start and was in motion a moment after we stepped aboard. There were not many passengers, for the morning travel is toward the city, not from it, and we had no difficulty in finding a seat where we could talk without fear of being overheard.

"Now," began Godfrey, "as you say, there isn't a shred of evidence, apparently, against Tremaine. How about your client?"

"Against Drysdale," I answered. "The evidence seems to be unusually complete."

"You might have used a stronger phrase. It's not only complete; it's consummately perfect. Not a link is missing. He was on the spot; his revolver is found near by with blood on it; a button from his coat is in the dead man's hand; when he returns to the house he is visibly disturbed; at the moment of his arrest he was preparing to escape; he refuses to explain where he was at the time the crime was committed; he's involved in steel speculation and presumably needs ready money."

"Well?"

"Well," said Godfrey earnestly, "that very perfection is its greatest weakness. It's too perfect. Any one of those things might have happened; perhaps any two of them; but that they should all have happened outrages the law of probabilities. That every link of the chain is complete means that it has been artificially produced, like a stage storm, where the lightning flashes at just the right instant. The fellow who arranged it wanted to be too sure. He overplayed himself."

"That may all be true," I said slowly, after a moment, "but it would be worse than folly to use that argument with a jury. To say that a man isn't guilty because the evidence against him appears to be conclusive—"

"We're not going to use it to a jury. We're using it between ourselves, in an effort to find a working hypothesis. And here's another argument which would carry no weight with a jury, yet which with me, personally, is conclusive: I know Jack Drysdale. I've known him for a long time, and I know that it's utterly impossible that he should have committed such a crime. He's not a very original fellow, not at all a genius. He's never done anything, perhaps, which either of us would think really worth doing; but he's kind and honest and gentle and honorable. I repeat that a crime like this is as far beyond his horizon as it is beyond yours, farther, I'm sure, than it is beyond mine, and yet I don't believe you'd think me guilty, no matter what the evidence against me seemed to be."

"I shouldn't," I said, "but if Drysdale isn't guilty who is?"

"If Drysdale isn't, there's only one other person who can be—that's Tremaine. As I'm sure Drysdale's not guilty, I'm correspondingly sure that Tremaine is."

"But then," I objected, "you're just saying that there's no evidence against him."

"I said apparently there wasn't."

"And Delroy says he didn't leave the house."

"Delroy must be mistaken—must be, mind you! And while there isn't any direct evidence, there's some pretty good indirect. We know that Tremaine is a criminal, and, therefore, capable of this crime. We suspect that he needs money, and the necklace would place him out of need for a long time to come. We know that he was within reach of the spot where the murder was committed, if he could get away from Delroy for an hour or so. In other words, we have a motive and the physical possibility of guilt. I may add that I think we shall find he had some reason to injure Drysdale—I'm sure we shall, in fact."

"But the button—the pistol—Drysdale's unexplained absence?"

"Those points can only be cleared up by a personal investigation of the premises. That's why we're going to Edmore."

"Godfrey," I said, "there seems to me to be one great objection to your theory that Tremaine killed Thompson. If Miss Croydon saw him do it, would she consent to associate with him? Wouldn't her very knowledge of his crime give her a greater hold on him than he has on her sister?"

He paused to turn this over.

"Yes," he admitted at last; "it would; but a woman might not think of that."

"A desperate woman would think of everything," I said, "and if your theory is right, both she and her sister must be very desperate."

He nodded without answering, and sat staring before him, his brows knitted in perplexity.

There was one conclusive objection I might have urged, had I known of it—but I was not yet possessed of the story of the house party. If Tremaine was the husband of Mrs. Delroy, how could he propose marriage to her sister? That was a rock, as yet unseen by us, which loomed ahead—which we could not avoid—upon which our theory must inevitably be dashed to pieces.

The train flashed past two or three big hotels, then the brakes were applied.

"Here's Babylon," said Godfrey, now

himself from the profound reverie into which my question had thrown him. We'll look in upon the prisoner first and cheer him up a bit."

The jail was only a short distance from the station, and a five minute walk brought us to it.

"We're here in behalf of Mr. Drysdale," Godfrey explained to the jailer. "This is Mr. Lester of Graham & Royce of New York, who have been retained to defend him. I suppose we may see him?"

"I'll take in your cards," he said, after looking us over. "If Mr. Drysdale wants to see you, it's all right, but you'll be the first ones."

He disappeared into an inner room; we heard the rattling of keys and the clanging of an iron door. He was back again in a moment.

"Step this way, gentlemen," he said. Drysdale was sitting on the bunk in his little cell. He came forward with hand outstretched as soon as he saw Godfrey.

"This is mighty kind of you, Jim," he said.

"I'll have to lock you in, gentlemen," broke in the jailer. "How soon must I come for you?"

"Say twenty minutes," answered Godfrey, looking at his watch. Then he turned back to us as the jailer's steps died away down the corridor.

"Jack," he said, "this is Mr. Lester of Graham & Royce, who've been retained to look after your case."

"My case? Who retained them?"

"I did," I scarcely supposed you were going to let yourself be convicted without lifting a finger."

Drysdale smiled bitterly.

"They won't convict me. Just the same, I'm glad to see you, Mr. Lester," and he held out his hand. "I shall, of course, need some legal advice."

