

ELM CREEK MAIL

VOL. 3

ELM CREEK, MANITOBA, MAY 16, 1907

NO. 20

CAPITAL PAID UP: \$2,500,000 TOTAL ASSETS: Thirty-two Million Dollars RESERVE FUND: \$2,500,000

BANK OF HAMILTON

A General Banking Business Transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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

96 Branches throughout Canada.

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

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10	6 cents
" \$10 " " \$20	10 cents
" \$20 " " \$30	15 cents

87

These Orders are payable at par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States. They are negotiable at \$4.90 to the £ sterling in Great Britain and Ireland. They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost, and may be obtained without delay at any office of the Bank.

Carman Branch:

Mr. D. McLENNAN, Manager

FORMALIN

METHOD OF USING

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

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

The Drug Store
ELM CREEK

Advertise
in
The Mail

C.P.R. TIME TABLE

No. 12, for the East, leaves at 10.00
No. 11, for the West, leaves at 18.44

CARMAN BRANCH

No. 122 arrives 9.55
No. 121 departs 10.10
No. 124 arrives 18.35
No. 123 departs 18.50

Local and General

The Starkey House, Carman.

Horsemen, get your route cards at The Mail office.

Principal Shipley spent Arbor Day at his home at Balmoral.

C. Angle went to the city on Monday.

Geo. Simpson did business in Winnipeg on Monday.

C. J. Foll was in Carman on Monday.

T. Guinan came in from Winnipeg on Monday night.

Mrs. and the Misses Matheson visited Carman on Saturday.

Miss Rose Storey is visiting friends in Carman.

Sunday was Decoration Day in Winnipeg.

Don't forget the Victoria Day concert in Whittam's Hall.

A. Black is suffering from a poisoned hand.

Rev. G. C. and Mrs. Grant visited friends at Culross on Arbor Day.

A movement is on foot to procure a basket ball outfit for the school.

The Carman Standard announces that it will hereafter support the Liberal party.

W. C. Soole has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits.

A sale of Manitoba school lands will be held at Carman on Saturday, June 8th.

The Council are calling for tenders for a sidewalk on Church Street.

J. Murray has been appointed town constable and sanitary inspector.

Last Friday, being Arbor Day, the school and the bank were closed, but the day was not generally observed as a holiday.

December wheat reached \$1.03 at Chicago on Monday. One prominent broker predicts a climb to \$1.50.

W. T. Kennedy, formerly of the Grand View Hotel, spent Arbor Day under the parental roof.

Brandon citizens, at a meeting on Monday, passed a resolution demanding that the Bell Telephone Co.'s rates be cut in half.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Stevens visited Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens, at Fannystelle, on Arbor Day.

Twenty years ago last Saturday the thermometer registered 90 in the shade. So it did last Saturday—if you had a couple of fur coats on.

Seeding started the latter part of last week, and is now general. In other years a late spring has always been followed by a bumper crop. Let's hope it will be the same this year.

Hart & Co., Carman, agents for 20th Century Brand Clothing, are offering free trips from Elm Creek to Carman and return to all purchasers of ten dollars' worth and over. Boys, go through the world well dressed.

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

The bank staff have evidently been doing some chronological research lately. Their latest discovery is that Christmas Day falls on May 10th. We hear they have formed a compact with the weather man to change things round a bit. Certainly the weather man has been doing his part lately.

Under the auspices of the Epworth League, Rev. M. Doyle, B.A., of Sperling, will deliver a lecture on "Romola" (George Eliot), in the Methodist Church to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. Admission free. Everybody welcome. Collection on behalf of Epworth League.

F. C. Hawkins, alias Stephens, got 20 years for a series of burglaries in Winnipeg, and J. G. Sterling, for a like offence, was handed out 24 years—the heaviest sentence ever recorded at the Winnipeg Police Court. Magistrate Daly is evidently determined to make Winnipeg too hot for the "Raffles" fraternity.

The following members of the local Masonic lodge attended a lodge of instruction at Carman on Tuesday evening: P. D. Alair, W.M.; W. Mose, S.W.; Jas. Kennedy, J.W.; A. R. Stevens, sec.; H. Falconer, treas.; A. L. Chard, steward; W. Mark, S.D.; Jas. Larmour, J.D.; W. C. Soole, I.G.; Rev. G. C. Grant; John Larmour; W. Bates.

Men who are experts in the matter of trees for Manitoba say that nothing is more suitable to stand the climate and make a hardy tree than the elm and ash. While the cottonwood and maple are all right for quick growth these other trees should also be planted for more permanent use and to take the place of the cottonwoods and maples when they die out.

Great Increase in Wheat Shipments

As showing the great increase in wheat shipments from Elm Creek during the past four years, the following figures will be of interest:

In the season 1903-4 the shipments totalled 85,000 bushels; in 1904-5, 145,000 bushels; in 1905-6, 182,000 bushels; and in 1906-7, 207,570 bushels.

New Sunday School

At a meeting held on Monday evening, in the English Church, it was decided to start a Sunday School, and the following officers were elected: Superintendent, Mr. W. Mose; secretary, Mr. J. Montgomery; treasurer, Mr. W. C. Soole. The Sunday School will open at 2 p.m. every Sunday, commencing next Sunday, May 19th.

Lesson for next Sunday: Exodus I., 1-14.

All are welcome.

Registration

Mayor Kernighan, of Carman, has been appointed registration clerk of this district, and will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving applications for registration, striking names off the list of electors, and for the correction of errors: Thursday, May 30th, at the house of James Dunn, St. Claude; Friday, May 31st, at Whittam's Hall; Elm Creek; Saturday, June 1st, at the store of A. & C. Le Vasseur, Fannystelle.

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.

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, Dinners, and Common Chairs at moderate prices

HOLLIDAY & SIMPSON

ELM CREEK

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 in everything. Post paid, 25c. stamps.

Richest Province in the British Empire

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

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

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

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

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

Every Dollar Subscribed Used in Development of Mines.

Special One Week Offer, 20c. per Share

Mines directly west of the Le Roi, whose shares are now about \$11. Le Roi No. 2 shares are about \$15, and went up to \$100. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$138 each. The largest gold-copper mines in B.C. paid large dividends. Assays from \$5 to \$800 in gold, copper, silver, with 32 per cent. in Treasury.

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

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

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

BIG FOUR MINES, LTD.

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

Read What They Say

WINNIPEG TOWN TOPICS.—The writer listened with a great deal of pleasure to a short, but refined programme of songs at Westminster Church, on Tuesday evening.

While every number might be highly commended, the writer was struck with the obvious fact of the fine training and delicacy of production of Miss Claudine Maloney's sympathetic voice. In these days when noise and screeching top notes seem the goal aimed at by singers, and consented to and aided by so-called teachers, it is refreshing, soothing and restful

to listen to a voice unspoiled. Miss Maloney's singing is not the result of a few months' training, but of years of hard study.

TORONTO GLOBE.—Miss Maud Moir, the soprano, has a voice of beautiful quality, and gave an effective rendering of the prophetic introduction "O Jerusalem, Look About Thee."

WINNIPEG TOWN TOPICS.—Miss Maud Moir, as Queen Esther, has a good stage presence, a beautiful voice and exquisite hair, in fact, her appearance was fine.

A MAGISTRATE INVESTIGATES ZAM-BUK

SAYS IS A WONDERFUL HEALER AND DOES MORE THAN IS CLAIMED FOR IT

Probably no household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buk. Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, recently tested this famous balm, and this is what he says of it:

"The Pavilion,
"Goldfields, B.C.

"To the Zam-Buk Co.

"Gentlemen—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for.

"I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Roger F. Perry,
"Justice of the Peace for B.C."

Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fat, Zam-Buk is purely herbal. It cures and heals cuts, festering sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chafing sores, etc. In the household it is the handiest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries, etc. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is applied; prevents festering, inflammation, or blood poisoning. It cures piles, varicose ulcers and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

CAT ADOPTS RABBITS

At the White Lion hotel at Spalding the lady, Mrs. Betty, has a cat which is rearing a litter of young rabbits. Mrs. Betty had an Angora rabbit which died, leaving a litter of six 8-day-old ones.

At the same time she had a cat bringing up three kittens, and that time five days old. An experiment was made of the young rabbits substituted. As the cat took kindly to her unusual proteges the other four young rabbits were added, and the cat is now bringing up the litter of six young rabbits—London Standard.

CRIPPLED BY SCIATICA

Made Well and Strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Doctors Had Failed

Mr. H. W. Awalt is one of the leading merchants of Hemford, N. S. A few years ago he was a great sufferer from that most excruciating trouble, sciatica. He says: "At the time I was afflicted I was living at Baker Settlement. The attack was so severe that I had been off work for some time. The cords of my leg were all drawn up and I could only limp with the aid of a stick. The pain I suffered was terrible. I was in misery both day and night. Every moment caused me such pain as only those who have been tortured with sciatica can know. I was treated by several doctors, but they did not help me a bit. In fact I almost began to feel that my condition was hopeless, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention. I got a half dozen boxes. I had used about the entire quantity before I found any benefit. But I was encouraged and got a second half dozen boxes, and before these were all gone every vestige of the trouble had disappeared. Not only this, but I was improved in health in every way, as it will be readily understood that the long siege of pain I had suffered had left me badly run down. I can't speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I can't recommend them too strongly to other sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure sciatica simply because they make the rich, red blood that soothes and strengthens the jagged, aching nerves. That is why they cure such nerve troubles as neuritis, sciatica, neuralgia, and paralysis. That is why they cure all ailments due to poor, watery blood. That is why they cure weakness, despondent, broken-down men, and women bright, active and strong. But only the genuine pills can do this, and they have the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A complete tie-up of building in Vancouver is not improbable in the near future. All the building trades threaten to strike in sympathy with the carpenters.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

At Shephard, Leicestershire, the death has just taken place of John Kirby, 87. At 11 he began working a plain stocking machine, and continued at the same post for 77 years.

SUNDAY ON MAN-OF-WAR

Jack Tars Attend Service On the Quarter Deck

The ship's company is not to be employed on Sundays in any work or duty other than that which may be strictly necessary for the Public Service.

Thus reads Article 703 of the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, known to sailors as the "Service Bible," and the result is that the first day of the week is, as far as circumstances (and the weather) will permit, a real holiday for the man-of-war's-man. Further, whenever possible, Sunday is spent in harbor or at anchor.

The day begins like all other days, and the usual routine of cleaning, scrubbing, and polishing is gone through. Then Jack, having cleansed and burnished his ship, sets to work to clean and adorn himself, and then in "No. 1" rig has his breakfast.

If the arrangements of the fleet permit, and the admiral or other senior officer present has so signalled, those of the crew who are Roman Catholics or members of the Wesleyan or other similar denominations, are landed to attend service at their own particular places of worship.

Get Clothing Ready. Breakfast over, there is a great clearing-up, and Jack finally overhauls his garments, smooths out the creases of his trousers, and adjusts the set of his blue collar, while his comrade, Joey the Marine, gives a last rub to his glittering buttons and adjusts his newly-pipeclayed belt.

At 9.15 the bugle goes for "Divisions" and "Clear lower deck." Every man hastens to his appointed part of the ship, and falls in under his own special divisional officers—marines, infantry, and artillery on the quarter-deck; bluejackets and amidships; and stockers and miscellaneous ratings forward. Every man in the ship is on deck, save certain "duty-men," who "stand fast" below.

Then the majestic presence of the captain appears from his apartments, and, surrounded by a throng of officers, all glorious in frock-coats and swords, he goes "the rounds."

