

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, JUNE 27, 1907

NO. 26

CAPITAL PAID UP: TOTAL ASSETS: RESERVE FUND:
\$1,000,000 Twenty-two Million Dollars \$1,500,000

BANK OF HAMILTON

A General Banking Business Transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, and highest current rate of interest allowed.

95 Branches throughout Canada.

Elm Creek Branch:
W. C. SOOLE - Agent

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALAN LAIRD, General Manager
A. S. HILLMAN, 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

BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transacted by mail with any branch of the bank. Accounts may be opened and deposits made or withdrawn by mail. Every attention is paid to out-of-town accounts.

Carman Branch:
Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

PIPES

A large assortment of "Shield" Brand Pipes to pick from. Your choice for 25c.

SOUVENIRS

Just arrived, some souvenir pins of Elm Creek school. Also brooches of our town.

WRITING PAPER

The latest and neatest in writing paper. Finest linen paperies, from 25c to \$2 a box. Imperial linenette envelopes, 10c a package.

Pads, Poison, and Tanglefoot for Flies

The Drug Store

ELM CREEK

Advertise
in
The Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

Daily, going West

Leave Winnipeg	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.45

Daily, going East

Leave Elm Creek	10.40
Arrive Winnipeg	12.30

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, going West

Leave Winnipeg	17.00
Arrive Elm Creek	18.44

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going East

Leave Elm Creek	9.45
Arrive Winnipeg	11.45

Daily service, Winnipeg-Regina
Tri-Weekly service, Winnipeg-Souris

CARMAN BRANCH

Daily

Leave Carman	8.00
Arrive Elm Creek	9.35
Leave Elm Creek	10.00
Arrive Carman	10.45
Leave Carman	20.00
Arrive Elm Creek	20.35
Leave Elm Creek	20.55
Arrive Carman	21.30

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

Leave Carman	17.55
Arrive Elm Creek	18.30
Leave Elm Creek	18.50
Arrive Carman	19.25

Local and General

Next Monday is Dominion Day.

Next Tuesday Canada celebrates her 40th birthday.

J. A. Thomson returned from Winnipeg yesterday morning.

Wm. Cook was a visitor in town this week.

W. C. Soole spent a couple of days in the city last week.

Meet me at the Starkey House, Carman, on Dominion Day.

J. Sparling was doing business in the city the latter part of last week.

Rev. E. A. Davis attended the English Church synod in Winnipeg last week.

Mrs. Mose spent a few days in Winnipeg last week, returning on Friday.

W. Reid and his assistants are busy laying a new sidewalk on Church Street.

A woman acquitted of stealing \$1,300 in a Chicago court attempted to kiss the jurors.

The Council advertise a contract for road work, to be let on Saturday next.

J. A. Storey spent a few days in town, returning to Morris on Tuesday.

Superintendent Arundel passed through on yesterday morning's westbound train.

ORGAN FOR SALE.—Seventy-five dollar organ, eleven stops, two knee swells, in perfect condition, \$35 cash.—Enquire at this office.

On and after next Sunday, Church of England service will be held at the school house, Culross, at 11 a.m.

J. Sparling & Co. have just unloaded a large shipment of farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., and invite your inspection.

J. Miller, manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Francis, Sask., was in town last week, fraternizing with W. C. Soole.

According to Mr. C. C. Castles, warehouse inspector in Winnipeg last year's wheat crop in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta totalled 101,530,325 bushels.

The new jail is now ready for the reception of guests. Who's going to be the first to partake of the town's hospitality? Don't all speak at once.

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

G. L. Stanwood, representing the Morris Piano Co., was in town this week, and made two sales—one to C. Arnett, the new proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, and one to Mark Sexsmith.

Rev. A. E. Cook has been appointed to Stockton, and will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday evening next. He will be succeeded here by Rev. H. W. Ferrier.

It is estimated that, at the present rate of increase, the earth will be fully peopled about the year 2072, when it will contain 6,000,000,000 inhabitants. The population is now about a fourth of that number.

An Englishman, named John Reynolds, who had been working on the farm of Mr. Anderson, near Carman, died suddenly on Saturday while plowing. Dr. Pirt was summoned, but the man was dead before he arrived.

For Dominion Day, July 1st, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. announce a rate of a fare and one third for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 28th to July 1st, inclusive, good to return until July 3rd.

When the sweet girl graduates appeared on the platform at the Toronto University commencement exercises to receive their degrees the students in the gallery gallantly sang the refrain, "Hop Along, Sister Mary." This is much better than putting the dear things in jail when they want the franchise.

Miss Maud Wilson left on Monday for Winnipeg, and after spending a few days with friends in the city will join her father at Battleford. Miss Wilson will be greatly missed by her many friends in Elm Creek, and her place in the Methodist Church, where she was organist for a considerable time, will not be easily filled.

"The Art of Drinking," by Robert Bell, M.D., etc., is the title of an article in a contemporary, the gentle art being expounded with admirable clearness by the learned doctor, and containing much sensible advice. Unfortunately, some men do not require much instruction in "The Art of Drinking." Indeed, in many cases it amounts to a gift.

Thomas Kennedy, the postmaster of Elm Creek, visited Rathwell on the 14th. He states that Elm Creek is growing steadily, and that the country around that burg is being settled rapidly with a good class of settlers. The formation of the new Municipality of Grey and the establishment of a bank were material factors in the progress of the town.—Treharne Times.

Mr. H. E. Jenner, of Carman, who has had such a large class of pianoforte pupils during the past nine months, has gone to Morden to visit his sister for a few days. He will return to Carman on July 16th to meet Mr. T. D. Tripp, the examiner from the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who will stop off at Carman to examine the pupils prepared by Mr. Jenner. After the 16th Mr. Jenner contemplates a trip to the southern states. In reply to a number of enquiries, he wishes to state that he will probably commence teaching again in Elm Creek the first week in September. As he only intends to take a limited number of pupils, new pupils should write to him at Carman before that date.

Furniture!

IRON BEDSTEADS

White enamel finish..... \$3.25
White enamel finish, brass knobs and caps..... \$4.25
White enamel finish, brass top rail, knobs and caps..... \$6.00
Spring Mattresses, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$3.75

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

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

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TEN DAYS

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TOWN

SPRINGFIELD—The coming Suburban Winnipeg, and OPPOSITE THE SHOPS SITE

For Ten Days we will allow each day to the first FIVE mail orders, and the first three sales either in office or by phone, \$1.00 ON EACH CASH PAYMENT on every lot purchased as follows:

\$75.00 LOTS, \$3.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$2.00 CASH
\$100.00 LOTS, \$4.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$3.00 CASH
\$125.00 LOTS, \$5.00 CASH, \$1.00 ALLOWED; \$4.00 CASH

Take advantage of this offer—it means 10 lots, \$10. They are guaranteed high and dry. Wire, phone, or write your order. Office open until 10 p.m.

ROWAN & CO.

621 Main St., Winnipeg
Phone 3771

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

CHAS. ANGLE - Prop.

ELM CREEK, MAN.

Special Offer

The Mail

50c.