"I'm glad you admit that much!" retorted Godfrey, with sarcasm. "I understand that you haven't condescended as yet to prove an alibi!"

"No," answered the prisoner quietly. "The fact is, I can't prove an alibi."

"You can't?" and Godfrey's face paled a little.

"No; when I left the house that night I went down to the pier and had a little talk with Graham; then I wandered around the grounds until the storm came up, when I went back to the house and up to my room. Nobody saw me. I spoke to nobody after I left Graham until I returned to the house. There's only my own word for it. What was the use of telling the police a story like that?"

"No use at all," agreed Godfrey hastily. "I'm glad you didn't tell it. But what on earth possessed you to behave in such a crazy fashion?"

"That," answered Drysdale, still more quietly, "is one question which I must absolutely refuse to answer."

(To be continued.)

## IMITATION HARD WOODS.

How Furniture Manufacturers Meet a Contingency.

Perhaps no set of men appreciate the seriousness of the timber supply question more than those engaged in the manufacture of furniture. They have realized for some years that a pinch in the hardwood market is sure to come, and they have succeeded in coping with the situation by the economical use of material by the practice of veneering and the imitation of the highest priced hard woods.

During the last few years the great increase in the price of hard woods has created a strong demand for wood which can be used in imitation. The two woods that are most successfully imitated are mahogany and oak, particularly the quartered oak in the golden and darker finishes. Almost without exception the manufacturer markets these imitations either as imitations or under some registered trade name and does not pretend to deceive his customers.

For imitating mahogany cherry was formerly used almost entirely, but the diminished supply and the increased price of this wood have led manufacturers to seek a substitute which would lend itself more readily to the stain than cherry and at the same time show the grain and hold the gloss. For these reasons birch, especially curly birch, maple, beech and gum are extensively used for all parts of furniture. Even in the better grades of mahogany furniture birch and maple stained to a mahogany finish are often used for posts and frames, while genuine mahogany in the form of veneer is used for panels, tops and rolls.

In making imitation quartered oak almost any wood can be used, since in this case the original grain of the wood is first covered with a filler, and then the quartering is printed on in dark ink by the impression of actual quartered oak rolls or by a transfer from quartered oak prepared by special processes. Birch, maple, poplar and plain sawed oak are commonly used for this work. After the wood has been finished and polished the imitation appears so real that only an expert can detect the difference.

Certain woods used in furniture construction are extremely expensive owing to the difficulty of obtaining pieces with a good grain of sufficient size for working. Such, for instance, is Circassian walnut. This, which comes from the Ural mountains, is largely used in the form of veneers for chair backs, panels and tops in bedroom suits, table tops, etc., the balance of the piece of furniture being composed either of American or black walnut (natural finish) or of satin walnut, commonly known as red gum. The latter, while it does not often show the beautiful grain of the panel, is so near the color of plain Circassian walnut that only close scrutiny can detect the difference.—New York Post.

## IN THE DAYS OF '84.

The Last Christmas of the Southern Confederacy.

"We had some memorable Christmas days in the south during the war," said Mrs. Zebulon B. Vance, wife of the late United States senator from North Carolina. "That of 1861 was different from any that had preceded it because we were in arms against the Federal government, and many of the male guests at southern homes that day wore Confederate uniforms. Much of the talk at the Christmas dinner table was of ships and battles and marches, but we were all full of hope and confidence."

"Christmas, 1862, found us but poorly prepared to celebrate it. Our supplies were few, and Confederate money was at a heavy discount. Then came the bitter year of 1863, with the fall of Vicksburg and the defeat at Gettysburg. With sad faces, harmonizing well with their dresses of coarse black stuff, the women of the south devoted themselves to picking lint and spinning and weaving for husbands, fathers, brothers and sweethearts in the field."

"Christmas, 1864—the last Christmas of the war—dawned, and what a gloomy festival it was for the people of the south! Of manufactured products we had practically none. Our hairpins were made of long black thorns, with a ball of sealing wax on the end. We had made into dresses every scrap of available material, while our feet were incased in homemade cloth shoes. The slaves, having heard of the 'mancipation proclamation,' knew that they were free and had all scattered away. Desolation seemed to reign over everything. Of all the Christmas days I have known that last Christmas in the south in wartime is the one of all others that I am most certain never to forget."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## CANADA'S CHRISTMAS STAMP.

The Only Known Postal Memorial of the December Holiday.

Stamp collectors say that the greatest Christmas gift ever made was a postage stamp of the value of 2 cents. On Christmas, 1898, Great Britain presented to all her thirty-seven colonies a Christmas gift in the form of two cent letter postage in place of the rate of 5 cents, which for decades had existed.

In honor of this event Canada placed on sale on Christmas morning, 1898, a Christmas postage stamp, the only stamp of the kind ever issued by any country. In many respects it is unique among all postage stamps.

It was larger than our Columbian stamps and showed a map of the world with the possessions of the British empire printed in bright scarlet. The oceans appeared in a bluish green and the frame of the design in black.

Across the top was the inscription "Canada Postage," with a crown resting on laurel leaves tucked in between the words. At the extreme lower part of the design is the declaration, "We hold a vaster empire than has been" above this, "Xmas, 1898," and a figure "2" in each lower corner.