He is accompanied by all the heads of departments—i.e., the commander, the first lieutenant, the navigating, torpedo, and gunnery lieutenants, the surgeon, the engineer-commander, the captain of marines, and the paymaster—besides several of their subordinates.

His train further includes several midshipmen—to act as messengers if need be—the master-at-arms, two of the ship's police, the carpenter, gunner, and boatswain; one or more engineers or artificers, warrant-officers, and a bugler, so that it is a large procession that makes its way all over the entire ship, and, if the captain be a martinet who insists upon all his escort going everywhere, it is a very heated and irritable set of officers that finally reaches the blessed air and daylight of the quarter-deck!

This over, the bugle sounds "Dismiss," and the boat's-mates pipe "Hands rig church."

In a surprisingly short space of time the quarter-deck is converted into a very fine semblance of a church. It is entirely surrounded by canvas screens; forms from the mess-deck are arranged for the men and chairs for the officers. In the centre of the deck stands the chaplain's flag-draped reading-desk and a harmonium, round which latter are grouped the members of the ship's band.

Tells Bell For "Church."

The sentry on the half-deck tolls the bell for "church." All the boys of the ship's company and the men not excused for any reason, file in. The midshipmen and other gun-room officers take their seats on one side of the deck and the ward-room officers on the other. Lastly, the commander and the captain appear. A signal is made, the bell stops, the harmonium and band strike up, and the chaplain enters, in cassock, surplice, and hood.

The service is, as the Regulations have it, "according to the Liturgy of the Church of England," and is usually a very bright one, with plenty of music, and a brief, stirring address. The sound of the men's voices and the strains of the band, the sight of the large assemblage of fine sailors and marines, with their keen-faced officers, united in worship beneath the grim muzzles of the barbettes guns, all go to make up a singularly impressive ceremony.

The World in the Year 2000.

Some years ago M. Berthelot, the great French scientist, whose death occurred recently, made a remarkable speech at a banquet in Paris, taking for his subject, "The World in the year 2000." Here is an extract:

"When energy can be cheaply obtained food can be made from carbon taken from carbonic acid, hydrogen taken from water, and nitrogen taken from the air. What work the vegetables have so far done science will be able to do better, and with far greater profusion, and independently of seasons or evil microbes or insects. There will be then no passion to own land, beasts need not be bred for slaughter, man will be milder and more moral, and barren regions may be preferable to fertile as habitable places, because they will not be pestiferous from ages of manuring. The reign of chemistry will beautify the planet. There will underr it be no need to disfigure it with the geometrical works of the agriculturist, or with the grime of factories and chimneys. It will recover its verdure and flora."

The earth, in fact, M. Berthelot added, "will be a vast pleasure garden, and the human race will live in peace and plenty."

Greek Souls. The Greeks distinguished three sorts of souls. "Psyche" signified the sensitive soul, the soul of the senses. "Pneuma" was the breath which gave life and motion to the whole machine. We call it "spiritus," a somewhat vague term. "Nous" was in the head and meant the intelligence. Psyche was in the breast, while Pneuma spread throughout the whole body.—St. James' Gazette.

Make Ironing Easier—
This cold-water starch gets ironing-day over quicker, with less wear on the ironer's muscles and far less on the starched pieces. Gives a beautiful gloss. Needsn't be boiled, yet cannot stick. It's starch you'll like.
Try It
Cellulose Starch

Sunday School Convention

What promises to be the largest convention ever held in Manitoba will meet in the First Baptist Church, Winnipeg, July 2, 3 and 4. The attendance at the annual convention of the Manitoba Sunday School association has greatly increased during the past four years. Four years ago it was 225, three years ago 425 and last year 750. It is confidently expected that it will go up to 1,200 delegates, outside of Winnipeg.

No less than three outside speakers are to be present: Mrs. J. Woodbridge, Newark, N.J.; Rev. W. C. Merritt, Tacoma, Wash., both of international staff, and Marshall A. Hudson, Syracuse, N.Y., author of the Baracca and Philanthropist. Besides these, many of the Sunday school experts of the province will take part. The music will be an important feature of the programme. Single fares on all the railway lines will be given. For full information write W. H. Irwin, 511 McIntyre block, Winnipeg.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

A few years ago when a man spoke of the west he meant Manitoba only or including perhaps one or two points then in the North West Territories and no one had any conception of the extent of the era of development that was to arrive.

Today the West means an entirely different thing, and the live Canadian manufacturers of Ontario have found it all they can do in some ways to cope with new conditions. An increasing number every year, however, are extending and devoting more and more attention to Western Canada. The ones who first realized the possibilities of the land are, of course, reaping vast results. Think, though, of one firm, the Mooney Biscuit & Candy Co. of Stratford, who are shipping goods even to a point 1,000 miles north of Edmonton. They say every body in the West eats Mooney's Biscuits, but they found a few people up there who wanted to and hadn't yet the opportunity.

Denmark's premier denies that his country has made an alliance with any nation.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

Santo Domingo has been officially made a protectorate of the United States.

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

Women in Abyssinia.

In some portions of Abyssinia the men mark the ears of their women as if they were so many hogs.

Live Sponges.

Live sponges furnish homes for oysters, mussels, crabs, and other small animals, which often live in the sponges their entire lifetime. Sometimes the creatures grow too large to get out, remaining until they die.

The Crocodile.

A crocodile has the greatest jaw power of any animal. A crocodile weighing 120 pounds was found to exercise a force of 1,540 pounds in contracting the muscles of the jaw.

The Anchovy.

The anchovy is a small fish about three inches long which belongs to the herring family. It is caught in the Mediterranean in May and June and July. The best anchovy ground is Gorgona, near Leghorn.

PEN-ANGLE

Pen-Angle Underwear is form-knit so it can't help fitting your figure. It's made of long-fibred wool so it won't shrink—and it's guaranteed besides. The whole idea is to make it so good you can't afford not to buy by the trademark (in a natural or making red).

UNDERWEAR

N. U. No. 637

A President's Daughter.

When President Grant's only daughter, Nellie, afterward Mrs. Bartoria, was a miss of twelve years, she attended a private school in Washington. One afternoon, says the author of "The Olivia Letters," Nellie's lessons were not learned. The carriage came for her, but the teacher dismissed it with the request that it should return at the end of a half hour. The half hour came and gilded away with the lesson still unlearned. The carriage came again and was dismissed. At the end of the second half hour the lesson was committed, and Miss Nellie was permitted to go. The next day at the usual hour the young lady arrived, accompanied by her mother. The teacher began to fear she had lost her most cherished pupil, but Mrs. Grant came to thank her for performing her duty.

"Teach her," said Mrs. Grant, "that she is only plain, simple Nellie Grant, subject to the same rules which govern all the scholars. This course will have my sincere approbation."

Reached the Limit.

A Providence girl, who has been married about six months, had wedding cards a short time ago from an old school friend who had given her a wedding present, which, of course, demanded one in return. Among her wedding presents the Providence girl had duplicates in the shape of two silver card trays, and in a spirit of economy she decided to give one of these to her friend. It was marked with her own initials, but it would be only a matter of a few minutes to have them removed and the proper monogram cut. She took it to the jeweler and explained what was to be done. He picked up the tray, looked at it closely and smiled.

"Madam," said he, "it will be impossible. I have already changed the initials on this same tray five times, and it has worn so thin that I cannot do it again without cutting through the bottom."

His Fears Realized.

For years the old country couple had looked forward to spending a holiday in London, and one day they found themselves in the very busiest part of the city. Together they stood watching the traffic, to which there seemed no end. They did not know how to cross the street.

"Whatever you do, Mrs. don't get separated from me," said the old man to his wife, "and, whatever you do, don't cross the road without me."

Then a kindly constable came along and, seeing the old woman hesitating, took her by the arm and commenced to pilot her to the opposite side.

"Dang my buttons," cried out the old man in alarm. "I allus told 'er that some one wud take a fancy to 'er, but I didn't think any one 'ud 'ave the impudence to take 'er afore my very eyes!"—London Tit-Bits.

Had a Slow but Sure Gait.

There have been numerous disappointments in the outcome of some of the boys. We remember one boy in particular who was the butt of all ridicule from the boys of his age, and he took it good naturedly. He seemed to have no particular friends and herded by himself. His clothes always looked funny, and he had that awkward swagger over which the rest of us had much sport. No one ever thought that that plug would ever get anywhere or have anything. But today that plug is drawing a better salary than any two of the old gang. He has more money, more influence and more friends than any of the rest of us. The plug had a gait that was slow, but it was sure. He didn't appear to be a bit bright then, but he had a surface that took on a polish.

Yet He Didn't Need Them.

He had been calling on a young lady for many moons; but, being backward, his suit progressed slowly. Finally she decided it was up to her to start something, so the next time he called she pointed to the rose in his buttonhole and said:

"I'll give you a kiss for that rose." A large, open face blushed manerly over his countenance, but the exchange was made. Then he grabbed his hat and started to leave the room.

"Why, where are you going?" she asked in surprise.

"To the—er—florist for more roses," he exclaimed.

Dangerous Ignorance.

If his son came to him and said, "I want you to show me on a piece of paper how this house is drained and why such traps are used," could the average citizen satisfy that son? Of course he could not. A few might be able to do so, but the average man is an ignorant person on all questions of hygiene.—G. H. R. Dabbs, M. D., in C. B. Fry's Magazine.

All Here.

"I'm told," said Miss Pepprey, "that your bride is very pretty."

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Con Beet. "Several of the guests at the ceremony were pleased to call it 'a wedding of beauty and brains.'"

"Really?" She must be a remarkable woman to have beauty and brains too."

He Listened to All.

Fontenelle listened to everything, and he offended no one by disputing anything. At the close of his life he was asked the secret of his success, and he replied that it was by observing two maxims. "Everybody may be right" and "Everything may be so."

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern and to be dependent upon as many inferior as it can reach.—Bunton.

HAD A NASTY BRONCHIAL COUGH

As an After Effect of Pneumonia—Nothing Proved Effective Until we Used

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

Many a mother can say, as does Mrs. Harker in the following letter, that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven a friend to her in time of colds with my little ones. Mrs. Harker, Sydenham, Frontenac county, Ont., writes:—

"Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven a friend to me in times of colds with my little ones. I have tried many others, but have found none just as good. My little boy, about a year old, had pneumonia, and was left with a nasty bronchial cough, but Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is helping him wonderfully, and I am sure it will cure him."

"We have also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver pills with splendid results, and have great faith in all of Dr. Chase's medicines."

It may not have occurred to you that both bronchitis and asthma are diseases of the nerves of the bronchial tubes and lungs, and that this is why severe attacks of coughing are brought on whenever these nerves are irritated by changing temperature, the breathing of dust or emotional excitement.

It is by its remarkable facility for soothing the nerves and soothing the delicate membranous linings with a protective coating that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has proven so thoroughly effective as a cure for bronchitis and asthma. Its power in these diseases is unquestionable.

Relief from coughing comes almost immediately and by persistent use cure is gradually and certainly brought about.

When the system is greatly run down it is advisable also to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in order to assist in restoring vigor to the wasted nerves.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, family size 50 cents, at all dealers or Edman-Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book au d'or, are on every box.

SAUVREUR DUVAL.

Elgin Road, L'Islet Co., Que.

The railway passenger rate through-out Minnesota is 2 cents a mile, beginning May 1, and the Dakota rate will be 2 1/2 cents a mile after July 1.