From now till
December 31, 1907

HAGUE CONFERENCE RESULTS DOUBTFUL

President Asks That Compulsory Arbitration and Immunity from Seizure Be Not Practical

London.—Comment on The Hague Conference is marked by a revival of skepticism respecting the outcome of the session. Mr. Choate is an optimist and expects the congress to accomplish useful work. His hopeful mood is a good sign, for he has had an informal consultation with Sir Edward Grey, Lord Reay, Sir Edward Fry and others who will be responsible for the policy of the British delegation. It is not likely that any definite understanding can be reached in advance of the congress, but the co-operation of the American and the British delegates may have been facilitated by an exchange of views without the formal commitment of either side. The pessimists are probably right in assuming that the reduction of armaments, compulsory arbitration, the adoption of a flag period before war can be declared and the immunity of private property from seizure at sea are outside the range of practical diplomacy. The sentimentalists and poseurs are destined to be disappointed by the results of the congress, but much useful work can be done if the British and American delegates stand together as they did at the first congress. Mr. Choate will not join his American associates at The Hague before the middle of next week. The session of the International Red Cross conference in London is subsidiary to the peace congress, and the results of the deliberations for revising the humane code are being revised into touch with the conditions of modern warfare. It will probably be sanctioned by The Hague. This work was begun by military and naval experts last year in Switzerland, and only the finishing touches are now required.

Piscatorial Mission

Edmonton.—Andrew Halkett, the naturalist of the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa, and a leading authority on fish, is in the city. His mission concerns the improvement of the fisheries in Alberta inland waters, also to collect specimens of native fish for the museum in Ottawa. He has been asked also to make a duplicate collection for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Halkett left for the Qu'Appelle lakes, whence he will return in about a month or six weeks. He has not yet decided what waters he will visit, but speaks of Beaver lake, looking lake and some of the better waters. If the report proves satisfactory to the government, he will come again next summer. Mr. Halkett considers from what study he has been able to make in the brief time of his observation here that, although whitefish are the most usually met with in these waters, many other sorts inhabit the streams and lakes and that conditions are favorable to a greater production of these.

Will Exchange Mails

Washington.—The postmaster-general has issued the following self-explanatory order, the Canadian office having concurred therein: To establish an exchange of mails between the office of Skagway, Alaska, and the office of Prince Rupert, B.C., said mails to be conveyed by the Central Pacific railway steamers plying regularly between Vancouver and Skagway calling at Prince Rupert, and to contain registered and unregistered articles. The mails made up at the office of Skagway shall contain articles addressed for delivery at the offices of Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Jeddah, Massett, Nobles, Stewart and Skidgate, B.C. The mails made up at the office of Prince Rupert shall contain articles addressed for delivery in Alaska and the Yukon district. This exchange of mails shall commence on both sides on July 15.

Bids for Chinese Sympathy

Washington.—President Roosevelt has just made the most stupendous gift to China that the United States of any other government ever made to a foreign nation. Through Secretary Root he notified Sir Chen Tung Liang, Chinese minister, that, with the approval of congress, the United States voluntarily would relinquish the difference between the total expenses and claims incurred in the suppression of the Boxer revolt of 1900 and the amount that China agreed to pay this country in satisfaction thereof. The difference is fixed officially at the enormous figure of \$27,000,000. The action will be a tremendous bid by the United States for the sympathy and friendship of China, and thus checkmate Japanese belligerency. It is considered a big diplomatic stroke.

Child Emigration to Canada

London.—In the house of commons Mr. Hon. John Burns, in reply to Labor members in reference to a girl eight years of age being sent to Canada by the Paddington guardians, stated that when he was in Canada eighteen months ago he looked into the question of the reception of children from pauper and industrial schools and he was more than pleased at the excellent homes to which the majority of children were sent. In this case he was satisfied that the child was being sent to a good home.

Chinamen Still Entering Canada

Ottawa.—Last month 66 Chinamen entered Canada by way of Vancouver, paying \$500 each, or a total of \$33,000, to become residents of the Dominion. In addition to these 66 Chinamen who are exempt from the charge, being merchants or returning Chinese, were entered making the total number of arrivals 111. Two or three sessions ago parliament raised the Chinese tax from \$100 to \$500, and for a year afterwards there were very few arrivals from China. Three months ago they began to come again, and the volume of arrivals has been increasing steadily ever since.

Good Man Asked for Arbitration

London.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has been endeavoring to persuade the British government to submit the fisheries question arising from the treaty of 1815 to arbitration by neutral powers. He first made the suggestion when the Newfoundland question was discussed at the last session of the imperial conference. At that time he protested strongly against the modus vivendi. The British government naturally refused to adopt Sir Robert's suggestion because it was negotiating with the U. S. Sir Robert has since renewed his proposal, desiring to submit the matter to the Hague arbitration tribunal. Foreign Secretary Grey is reported to have reminded the Newfoundland premier that if arbitration failed the question would be left on delicate ground.

The Newfoundland discussion is only an episode of the imperial conference. The cabinet ministers have steadily resisted several attempts in the House to obtain details of the meetings of the colonial premiers, but the ministers always explained that the conference agreed that the discussions should be kept private. It is generally understood that the reason for maintaining silence is that the debates deal so freely, not only with Newfoundland, but on the relations between the British American colonies and the United States in general, that it was considered too much of a family affair to blaze to the world in the pages of an official publication.

Sir Robert has carried on a press campaign in behalf of Newfoundland while in England, making it appear that Newfoundland was fighting the American fishing trust. His solution of the whole question has been the enforcement of the Foreign Fishing Vessels act of 1906, providing for the penalization of Americans who induce British subjects to violate the laws of the colony. Arbitration is Sir Robert's second choice.

Predicts Peace Among Railroads

Washington.—Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission believes peace will soon come in the railroad world. He says that in the near future railroad men will be found co-operating in the enforcement of all well-considered measures regulating and controlling commerce between the states, and that there will be a cordial understanding between the railroads and the country from which great good will result. Moreover, he thinks an abundance of capital will be found in time to make needed extensions and improvements to carry the constantly growing traffic of the country. Chairman Knapp said: "When men say there has been no improvement when they say things are going from bad to worse, they indicate to my mind a quickened public conscience, which, now condemns sharply what was not long ago adopted with tolerance, if not approval. For example, the inflation of the Chicago & Alton, brought to public notice, has provoked extreme indignation in every quarter. But so far from being an isolated or unique performance, it would be easy to find numerous operations of about the same period of time, much more flagrant and inexcusable. The danger of further drastic legislation in the state seems nearly to have disappeared. Already, I think, there is a rather permanent belief that some of the legislation has been unwise."

Finding in Favor of Strikers

Montreal.—The arbitration commission having on hand an adjustment of the difficulties between the shipping men and the longshoremen has made a report recommending that the men be given the additional 2 1/2 cents per hour for which they contended provided that the men work to the end of the season. It is now up to the shipping men to either accept or reject. The finding is virtually a victory for the men, they not being bound in the matter one way or the other. The report of the commission was compiled by Archbishop Bruchesi, who acted as chairman.

Will Aid Japanese

San Francisco.—United States District Attorney Devlin has received a letter from Attorney-General Bonaparte in response to that which he sent containing a report on the riot through which a Japanese restaurant was damaged. It is reported that he has been instructed to lend whatever assistance he can to the Japanese should either the Japanese government or the owners of the restaurant bring suit against the city or the state on account of damage done. In either case the suit would have to be brought in the federal court, as the plaintiffs would be alien.

New Gunboat for Lakes

Washington.—The gunboat Don Juan De Austria, now in New Hampshire waters is the war vessel which the state department is trying to have located on the great lakes, as an additional ship for the use of the naval militia in that section of the country. She is of 1,200 tons displacement, has a speed of over 12 knots, and has 14 guns under four inches calibre. Every effort is being made to expedite the transfer of the vessel to the great lakes, but it is hardly expected this because of the roundabout diplomatic methods which have to be traversed in securing Britain's consent.

Dreadnoughts for U. S. Navy

Washington.—Bids were opened at the navy department recently for the construction of two American dreadnoughts, or what are officially known as battleships Nos. 28 and 29, each to be of approximately 20,000 tons displacement. The total cost of each is estimated to be \$10,000,000.