It is worthy of note that this Canadian stamp was printed by a bank note company in the United States. It marked a new epoch in stamp production, having three colors. Bicolored stamps are not uncommon, but up to that time no country had ever attempted a three-color stamp.

This Christmas stamp was probably the most expensive ever issued, costing the Canadian government four times as much as the ordinary single color stamp. Although issued on Christmas, 1898, the stamp's availability for postage uses is unlimited.—New York Herald.

## Her Little Prayer.

Former Comptroller Edward M. Grout of New York city tells a pretty little Christmas story.

He said that a little girl relative of his was visiting her grandmother on Thanksgiving day. Already the child had begun to speculate on what Santa Claus was to bring her at Christmas time, and as children—especially girls—will do when they are at the home of an indulgent friend, she began to rummage through closets and drawers.

In the course of her investigation she came upon a brand new white muff, and she was the very thing she had wanted, and she knew that Santa Claus' chief purchasing agent—grandma—had obtained it for her.

Taxed with it, grandma admitted the truth.

"But," she said, "you must forget all about it until Christmas day."

That night as she was being put to bed the child astonished her mother by adding this to her evening prayer:

"Please, God, make me forget all about the little white muff Santa Claus is to bring."—New York Times.

Strange Christmas Superstition.

In North Germany a person must not spin during the twelve nights of Christmas lest he or she should walk after death, nor after sunset on Saturday, for then mice will eat the work. If it is desired to have money and luck all the year round, one must not fail to eat herrings on New Year's day, nor if you wish to be lucky must you rock an empty cradle or spill salt wantonly or cross knives or point at the stars. If a dirty cloth is left on the table over Christmas night it will make the angels weep. If you point upward to the rainbow it will make the angels' feet bleed, and if you talk of cabbage while looking at the moon you will hurt the feelings of the man in it.—Tit Bits.

In Bazon Times.

In Norman and Bazon times as on was always wanted whole over the Yule log at Christmas.

## A Theatrical Santa Claus.

By JEFFERSON DE ANGELO.

THE week before Christmas in New York, "once upon a time, not so very long ago," showed Broadway full of eager shoppers, making tracks through a heavy fall of snow which the street sweepers had not yet cleared away. Up and down the magic street and its companion arteries in the retail district a jostling crowd, pushing, fighting its way, sought to catch glimpses of the many treasures temptingly displayed in the shop windows. Great extremes of life bumped elbows. The girl from the east side, coming down from the slums to view the good things—things forbidden to her pocketbook—brushed her threadbare skirts against the fur lined gown of the daughter of the rich. The almond eyed Celestial from the Chinese district mingled the opium scent of his blouse with the delicate violet of the well dressed crowd. Children from Fifth avenue in their smart clothes edged away from squalidly dressed urchins with unwashed faces and uncombed hair.

There was happy contentment reflected on the faces of thousands, in contrast to the pinched, hungry, hopeless, feverish eyed faces of the other thousands so strangely mingled on the world's greatest thoroughfare.

At the Rialto theater great preparations were in progress for the production of a new comic opera. Rehearsals had been going on from early morning until midnight, day in and day out. The back of the big stage was a veritable chaos. Unfinished scenery and mysterious looking "props" were being skillfully fashioned into counterfeit presentations of camels, for there was to be a grand march of the king's caravan across the desert. There was an elephant, too, as big as life, and so

the night was a familiar one to her, still after a succession of nods she fell asleep.

Every one on the stage was too busy to notice the mite as she rested there, one foot curled under, her pretty face snugly pressed into the corner of the softly padded chair. Her red tam had slipped off, and her hair was loosely massed in ringlets about her face and neck. In a few minutes the stage manager abruptly stopped the evolutions and singing to announce that an hour would be given for something to eat. So there followed a hurrying to nearby cafes and lunch places, and the big theater was left dark and silent, where only a few moments previous had resounded the voices of chorus, the shuffling and patter of feet and the shouts of the excited director. After awhile, one by one and in pairs and more, the company began to assemble again. There was still a good half hour, and the boys and girls of the chorus accepted the opportunity to chat and gossip as they sat on boxes, bundles of carpet or even squatted on the floor of the stage, their talk causing a hum to resound throughout the big auditorium.

And still the child slept on.

Suddenly there was an ominous hush as Manager Hardcraft strode upon the stage, shaking snow from his fur lined coat and shining silk hat. His keen eyes pierced the darkness toward the boxes, probably in an effort to detect any of the company who might be stealing some comfort in the box seats, a privilege strictly forbidden. He roughly demanded to know who the "kid" was asleep in one of his forty dollar chairs. Calling old Pete from his post at the back, he wanted to know who let her in, anyway. Going to the little sleeper, Pete deftly took the envelope from the little hand which still clasped it, however loosely. The great man impatiently tore open the note, gave it a swift glance, crunched it and, throwing it among the footlights, gave a pull at his cigar and strode hurriedly into the street. The company crowded forward to view the little intruder. Tony Thompson, the comedian of the organization, picked up the note, straightened out its creases and read aloud:

John Hardcraft, Esq., Manager the Rialto Opera Company:

Dear Sir—I beg indulgence for this intruding upon your time and patience. It is with reluctance I write to ask if you cannot send me a few dollars to be paid back as soon as my husband is able to work again. I have used all the money he has saved for the doctor's bill and to purchase medicine and our necessities. We have not had a cent in the house for two days now, and not only are we—my little daughter and myself—in need of food, but I fear that if I cannot renew the prescriptions for the medicine the doctor has ordered Mr. Granger will have a relapse. I dislike very much to ask this favor of you, but our condition is becoming desperate. You will be doing an act of kindness we shall never forget if you will send something to aid us in our predicament, and may God bless you for it. Respectfully, HELEN GRANGER.