In his "Queens of Spain" Major Hume says that Isabella I authorized the burning of 700 persons in Seville alone, and condemned 5,000 more to life imprisonment and the confiscation of their property.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend

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NATIVE OUTBREAK IN BRITISH INDIA

Uprising imminent at Lahore—Rustics crowding into city—Active Repressive Measures

Lahore, British India—Everything seems to point to the imminence of a native outbreak here, and the authorities are taking all the steps possible to suppress it by force of arms. The political unrest is hourly assuming graver proportions. Bands of stalwart rustics, armed with bludgeons, who have been enlisted by the leaders of the sedition, are crowding into the native city, and troops of all arms and bodies of police, mounted and dismounted, are being drafted into the city of Lahore from all parts of the province. The fortifications of Lahore have been subjected to a special inspection and the artillerymen have been reinforced. The lieutenant-governor is taking active measures to circumvent any possible outbreak. He has issued a proclamation prohibiting meetings of every kind and solemnly warning the public not to attend any assemblage under pain of severe punishment. In addition, the lieutenant-governor has struck at the root of the revolutionary movement by causing the arrest of a lawyer, Lalpatra, who practised in the chief court of the Punjab, and who was the leader, financier, and organizer of most of the seditious demonstrations and revolutionary riots in the Punjab. Immediately after being taken into custody Lalpatra was deported to another province. His arrest caused a profound sensation among the Hindus, who hitherto had believed the authorities would not dare to take such drastic action. Another revolutionary leader, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, received an intimation of the action taken by the authorities and escaped from Lahore and is now in hiding.

To Reconstruct House of Lords
London—A recent discussion in the house of lords was devoted to Lord Newton's bill proposing the reconstruction of the house on a party-selective basis. He seeks to remove the excessive preponderance of hereditary peers by stipulating qualification through service to the state or previous election, and he provides for a certain number of elected peers and for the nomination by the crown of life peers, these not to exceed one hundred in number.

The house and galleries were thronged, showing the interest aroused by the Conservative proposal to anticipate government action, and the possibility of the debate provoking a statement of the intentions of the government. This, however, did not come to pass, the Earl of Crewe, lord president of the council, speaking on behalf of the government, declining to have anything to do with Lord Newton's proposal. He gave no hint of the government's plans, although his utterances on the subject conveyed the idea that the government contemplated a somewhat drastic measure. After this announcement the debate was adjourned.

Carnegie Sails
New York—Andrew Carnegie, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, Margaret, sailed on the White Star steamer Baltic for Europe, where the iron master will seek to recover from his recent illness. Mr. Carnegie and his family will go direct to Skibo castle, Scotland, where he will probably remain the entire summer. He broke his accustomed habit of giving an interview on his annual departure for Europe, and sent out word from his suite on the steamer that he could not be seen.

Henry H. Rogers, vice-president of the Standard Oil company, and his wife, also sailed on the Baltic.

Warships for West Indies
London—In view of the recent rioting at Castries, Island of St. Lucia, and the fact that a British warship was not available for relief purposes at the time of the earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, the British government has decided to station a second cruiser in the West Indies. The Scyllia, a third class cruiser, having a speed of 20 knots and carrying a crew of 273 officers and men, has been selected.

Chinese Lepers Deported
Victoria, B.C.—The entire colony of six Chinese lepers, which hitherto has been located on an island in the gulf, was shipped to China by special steamer, christened by the Dominion government. This step is the outcome of an arrangement arrived at between Canada and China, and in future all leprosy Chinese caught within the Dominion will be returned to China at the expense of the government of the Celestial kingdom.

Turks in Bad Condition
London—The Times publishes a letter from Cairo dated April 27, which described the situation in the province of Yemen, Turkish Arabia, as very unfavorable to the Turkish forces. The failure to suppress the rebellion is, according to this communication, due largely to the absence of an efficient transport service.

Indians Will Protest
Vancouver, B.C.—Chief Joe Capitan and heads of other Indian tribes on the coast, will leave for Ottawa soon to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return from London. The Indians object to the manner in which white men are monopolizing the coast timber and salmon fisheries.

Daughter of Krupp Marries
Essen, Germany—Barbara Krupp, second daughter of the late Herr Krupp, the steel magnate, was married at the Villa Huegel to Baron Tiloron Willowsky. The couple will live at Bonn, where the baron is a government official.

Home Rule the Object
London—"Not doctrinaire, but practical, will be our attitude toward the British government bill to establish in Dublin an Irish council to control the more important features of the Irish administration," said John Redmond. "In other words," he continued, "unless I misunderstand Irish opinion, which will be clearly expressed at the forthcoming Dublin convention, we intend to take whatever is obtainable in the way of real self-government so long as nothing prejudices our case for complete autonomy on the Canadian and Australian model. The government bill proposes to transfer the law-executing machine from London, while leaving the law-making machine in London. We demand as a full settlement that both these machines go to Ireland to be controlled wholly by Irish public opinion."

"This would be Gladstonian home rule, and Gladstonian home rule must have. Our support of the present measure will be wholehearted in proportion to the amount of the essence of Gladstone's policy it proves to contain. When Ireland shall have built up an efficient system of administration of its own affairs, for which the present bill, if it becomes a law, opens the way, it ought not to be hard to convince the English and Scotch electorate that the Irish people possess all the political capacity they need to entitle them to a parliament freely elected."

Stead Talks of Canada
Montreal—W. T. Stead spoke before the Canadian club on Canada's relation to the empire. He reiterated his position in the Boer war. Stead stated that Sir Wilfrid had told him in London that if Great Britain ever undertook a war in which Canada disapproved of, the Dominion would have a right to declare herself neutral.

The speaker contended that this could not be, as it would be tantamount to a declaration of independence. However, England would pause before going to war if Canada were opposed to that war, and he thought the Dominion would be a great factor for peace between the United States and Britain. This seemed reasonable enough, though an interruption reminded the speaker that the premier was but the servant of the country and they, the people, would have the right to decide these high questions of state.

Denmark Friendly to Great Britain
London—Count Rabenlevezau, foreign minister of Denmark, has had several interviews with Sir Charles Hardinge, permanent secretary of the foreign office. He will also confer with Foreign Secretary Grey, and later will have an audience with King Edward. In an interview the count said he was taking advantage of a pleasure trip to see some of the British officials, and assure them that there was no foundation for the recent report that Denmark had entered into an agreement with Germany to close the Baltic in case of war.

He even went further and said Denmark would not make any agreement in any way unfriendly to Great Britain. Count Rabenlevezau is making arrangements for the king land. Their majesties will arrive in London on June 8, crossing in one of the British royal yachts.

Meats Inspection Act
Ottawa—The Canadian Gazette of this week will contain a proclamation bringing into force on August 1 next the act for the inspection of canned goods, meat and fish. The regulations for inspectors are being drafted. Some forty-five inspectors will be required and it will take about \$75,000 to enforce the act. The veterinary director-general, Dr. Rutherford, will have charge of the inspectors.

Funds for Peary
Portland—Commander E. Peary in a telegram, has authorized a collection by the school children of Oregon to make up the \$60,000 necessary for the starting of another expedition to the North Pole. May 22 will be designated as "Peary Day" and on that day each pupil will be asked to contribute from one to five cents. It is expected that \$5,000 will be realized.

Charges Against Negro
Calgary—Thomas Rife, the negro awaiting his trial at the next session for assaulting a little girl, was removed to the barracks from the city police station, where he will remain till June. It is very likely he will have to answer for another charge against him, for an assault on a boy.

Thompson-Seton Starts Long Trip
Edmonton—Ernest Thompson-Seton, the celebrated naturalist, has reached Edmonton and proposes to make a trip of 1,000 miles in the northern wilds for the purpose of studying everything of interest in the animal and plant worlds in that country. Mr. Seton is accompanied by E. A. Preble, who represents the United States Biological society.

A Gift for Jamaica
London—It is officially announced that the British government had decided to make Jamaica a gift of \$750,000 and to guarantee a Jamaican loan of \$4,000,000 to assist the inhabitants of Kingston to recover from the effects of the recent earthquake.

Trouble Will Be Settled Soon
London—Sir Robert Bond states that the assurances he has received from Sir Edward Grey and Right Hon. Winston Churchill lead him to believe that the fisheries question will be settled before he leaves London, in a manner entirely satisfactory to Newfoundland.

Torrey's Mission Successful
Ottawa—The recent mission of Dr. Torrey in Montreal was very successful, judging from the results of his announcement.

Yellowhead Pass Gold
Strathcona—It is learned on reputable authority that there is nothing whatever in the story with reference to the alleged finding of gold in the Yellowhead pass. Further, the indications of gold. Claims there have been held for some time by R. D. Courtland, of Edmonton, who is naturally reticent.

It has been common knowledge here for some time that a considerable quantity of gold exists about 45 miles northwest of the other side of the Yellowhead pass, in the neighborhood of Tete Jaune cache. In and about that district several people in Edmonton and neighborhood have staked claims, and two or three prospecting parties are setting out from Edmonton, but the number of parties is no greater than it has been for the last few years. Owing to the impossibility of moving machinery without railway transportation, the persons who have staked their claims do not propose to work them until the G.T.P. line reaches the pass. Other persons there are who have staked claims but have not yet registered them. The distance of the gold bearing district from Edmonton is, roughly speaking, 500 miles.

World's Wheat Supply Precarious
New York—A Post special financial cable dated London says: The world's outlook for this season's wheat yield is becoming definitely interesting. Beerbolm's estimate is that the reports of crop damage in America are becoming too insistent and explicit to be ignored, and in face of this the crop outlook in Europe, as a whole, must be termed distinctly unfavorable.

The trade is thus confronted with the not wholly distant possibility of a short wheat crop in both Europe and America—a conjunction seldom met with in grain trade history. Beerbolm's judgment is that during the whole past season, wheat has been too cheap in comparison with all other products.

On the other hand there is the world's visible wheat stock on May 1, showing 19,980,000 quarters against 16,725,000 a year ago.

Canadian Missionary to Peru
Toronto—E. C. Austin, Canada's first missionary to Peru, was tendered a farewell reception by the Canadian auxiliary of regions beyond the missionary union. J. K. MacDonald presided.

All Mines in Operation
Fernie, B.C.—All the mines in the Crows Nest pass are now in operation. The Michel miners, who showed an inclination to remain out, also went back to work.

LADY CLERKS' SUCCESS.
Displace Nearly 2,000 Male Workers Within Three Years.

The custom of dismissing male clerks and replacing them by cheap lady workers is assuming very serious proportions, not only in the provinces, but in London. Within the last three years, it is estimated by one authority, between 1,500 and 2,500 male clerks have been thrown out of employment in the metropolis, and their positions filled by lady workers. Until recently the movement has been chiefly amongst the smaller firms, but now the larger firms, offices, and companies in the city, whose business makes it imperative to keep large staffs, are beginning to move in the same direction.

Males Get Bounce.
"The competition at present," said the general secretary of National Union of Clerks, recently, "is chiefly amongst shorthand writers, typists, bookkeepers and private secretaries. I have several cases brought to my notice recently in which men have been dismissed wholesale and replaced by lady workers. The change, of course, is said to have been brought about on the score of economy. The male clerks receive on the average from 30s. to 45s. per week; the young ladies generally receive from £1 to £1 10s. per week—about two-thirds the salary of the male workers."

Do They Equal Men?
"If the lady clerks are equal to the men—and this is a matter for discussion—then they should certainly receive the same wages. What my association is insisting upon is that women should accept positions under a minimum salary, and that this should be equal to a man's salary. In shorthand, writing and typing work I quite admit that the average woman is quite equal to a man, but in bookkeeping, for instance, where exceptional qualities are required, she seems to be much inferior."

"I heard of a firm in the city who a short time back dismissed all their male clerks and substituted ladies, but after a short time the firm became so disgusted with the lack of discipline shown by the girls—if some of them were spoken to they shed tears—that they were glad to revert to their old custom."