Count Tolstoi Well Again

Yasnaya, Pollana, Russia.—Count Tolstoi has recovered from the attack of influenza which aroused serious apprehension on account of his advanced age. He is still confined to his house, but has resumed his literary labors.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I.—Third Quarter, For July 7, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. vii, 1-15. Memory Verse.—Golden Text, John vi, 51.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Copyright, 1907, by American Free Association.) The history of Israel in the wilderness on their way to the promised land, while literally true, is also typical of the life of the believer from the day of his redemption till he enters into the rest and joy and fullness which are his in Christ Jesus. This all believers might do very quickly, but as a rule many are slow to enter in, and some never do. Read I Cor. x, 6, 11, and context and Heb. iii, 12, to iv, 11, and give heed to the Spirit's testimony concerning Israel's misconduct and to His warnings to us not to fall into the same sins. In poetry Canaan is often taken to represent heaven and Jordan death, but this is not the teaching of Scripture, as there are no foes to overcome nor fighting to be done in heaven. The Passover plainly teaches redemption by the blood of the Lamb; the overthrow of Pharaoh's hosts in the Red sea suggests our complete separation from the world, the world crucified to us and we to it (Gal. vi, 14), while Jordan, with its memorial heap in the bed of the river and another on the Canaan side, speaks of death to self, crucifixion, burial, and risen with Christ (Gal. ii, 20; Rom. vi, 6-11; Col. iii, 1-4).

Last week's lesson was all victory and praise, but the first unpleasant thing, the waters of Marah, set them all murmuring. How like them we are. See how by a tree the waters are made sweet, and consider how the tree was recovered by a piece of a log also (II Kings vi, 6). The log restored and the bitter made pleasant by a tree—what can it mean but Himself, the tree of life of Eden and Rev. 22, the green tree of Luke xiii, 31? Obedience to Him brings health, life and soul and gives us Elim instead of Marah (Ex. xv, 23-27).

How short lived was their peace. Just a few days farther on their journey and again they murmur because there is nothing to eat (xvii, 2). Did our Lord have this in mind when He said: "Take no anxious thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink (Matt. vi, 25). "Seek not ye what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink. Live not in careful suspense. . . . Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things" (Luke xii, 29, margin). No doubt, for it was He who said to Moses, "I will rain bread from heaven for you" (verse 4), He afterward said of Himself, "I am the Living Bread which came down from heaven" (John vi, 51).

He gave them flesh also, for in the evening the quails came up and covered the camp, and in the morning when the dew was gone the ground was covered with manna, which they gathered some more some less, every man according to his eating (verse 12-18). This bread from heaven with which He fed them, so suggestive of Himself, the True Bread, had to be gathered every day, the portion of a day in His day (verse 4, margin). In connection with this last phrase see II Kings xv, 30; Jer. li, 54; margin, and be sure that the same Lord is applying "some portion" of all things useful every day, and He would have you, without fail, gather your portion from His Word every day, for "man doth not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live" (Deut. viii, 3; Matt. iv, 4). He would have us eat His Word with rejoicing and esteem it more than our daily food (Jer. xv, 10; Job, xliii, 12).

We must also accept all the events of life as His best portion for us and never murmur, for all our murmurings are not against people or circumstances, but against God Himself, and He bears every murmur (verse 6-12). Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content. Be content with such things as ye have, for He hath said, "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee" (I Tim. v, 8; Heb. xiii, 5). The manna was to be gathered fresh every day and not kept over, yet here in some disobedience (verse 20). They were to keep holy the Sabbath day, and on the sixth day gather enough for two days, being assured that that would keep, yet herein some transgression also, and went out to gather it on the seventh day, but found none (verses 27-30). A golden pot was to be filled and kept for future generations to see how God provided for their fathers. This pot of manna, with Aaron's rod that budded, was at one time kept in the ark (which Moses afterward made), with the tables containing the Ten Commandments (Heb. ix, 4). It is not for us to question the commands of God, but meekly receive His Word, hold it fast and cheerfully obey it. He who fastened us will certainly care for us (Rom. viii, 32), and it is our part joyfully to trust Him. Hidden manna is one of the things promised to the overcomer (Rev. ii, 17). May we some day know the full significance of it? We may if we will. The manna tasted like honey (verse 31). David may have had this in mind when he wrote that the Word of God was sweeter than honey or the honeycomb (Ps. cxix, 10). All the dealings of God with Israel were intended to make them know Him as the Lord their God, that through them others might know Him also (verse 12; John, iv, 24). It is the same with us.

Seventy-Five Mutineers Shot

St. Petersburg.—Details of the mutiny of sappers at Kiev show that it was only suppressed after a bloody engagement between the mutineers and local troops. About seventy men were killed or wounded. Kiev is one of the cities where revolutionary ideas have made the greatest inroads upon the army, and the revolutionary military organization is most powerful, counting among its members dozens of officers. The mutiny was planned to coincide with a political strike as a reply to the dissolution of parliament, involving the railroads, telegraph and mails. In several of the southern provinces, arrangements for the strike had been making for months under the leadership of an experienced organizer, M. Lokotj, who was a member of the first parliament. The decision of the revolutionary staff here to refrain from demonstrations was disobeyed by the hot-headed sappers. Five hundred men at a given signal left their beds, disarmed the sentries, hurriedly dressed, obtained possession of their rifles and broke into an armory, secured a number of loaded cartridges, and then marched to the camp square and fired a volley in the air. The officer on duty, Captain Akuloff, ran out and addressed the mutineers and persuaded them to disperse. He then called out another battalion, drew the men up and led a charge on the mutineers, ordering them to surrender. Upon their refusal to do so, Capt. Akuloff ordered the troops to fire, and fell dead himself at the first volley.

Long Distance Message

Pittsburg.—J. A. Brasher, a noted astronomer said today, speaking of the present disturbance in the sun: "Sir William Preese, the great English electrician, recently told me that he believed he had heard more than one solar storm in the telephone. He knew there was some unusual magnetic disturbance causing trouble when he was testing some telephones in his laboratory. Why not? We all know what difficulty we have in sending or securing messages when there is much induction in the same and in the case of a magnetic storm induced by solar disturbances such certainly would affect telephone service. During the disturbance following the last great spot I received letters from all over the country from electricians and cable operators giving accounts of difficulties in transmitting messages. One cable operator wrote me that instruments were greatly disturbed on both sides of the Atlantic. With all this evidence it is quite within the range of possibility, nay, probability, that Sir William Preese could hear a solar bombardment in the receiver of his telephone though the message was sent 93,000,000 miles by wireless."

Investigating The Bell

Ottawa, Ont.—The railway commission has not yet decided whether it will go to Winnipeg or not, but if it is found necessary, the telephone enquiry will be added to a lot of other business that will take Chairman Kilham and his colleagues to the wheat capital during the second week in July.

The doubt as to the necessity to further meetings at Winnipeg is caused by the fact that Mr. Shepley, during the sessions in Montreal, endeavored to introduce the evidence taken by the Manitoba Select committee on telephones, which secured a great deal of valuable data during a trip through Manitoba and various western states, where the Bell and independent companies are operating. The introduction of this evidence was successfully opposed by the Bell Corporation, so that if it is found that the evidence is needed in order that the commission may reach an equitable decision, the evidence will have to be taken at Winnipeg.

Ship for South Polar Expedition

London.—The Newfoundland sealer Nimrod has arrived and is being refitted for Shackleton's South Polar expedition. She will be re-christened Endurance.

Union with Canadian Church

London.—Rev. Cooper Antiff, of the United Methodist church of Canada, addressed the Primitive Methodist conference on the subject of union with the Canadian churches.

Postal Negotiations

London.—The postmaster-general has reopened negotiations in connection with the Canadian, Australian and South African scheme for uniform rates for the conveyance of parcels.