Some one put his hand deep into his pocket and brought up a piece of money, and then without a word there was a tinkling of dimes, quarters and halves as they dropped into the hat of the fat and rosy little comedian. The collection was tied up in a handkerchief and noiselessly placed into the lap of the sleeping child.

But that was not all. A happy thought came to the comedian, now as serious as a Hamlet. From a roll of money he whipped a twenty dollar bill. In a very few minutes the property man and his assistant had placed on the stage in front of the sleeping girl a nice green Christmas tree, purchased without much ado from the vendor on the corner. Others had hurriedly brought little red, white and blue candles, strings of popcorn, tinsel and candy hearts, which were quickly attached to the boughs of the cedar. While this was going on Tony was giving orders in rapid succession, as follows:

"Quick, there, Jennie, bring that big Comack coat with the fur all around the edges. Bill, run for those boots. Hurry now. Somebody get me an old man's wig, long white hair, mind you, and a beard. There, that's just the thing. Here, you all stand back in the shadow. Now, girls, sing softly the music that goes with the entrance of the queen's barge in the starlight. That's it—just a little softer!"

The sound of celestial music filled the place. It was dark save where the twinkling lights of the Christmas tree illuminated the figure of the merry Santa Claus standing alongside, with his kindly face turned toward the slowly awakening child. She opened her eyes, blinked them again from the light, sat straight, rubbed her eyes with her tiny fists, stirred herself and then, settling back in the big chair, sobbed aloud. Jumping down from the stage, the Santa Claus took her on his lap and tightly held her in his arms.

"What's the matter, little one? Don't you see that Santa Claus has come to take care of you?"

"Yes, I know, dear Santa, but I am crying because I am afraid I'll wake up and find it isn't real." And the trembling child huddled closer.

"But it is real, and you are not asleep. See this handkerchief filled with money for your dear sick papa. Now take it home, and tonight be sure to hang up your stocking, both of them, for when every little boy and girl is asleep I am going to make my rounds, and I am not going to forget you."—Atlanta Constitution.

Turkey Once a Side Dish.

Turkey, mince pies and plum puddings are now regarded as the chief items in the Christmas dinner, but at one time they were mere side dishes in an enormous number of courses.

When Christmas Lasted Weeks.

Our ancestors thought nothing of taking three weeks' holiday at Christmas time.



THE TWINKLING LIGHTS ILLUMINATED THE FIGURE OF SANTA CLAUS.

triches and weird objects, all piled in confusion with artificial plants and floral devices, glittering armor and all the thousands of odd things that were being prepared for the most dazzling comic opera of the year, "The Minstrel of the Sahara."

The scenic artists had been working day and night for weeks, and, with the "opening" now only a few days off, the managers were nervously dreading that the beautiful effects would not be finished in time. To add to this fear, Henry Granger, the artist on whom the projectors of the great spectacle had mainly depended, had succumbed to the strain of working for days and nights without sleep and scarcely stopping for anything to eat. He lay at his little east side home, tossing and raving in the delirium of typhoid fever. He had been absent from the "painter's bridge" for nearly a fortnight, and although his loss was considered serious at first, some one of his had filled his place, and now he was forgotten. Scenic artists, like actors, are improvident creatures, and if any of the warm hearted stage folk had had time to think of aught except the duties that weighed so heavily on each and every one they might have thought that the sick man, out of work and helplessly ill, might be suffering for want of money. Granger was a favorite generally, and many a time had he gone down into his scant savings to help swell a contribution to some needy professional in distress. If anything ever reminded the company of Granger's absence, it might have been that his little girl, an only one of seven, came no more with the artist's meals, as she used to when he painted away up there on the "bridge." She was a sweetly coy little thing, her great blue eyes set in a thoughtful and pale face, surrounded by golden curls.

And now it was Christmas eve, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Old Pete, the stage door tender, was startled from his reveries back in the shadow of his cage by the sweet voice of a child. She had "a note from mamma to Mr. Hardcraft, the manager." No, the manager was not around just then, but she could wait. He might be back any moment. Tenderly the rough old fellow led the bonny one to a proscenium box and lifting her into a big upholstered chair, which she sat from filled, bade her wait. A busy rehearsal was in progress, which the child watched with no special curiosity, for

the twinkling lights of the Christmas tree illuminated the figure of the merry Santa Claus standing alongside, with his kindly face turned toward the slowly awakening child. She opened her eyes, blinked them again from the light, sat straight, rubbed her eyes with her tiny fists, stirred herself and then, settling back in the big chair, sobbed aloud. Jumping down from the stage, the Santa Claus took her on his lap and tightly held her in his arms.