Care of Baggage in England.
"So you are going abroad, eh?" said a railroad man. "Well, watch your luggage over there. The system is abominable."

"They don't, you know, have our simple and satisfactory check system. In England, for instance, no one is responsible for your luggage but yourself. You get a porter to put it in the baggage car, and when you reach your destination you pick it out with another porter's help, put it on a cab and drive off. Anyone could steal it. Often luggage thefts occur."

"I often wondered why the English railroads, which in many respects are so good, didn't adopt our American check system. Last year, asking an English railroad man, I found out."

"If the English roads adopted the check system they would be responsible for luggage, as our roads are. The English law does not make them responsible. Therefore, of course, they do nothing that will lay such a responsibility upon them. But they acknowledge that our luggage system is fine, while theirs is execrable. And they have a registering system—a mere bagging of the question—for which you have to pay extra."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VII.—Second Quarter, For May 19, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. i, 1-14.—Memory Verses, 12, 14.—Golden Text, Ps. cvii, 13.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1907, by American Free Association.] While the book of beginnings centered around seven men, all of whom are mentioned in the first twenty-two verses of Heb. xi and each one characterized as a man of faith, the book of Exodus has but one prominent man, whose faith is also commended in Heb. xi. Back of and through each of these men we see God working out His eternal purpose, and by believing God they become one with Him in that purpose. We must remember, "Known unto God are all His works from the beginning of the world" (Acts xv, 18), and again, "I am God, and there is none like Me, declaring the end from the beginning and from ancient times the things that are not yet done, saying, My counsel shall stand, and I will do all My pleasure" (Isa. xli, 9, 10).

Exodus opens with the children of Israel still in the strange land and in great affliction, according to Gen. xv, 13, but it closes with the nation delivered and the Lord dwelling in their midst, in the tabernacle which Moses had built at God's command. The endings of a good many parts of the Bible point onward to the consummation of Rev. xxi, when God will indeed tabernacle with men on the earth and there shall be no more curse nor pain nor sorrow, but the kingdom shall have come and Israel shall be the earthly center.

The same sentence with which the book of Exodus opens is found also in Gen. xli, 8, and the verses following give the full list of names. Here we have just the eleven sons of Jacob (Joseph being in Egypt already, verse 5), and the order is first the six sons of Leah, then Rachel's Benjamin, then the four sons of the two maids. The order of birth is found in Gen. xxix and xxx, and it was in that order they sat at Joseph's table before they knew him (Gen. xlii, 33), and in that order they were engraven on the onyx stones on the shoulders of the high priest (Ex. xxviii, 9, 10).

In Rev. vii we have 144,000 of the twelve tribes sealed in their foreheads, and in chapter xiv we see them before the throne in the presence of the living creatures and elders, while the last mention of them is on the twelve gates of the New Jerusalem, the names of the twelve apostles being on the twelve foundations of the city of which the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are both the temple and the light (Rev. xxi, 10-14, 22, 23). Looking onward, we cannot but remember that our Lord said that in the kingdom the twelve apostles would sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel (Luke xxii, 29, 30; Matt. xix, 28). Where the responsibility lies for dropping the tribes of Israel from the purpose of God and calling the church Israel, God knows and will see to it. Let us have no partnership with such teaching.

Joseph and his brethren and all that generation passed away (verse 6), but the purpose of God alters not. "The gifts and calling of God are without repentance" (Rom. xi, 29). There is a lot of comfort in Isa. xiv, 24; Ps. xxxiii, 10, 11. If we believe God shall be established, but not otherwise (II Chron. xx, 20; Isa. vii, 9). The hand of God is seen manifestly in the abundant increase of Israel in Egypt, in spite of all the oppression and cruelty of their enemies (verses 7, 12, 20), and makes us think of Ps. ii, 1-3; Isa. vii, 9, 10. The God of Israel still lives and says concerning them, "He that toucheth you toucheth the apple of His eye," and again, "Sing and rejoice, O daughter of Zion, for, lo, I come, and I will dwell in the midst of thee, saith the Lord" (Zech. ii, 8, 10-12).

The king who knew not Joseph and in his own wisdom sought to prevent Israel from multiplying (verses 8-11) and the king who eighty years later said to Moses, "I know not the Lord; neither will I let Israel go" (verse 2), were samples of the anti-Christian spirit of today which may soon be consummated by the appearance of the antichrist himself, who will oppress Israel terribly and even dare to fight against God (Rev. xix-xiii; xix, 19-21; II Thess. ii, 7-10).

In the vision granted to Abraham there were a smoking furnace and a burning lamp (Gen. xv, 17), and Egypt became to Israel an iron furnace of cruel oppression, but the same God who walked with the friends of Daniel in their fiery furnace was watching over Israel and is watching over them now in their Russian furnace.

When the great oppressor found that bitter bondage and rigorous service did not prevent Israel from multiplying, then he played his last card—death—and sought to kill all the male children, but in this also he failed, as we shall see. See him long afterward killing the babes of Bethlehem in his mad endeavor to kill the babe Jesus. "O what victory is ours through Him who rose from the dead and is alive forevermore, having all power in heaven and on earth! In view of the glory which we are to share with Him, see Peter's words of encouragement to patience under suffering in I Pet. ii, 19, 20; iv, 12-14, and also Matt. v, 10-12.

If any prefer the Whitsunday lesson in Acts ii to this one in Exodus, fail not to notice how by the Holy Spirit not only were the weakest of men made bold to speak for God, but also to suffer for Him.

CANADA'S DANGERS.

Too Much Partyism and Too Little Patriotism.

Right Rev. Dr. Mills, Bishop of Ontario, addressed the members of the Empire Club, Toronto recently, on "Our Country, its Dangers and its Needs." "Materially," said the reverend speaker, "there is nothing to be desired. In agriculture, minerals, forest and water resources, Canada is abundantly rich. Her lands will undoubtedly show more riches than the Cobalt has revealed. She has 40 per cent. of the world's water power, while the returns in Ontario alone, from the fisheries are nearly two million dollars."

Held In Trust.
"Everything to make a country great had been entrusted to Canadians. These were all given to us in trust; we are stewards of God."

Speaking of the dangers that lie before us in the rapid expansion, the speaker instanced lack of cohesion, the duality of languages, the separate schools, lack of an intense patriotism, the manhood suffrage and the lack of high ideals in the public men as the chief reasons for disintegration.

The one official language in the United States has been a great aid towards holding together the national idea. While manhood suffrage was an ideal system, yet the newcomer had no love for this country beyond what he could get out of it, and most often his vote was looked upon in a financial aspect.

Lack of Ideals.
Again, the lack of high ideals of integrity and responsibility in the public men of the country, tended powerfully towards breaking down those forces that make to the building up of a strong nation. There was too much party politics and too little patriotism. What we want is honest men—men who will stand for purity and righteousness in civic affairs. Our Government was not a truly representative Government, as a few politicians get together and nominated the candidate whom the party feel bound to support.

Dean Farthing of Kingston, who was present as a guest, in a three-minute speech, urged the men to sacrifice themselves as did the men of the old empire, in order to bring about and hold our freedom from the thralldom of vice.

"I consider the man who besmirches my party," said he, "as putting a stain on me, and if I withhold my judgment I am guilty of complicity. I must speak out. We must fight corruption in our own party. Let us have pure men in our parties, and with this personal responsibility we will do much towards making our public life better."

SIR ALEXANDER'S BUSIEST DAY.

A Great Musician Tells of Hustling He Had to Do in Canada.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, was asked to tell the readers of The London Tatler what was the busiest day he ever put in. He replied: "Well, I think that day was one on which I began at 9.30 a. m. with an orchestral rehearsal of two hours and a half in London, Ont. We then proceeded by special train to Woodstock; there, after speaking at a public luncheon of which I had not time to partake, I hurriedly rehearsed the local choir in sight of the incoming audience; then conducted an afternoon concert, and returned to London in time for the evening concert. The day ended with another banquet given by the mayor. All this did not prevent me from being at my post at early rehearsal in Toronto on the following morning. I do not think I could have possibly got through such a fatiguing day's work in this country, but the Canadian climate is wonderfully bracing and invigorating. At all events, I found it to be so."

Sir Alexander further said: "In two or three of the smaller Canadian towns I conducted the first orchestral concerts ever given, and as these entertainments took place in theatres I had to direct in the 'house' between the third and fourth rows of stalls, surrounded by the audience. Even the most ardent enthusiast was so compelling that I was obliged to play—with the exception of a short choral work—every item in the program twice over. Truly, the good-will of the listeners helped my staying powers amazingly."

Postal Progress.

Commenting on Postmaster-General Buxton's new arrangements with the Canadian Government, by which British magazines and newspapers will be carried at a lower rate, The London Standard says: "There is a note of sound imperialism in the proposal, since it will help to keep in sympathy the thought of the 'English-thinking race.' But if there is money to be spent in the readjustment of the postal system at home there are wider reforms which might more profitably be undertaken. While every little Dutch village has its telephone, there are scores of villages in this country which have not even a telegraph, and we have nothing, even in the metropolis, which answers to the petit bureau of Paris. To increase rapidly of communication is of far greater importance than to reduce the cost of transmitting money-lenders' circulars. But cheapness is the craze of the day."

Japs Swarm In.

A great influx of Japanese immigration into British Columbia has commenced. Two hundred and sixty-seven arrived there the other day on the Montara and the Manuka, due from Honolulu shortly, will have many more.

The Japanese Government has notified the immigration companies that all restrictions are taken off immigration owing to the unqualified agreement of Canada in the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty. Formerly only a limited number of coolies were allowed to be sent annually from Japan. Hereafter as many will be sent as can pay the price.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Sons & Co's Report of Local and World's Markets May 8th, 1907

Wheat—Trade in the speculative wheat markets has developed great activity during the past week owing to the continuation of unfavorable crop weather in most parts of America and Europe. An increased demand for export to Europe has accompanied the activity in speculative markets, or perhaps has been aroused by it. While trading has been greatly enlarged and increased in activity, the advance in prices is comparatively moderate. For the markets have been characterized by nervousness and fluctuations in prices have been frequent and sharp. No doubt many traders have not yet become imbued with enough confidence in the changed outlook as regards the prospects of future supplies, to enable them to hold fast to what they have bought with a view of securing larger profits, and their action in quickly offering to re-sell in order to secure moderate profits, especially when immediate conditions seem to suggest a weakening of the markets, results in sharp reactions. Thus during the week, although for the most part the market has been very strong and there have been good advances, there have also been sharp declines, but at the close of trading today we find prices have gained about 1½c in New York, 1½c to 2c in Chicago, 2½c to 2½c in Minneapolis and 2½c to 2½c in Duluth. The largest advances are in May wheat and the smaller in September delivery, July coming somewhere between the two. In contrast to the changes in prices in United States markets, we find in our Winnipeg market advances of 1½c on May, 2½c on July and on October, the greater advance being in the later delivery. For the information of our foreign correspondents we might say that the September future in our Winnipeg market is practically an old crop month, and October is our first active month on the new crop. European markets have been making sharp advances also, especially the Buda Pesth market, which is understood to reflect very unfavorable prospects in the Hungarian crop. It is now beginning to be recognized that crop conditions over Europe and America are developing a situation which may become of serious import for the future. We have in recent weekly reviews written more or less about the "slow" backward weather over the American spring wheat country, and the cold, dry weather in the trans-Mississippi country of the United States, and the damage by the green bug in Kansas and the southwest, and we have again to report another week in which all these conditions have been prolonged and intensified. The green bug today is working in Kansas as it worked in Texas in the month of March, and it has attacked Nebraska also, and under favorable conditions for its progress there is no reason we know of why it may not ultimately come as far north as Manitoba. Cold, dry, ungenial weather in Kansas and surrounding states has probably done as much harm to the crops as the bugs, and in some of the other states there is much damage by winter killing. There is not only the damage already actually done, but it is impossible to tell where it is going to end. The seeding of spring wheat is well advanced in South Dakota and southern Minnesota, but owing to the cold, backward weather there are complaints that some of the earliest sown seed has rotted in the ground. In the south part of North Dakota fair progress with seeding has been made, but in the north part of the state and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta only a beginning has been made in the more favored districts. Hard frost every night and low temperature during the day prevents the land drying off and getting into proper form for farm work. In many districts drifts and patches of the winter's snow still lie, testifying to the backwardness of the season. Consequently there is no growth anywhere, grass is dead and bare yet and trees give no sign of opening buds. The crop situation in America and the shortage there is going to be in European crops by winter damage and backward weather is laying the foundation for a large advance in prices. Later on. At present the advance is held back by the large surpluses from the last two or three years' crops, which, however, will be well used up in the next four months.

Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been strong and active in future delivery trading, but the cash market has been slow. There has been much trouble with ice blocking the channel at Fort William, preventing vessels getting in and out, and this delay to shipping has restricted trade in cash wheat. Today's prices are: 1 hard 84½c; 1 northern 83½c; 2 northern 80½c; 3 northern 77c, spot or en route. Futures on our option market closed: May 83½c; July 85½c; October 86½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Off to the Arctic
Edmonton—Inspector Jarvis and three constables of the R.N.W.M.P., from the Regina barracks, leave for Herschell island in the Arctic ocean, 2,000 miles north of here. They will be stationed there for three years, and will relieve Inspector Howard and three men who have been there for the past three years.

No Marriage Restrictions
London—Premier Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a question in the house of commons, declined to undertake any consideration of the law proposed in certain legislatures of America, prohibiting marriage unless the aspirants to matrimony are certified to be free from any disease which may be transmitted to their children.

THE ELM CREEK MAIL

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Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 6 cents; twelve lines to the inch.
Notice of help wanted, small items lost or found, etc., 50 cents for first insertion, four insertions for one dollar.
Notice of stray cattle, to rent, for sale, etc., to occupy one inch or less, \$1.00 for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements in local columns, 10 cents per line for each insertion.
All changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than Tuesday noon for insertion in the current week's issue.

C. H. LEMMON, Editor.

ELM CREEK, MAY 16, 1907

A Study of the Breeds of Swine

An instructive pamphlet devoted to breeds of swine has been issued from Ottawa as Bulletin No. 11 of the Live Stock Branch. It deals with the history, characteristics and points of excellence of the six principal breeds reared in Canada. Commencing with a review of the origin of domestic swine the bulletin teaches that the many varieties that are found in various parts of the world are all descended from one original stock of wild hogs. The variations that were affected by domestication upon the progenitors of our presents breeds are followed out briefly. It is pointed out that confinement along with an ample supply of food soon effected great and lasting changes in conformation, disposition and aptitudes of the animals. With these changes there came about a breeding to type and color in various localities as suited the requirements and desires of the hog raisers resulting in the course of time in establishing the present pure breeds.

The breeds described in the bulletin, and represented by illustrations of typical animals, are the Yorkshire, the Tamworth, the Berkshire, the Chester-White, the Poland-China and the Duroc-Jersey. The first and second are described as bacon breeds, the third and fourth as midway between the bacon and the lard type and the two remaining breeds as belonging to the lard producing class of hogs.

The improvement of the Yorkshire is traced down from 1760—the time of Robert Bakewell. It was not until 1860 that this breed was given a separate classification at English shows. Among the chief classifications of the Yorkshire of the present day are its docility, vigor, muscular development and its excellent crossing qualities. They are said to be early maturing, reaching with good care a marketable condition, weighing from 150 to 220 lbs. at from 6 to 7 months old.

The Tamworth which is also described as belonging to the large breeds is traced from about 1815 when it is said to have been introduced into England from Ireland by Sir Robert Peel. The author of the Bulletin claims that this breed is purer than any of the others inasmuch as its improvement has been brought about almost entirely by selection of animals within the breed itself. It is stated to have received little attention outside of the counties of Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Northamptonshire until about 1870, when the bacon curers of England commenced a campaign against the then fashionable short, fat and heavy-shouldered pig, which they found quite unsuitable for bacon production. The Tamworth then came into prominence as an improver of some of the other English breeds. It seems to have maintained from the first its disposition to put on lean meat during its growth.

The Berkshire is stated to have assumed a fairly uniform and desirable type about the year 1825. It was at that time a fine appearing animal, very hardy, of good size and length, yet without coarseness. Unfortunately, owing to a fashion which prevailed some years afterwards, the Berkshire was developed into a thick, short

animal with heavy jaw, thick neck and fat back. Later this style of hog became unpopular and the attention was again given to developing greater length, symmetry and fleshiness. As now found the Berkshire exhibits desirable qualifications as a packer's animal.

The history of the Chester-White is extremely interesting. It is said to trace back to a pair of white hogs imported into Chester county, Pa. from England in 1816. This importation made a marked change in the swine of the district with the result that the Chester-White rapidly grew in favor. In its early years it was a fairly lengthy type of hog but for many years past it has been classed as a corn belt of the thick backed sort. A few breeders in Canada, the Bulletin states, have sought by selection and management to develop the form and quality of the animal looked upon with favor by the packers and to some extent they have been successful.

The Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey have during the past ten years grown less and less popular in Canada, according to the author of the Bulletin. In 1905 only eight members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association bred Poland-Chinas and three bred Duroc-Jerseys.

With the description of each breed is published a scale of points, by which, with the illustrations of typical animals, a valuable service is afforded in teaching the correct ideals to be looked for in selecting breeding animals. The author of the Bulletin is Mr. J. B. Spencer, B.S.A., who has in this work presented a systematic study of swine that should be highly appreciated not only by students of animal husbandry but by swine raisers in all parts of Canada. Copies of the Bulletin are obtainable by applying to the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

Good Session for Borden

While the Laurier Government has grown weaker as the result of the late session, the opposition has gained in power, in confidence, in aggressiveness and cohesion. Mr. Borden has made no mistakes and his party has loyally and vigorously supported him. He has been perfectly frank with his supporters in the House, taking them fully into his confidence and receiving like confidence from them. It is not to be expected that the members of any party would agree upon all questions that arise, and Mr. Borden has not undertaken to interfere with individual freedom of action in subjects outside the range of party politics.

On every motion on which Mr. Borden has divided the House, he has had the solid support of his party, given freely and heartily.

No party in opposition in the history of Dominion politics, or in the record of Provincial Legislatures, has given a better example of loyal support of party principles, to the party leader or by the members to each other than the Federal opposition in the session that has closed.

During this session the Opposition has stood out strongly for publicity in all public matters. So far as was possible it has investigated public expenditure. It has moved for inquiry into disputed questions of policy respecting labor troubles, railway passenger fares and freight rates, and combinations in restraint of trade. It has demanded investigation into matters affecting the honor of members of Parliament on both sides of the House. It has divided the House in protest against the refusal of public officers to explain Government transactions. It has made public protest against election frauds and corruption, demanded legislation against them and the enforcement of the criminal law against election conspirators, bribers, ballot switchers and other criminals of their class. It has stood up for righteousness, honor and decency in public life.

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Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

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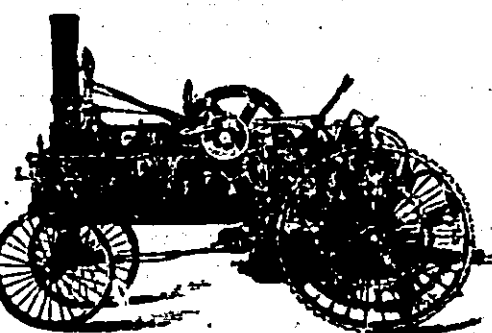
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A. R. STEVENS.

The Discovery of His Kingdom.

By LOUISE J. STRONG.

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She gave him a cheery greeting as she passed, which Deardorf returned with stiff embarrassment. Women always embarrassed him, which fact had been construed into a dislike of the sex, thus accounting for his bachelorhood.

No one would have believed that he lounged on the veranda solely that he might watch her down the street. Much less would any one have imagined that every time he looked into her candid womanly eyes his lonely, un-mated man soul clamored for the home and companionship he saw therein. He had not learned that this kingdom in woman's eyes is discernible only to the king to whom it is given to possess it. He will. Therefore the little music teacher with the bloom of youth behind her was to him most desirable in



SUCH CONTEMPLATION WAS ALL THEIR LOT IN LIFE ALLOWED.

the eyes of all men, and he was not surprised, only startled to the stopping of his heart, at what he overheard from a couple of young men behind him.

"She will make him a sweet little wife—the lucky dog!" one exclaimed. "The sweetest in the world," the other assented. "And there's nothing for the rest of us but hunting wedding presents. Come on."

They went their way, and with strangely blurred vision he stumbled up the stairs and through the gloom of the hall to his rooms at the end. Her door was opposite, and as he fumbled with his key he glanced across furtively with an odd sense of guilt for the accustomed thrill that shook him. It was as if she were already the wife of another, and, closing his door with emphasis, he turned on the light and set about packing his minerals, telling himself that he would move immediately—that there was neither sense nor reason in his staying in this dingy place where his poverty, long a thing of the past, had at first stranded him; no reason, except that, catlike, he clung to the place as home, and—yes, he would acknowledge it—because she was there. He frowned and essayed a nonchalant whistle when he caught himself, as usual, straining his ears for the sound of her footsteps. It was time that he went.

But subsequent reflection persuaded him that his departure at this juncture might be connected with her marriage and excite comment. He felt that he must remain until the "lucky dog" had carried her away, and—he blushed painfully at the thought—he must procure the inevitable wedding present if he would not be conspicuous.

Then followed strenuous days and sleepless nights of vain endeavor to decide upon something, with bitter reviling of the custom which forbade his presenting her with a goodly check in lieu of an article which would probably be but an unwelcome duplicate. He hunted the shops and stores, confounding himself uselessly with the multitude and variety of their wares. He grew thin and heavy eyed under the burden, thereby arousing in her an anxious solicitude he was too absorbed to perceive. In despair he sought advice of the office boy.

"Billy," he asked that versatile young person, "what would you give to a lady for a wedding present?"

"Aw, that's easy! Something she'd like, of course," Billy said airily. Then he explained: "I mean, sir, something you've heard her say she'd like. That's the only kind of present worth having, only folks won't give 'em. I've tried it, a-hinting and a-biting what I want Christmas and birthdays, and I always get some old thing I wouldn't take if I could help it." Billy sniffed.

That seemed an eminently sensible suggestion to Deardorf, and he presented a grateful dollar to Billy for the idea, realizing when he came to make application of it that the only object of which he had any knowledge concerning her desires was undoubtedly, questionable regarded as a "wedding present." Still, according to Billy's decision, it would be a pleasure to her.

He had one day chanced upon her standing behind two little girls who were engrossed in the contemplation of an entrancing toy tea set in a shop window. It was obvious that such contemplation was all their lot in life al-

lowed, and she was gazing her own

purpose doubtfully, with moist eyes. "I was wondering if I might not give it to them for the sake of a lonely little girl whose one desire in life was a vain longing for a tiny tea set," she said as she stopped.

"Let me," he begged, expanding under the influence of her impulsive confidence.

After some insistence she yielded. They took the amazed children inside, and she examined and extolled each small article with a delight that equalled theirs.