Col. Lamb writes to the Scottish press denying the report from Toronto that Salvation army emigrants are the men who cut wages in Canada.

The Shah's Jewels

An inventory of the jewel treasure left by the Shah of Persia shows that the precious stones collected by him are valued at about £10,000,000. The collection contains a number of unrivalled diamonds and other stones. The old crown of the Persian dynasty holds a ruby as big as a hen's egg. A belt studded with diamonds, worn only on great state occasions, weighs 18 pounds and is valued at millions of dollars. A wonderful silver vase is decorated with a hundred emeralds, one of which is so large that it was possible to engrave on it the shah's numberless titles. A sword with a diamond covered scabbard is valued at £250,000. A remarkable feature of the collection is a square block of amber of 400 cubic inches, which Persians say drooped from the skies in the time of Mohammed.—New York Tribune.

During the course of a geography lesson recently the teacher asked the following question: "Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale?" "Whalebone," promptly replied a boy.

"Right. Now, who knows what we get from the walrus?" "Walrus blubber," shouted a little girl.—Harper's Magazine.

CARABA AND AUSTRALIA

Shipping Experts Discuss Question of Trade Relations.

The remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Intercolonial Conference, touching the desirability of the establishment of closer trade relations between the Dominion and Australia, have awakened great interest in local shipping circles. Mr. Thomas Robb, manager of the Shipping Federation, discussing the matter, said that he believed a greatly increased trade might be done between the two countries, and this more especially as the trade by the San Francisco route, which was at one time considerable, might now be deemed to be a thing of the past. "We could send lumber to Australia, while the latter could send us in exchange horses, wool, mutton and butter."

"Butter to Canada. Why, is that not like sending coals to Newcastle?" "Well, we had to import Australian butter to this country two years ago, just the same," said Mr. Robb. "There is another thing in favor of greater closer relationship between Australia and the Dominion; and that is the 84 head tax, which the United States have now clapped on all persons entering the United States—that is to say, all aliens, as they are called, except Canadians and Mexicans. The tax hitherto was two dollars. Now it is four. Of course, the steamship people are supposed to pay it, but you know the irritating and humiliating questions which are asked at the United States border or the port of the country. 'Were you ever in jail?' is one of them. Many, desiring to go to England by way of the Pacific, would naturally prefer to land in Canada, where they would be welcomed. The passenger travel between England and Australia has greatly increased of late years, and there is an increasing desire to reach England by the Australian route. Of course, the ocean voyage is a little longer, but then it is cooler, and the passengers land on British territory, instead of having to pass across the United States, and meet with the experiences I have mentioned."

Mr. Robb said that since the C.P.R. had opened up the Pacific trade, and that China and Japan had been brought to the door, so to say, that made possible a closer connection between the British people and the East. It had been sometimes said that the British Government had done nothing for Canada, but in this matter of the Pacific mails, alone the Imperial Government had given to the C.P.R. in 17 years, £1,000,000 sterling, or at the rate of £45,000 per annum. The Canadian subsidy was £15,000 per annum. That was a tidy sum for carrying the mails. At any rate, this Pacific trade was bound to grow enormously, and the empire at large might and would benefit by it.

NO UNION SAYS BOND

Newfoundland Will Not Throw In Her Lot With Canada.

Sir Robert Bond was entertained at dinner by the West Indian Club, London, Eng., last week. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain wrote apologizing for his non-attendance. He said that under Sir Robert Bond's wise administration he hoped Britain's oldest colony would be fairly launched on a career of prosperity. He trusted the recent differences about the fisheries would be satisfactorily arranged, and that the settlement might be a prelude to that union with the great Dominion to the west, which he believed would ultimately be most conducive to the permanent interests of Newfoundland.

Responding to the toast to his health, Sir Robert Bond said that he was not prepared to challenge the correctness of Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the permanent welfare of Newfoundland depended upon the British of the colonies' interests with those of Canada, he felt constrained to say that such a union at present was not desirable nor within the region of practical politics.

Alluding to the alleged dramatic incident at the Colonial Conference, Sir Robert Bond, emphatically repudiated it, and denied that he had ever said the report was substantially correct. He intimated, however, that if the colony had been treated with a little more courtesy in the presentation and publication of the facts by a section of the press would have been avoided. During the whole conference there had not been one hard expression or dramatic incident. As to the fisheries question, he had told the British Government that a repetition of the action of last year would not only be regarded as humiliating to the colony, but would lead to the total disavowal of all constituted authority within it. He was not unhopful that before he returned something satisfactory would have arrived at regarding the matters in which he was interested.

More Indians Working

Spring on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation this year means great activity among the Indian residents, numbering now about 7,000 in all. Much of the season's work is well under way, and crops of corn, oats and potatoes, in addition to the garden truck, will be raised. While the land is essentially stock-raising land, not being well adapted to farming on account of the dryness, yet more interest is being taken yearly in the matter of farming.

The Indians also are giving intelligent attention to the question of stock-raising. So far their stock consists chiefly of cattle and horses; but it is noticeable that the latter are improving much in quality. Instead of the tough little Indian ponies, inferior in all other respects, the Indians are now buying a good class of horses. Many of the Indians are engaged in the business of freighting from the railway at Gordon to the coast, and often as many as thirty or forty teams may be passed on the road with supplies for the agency, and driven by Indian owners. For this class of work excellent horses are employed.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Barn & Co's Report of Local and World Markets June 29th, 1907.

Wheat—On the date of our last weekly review, the 13th inst., we stated that the wheat markets made an advance for the day of 1c to 1 1/2c, and it seemed as if the severe and heavy decline that had been forced in the previous few days had struck the bottom, and that some fair recovery in prices could be expected. Hope in this respect was short-lived, for on the next day, Friday, the 14th, there was further raiding by the bears in the American speculative markets, which again carried the prices down 1 1/2c to 2c per bushel. On Saturday, however, there was a slight improvement again, and since that today closing prices on the U. S. markets show fractional advances over the closing prices of a week ago. On our Winnipeg market closing prices today are 1/2c to 3/4c higher than a week ago on cash wheat and nearby months' deliveries, but on October wheat there is an advance of 1 1/2c. We are of opinion that the course of the markets has been more clearly influenced during the past week by the weather and crop situation than by speculative operations and manipulation, and we would have hope that the future of prices may be governed more by legitimate influences than by the blind sway of frenzied speculation. The general situation has not undergone any particular change during the week, in regard to supplies, world's shipments have been keeping up larger than expected, probably because of the advance in prices during May persuading holders to let go of more than they otherwise would. This last week, however, there was reported the liberal decrease on ocean passage of 3,740,000 bushels, and the quantity on passage should continue to decrease from now on. A heavy movement of old crop wheat continues from country points in the U. S. and Canada to terminal centres of accumulation, and the American visible supply stands at 48,000,000 bushels, compared with 48,000,000 bushels last year, and 16,782,000 bushels in 1905. The world's visible supply on June 1 was 190,351,000 bushels, compared with 151,119,000 bushels on June 1, 1906, an increase of 39,232,000 bushels this year over last, and the increase over June 1, 1905, is 54,540,000 bushels. Thus the large quantities of wheat in sight act as a weight on the markets when people are not blinded by the craze of speculative buying. It is the prospect of large shortage in the yield of this year's crops which has put up and keeps up prices. There is no scarcity of wheat for present use, but all the surplus from recent large crops will be needed, and as it passes out of sight and is not replenished to the full extent, or perhaps not replenished at all, the real strength of the wheat situation in the coming season will reveal itself. In regard to crops, the season is late everywhere, both in Europe and America. The cutting of the wheat in Texas and Oklahoma has commenced this week, two weeks late, and there are reports of thrashing which gives only 3 to 5 bushels per acre. The cutting and thrashing of wheat will gradually progress northward now. In Kansas extremely hot weather has succeeded recent cool weather, and further damage is reported by excessive heat, and it seems certain that Kansas will not produce more than 40 per cent of a crop. Further north and west the crops of winter wheat are in most cases fair but are nowhere first class. In Europe the crop situation remains about unchanged on the whole, improvement being noted in some parts, but this being counteracted by less favorable conditions elsewhere. Our Winnipeg market has kept firm and prices show advances of 1/2c to 1 1/2c over a week ago, the larger advance being on the distant futures. Cash demand is poor, for while prices are trailing around an export basis the demand is not such as to give any spring to prices, and although stocks at Fort William are large and money to carry wheat is tight, holders are unwilling to make concessions in price for the sake of working. They are encouraged in this by the large shortage in the prospect of this year's crops in the U. S. and Europe, and also by the doubtful prospect for our own spring wheat crop, owing to lack of sufficient rainfall. Over a large part of the country complaint is now common that crops are needing moisture badly. Elsewhere thunder showers have been giving temporary relief, but unless we very soon have a general and liberal increase in rainfall the spring wheat crop will prove very short. Prices today closed at 1 hard, 83 1/2c; 1 northern, 87 1/2c; 2 northern, 84 1/2c; 3 northern, 82c, spot or on route; and futures are June, 87 1/2c; July, 89 1/2c; August, 89 1/2c; September, 90 1/2c; and October, 91 1/2c. All prices are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Around the World on a Bet