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## GALBRAITH "MIRACLE" FURTHER CONFIRMED

Additional Evidence of its Permanent and its Absolute Reliability

Many miracles have been reported from St. Anne de Beaupre and other shrines, but Canada has had no such remarkable rescue from the grave, as that of Mr. J. A. Galbraith, of Forest, Ont., who was pronounced a hopeless consumptive and given only a few days to live by his physicians. Everybody has heard of the Galbraith miracle. One of the leading business men of Forest, a well-known and highly respected public man, writes us: "I knew that Galbraith was in bad shape and his case pronounced hopeless, and that something had pulled him together. I have only just learned from himself and his pastor, whose wife's life also was saved by the same remedy, that it was PSYCHINE that did the work." He further says: "The miracle was genuine. I saw Mr. Galbraith in town yesterday; he is looking the pink of health; says he never felt better, and that he is doing his share of the work on the farm instead of being under the sod, where just one year ago the doctors told him he would be."

For man or woman who is weak from any cause, or constitutionally run down, whether the cause be the lungs, stomach, throat, or any other vital organ, or whether it is from unaccountable cause, PSYCHINE, the world-renowned tonic and lung restorer, is the safe and certain remedy. Fifty cents, or one dollar at your druggists, or Dr. T. A. Sloum Laboratory, 179 King street west, Toronto.

"The other day I got the politest turndown," said a bond salesman, "that ever happened. I had been talking from 1 o'clock till almost noon to a man I'd known at college, trying to interest him in \$10,000 of what I considered very exceptional bonds. Finally he looked at his watch."

"Bob," said he, "it's lunch time."

"That's so," I answered.

"Bob," he went on, "if I buy those will you take me out to lunch?"

"Of course," I said, "Why sure."

"Well, Bob," he concluded, "you'd better have lunch with me this noon."

—New York Sun.

Pain is a Punishment.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity and takes up its abode in a man and it is sometimes difficult to eject it.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately goes away.

Because we were careless yesterday, we may have to worry over a lot of things today.

"Mamma! Papa is in the kitchen kissing the cook."

"Never mind, dearie. We may lose her even at that!"—St. Louis Republic.

**SIX REWARD, SIX**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system thereby eradicating the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have no much to say for their catarrh cure, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

There is a well-known editor who dislikes nothing more than superfluous questions.

On one occasion the telegraph editor approached with this query:

"Here's a story of a big landslide in the west. Under what heading shall I put it?"

"You might throw it in with the real estate transfers," caustically suggested the "old man."—Pittsburg Press.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.**

**Wasn't Asking Much**

A florist of Philadelphia was one day making the rounds of his properties near the city when he was approached by a young man who applied to him for work.

"I am sorry," said the florist, "but I have all the help I need. I have nothing for you to do."

"Sir," said the young man, with a polite bow, "if you only knew how very little work it would take to occupy me!"

## Stops Hair Falling

Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, will certainly stop falling of the hair. Indeed, we believe it will always do this unless there is some disturbance of the general health. Then, a constitutional medicine may be necessary. Consult your physician about this.

Don't change the color of the hair.

**Ayer's**

The reason why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair is because it first destroys the germ which causes this trouble. After this is done, new hair grows, brings about a full recovery, restores color, and keeps the hair in a perfectly healthy condition.

## FREE DISTRIBUTION OF TREES

Work of Forestry Branch Meeting With Great Success in Encouraging Tree Planting

The work of the Forestry Branch in regard to the free distribution of trees to farm-owners in the prairie provinces is so well known and its benefits so generally recognized, that any lengthy description of it seems needless. The scheme was initiated by Mr. E. Stewart, soon after his appointment to the office of Superintendent of Forestry, and in 1901 the distribution was begun. That year 44 settlers were supplied with trees, the number of trees sent out being fifty-eight thousand eight hundred (58,800). Since then the work has greatly increased, the numbers sent out in subsequent years being as follows:

In 1902... 463,000 to 415 applicants  
In 1903... 920,000 to 623 applicants  
In 1904... 1,390,000 to 1027 applicants  
In 1905... 2,000,000 to 1129 applicants  
In 1906... 2,034,000 to

From the beginning of the scheme a system of inspection has been carried on and has without doubt contributed largely to its success. The fact that the giving of the seedlings is followed up by sending inspectors around to see that they are properly planted and tended cannot help proving a stimulus to the proper care of them.

The first work of the inspectors is to see land in which it is proposed to plant trees the following year, and make sure that it has been properly prepared; this is done the summer after the application has been made. The spring after this visit, trees are sent those who have properly prepared land, and the summer after this the inspector makes a second visit to see that the trees are being properly cared for. During the summer of 1906, six inspectors were employed.

The success of the tree plantations has been very encouraging. A couple of years ago the inspectors were instructed to visit all who had received trees since the distribution started. As a result it was found that about 85 per cent of the trees were doing well, the percentage rarely falling below 75 and often running over 90.

All the trees distributed, with the exception of the cottonwoods, are now grown at the Forest Nursery, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

**ZAM-BUK CURES CATARRH**

**A Young Lady's Testimony**

Miss Ruth V. Carr, of Grantley, Ont., says: "We have known for some time how good Zam-Buk is for skin sores and diseases. For these I believe it to be the best healer made. Recently, however, I proved its value in another connection. I had a sore on the inside of my nostril, and at the same time was suffering with catarrh. I put some Zam-Buk inside my nose to cure the sore, and was surprised how the evaporating, healing essences gave me ease from the catarrh. So I continued to use Zam-Buk for both purposes, and it answered splendidly, effecting a complete cure. In the winter time I suffer very much with chapped hands. They crack and bleed and are very painful. Zam-Buk I find gives me quick relief and heals the cracks and sores better than anything I have ever used."