"We do not all put away childish things with years," she said when they were outside. "I love the wee things yet, and some time—I smile demurely—"some time, when I can and don't feel it a wicked extravagance, I am going to have my childish heart's desire. I am so sure that you will not laugh at me that I will invite you in to my first tea party."

He thanked her gravely, understanding and sympathizing entirely. Did he not carry in his pocket a wonderful carnelian "law" in memory of the ungratified longing of the boy he used to be? He had been waiting for the Christmas opportunity to gratify her innocent desire, revelling in imagination in the intimacy of her promised hospitality. Now he had put away his day dream with a sigh and extinguished a dim hope that had glimmered feebly.

But it remained that he must make the wedding present, and finally, being confident of her perfect sincerity, he ignored outlying doubts as to appropriateness and procured a fairylike tea set worthy the possession of a princess, which, being unequal to presenting it personally, he left at her door with his card one evening, just escaping her as she came up the stairs.

And then, when it was done, he for the first time considered his offering from the probable viewpoint of the prospective bridegroom and her friends, and the utter absurdity of it overwhelmed him. With shame he decided that after such a piece of idiocy there was nothing for him but flight, and he was tossing things helter skelter into his suit case when he heard her creaking the hall.

He looked about desperately for a way of escape, then dragged himself unwillingly to the door at her rap.

"I have only this moment realized how preposterous my unfortunate selection is for a wedding present," he stammered abjectly as she entered.

"Oh! The glow on her face faded. "How stupid of me! I ought to have known there was a mistake, and I have opened the box." She set it upon the table.

He shook his head dismayed. "There is no mistake. I beg your pardon. I—"

"But there must be a mistake! They left the package at my door," she said, a little sharply.

"I left it myself. I meant it for a wedding present, but I see how—" His voice failed again.

She regarded his woebegone face intently for a moment. "Very well, I will take it down." Her cheeks were glowing and her eyes sparkling with mischief. "When I found the package I thought you had somehow discovered that today is my birthday and had kindly remembered my childish longing, but if it is a wedding present it must go to Miss Bessie, who is soon to be married."

He sat down heavily and stared at her.

"You see, one must be married to receive a wedding present," she explained demurely, her color flaming under his gaze.

The tangle suddenly straightened, he sprang up. "Yes," he assented, still looking into her eyes, where by a flash of inspiration he had seen his kingdom, himself crowned king. He plunged forward across the table and seized her hands, asserting boldly, "It is a wedding present—your wedding present, Alma, dear, for you are going to be married immediately."

For answer she murmured tearfully and happily, "Oh, Morris, we will have tea in the darling little cups our first evening at home!"

Ripened Romance.

On the occasion of the nineteenth birthday of Dr. Martineau, who preached in Liverpool for many years, Sir Henry Roscoe, the English chemist, congratulated him on attaining such a fine old age. The distinguished clergyman said that he had been overwhelmed with congratulations and that he was working through the letters he had received.

"By degrees," he said, "I shall answer them all."

"One of the most remarkable," Dr. Martineau continued, "was from a lady, the only person who addressed me as 'Dear James.' I had not seen her since we were boy and girl together in Norwich. She is one of the daughters of Dr. Rigby in that city. My friends used to joke me as a young man about Miss Jane Rigby, and I received their chaff pleasantly. I believed her long since dead; and now comes this letter to remind me of her existence and her friendly recollection of me."

The old minister paused an instant, then added, with a tremulous smile, "She is now also in her nineteenth year."

A Weak Heart.

"They tell me Bad Bill's dead," said Alkali like. "Is that right?"

"Sure," replied Cactus Cal; "shot plumb through the heart."

"Well, I ain't surprised then. His heart always was weak."—Philadelphia Press.

The World's First Story.

It is probable that the first story in the world was a ghost story.—London Telegraph.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN

SIR A. K. WILSON SPECIALLY PROMOTED BY THE KING.

Raised to Position of Admiral of the Fleet—Will Succeed Fisher as First Sea Lord—Won Victoria Cross at Battle of El Teb—Fought Derivishes With Fists After His Sword Snapped in His Hand.

King Edward, by promoting Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson to the rank of admiral of the fleet, which is the naval equivalent of the military office of field marshal, on the eve of the day under which he was slated to retire, on the score of age, has succeeded in retaining him on the active list. For admirals of the fleet, like field marshals, possess the privilege of remaining on the active list without regard to age limit until their death. It is generally understood that Sir Arthur, the most capable commander of the British navy, is slated to succeed Admiral Sir John Fisher as first sea lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Arthur is a Crimean veteran, having served in that war, off Sevastopol, as a 12-year-old midshipman. And four years later he took part in the storming of the Taku forts in China.

Won Victoria Cross.

But it was at the battle of El Teb, on the Red Sea coast, during the Sudan campaign, that he won his Victoria Cross by a feat of bravery as gallant as any that figure on England's roll of honor—namely, the list of its Victoria Cross heroes. For, when, at a critical moment, a corner of the square had given way under the fiercest onslaught of the dervishes, Capt. Wilson, as he was then, sprang into the gap, and, single handed, held the foe in check until some men of the York and Lancaster regiments rushed to his assistance. While laying about him with his sword the blade snapped almost at the hilt, and



SIR ARTHUR K. WILSON.

thereupon Wilson let out with his fists, right and left, bowling the enemy over like ninepins, and, marvelous to relate, escaping with a few relatively trifling wounds. Needless to say that his fellow officers presented him with a superb sword of honor to replace that which he had broken on the Fuzies, while Queen Victoria decorated him with the Victoria Cross.

Sir Arthur Wilson may be said to come from a fighting stock. For he is heir to the baronetcy which his uncle, Gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, won during the great Indian mutiny by the capture of Delhi, the name of which famous Indian city is borne in conjunction with the baronetcy. The present holder of the baronetcy is Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson, who is professor of Indian law and history at the University of Cambridge. He has no children, and the new admiral of the fleet is his younger brother. Another brother was killed in one of the most sensational of the many tragedies that figure in the annals of the Alpine Club, during an ascent of the Riffelhorn, in Switzerland, some 40 years ago.

English Nurses Abroad.

Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain has engaged an English nurse for the responsible position of bringing up the hoped-for heir to the Spanish throne. It was essential that the nurse should be a Roman Catholic, and Lady Bute's nurse, who answered all requirements, will shortly leave for Spain. It is the rule, rather than the exception, for small foreign royalties to have English nurses, and among those who employ them are the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Italy, and the Crown Princess of Roumania.

Here is a pretty story illustrating the genuine kindness of the Princess of Wales. It appears that the christening cake with which the naming ceremony of each little prince is celebrated are made by an Edinburgh firm. They are sent south in the care of an experienced forewoman, who, in consideration of her long journey, always spends a night under the roof of their Royal Highnesses. The Princess, who makes it a rule to look in to every guest chamber before the arrival of the temporary occupant, in order to assure herself that everything is right, makes no exception in the case of the workwoman. On one occasion she noticed that no flowers had been placed in the bedroom of this visitor, and she promptly gave directions that the oversight should be generously remedied.

Wasteful Wives.

Among the wives of clerks, shop assistants, and artisans, wastefulness to a degree which would shock the same classes across the Channel exists as badly as ever. Not only are eatable scraps from the table habitually thrown into the dustbin, but economical considerations take quite a low place when marketing is being done.

Not a Tonik.

Barber—Ever put anything on your hair, sir?
Customer—Nothing but my hat.

SAILOR PRINCES.

Edward and Albert, Sons of the Heir to the British Throne.

Two promising boys who are of great interest to the British public are the young princes Edward and Albert, sons of the Prince of Wales, who have just entered the British navy. Prince Edward, who is 13 years



PRINCE EDWARD.

old, is known as the heir presumptive to the throne, his father being the heir apparent. In case of Prince Edward's death, Prince Albert, who is now 11, would become the heir presumptive. As King Edward VII. is getting to be an old man and cannot in the natural order of things rule a great many years more, it is fair



PRINCE ALBERT.

to presume that the Prince of Wales will occupy the throne before his manly-looking boys are very much older. Prince Edward, if he lives, will then be next in line for the rulership of the British Empire. He has a liking for the sea and promises to become a good naval officer, like his father, the Prince of Wales, who is known as "the sailor prince."

Coach Driver's Story.

"Yes," the driver remarked, as his "leaders" swept around the turn into a lightly-timbered stretch of level road. "You may not believe it, but them kangaroos is as cute as a Christian. Why, Maloney, who owns the selection on the other side of the creek, trained one of 'em to meet the coach every week, and get the letters for him. The pouch comes in real handy, ye see."

Presently, as often happens on a quiet country road, a fine marquisial, disturbed by the approach of His Majesty's Royal Mail, came into view, as he raised himself from the grass, where he had been feeding, and looked towards the coach with an innocent inquiring air. The driver was ready with the corroborative of his "bald and unconvincing narrative," for, as he shouted loudly, "Nothing for you today, old man!" the kangaroo, as if that was all he had been waiting for, hopped quickly out of view amongst the trees, to the utter astonishment of the box-seat traveler, and the intense enjoyment of the other occupants of the coach.

Life in Nigeria.

There are frequent references in the report to the efforts to cope with slavery in Nigeria. The trade in slaves has entirely ceased in Sokoto, but in Banchi, there was a recrudescence of it, due to famine, the people preferring to sell themselves as slaves rather than starve as free men. Ten years ago, it is recalled, the entire Angasa tribe sold themselves into slavery, but when the famine is over they take the first opportunity to desert. In the Province of Muri famine gave a great impetus to the trade in children, who were sold for food. One grim incident is recorded. "The canoes," says the report of Sir F. D. Lugard to the Colonial Office, "travel by night and are concealed by day. One which was discovered in a backwater with 22 children on board, was pushed out into midstream by the traders, and apparently purposely capsized. The slave traders swam for the bank, but one was held by the leg by a crocodile, and captured; 12 children were drowned."

A Freak Calf.

Resembling in appearance and action a jackrabbit is a Nebraska calf, according to all accounts. It has no tail, and its hind legs are longer than its front ones. It gets over the ground in leaps.

FOREVER.

Those who love truly never die. The year by year the sad memorial wreath.

A ring and flowers, types of life and death.

Are laid upon their graves.

For death the pure life saves. And life all pure is love; and love can reach

From Heaven to earth, and nobler lessons teach, Than those by mortal read.

Well blest is he who has a dear one dead;

A friend he has whose face will never change—

A dear companion that will not grow strange;

The anchor of love is death.

The blessed sweetness of a loving breath:

Will reach our cheek all fresh through weary years;

For her who died long since, ah! waste not tears.

She's thine unto the end.

Thank God for one dear friend, With face still radiant with the light of truth

Whose love comes laden with the scent of youth,

Through twenty years of death.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER.

A Celebrated Recess in the Wall of Westminster Abbey.

In the southwest wall of Westminster Abbey a narrow recess shows on old oak door. Behind it is a passage leading into a small room with finely carved panelling called the Jericho parlor, which leads into the celebrated Jerusalem chamber. This chamber is of profound modern interest in that it was the scene of the 1611 and 1884 revisions of the Bible, in the latter instance the United States taking a most prominent part.

The Jerusalem chamber is also of great historic interest, being one of the few remains of the old palace of Westminster, which for centuries was distinct and separate from the abbey. Many rooms in the old palace had similar fanciful names, such as heaven, paradise and the Antioch chambers.

The Jerusalem chamber was built by Abbot Lillington in 1386 and was so named from the colored glass brought from Jerusalem which decorates it. The room is rectangular in shape, wainscoted with cedar and other woods, all of which were brought from the Holy Land. The ceiling and the upper part of the walls are frescoed, and here and there hang costly tapestries, which Henry VIII. placed in the choir of the abbey, but which have since been removed to this room.