Boston, Mass.—To win a bet of 300,000 francs, or \$60,000, Laurent Revel, the picturesque French globe trotter, and his faithful dog Caesar, have left Boston for a walk across Canada to Vancouver. From there they take steamer to Australia, which Laurent will cross first, and then they start for France, Morocco. To complete his wager Laurent must walk across the Sahara to Morocco and cross that portion of Morocco which white men have never ventured to enter. He must complete his trip in two and a half years. He will walk up through Vermont to Montreal and Quebec and then take an air line across Canada to Vancouver. Senator Smoot of Mormon plural wife fame proposes to make his summer home in Alberta.

Also a Gentleman

By LESLIE STEWART.

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When Miss Irene Jackson left Columbia, O., to pay a visit to her aunt at Hastings, N. Y., her mother gave her many warnings. She was to look out for collisions. She was to beware of speed-witches. She was to hold no converse with either young or old men. She was to hang on to her purse. She was to regard any woman who might address her as an adventuress.

All but one of these instructions were carefully followed by the nineteen-year-old girl. She was somewhat surprised and a good deal delighted to find herself in New York city at last, and she bravely followed the crowd on to the ferryboat and landed at the foot of Thirty-fourth street. There she took a cab for the Grand Central depot. It was only when she got out that she found her purse was missing. She remembered that some one had crowded her as she got off the ferryboat, but that bit of news didn't affect the back-man at all. He was a married man with a family of seven, and he had to assist in supporting five different families. So he wanted cash on the nail. There were tears, but they didn't move him. He had often seen them at some time when he had reeled in on Saturday night without a cent in his pocket.

Miss Jackson couldn't pay the cabman, and she couldn't buy a ticket to Hastings, and for ten minutes she felt as helpless as a child. She was about to give the cabman a diamond ring as security when a young man of twenty-five stepped into the breach. He had the same hair that some professional men affect, and he had the rusty clothes that other professional men affect, but as for his heart, that apparently was pure gold. He stepped forward, paid the cabman, and told him to be gone. The cabman smiled and winked and drove away. Then the young man introduced himself as Professor Nordenfelt of Columbia college, professor of languages. He asked the beautiful privilege of buying a ticket to Hastings for the young lady.

He asked it because some one had reared his sister from just such a position in Chicago a few days before. "As soon as the young man answered that he was a professor, Miss Jackson drew a long breath of relief. She had met but few professors in her life, but she knew them to be all right. Like a sensible girl, she leaned on this one, and she wasn't even surprised when he said that he was on his way up to Irvington, and would take charge of her as far as Hastings. She might have opened her eyes had she seen him pay for both tickets out of her lost purse, and she might have been most unhappy had she known that he had her diamond brooch in view, but as it was she felt nothing but glad relief. They sat together on the train. Miss Jackson told the professor all about Columbia, and he told her all about Chicago. He spoke seven different languages and was learning seven others. The girl had always heard that professors were profound, absent-minded and taciturn, but she did not find this one so. He had given her an address so that she might return the money he had loaned her.

When Hastings was reached, her gratitude became profuse. She insisted that she stop over one train and allow her aunt to thank him. He smiled in a curious way, thought over it for a moment and then accepted the invitation. The aunt was no spring chicken, and she was puzzled over the professor. At first she set him down as a confidence man, but his knowledge of Columbia college and the seven languages upset this theory. His manners were good, and his conversation confirmed his assertions. He was finally accepted, repaid the loan and invited to call again. The police will never be able to satisfactorily explain to themselves why Jimmy the K.M. as his photograph in the "regent" gallery was labeled, should have made a second and a third visit to the house on the Hudson. It couldn't have been from a spirit of bravado, for Jimmy was shy. He couldn't have been "hit," for he was the one who had robbed the girl on the ferryboat and was still making use of her money.

For his second call Jimmy had dressed up a bit. It helped him in one way and damaged him in another. He didn't look so much like a professor in his better suit, but it did help his looks as a caller. He was still interesting, and an hour passed away. When he had departed and the women had criticized him favorably, the aunt said to herself:

"A professor of languages must get a big salary in a college."

"Surely he must."

"He must be received in the best of society."

"Of course."

"And he is probably rich."

"I don't doubt it."

"Irene wouldn't it be funny wouldn't it be so wouldn't it be romantic if something were to come of this?"

"What kind of something, aunt?" asked the girl without blushing. There was a man in Columbia. To be sure he was not a professor, but Jimmy's third appearance was his last. He announced that he had married a more sensible woman and would soon be ready to tackle the sixth. He said something about his having helped to raise \$50,000 in money for the department of the university, and he mentioned that he had received an appointment from King Edward. These things Irene and Miss Jackson thought were very interesting. They stayed over in Hastings, and they didn't let it be said that Jimmy

was coming to make an attempt to be made one for all that, and a fit-terable one too. The only city in which it was not so called until after-ward was in referring to his travels. For a Columbia college professor, engaged in teaching languages for six hours a day, he had gone around the country at lightning speed. He had also made some acquaintances that do not fall in the way of the ordinary professor. He knew Detective Johnson and Captain Flynn and the police commissioner, and because of his knowing them he had a surprise in hand.

There was something dramatic in the way Jimmie fished up Miss Jackson's lost purse and restored it to her. It created a sensation. Assisted by the detective, the captain and the commissioner, he had run down the desperate criminal and forced him to disgorge. The lost money was there to a cent. No, thanks! It was only his way—only an incident in his study of languages. He was about ready to take his leave, but had been urged to call at his convenience in future, when young Tom Blynn, who was in a city real estate office, but living in Hastings, and an acquaintance of the aunt, called on a matter of business.

He had barely been introduced to "Professor Nordenfelt of Columbia college, professor of languages," when the ladies noticed that Tom stared and the professor changed color. It seemed plain that both had met before. Tom's stare became a scowl. With a gesture, oddly appealing, the other man stopped him and said to the ladies:

"I have waited until the last moment to tell you that this may be my last call here. The university has decided to send me to the island of Samalong to study the very peculiar language of its people, and I expect to be gone a year or more. Miss Jackson, if I have been of the slightest service to you I am extremely pleased. Mrs. Harper, you have made my calls very pleasant and agreeable, and I thank you."