Zam-Buk also cures cuts, chapped hands, ulcers, burns, sore legs, abscesses, poisoned wounds, boils, eczema and all skin troubles. Rubbed well in it is a splendid embrocation for rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica, etc. 50c a box of all druggists and stores, or postpaid on receipt of price from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

"Why so dejected, Baron?"

"Hard luck! Wife ran away with chauffeur—I'll never get such a good man again."—Flegende Blaetter.

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgement, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting development and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

The trouble in this world is, too many men are looking for work—for their wives.

It makes a man feel all cut up to be run over by a train.

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

**Grass Eggs.**

When a hen is made sick eating too freely of grass she lays what are known as "grass eggs." Grass eggs are poor stuff. They have an unpleasant flavor, and the yolk wobbles around in a weak and watery white and is green and dull in color. The term is one applied by candlers, who discover while testing that there is a pale greenish hue to the eggs and that they are not at all of the bright, fresh color that we find in healthy eggs.

**What He Wanted.**

A very baldheaded man went into the barber shop in the American House in our town and plumping himself down in the chair, said:

"Hair cut."

Ed, the barber, looked at him a moment and replied:

"Why, man, you don't need no hair cut. What you want is a shirt."

Life.

**A New One.**

Mrs. Wigwag—How is your husband, Aunt Mandy? Aunt Mandy—Poorly, ma'am. He was gittin' along all right, but now de doctors done say he got de coo-va-lence.

## Shiloh's Cure Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY

Bad Outside as In

Prince Haseba, the distinguished Japanese, referred to the well-known cleanliness of his nation, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "If you should visit a Japanese house," he said, "you would be obliged to remove your shoes at the doorway. Japanese floors are very beautifully kept. I know of some houses where 30 or 40 servants have no other duty than the polishing of the floors."

"On the approach of winter the janitor put up in the entrance a notice, 'Please wipe your feet.'"

"The young Japanese, the first night he observed this notice, took out a pencil and added to it: 'On going out.'"

An End to Bilious Headaches.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headaches. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmenter's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headaches.

"I see that Bilkins has wooden signs all over the district saying he's the best man in the field."

"Of course. He said he intended to nail some campaign lies."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The beauty of the heart is deeper than the powder box.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.**

"I want ter give dis dog to de gent w'at owns him," said the tough youth at the door. "I see de ad in de paper."

"But," asked the woman, "what made you think it was a man put the ad in?"

"Because it said 'No questions asked.'"—Philadelphia Press.

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

Caroline—She may be a gossip, but I believe she tells the truth.

Pauline—My dear, the truth is frequently the worst form of gossip imaginable.—Pittsburg Leader.

I was cured of Rheumatic Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Halifax. ANDREW KING.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Sussex. LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

I was cured of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Markham, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

Anybody can indorse a good thing, but few of us can find one.

The London Tribune prints an ode to an egg. Good or bad?

**Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.**

There is a Washington lad who, it would appear, assents to the old proposition, that it is well to have more than one string to one's bow.

The boy was being catechised one day by a well-meaning visitor to the house.

"Well, Harry," said the lady, "don't you think you have a chance to be president of the United States some day?"

"Oh, I don't know," answered Harry carelessly. "Maybe I'll try for it after I get too old to be a pitcher."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**99.90x Pure**

—That's what makes

**St. George's**

**Baking Powder**

so satisfactory. It is the purest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder that Science can make.

Send for our free Cook-Book—full of choice new recipes.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

## PARIS IN 1669.

Never Had the Empire Seemed More Assured, the Court More Brilliant. The last flicker of the candle, the last flame of the dying fire, is ever the brightest, and so it was with Paris in 1669.

Never had the empire seemed more assured, the court more brilliant, the fetes more gorgeous. The light hearted Parisians reveled in the daily sights of royal processions and cavalcades. The Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees, where we were living at that time, were crowded with splendid equipages. I remember often seeing the Empress Eugenie, then the handsomest woman in Europe, driving in her daumont, the green and gold liveries of the postillions and outriders making a brave show. Nor were four horses and postillions the privilege of royalty alone. Princess Metternich, the wife of the Austrian ambassador, often went out in similar style. The beautiful Mme. de Canisy and the Duchesse de Mouchy, the empress's greatest and perhaps only intimate friend, and a host of court ladies habitually drove out in great state and helped by the magnificence of their appearance to give to Paris that air of elegance and distinction which could neither be surpassed nor emulated by any other capital in Europe. Even among those who had forebodings of the gathering storm no one had deserted the black shadow cast on the blue sky by the approaching figure of Bellona, her fierce eyes fixed on happy, smiling, tranquil France.—Lady Randolph Churchill in Century.

**QUITE A NICE GAME.**

Why the Girl Who Proposed it Lost Her Temper.

The other day Miss Fannie Lomer ran across the road to see an intimate friend. As is usual with young ladies, they had a good deal to tell one another. In the course of the conversation Fannie said:

"I used to think that Gus Simpson was a nice young man, but I just hate him now."

"Why, what has he done?"

"He's treated me shamefully."

"In what way?"