The splendid cedar mantelpiece was put up in commemoration of the marriage of Charles I., then Prince of Wales, with the Princess Henrietta Maria of France. The carved and wooden heads on either side of the mantelpiece represent the royal pair. One of the frescoes depicts King Henry IV., who breathed his last while in these walls in 1413. This event occurred twenty-five years after the room was built and was doubtless the first really important incident in its history, for celebrated, indeed sacred, as the chamber has since become, at its construction it was only intended as the withdrawing room for the guests of Abbot Lillington.

King Henry, with the uneasy conscience of a usurper and a superstitious belief in a prophecy that foretold his death at Jerusalem, decided upon a crusade to the Holy Land. The crusade, which the King deemed amply atonement for his sins, was, however, too long deferred. Preparatory to leaving on his journey to Jerusalem, while praying before the shrine of St. Edward the Confessor in the abbey, he was stricken with a mortal sickness, and, in the words of the old chronicle, "they for his comfort bore him into the abbot's place and laid him down before the fire in this chamber."

On coming to himself and learning that he was in the chamber named Hierusalem then said the King, "Laud be to thee, Father in heaven, for now I know that I shall die in this chamber, according to the prophecy made of me before said, that I should die in Hierusalem." And so he made himself ready and died shortly after. The body of Addison lay in state in this room, whence it was borne at the dead of night to its last resting place in the chapel of Henry VII., the procession passing round the shrine of Edward the Confessor and the choir singing a funeral hymn. From the Jerusalem chamber also the body of Sir Isaac Newton was carried to the grave, the pall being borne by the Lord Chancellor and by dukes and earls.

Catch Their Own Fish.

The trout-fishing season at the Carlton Hotel in London has commenced.

The experiment initiated last year of keeping live trout in a large tank so that visitors might select their fish and catch it themselves if they would, and have it served at table an hour later, was so successful that the hotel authorities are starting their trout fishery nearly four months earlier this year.

Between July and October last nearly 7,500 trout were thus caught and cooked at the Carlton. The figure will probably be double this year. Mr. Jacques Kraemar, the manager of the hotel, told a newspaper man that between 60 and 80 trout will be put into the tank and that 18 of the fish will be selected specimens, weighing up to six pounds apiece.

Customers will again have the privilege of catching their own fish if they like," he said, "and they will have the satisfaction of knowing they could not fare better if they landed their trout on the bank of a Highland loch. The trout will come fresh from Scotland every day."

Up to Date.

"Sing a song of simperce"—what's the rest of it?"

"A pocket full of tainted money, I guess."

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

BUILDING A CITY.

How to Make a Town With Pasteboard, Scissors and Paints.

When it is cold and rainy and the little ones are tired of playing nursery games, let them try their hands at building a city—yes, building a city. Now, don't look incredulous, for it can be done, and in one day too.

Supply yourself with all the empty pasteboard boxes you can find about the house, a pair of scissors that your mother has thrown out of her work-basket (they'll do to cut pasteboard and paper), a tube of library paste, your box of water colors and a soft lead pencil. Then set to work.

The architectural designs should be first drawn on scrap paper; then follow them on the pasteboard box sides.



MODEL FOR A CITY.

cutting out carefully and putting together with thin paper and paste. All doors and windows must be cut and completed before joining the four sides of a building. The roof goes on last. After the paste has dried thoroughly begin tinting with water colors. Some of the buildings should be made to resemble brick, others stone and still others frame. As soon as the tints are dry the bricks, stones, boards and shingles may be brought into shape with the lead pencil.

A large table in the center of the room will answer for the city's site. If the builders do not like a level site, they may have as many hills as desired by laying small pillows about the table and covering with a bedspread, smoothing it over the ups and downs made by the pillows to give a good surface on which to place the houses.

A public square may be laid out, with the public buildings, such as stores, a church, a courthouse, a schoolhouse, and a public library, grouped about it. Arrange the residences along streets opening into the public square. On account of the uncertainty of "pillow ground" it would be more satisfactory to keep the table surface flat and hard for the city site; then there will be no danger from a careless little hand or arm resting against the hillside to tumble the houses into the hollows below.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

A New Guessing Game That Will Furnish a Pleasant Hour.

A certain man went to Europe, leaving his family at home. He was either too indolent or too busy to write often. But he could not afford to cable lengthy dispatches, so he wrote his family that he would condense each cablegram into a single word by using only initial letters. The first message he sent was B I O W N. While he was congratulating himself upon outwitting the cable company by sending five words in one, the family at home were distracted over their varying interpretations of the message. His daughter thought it meant "Bought ring on Wednesday night" and began guessing just what kind of a ring it was. His wife in her anxiety read it: "Big rain-out—wet—neuralgia." Other guesses at the intended meaning differed quite as widely.

In playing the game any word may be used instead of "Brown." Let the leader, who is supposed to be the traveler, announce the word, keeping the meaning to himself, and let each player write his guess of the intended meaning on a slip of paper. If there are prizes, the one who offers the nearest guess wins. The game may be varied by supposing that the message is sent to mother or son or to wife or to business partner or from some particular city, as London, Rome or Jerusalem.

Etc.

The wide awake boys and girls should remember that the abbreviation etc. means "and other things" and may not, therefore, be applied to persons. It stands for the Latin words "et cetera," of the neuter gender. The symbol &c. is only another form of etc., &c. taking the place of the conjunction et.

A Telephone.

"Oh, a rose and a pink have bloomed today!"

Said little lame Ruth to her mother.

"I watched them open leaf by leaf,

And they nodded to each other

As if there was something they wished to say.

A secret, you know, and there was no way.

"And then a spider, with wondrous skill—

"You'll hardly believe it, mother—

Stretched a web from the pink to the rose

So they could talk to each other,

And ever since then their heads are still,

For they say through their telephone

THE STROLLERS

By FREDERIC S. SHAM,

Author of "Under the Star"

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(Continued From Last Week.)

With ill concealed eagerness Mauville began a vigorous, although guarded, attack, as if asserting his supremacy and at the same time testing his man. The buzzing switch of the sword he came against; the weapons clanged and clashed, intermingling silently and unceasingly with a crash. The features glowed, his movements became quicker, and, executing a rapid parry, he lunged with a thrust so stealthy his blade was beaten down only as it touched the soldier's breast.

Mauville suddenly followed his momentary advantage with a dangerous lunge from below. Involuntarily Barnes looked away, but his wandering attention was immediately recalled. From the lips of the land baron burst an exclamation of mingled pain and anger. Saint-Prosper had not only parried the thrust, but his own blade, by a rapid riposte, had grazed the shoulder of his foe.

Nor was the manager's surprise greater than that of the count. The latter, amazed that this unusual stratagem should have failed when directed by a wrist as trained and an eye as quick as Mauville's, now interposed. "Enough!" he exclaimed, separating the contestants. "Honor has been satisfied."

"It is nothing," cried the land baron fiercely. "His blade hardly touched me." In his exasperation and disappointment over his failure Mauville was scarcely conscious of his wound. "I tell you it is nothing," he repeated. "What do you say, Mr. Saint-Prosper?" asked the count.

"I am satisfied," returned the young man coolly.

"But I'm not!" reiterated the patron, restraining himself with difficulty. "It was understood we should continue until both were willing to stop."

"No," interrupted the count suavely. "It was understood you should continue if both were willing."

"And you're not!" exclaimed the land baron, wheeling on Saint-Prosper. "Did you leave the army because?"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen! let us observe the proprieties!" expostulated the count. "Is it your intention, sir—to Saint-Prosper—not to grant my principal's request?"

A fierce new anger gleamed from the soldier's eyes, completely transforming his expression and bearing. His glance quickly swept from the count to Mauville at the studied insult of the latter's words; on his cheek burned a dark red spot.

"Let it go on!"

The count stepped nimbly from his position between the two men. Again the swords crossed. The count's glance bent itself more closely on the figure of the soldier, noting now how superbly poised was his body, what reserves of strength were suggested by the white, muscular arm. His wrist moved like a machine, lightly brushing aside the thrusts. Had it been but accident that Mauville's unlooked for expedient had failed?

But the land baron's seat only appeared to grow in proportion to the resistance he encountered; the lust for fighting increased with the music of the blades. For some moments he feinted and lunged, seeking an opening, however slight. Again he appeared bent upon forcing a quick conclusion, for suddenly with a rush he sought to break over Saint-Prosper's guard and succeeded in wounding the other slightly in the forehead. Now, sure of his man, Mauville sprang at him savagely.

But, dashing the blood from his eyes with his free hand and without giving way, Saint-Prosper met the assault with a wrist of iron, and the land baron failed to profit by what had seemed a certain advantage. The wound had the effect of making the soldier more cautious, and eye, foot and hand were equally true.

In his fury that his chance had slipped away, after wounding and, as he supposed, blinding his opponent Mauville, throwing prudence to the winds, recklessly attempted to repeat his rash expedient, and this time the steel of his antagonist gleamed like quicksilver, passing beneath his arm and inflicting a slight flesh wound. Something resembling a look of apprehension crossed the land baron's face. "I have underestimated him," he thought. "The next stroke will be driven nearer home."

He felt no fear, however; only mute, helpless rage. In the soldier's hand the deadly weapon was a thing of marvelous cunning. His vastly superior strength made him practically tireless in his play. Not only tireless; he suddenly accelerated the tempo of the exercise, and behind this unexpected, even passionate, awakening the spectators felt an unvarying accuracy, a steady coldness of purpose. The blades clicked faster; they met and parted more viciously; the hard light in Saint-Prosper's eyes grew brighter as he slowly thrust back his antagonist.

Mauville became aware his own vigor was slowly failing him. Instead of pressing the other he was now obliged to defend himself. He strove to throw off the lethargy irresistibly stealing over him; to shake the leaden movements from his limbs. He vainly endeavored to penetrate the mist falling before his eyes and to overcome the

quickness that made his form seem like a figure in a dream. Was it through loss of blood or weariness, or both? But he was cognizant his thrusts had lost force, his plunges vitality, and that even an element of chance prevailed in his parries. But he uttered no sound. When would that mist become dark and the golden day fuse into inky night?

Before the mist totally eclipsed his sight he determined to make one more supreme effort and again sprang forward, but was driven back with ease. The knowledge that he was continuing a futile struggle smote him to the soul. Gladly would he have welcomed the fatal thrust if first he could have sent his blade through that breast which so far had been impervious to his efforts. Now the scene went round and round. The golden day became crimson, scarlet, then gray, leaden, somber. Incautiously he bent his arm to counter an imaginary lunge, and his antagonist thrust out his rapier like a thing of life, transfixing Mauville's sword arm. He stood his ground bravely for a moment, playing feebly into space, expecting the fatal stroke. When would it come? Then the slate colored hues were swallowed in a black cloud. But while his mind passed into unconsciousness his breast was openly presented to his antagonist, and even the count shuddered.

With his blade at guard Saint-Prosper remained motionless. The land baron staggered feebly and then sank softly to the earth. That fatal look, the expression of a duelist, vanished from the soldier's face, and, allowing the point of his weapon to drop to the ground, he surveyed his prostrate antagonist.

"Done like a gentleman!" cried the count, breathing more freely. "You had him at your mercy, sir—to Saint-Prosper—and spared him."

A cold glance was the soldier's only response, as without a word he turned brusquely away. Meanwhile the doctor, hastening to Mauville's side, opened his shirt.

"He is badly hurt!" asked Barnes anxiously of the surgeon.

"No; only fainted from loss of blood," replied that gentleman cheerfully. "He will be around again in a day or two."