"As he bowed his way out he was followed by Tom Blynn, whose face wore a very determined look. Jimmie slipped his arm through the other's, and when they were hidden by the shrubbery he squared off and said:

"Well, I am caught with the goods on."

"Yes, you got my watch a month ago on a Twenty-third street car. I had my hands on you, but you got away."

"Here is the ticket. It cost me \$3 to have it cleaned and put in good running order. I hope you have not been greatly inconvenienced."

"What are you doing here at Mrs. Harper's?"

"Recalling old times, when I was a gentleman. I seldom get a chance to do it. Professor Nordenfelt of Columbia college isn't so bad, is it? Sounds much more genteel than Jimmy the Kid."

"Is this to be your last call here?"

"Positively the last, and I see no reason why you should give me away. Let it go as it is. I've been a gentleman again for a few days, and I don't believe the women in there would thank you for showing me up."

"Professor, I bid you goodspeed on your way to Samalong," replied Tom as he raised his hat and extended his hand, and thus they parted.

At the house the two women were very curious and asked many questions, but Tom would not give them much information beyond saying that it was just as well that the professor was going away. An hour later, after she had had time to think things over, Mrs. Harper felt that she had got pretty near the truth, but she sighed as she said to Miss Irene:

"Poor professor! He was such an entertaining gentleman!"

Language of Umbrellas. There is a language of umbrellas as of flowers. For instance, place your umbrella in a rack and it will often indicate that it will change owners.

To open it quickly in the street means that somebody's eye is going to be in danger.

To shut it quickly signifies that a hat or two will probably be knocked off.

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship.

When a man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage.

To swing your umbrella over your shoulder signifies "I am making a nuisance of myself."

To put an alpine umbrella by the side of a silk one signifies "Exchange is no robbery."

To lend an umbrella indicates "I am a fool."

To return an umbrella means—well, never mind what it means. Nobody ever does that—Spare Moments.

Funny Rebellions. A rebellion in China, as a rule, is a comparatively harmless affair, says the Times of India. The people inform the governor that his exactions are in excess of custom and that he must reduce them. If he agrees the matter ends. If not, there is a demonstration and perhaps some shooting, but this is only preliminary to a compromise, for the Peking government never backs up its officials when force has to be resorted to, and the people have far too much respect for authority to push any measures to extremes. The troops consist of the members of the enemy they have killed, but the fighting does not often amount to very much. A typical story is told of the town of a city which shall be anonymous who claimed to have put down a rebellion, but explained when queried for particulars that it had not been necessary to fight since, by happy inspiration, he had chained out a tiger which had been frightened the moment that they

had let the tiger loose.

POTPOURRI OF MODES.

Recently Discovered—Plaid Silks For Linings—The Foulard.

One of the novelty settings used largely by French dressmakers this season is called "drap crepe." It is a semitransparent fabric with a grain-like surface that comes in all the leading shades, and is very popular in gray and all the neutral shades.

Bright plaid silks are considered smart for linings of all semitransparent goods and under black groundings are most effective.

The foulard runs with the pongee as an extremely fashionable and the-



THE FASHIONABLE FOWLARD—5630, 5568.

slightly serviceable dress fabric, and since it is comparatively inexpensive, many women are using it this season to develop frocks that are dressy, but still of simple design.

For a serviceable traveling or street gown the striped suitings are unequalled. They come in a variety of colors and are easily fashioned into the smartest of the season's tailored frocks.

For a young girl the overblouse is the most up to date of the season's styles. A graceful amount of fullness is provided by tucks at the shoulder, and the shaped trimming band that outlines the neck and large armholes adds greatly to the beauty of the mode.

Small round creoline hats are trimmed about the crown with a two-plaited ruffle of satin ribbon, the plaiting being near the top of the crown and the plaits falling to the edge of the narrow round brims. Over this white lace is plaited, and at each side are fastened sprays of three or four large pink roses.

The cut shows a dainty gown of shantung pongee in sage color, with trimming of black acetate braid applied over a simple design and worn over a glimpse of imitation Irish lace. The blouse is closed invisibly at the back.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FRESH FRILLS.

Fabrics Used in Wedding Gowns—Revival of the Legeron.

Tulle is being used for many of the late spring wedding gowns. Glossy silk creases, too, have come into the market in great quantities, and they are chosen by some brides. Chiffon cloth is still a standby for brides who are econom-



CHILD'S SUMMER FROCK—4888.

brally inclined and expect to get some use out of their wedding gowns later on.

Do not mix the flowers in the wedding toilet. If orange blossoms decorate the gown, wear them also in the hair. Sometimes roses and lilies of the valley are combined, but be certain to have them combined wherever used.

Crushed dimity, dainty with little colored flowers, is one of the fads of the season for trousseau sets for girlish brides. One of the latest developments for brides with pretty feet are the little shoes of silver brocade to go with the wedding gown.

Legeron hats are with us again in goodly profusion. They are the real old-fashioned kind, with the small, low crown and the floppy brim, and if they are worn in the most up to date manner, they are allowed to flop as they will. Primmed simply with a band of black velvet round the crown and tied in a bow with ends that hang almost to the waist at the back, they are very smart. Mme. Mella, it seems, set the fashion.

The cut shows two pretty little frocks for children made of linen. They may be made either as simple or as elaborate as is desired.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

SLAGE FOR HORSES.

Many Breeders Using It As a Food With Good Success.

I know silage is a good food for horses, for I have tried it. I have not, however, led to any great extent because I did not have as much silage as I wanted for both cows and horses. I thought more of my cows than of my horses, so the cows had all they needed and the horses had to go about.

One winter we had a brood mare that was fed silage all winter, probably twenty pounds a day. She had some hay and straw to go with it, and no grain except what was in the silage, and she came out fat and with a glossy coat in the spring and had a fine, healthy colt. Horses like silage as well as cattle do after they are accustomed to it.

Fed Silage Exclusively. A man in Michigan a few years ago wintered 300 horses on silage and straw exclusively, with no grain. They came through in fine shape, and the brood mares all had fine, strong colts.

The Ohio experiment station tried feeding horses on silage through the winter and reported that they came through until spring in the best of condition.

W. C. Bradley of Wisconsin says that one year during spring work he was out of hay, and the only coarse fodder his horses had during all that period of hard work was silage. He says that the horses never stood work better. —C. E. McKeown in Spirit of the West.

The General Purpose Horse. I get the best results from horses weighing 1,200 to 1,300 pounds. These horses are used for general purposes. They must have good action, be compactly built, something on the old Morgan type, but a little larger. Such horses are large enough to haul a reasonable load, on our roads and can do a good day's work on the average farm. They are useful on the road



SINGLE BARRED STALLION, ADMINISTRATOR First prize, London Hackney Show, 1907.

For light work. The most useful horses for my general work are good, snappy creatures.

I have but little trouble in breaking our colts, as we treat them kindly, handling them considerately, while they are young. We never have any trouble with them when they are old enough to break. I believe in giving good care to colts, as well as work horses. In my experience, a horse not properly cared for as a colt does not develop as early as one that receives proper attention. Horses should also be housed in bad weather. I believe in giving plenty of good, wholesome food. Horses should have special attention, and the man who succeeds is the one who keeps a close eye on the individuals. —G. H. Gannon, Ohio.

THE CROWN-TAIL MOTH.

Insect Discovered in the Maritime Provinces.

The brown-tail moth, a pest that has cost millions of dollars' damage to orchards, ornamental trees and forests in New England has made its appearance in Nova Scotia, and specimens have recently been found in the fruit belt of the Annapolis Valley. One found in Woodville, King's County, was sent to Ottawa, where in the department laboratory it was identified as the brown-tail moth. Specimens have recently been found in Derby County.