"Why, the other evening at a party I said to him: 'Let's play the old game of temptation. If I say "Yes" or "No" to your questions, I'll owe you a box of gloves, and if you say "Yes" or "No" you'll give me a box.'"

"Then what?"

"Well, after the party he took me home, and all the way there he talked as sweetly as could be about love and that men should not live alone, and all that. And when we got to the front gate he said, 'Fannie, I have waited for this opportunity a long time—will you marry me?' I whispered 'Yes' in a low voice, and—"

(Here her sobe choked her voice.)

"And what did he do then?" inquired her listener eagerly.

"He—just—chucked and said, 'You have lost, Fannie; I take No. 9's.' Then laughed with all his might. That's what he did."—London Answers.

**A Tennyson Grown.**

In Walter Crane's autobiography he gives an interesting picture of Tennyson. It was at a dinner party at the Rev. Stopford Brooke's and the poet was reading to the company his "Ballad of the Fleet" "in his deep, impressive voice in a way which reminded me of his own description in the 'Morte d'Arthur' of how the poet Everard Hall (which may have been himself) "Read, mouthing out his hollow o's and a's. Deep cheated music."

When the reading was finished and when the applause and gratitude of the small audience had subsided the laureate growled out, "Yes, and to think that these wretched fellows of the nineteenth century gave me only \$1,500 for it!"

**Marriage as a Failure.**

There is more nonsense talked in the abstract about marriage as a failure than is talked about any other branch of the conduct of life. If a census on the subject could be taken I am sure it would be found that the majority of married people jog along very comfortably and are much happier in their united state than they possibly could have been had they remained unmarried. The number of divorces is usually quoted to prove that marriage is a failure, but what after all, is the number of divorces in proportion to a population of many millions of married people?—Mrs. Sarah Grand in London Chronicle.

**Thoughtful.**

Mrs. Greene—My husband is such a thoughtful man! He always goes down into the basement kitchen to smoke. Mrs. Gray—And lets the smoke come upstairs into the dining room through the dumb waiter. Mrs. Greene—Yes, but that's because he is absentminded, poor man! That has nothing to do with his thoughtfulness, you know.

**Mixed.**

Earnest Female—Professor, I hear you are a great ornithologist. Professor—I am an ornithologist, madam. Earnest Female—Then could you kindly tell me the botanical name for a whale?—Punch.

**His Pretext.**

The milk dealer fined for selling a watered article protested. "Why," he exclaimed indignantly, "if I didn't water the milk half of my customers wouldn't get any."

The attitude of unapprehensiveness is not only painful; it is mean and ugly.

Unpardonable.

The best of life is often wasted by epicures before 'tis tasted. Of all displays of wasted bliss the worst is when two women kiss.

# "SALADA"

Is the Most Delicous and Refreshing Tea in the world. Perhaps you were shopping or calling to-day and went home tired out. Do you know that a cup of "SALADA" would have completely refreshed you? There is nothing quite as good as "SALADA" when one is weary, either in mind or body.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY Blue Label 40c., Red Label 50c., and Gold Label 60c. per lb. AT ALL GROCERS

## A Helping Hand To Women

There is help for every woman who suffers from headache, faintness, depression, backache and other ailments during those times when Nature makes a heavy demand on her strength and vitality. Every woman should take

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

to help her through these trying periods and to keep the system in a normal and healthy condition. The girl just entering womanhood, and those of maturer years, find equal benefit from Beecham's Pills. Taken at the first sign of derangement; they give prompt assistance. Read the special directions for women with every box.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes of 25 cents.

## Easy and Warm

You don't have to wear arctics, rubbers or overstockings with

## Elmira Felt Shoes.

The felt itself is lighter than leather. Your feet can't get cold in Elmira Felts, no matter how low the temperature falls.

Look for the trademark—shown above—on the sole. Insist on having the genuine Elmira Felts.

Sold by Leading Dealers 35

## EDDY'S IMPERVIOUS SHEATHING

IS ONCE MORE ON THE MARKET AFTER A LAPSE OF FEW MONTHS, and your wholesaler is in a position to supply your requirements in what is acknowledged to be

THE BEST BUILDING PAPER

**TEES & PERSSE LIMITED, Agents,**

CALGARY WINNIPEG EDMONTON

"Always—Everywhere in Canada—Use Eddy's Matches."

CARRIES NO ODOR ABSORBS MOISTURE

## For Business Buildings

The only clearly, the only fire-proof building material, the only that saves the last word in decorative beauty—the only that does no more than what will protect the building itself.

## PEDLAR ART STEEL CEILINGS

Cost no more than the commonest, but look three times as well. Over 2,000 designs, to suit any taste or structure. Side walls, ceilings, floors, etc., in our newest designs—nothing like them in Canada, either in beauty or variety.

Request the free book that shows the whole ceiling story. Send for it to-day.

The PEDLAR People

Ottawa Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

## Makes Prize Butter

Who ever heard of Canada's prize butter makers using imported salt? They all rely on

## Windsor Salt

because they know that it dissolves quickly—works in easily—and gives a delightful flavor to the butter. Windsor Salt is pure—and costs no more than the cheap imported salts.

If you want the best butter, you must use the best salt. That means Windsor Salt.