Agricultural authorities are doing all that they can to meet the emergency and stamp out the pest ere it does any damage.

Cattle Ticks.

The eradication of cattle ticks is believed to be possible if all suggested precautions are taken. Cattle and premises may be freed from ticks by hand picking the ticks and destroying the ticks after which the cattle should be thoroughly groomed. Infested cattle should be examined every other day, attention being given to the inside and back portion of the ticks where the ticks are liable to be most numerous. For greasing the cattle crude oil is recommended or cotton-seed oil, fish oil or lard. Where a farmer owns but a few head of cattle, the cattle may be picketed on tick free pasture, and occasionally moved, taking care to avoid these localities for nine months thereafter. Department of Agriculture.

Breed Heavy Drafters.

In breeding draft horses the greatest attention cannot be given to the question of weight. At all of the leading draft horse markets, horseflesh sells at the rate of 35 cents per pound for each additional pound from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds; 30 cents per pound from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds; and from \$2 to \$2.50 per pound from 2,000 pounds upward, provided of course that the horse is sound, well made and desirable in every other respect. Thus the heavy ones are the kind we should all aim to produce, because at best we will get plenty of the lighter weights to meet the demands for the same.

Care of the Meadow.

G. M. Clark the banner hay grower says: Never dig ditches to fill with rocks in a grass field. Never under-drain your grass field until you find it necessary. Never dig your grass field or let animals stand, stamp or otherwise kill the grass roots. Timothy and reed-top seed sown on an old field will not recover the land.

TRICKS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Good Things to Know in Case of Emergency.

To remove a person's placid and patiently on an operation of a cabinet. To change a person's hair quickly in case of an emergency. To stop the rod of a freshly started vacuum into place during the run.

In sewing on buttons put a pin across the top and allow the thread to pass over it each time, after which remove the pin, pull the button toward you, and wind the thread under it a few times, then end the thread.

To remove shine from black cloth rub with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine.

If cooked meat is ready for the table before it is required, place in a dish and set over a pan of boiling water placed on the back of the range and cover with a cloth. The steam will keep the meat hot without drying it or drawing the juices out.

A white kitchen floor is obtained only by the use of cold water and soap. Hot water and washing powders tend to yellow the boards.

Rubber corset laces used in place of tape or elastic in boy's blouses are much cheaper and stronger than the common elastic.

Rib stain removers made from vegetables with tomato. If out of season, use a little capned tomato. This is better than lemon.

The tender leaves and small ends of celery should never be thrown away. If dried they are found excellent for flavoring soups.

In making a meringue for pie if powdered sugar is used in place of granulated the meringue will not be watery.

ON HOME NURSING.

Cleanliness and Pure Air of Prime Importance to Invalids.

The first rule in nursing, the first essential to the patient, without which all else you do is as nothing, is to keep the air he breathes as pure as the external air without chilling him.

Always have the window of your patient's room open, but not a window on a passage just outside.

The best bedding is an iron bedstead, a hair mattress, no curtains or valance, very light blankets for a covering, as weak patients are always distressed by weight of bedclothes.

Cleanliness of the skin is almost all disease in of the utmost importance. Care should be taken in sponging or washing not to expose too great a surface at once so as to check perspiration.

Never allow a patient to be walked out of sleep either intentionally or accidentally, as this does serious harm. Do not whisper or walk on tiptoes as this is peculiarly painful to the sick.

Remember never to feed a patient, or upon which your patient lies. This is always an annoyance.

Do not talk to your patient while he is taking his meal.

LITTLE KITCHEN HELPS.

Orange marmalade makes a very tasty accompaniment for boiled ham.

Add a teaspoonful of curry powder to the cream sauce in which macaroni is baked.

Stew a pound of prunes with pot roast and note the fine flavor imparted to the meat.

Good macaroni is of yellowish tint, does not break readily in cooking and swells to two or three times its bulk.

Bananas should not be put into a refrigerator—in fact, they should never be allowed to get colder than 50 degrees. A chill turns bananas black, prevents their ever ripening properly and renders them unfit for use.

Stains on enameled ware can be removed thus: Fill the pan or bowl with water and add to it a piece of potato. Let this remain standing for a little while, then pour the water away and wash the vessel, when the stains will disappear.

Fashions in the Clouds. As ladies are among the most enthusiastic devotees of the new pursuit of ballooning, it is interesting to learn that fabulous gains even soaring in the clouds.

One is informed that lady balloons, let's dresses should be made of gaberdine, slimmer or open cloth; that the fashionable color is green; and that the coat, which is lined with fleece or silk, should be short, with two breast pockets, two cross pockets and two hand rests for keeping the hands warm.

The skirt is adjustable—that is, can be drawn up or let down by cords. A lullabying cap, a slip-on waterproof, Canadian mitts and dark brown boots complete the outfit.

Darning Table Lines.

To darn table damask, use a raveling from the cloth. If there is an actual hole, put under it a piece of the same damask, matching the pattern, to forward with the raveling. If the work is done right, the patch will not show after laundering, except by careful scrutiny. In the past skill in such needlework was considered a necessary accomplishment for the "finished young lady."

Veal Friedsoles. Chop finely some cold veal and a little cooked ham, mix with it a few breadcrumbs, a little lemon peel and season with pepper, salt, mace and a small quantity of chopped parsley.

Moisten with milk and then form into little balls. Dip in egg, roll in breadcrumbs and fry till brown.

Heat a little gravy saved from joint, pour around balls and serve garnished with parsley and lemon.



AN ODD TRICK.

The Goblets Remain Intact, Though You Smash the Stick.

Here's a little experiment with which you may amuse and surprise your friends, provided you can convince your mamma that you have no desire to smash her glassware and that the trick you are about to perform will not injure in the least the goblets you want her to lend you.

Place two chairs facing each other, with a glass goblet on the edge of each.



HOW THE STICK IS LAID.

Take a stout stick of almost any kind and place it so that each end will rest on the rim of one of the goblets.

Having completed your apparatus, take a stout broom handle and strike the suspended stick a violent blow in the middle. Every one will be certain that both the goblets will be smashed to pieces. But they will remain intact, and the stick, stout though it may be, will be broken in the middle. The philosophy of this experiment is simple. The force of the blow breaks the suspended stick before it can be communicated to the goblets.—Exchange.

Gardening Game.

This is gardening, made easy. Each of the players is asked in turn what was planted in his garden and what came up.

Articles planted may be of any description, but must come up plants of some kind whose names have some punning connection with the articles planted—for example:

First Player—I planted a ball, and it came up a rubber plant.

Second Player—I planted the United States, and it came up a motor car (car nation).

Third Player—I planted a calendar, and it came up dates.

Fourth Player—I planted a ship, and it came up a deck.

Fifth Player—I planted an old coat, and it came up trousers.

Sixth Player—I planted a watch, and it came up a clock.

Seventh Player—I planted a perfumery case, and she came up a wall-sower.

Eighth Player—I planted some steps, and they came up hops.

Ninth Player—I planted an Irishman, and he came up a potato.

A Jolly Memory Game.

Arrange ten or a dozen articles on a table and place a very clearly marked number beside each one. Then call in your company and give them just minutes to the second for observing the articles and numbers.

Then they must return to the other room and try to write down the articles in the order they were arranged, numbering each properly.

At first it will be most difficult for most players to remember everything, and every number, but with practice they will find they can depend on their memories more and more.

It is one of the very best games for the family to play, if father or mother complains of falling memory recommend it to them. It will really benefit them, just as some form of calisthenics will benefit their stiffening muscles.

Leaves of Desert Plants.