W. N. U. No. 606



# Why Not Save Money

ON YOUR

## NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION

Why pay the full price for a newspaper alone when you can get three papers for little more than the price of one? Why send your subscriptions to a number of different papers, when you can save time, trouble, and money by taking advantage of the undermentioned offers? We have arranged with the proprietor of NOBLE DEEDS—a monthly magazine devoted to the record of deeds of heroism, nobility, and self-sacrifice—to make our readers the following remarkably cheap clubbing rates.

### These Prices Speak for Themselves:

The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Western Home Monthly	\$1.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Montreal Weekly Witness	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Montreal Daily Witness	3.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Canada West Magazine	1.65
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Farmers' Advocate	2.50
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Manitoba Weekly Free Press	1.75
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Daily Telegram	5.20
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Weekly Telegram	1.85
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Nor' West Farmer	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Winnipeg Weekly Tribune	2.00
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the World Wide Magazine	2.40
The Mail, Noble Deeds, and the Canadian Pictorial	1.75

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THESE PRICES!

Fill in name and address below, mark the combination you want, cut out this advertisement, and send it, with the necessary amount, to the office of this paper. These papers may also be sent, without extra charge, to friends in any part of the British Empire.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

If you do not need this form just now, cut it out and save it for use at a future date.

# HEATERS! HEATERS!

Cold weather is here, and the only way to be comfortable is to have a good, serviceable heater. Come and see our

## "Famous" Base Burners

before purchasing.

I have just opened a grand display of

## SILVERWARE

suitable for wedding or birthday presents.

**SPECIAL SNAP** for the balance of this month.—To everyone purchasing a "Never Fail" Oil Can, 4 imp. gals., I will fill with best Eocene Oil at 28 cents per gallon.

A square deal to everybody.

C. C. CLOUGH, ELM CREEK

E. M. BLAKELY, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.  
Diseases of Women and Children.  
Office in Elm Creek Drug Store. Residence at Mr. E. H. Wilson's. Office hours 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.

### DENTISTRY

DR. A. L. McCAUGHAN,  
Resident Dentist of Carleton, 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

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
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,  
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Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench

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

Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.  
ELM CREEK MAN.  
Office in Municipal Council Chamber  
Winnipeg Office, 711 Union Bank

Mr. S. R. Ladd will visit Elm Creek every Saturday for the transaction of business. Any enquiries or business arising during the week may be left with Mr. W. C. Side, who will forward to Winnipeg anything requiring immediate attention.

J. A. STOREY

Auctioneer  
ELM CREEK MAN.  
Terms reasonable, to be had on application

A. HAMEL

Auctioneer  
FANNYSTELLE MAN.  
Sales Conducted in Town or Country

### CHURCHES

#### PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sabbath School, 1:45 p.m.  
Rev. G. C. GRANT, Pastor.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 7 p.m.  
Sunday School at 2 p.m.  
Choir practice, Wednesday at 8 p.m.  
Rev. E. A. DAVIS, Rector.

#### METHODIST

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.  
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.  
E. L., Friday, 8 p.m. and choir practice.  
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.  
Burnley School, preaching, 3:30 p.m.  
Sabbath School, 2:30 p.m., alternate Sundays.  
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.  
Culross School, preaching, 3 p.m.  
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. H. W. FERRIER, B.A., Pastor.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.  
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7:30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.  
Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

## 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.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Ltd.  
323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

C. H. LEMMON  
Sole Agent, Elm Creek

# Christmas Presents!

## Don't Put Off

buying your Christmas presents until the last. Come and see what we have in china-ware, dinner sets, toilet sets, dolls, sleigh toys, fancy collars, belts, ties, etc.

Choice table linen, napkins, five o'clock table cloths, centre pieces, sideboard and dresser scarves of embroidered and drawn linen. Just the things to send away.

Embroidery linen, huckaback scrim, stamped linen, filo, Roman floss, embroidery silk, peri lustra, Saxony wool, Shetland floss, zephyr Berlin wools. Also Slipper Soles.

Butterick Patterns

December Delineator

# R. H. STAPLES

## Elm Creek - - Man.

## Challenge Sale Now Raging! 25 Per Cent. Discount Sale!

LOOK!

LOOK!

\$20 Suits & Overcoats, reduced to...\$15.00  
\$18 Suits & Overcoats, reduced to...\$11.25  
\$12.50 Suits and Overcoats, red. to \$9.40  
A large assortment of broken lines of Suits, ranging down to.....\$5.00  
\$5 Buster, Sailor, and Norfolk Suits, reduced to.....\$3.75  
A few Sailor Suits for little lads at \$2.00 and.....\$1.50  
Boys' and Youths' Three-Piece Suits, as low as.....\$3.50



Any Men's Soft Felt Hat, valued from \$2 to \$3, red. to \$1.00  
Men's Warm Winter Caps, worth \$1.50, reduced to \$1.00  
Men's heavy Underwear Suits, reduced to \$1.00  
A large assortment of men's Footwear for Men and Women, including gaiters \$1.50  
Two ke's brand of Fine and Working Shirts—the roomy make. Reg. \$1.50, now \$1.00  
Few Fine Coat Coats red. to \$50, \$65, \$80.

We'll hitch a bigger load to your dollar than it ever pulled before. Reputation is the sign of merit. What we say means much, what we do means more.

LOOK FOR THE BUSY STORE!

HART & CO.  
OPPOSITE VICTORIA HOTEL, CARMAN