There is a very good reason for the lack of leaves in desert plants. The object is to check the transference of moisture by offering as small a surface as possible to the dry air. For the same reason the roots of desert plants usually run deep into the soil so that they can suck up all the available moisture. In some instances the leaves assume a vertical position and thus avoid the direct rays of the burning desert sun. On the other hand, the leaves of trees in very wet countries are provided with points, such as the maple, from which the rain drips off. Were the leaves flatter the rain would collect and make them rot.

The Chinaman and You.

His compass points south. In saluting you he bows his hat. Walking with you, he keeps out of step.

He shakes his own hand instead of yours. He says east-south instead of south-east.

To be polite, he asks your age and income. He throws away the flesh of themelon and eats its seeds.

His women often wear trousers, while he often wears a gown. He presents cigars to his friends as you present cigars or books.—Minneapolis Journal.

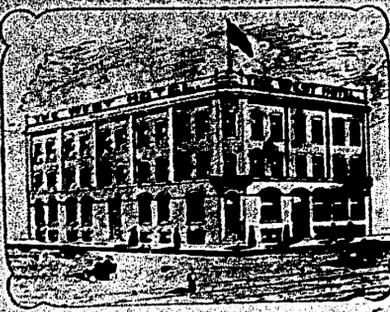
Size of Molecules.

Lord Kelvin has estimated that in a drop of water, if it were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules would range in size from a grain of small shot to a baseball. This will give some idea of the minute form of the molecule.

He Was the Third.

"He's your first cousin," said Mrs. Dimple to six-year-old Freddy, alluding to a new baby of whom Freddy was very fond. "Oh, no," replied Freddy. "I had two cousins before he was born."

The WEST HOTEL



Main St.
Winnipeg

Corner Main and Boucher
One block north of C.P.R.

MODERN
ELEGANT
UP-TO-DATE

Fifty-eight Bedrooms with
all conveniences

Best Meals, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

E. KERN - Prop.

A Romantic Wedding

A curious love story comes from New York. The facts, briefly, are as follows:—A bachelor who celebrated his 101st birthday in April is to cross the Atlantic Ocean this month to claim an English lass of 99. They will return to America and be married on August 27th, the bride's 100th birthday, at the home of their childhood in Eastern Tennessee. The hero and heroine of this extraordinary romance are John B. Bundren, living in the mountains near Tatesville, and Miss Rose McGuire, of Preston, Lancashire. They were sweethearts eighty years ago and wanted to marry, but the girl's parents, who were English, objected and took her back to England. Mr. Bundren went West hoping that a change of scene would help him to bear the disappointment. He was in California at the time of the discovery of gold, became rich, returned to Tennessee and bought his birth-place, the adjoining farm, where his sweetheart lived, and other property. Recently he decided to hold a reunion of his old friends, asking none under ninety years of age. An English newspaper copied the announcement, and Bundren received a letter from Miss McGuire asking "Are you the same John B. Bundren who lived at Tatesville long ago?" The letter explained that the writer was now ninety-nine years old and still unmarried. Mr. Bundren answered with a renewed offer of marriage. He was accepted, and is now making his first trip across the ocean. Bundren's nephew says his uncle is remarkably strong and vigorous and has always felt that some day he would find his boyhood's sweetheart.

The Winnipeg American Association are arranging for a celebration at Portage la Prairie on July 4th.

What's the United States?

"What's the United States?" is the big question asked by the New York World. The following are some of the prize answers:

A great nation founded by Washington and dumbfounded by Roosevelt.

A suburb of New York. Main source of !!! Likewise ??? Also \$\$\$.

A conglomeration of Graft, Grit, and Get There.

Eighty-seven million people with a good Constitution.

The biggest noise on the map.

School Notes

The following pupils of Elm Creek School are writing on the entrance examination: Ernest Baragar, Knox Graham, Gilbert O'Connor, and Alice Baird. Results will be published later.

The school closes to-morrow for the summer vacation, and will re-open on Tuesday, August 20th.

Baseball

On Thursday evening of last week a match was played on the Elm Creek ball ground, between Wingham and Dakota, resulting in a victory for the former by 14 to 4.

A match between Elm Creek and Carman juniors, played at Carman last Saturday, resulted in a score of 26-6 in favor of Carman.

Elm Creek ball team will compete in the baseball tournament at Carman on Dominion Day.

CONTRACT FOR ROAD WORK

A contract for grading between 15 and 16, 8-4, will be let on the ground, on Saturday next, June 29th, at 3 p.m. Full particulars will be given at the time of letting.

F. H. BEDFORD,
Road Commissioner.

BUGGY FOR SALE

Secondhand Buggy for sale, in first-class condition, newly painted.—Apply to J. Murray, Elm Creek. 6-6

J. Duxbury, M.D.

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

H. F. W. VERNON, M.D., C.M.
FANNYSTELLE MAN.

DENTISTRY

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

J. H. HAVERSON

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,
Solicitor, Notary Public.
Special Examiner in the Court of King's Bench
Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., etc.
Office over Post Office
CARMAN MAN.

J. A. STOREY

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

The Elm Creek Dray

WALTER CANN, Prop.

All kinds of draying done

Orders by mail promptly attended to

Wayside Temperance Hotel

J. GUPPY Proprietor

Special Attention Given to Travellers

Good Meals Warm Rooms

Low Rates for Permanent Boarders

ELM CREEK - - MAN.
(Opposite C.P.R. Depot)

SUBSCRIBE

FOR

THE MAIL

R. H. STAPLES

Seeding is over, and you have time now to look around and see what Staples has in store in the bargain line for the next **Thirty Days.**

We have just received a car of SALT, which we can sell at the lowest prices ever offered in Elm Creek.

300 jute and duck 50lb. bags, going at, each	-	\$0.50
25 barrels ordinary fine salt, each	-	2.40
Coarse salt, per barrel	-	2.40
Extra coarse salt	„	2.50
Rock salt, per lb.	-	2c.

10 lbs. good, fresh Raisins, \$1; 9 lbs. Evaporated Apples, \$1; Prunes, 6c to 10c per lb., according to size.

Special Sale of Children's Wear

Ten per cent. discount off all Children's Muslin Dresses, Pinafores, Muslin and Silk Hats, Muslin Bonnets, and Red, White, and Tan Hose.

Also 10 per cent. discount off all Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Whitewear, Underskirts, Corset Covers, Drawers, Night Dresses, and Aprons.

Fifty pairs of Towels, going at two pairs for 25c. Also 10 per cent. off all Toweling by the yard and by the pair.

We have a very large and complete range of Dress Muslins, White, Fancy, and Plain Collars, Long Silk Gloves in Black, White, and Cream, also in Silk and Lisle Thread, in net and plain styles.

Don't forget to look at the Fancy Dishes, and especially the Dinner and Toilet Sets.

Elm Creek - - Man.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

UNBREAKABLE FIRE-POT

The lower portion of a fire-pot is usually nearly or partly filled with dead ashes, leaving the live, red-hot coals in the upper part. The result is that the upper portion expands much more than the lower.

This uneven expansion causes a strain too great for a one-piece fire-pot to stand. Sooner or later it will split, allowing precious heat and sickening gases to escape.

But the fire-pot of the Sunshine is constructed to meet this condition. It is in two sections. The upper half expands, as much as necessary, independently of the lower. When cool, it contracts back to its original size, fitting to the lower half perfectly.

And this strong, unbreakable, gas and heat-tight, two-piece fire-pot is just one of the many superior features of the Sunshine.

If your local dealer does not handle the "Sunshine," write direct to us for FREE BOOKLET.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Agents:

R. J. McConnell & Co.
CARMAN, MAN.

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



Don't fail to get a

Bargain Suit

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THE GREAT CLOTHING SALE

Railroad Fare and Return to all purchasers to the amount of Ten Dollars and over.

HART & CO. CARMAN

Special Snaps for Boys' Clothing Buyers