The land baron soon regained consciousness and walked, with the assistance of the count, to his carriage. As they were about to drive away the sound of a vehicle was heard drawing near, and soon it appeared followed by another equipage. Both stopped at the confines of the Oaks and the friends of the thickest man, Susan's admirer, and the young lad on whom she had smiled alighted.

"Ha!" exclaimed the doctor, who had accompanied the count and his companion to the carriage. "No. 2?"

"Yes," laughed the count, as he leaned back against the soft cushions. "It promises to be a busy day at the Oaks! Really," as the equipage rolled on, "New Orleans is fast becoming a civilized center!"

CHAPTER XXI.

THE land baron's injuries did not long keep him indoors, for it was his pride rather than his body that had received deep and bitter wounds. He chafed and fumed when he thought how in all likelihood the details of his defeat could not be suppressed in the clubs and cafes.

"I played him too freely," he groaned to the Count de Propriac as the latter sat contemplatively nursing the ivory handle of his cane and offering the land baron such poor solace as his company afforded. "I misjudged the attack, besides exposing myself too much. If I could only meet him again!"

"It would be the same," retorted the count brutally. "When you lost your temper, you lost your cause. Your work was brilliant, but he is one of the best swordsmen I ever saw. Who is he, anyway?"

"All I know is, he served in Algiers," said Mauville moodily. "An adventurer, probably!" exclaimed the other.

"I'd give a good deal to know his record," remarked the patron contemptuously. "You should be pretty well acquainted with the personnel of the army."

"It includes everybody nowadays," replied the diplomat. "But it seems to me I did know of a Saint-Prosper at the military college at Saumur; or was it at the Ecole d'application d'état-major? Demmed scapace, if I am not mistaken; sent to Algiers; must be the same."

Here the count closed his eyes and seemed almost on the point of dropping off, but suddenly straightened himself, drew a perfunctory farewell and departed in a brown study.

The count's company, of which he had enjoyed a good deal during the past forty-eight hours, did not improve Mauville's temper, and he bore his own reflections so grudgingly that inaction became intolerable. Besides, certain words of his caller concerning Saint-Prosper had stimulated his curiosity, and, in casting about for a way to test his suspicions, he had suddenly determined in what wise to proceed. Accordingly, the next day, he left his

room, the first visit being to a spacious, substantial residence of stone and lime with green veranda railings and windows that opened as doors, with a profusion of gauzy curtains hanging behind them. This house, the present home of the Marquis de Ligne, stood in the French quarter, contrasting architecturally with the newer brick buildings erected for the American population. The land baron was ushered into a large reception room, sending his card to the marquis by the neat appearing colored maid who answered the door.

Soon the marquis's servant, a stolid, sober man of virtuous deportment, came downstairs to inform the land baron his master had suffered a relapse and was unable to see any one.

"Last night his temperature was very high," said the valet. "My master is very ill, more so than I have known him to be in twenty years."

"You have served the marquis so long?" said the visitor, pausing as he was leaving the room. "Do you remember the Saint-Prosper family?"

"Well, monsieur, General Saint-Prosper and my master were distant kinsmen and had adjoining lands."

"Surely the marquis did not pass his time in the country?" observed Mauville.

"He preferred it to Paris—when my lady was there," added Francois softly. In spite of his ill humor the shadow of a smile gleamed in the land baron's gaze, and, encouraged by that questioning look, the man continued: "The marquis and General Saint-Prosper were always together. My lady had her own friends."

"So I've heard," commented the latter.

Francois's discreet eyes were downcast. Why did the visitor wish to learn about the Saint-Prosper family? Why, instead of going, did he linger and eye the man half dubiously? Francois had sold so many of his master's secrets he scented his opportunities with a sixth sense.

"The marquis and General Saint-Prosper were warm friends?" asked the land baron at length.

"Yes, monsieur; the death of the latter was a severe shock to the Marquis de Ligne; but, Mon Dieu—lifting his eyes—"It was as well he did not live to witness the disgrace of his son!"

"His son's disgrace," repeated the land baron eagerly. "Oh, you mean running in debt—gambling—some such fashionable virtue?"

"If betraying his country is a fashionable virtue," replied the valet. "He is a traitor!"

Incredulity overspread the land baron's features; then, coincident with the assertion, came remembrance of his conversation with the marquis.

"He certainly called him that," ruminated the visitor. Not only the words, but the expression of the old nobleman's face, recurred to him. What did it mean unless it confirmed the deliberate charge of the valet? The land baron forgot his disappointment over his inability to see the marquis and began to look with more favor on the man.

"He surrendered a French stronghold," continued the servant softly; "not through fear; oh, no; but for ambition, power, under Abd-el-Kader, the Moorish leader. My master has the report of the military board of inquiry."

"Why has the matter attracted no public attention if a board of inquiry was appointed?"

"The board was a secret one, and the report was suppressed. Few have seen it except the late king of France and my master."

"Since it has been inspected by such good company I confess curiosity to look at it myself. But your master is ill, I cannot speak with him. Perhaps you?"

"I, monsieur!" indignantly. "For five hundred francs, Francois?"

"To oblige monsieur!" he answered softly, but his eyes gleamed like a lynx's.

"You have no compunctions about selling a reputation, Francois?"

"Reputation is that!" said the man, contemptuously snapping his fingers, emboldened by his compact with the caller. "France and sons are everything."

"Lord, how servants imbibe the ideas of their betters!" quoth the patron as he left the house and strode down the gravelled walk, decapitating the begonia with his cane.

(To be continued.)

SEEDTIME PLEASURES.

Just received a catalogue fresh from the seedman's store. A gorgeous book of fruits and flowers and vegetable gardens. And I can hardly wait until the winter is over and snow melt from my well loved garden plot To spend and rake and hoe.

For in this catalogue I find New radishes and peas Six kinds of lettuce, eight of corn—I want to try all these—Cucumbers slim, cucumbers fat, And lima beans and tall, And melons, cabbage, beets and greens—I want to try them all.

Tomatoes, ten varieties, And onions white and red, Asparagus and celery—I want of each a bed—And turnips early, turnips late, Potatoes by the score, And squashes—my don't say a word, A dozen kinds of more!

I herewith thank the seedman kind For sending me this book, When all these things are coming on, How pretty they will look! And when the frost has left the ground, Amid the robin's song, I'm going to plant my total plot—Twelve feet by twenty long!

—New York Sun.

One Condition. Mr. Wyman—I want you to have everything that is good for you, my dear. Mrs. Wyman—Oh, thank you, John. Mr. Wyman—But remember that I am to be the judge of what is good for you.

WHY THE WIND BLOWS

A Study of the Circulation of the World's Atmosphere.

FORCES THAT MOVE THE AIR.

Contrasts in Temperature, High and Low Pressure and a Law of Nature Called the Deflecting Force of the Earth's Rotation.

It is a matter of common observation that when the window of a warm room is opened on a still winter night the cold air from without rushes into the room. Nearer the ceiling the warmer air is forced out of the window, thus completing a general atmospheric circulation on a miniature scale. These currents of air, which might properly be called wind, would not occur if the air within doors was not warmer and consequently lighter than the air without.

The range in temperature between the equator and the north pole amounts in winter to considerably more than 100 degrees F., and in summer the contrast is also great. Moreover, in summer the continents are warmer than the oceans, but in winter the reverse is true. Three examples will serve to illustrate how such contrasts affect the winds of the world.

At the equator the temperature averages about 80 degrees throughout the year. Consequently the lower air flows in from regions of high pressure on each side, forming what are known as the trades. These winds cover nearly one-half of the earth's surface and blow with much steadiness the year round.

The monsoons, or "seasonal" winds, of India and the Indian ocean are the most interesting of their class. In summer the cooler ocean air pushes in toward the land, while the warmer air over the continents rises to a considerable height and then flows out to sea, forming a systematic circulation between ocean and continent. In winter the ocean is warmer than the continent, and the winds reverse their direction.

The "land and sea breezes" occur with much regularity near large bodies of water in some parts of the world. The ocean is cooler than the land during the day and warmer at night, causing on a small scale a daily interchange of air similar to that caused by the monsoons.

A clear knowledge of the term "air pressure" is very helpful in studying the causes of wind. Air, like a stone, presses against the ground—in other words, it has weight, amounting to no less than 2,117 pounds upon every square foot of the earth's surface at sea level—but, unlike a stone, the atmosphere is elastic to a high degree and also presses in all other directions.

On account of this elasticity of the air, certain forces which arise from differences in temperature and the earth's rotation cause it to become dense or heavy in some regions and rare or light in other regions.

It is the effort of the atmosphere to overcome these pressure differences and resume a state of equal density that causes the winds to blow.

The column of mercury in a barometer tube is always just balancing a column of air of the same diameter, reaching from the barometer to the top of the atmosphere. If the air is dense the mercury will of course stand high in the tube, and to express this condition we use the term "high pressure," but if the air is rare the mercury will stand low in the tube, and we then use the term "low pressure."

Over the United States, Canada and other parts of the world the pressure is ascertained each day at numerous stations. The barometer readings, expressed in inches of mercury, are telegraphed to a central point and there charted on a map. The exact regions where the pressure is high or low may then be seen at a glance. It has been learned from such observations that these areas are constantly moving eastward at an average rate of about 600 miles per day.

Technically the low pressure areas are called "cyclones" and the high pressure areas "anticyclones." They are frequently 1,000 or more miles in diameter. The little storms of great destructive force so often called cyclones are really tornadoes.

The higher the pressure in any particular region relative to some other region the greater will be the velocity of the wind. The winds blow much faster in winter than in summer, because the greater contrasts of temperature cause more decided differences in pressure.

Observations demonstrate, however, that the wind never blows in straight lines, because all bodies of air when in motion are acted upon by a law of nature called the "deflecting force of the earth's rotation." This force turns all wind to the right of its course in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern.

Thus if a wind in our hemisphere starts north it is soon turned slowly toward the northeast, or if it starts west it will soon turn toward the northwest. When it is remembered that at the equator the earth is rotating at the enormous velocity of 1,035 miles an hour, one will not wonder that such a deflecting force could exist. All areas of high and low pressure, from whatever cause, therefore become whirling masses of air, and a little thought will show that they must turn in opposite directions. In the northern hemisphere the low areas, or "lows," as they are designated on the weather map, always rotate in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch.

LONDON'S SAILOR RESERVE.

Prince of Wales Inspects Royal Naval Volunteers At Lambeth.

Over 700 strong, and in spick and span condition, the 10 companies forming the London division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve assembled the other day at their drill hall in Commercial road, Lambeth, for inspection by the Prince of Wales.

A crowd of people awaited the arrival of the Prince, and hearty cheers were raised when his Royal Highness drove up in Naval uniform. Within the gates was a full guard of honor composed of officers and men from Nos. 1 and 2 companies, under Lieut. Wilkey.

Commander Guinness, introduced to the Prince, one by one, the officers under his command.

Having been inspected by the Prince the division went through man-



PRINCE OF WALES REVIEWING THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

ual and firing exercise, and then "fall in for drills" was piped.

Many of the drills were of a spectacular nature, and carried out with remarkable precision, dash, and unity. The dismembering of field guns and their equipment, and lifting them piece by piece through a "hole in the ground," was a good show item and a test of efficiency.

The Prince watched every movement with a professional eye, and asked many questions of the officers on points of detail. The drills completed, the "general assembly" was sounded, and as soon as all the companies had fallen in his Royal Highness addressed them a few congratulatory words.

The next order from the commanding officer was, "Prepare to stand by to give three cheers." Then: "Three cheers for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales! Hip, hip, hurrah!" The men obeyed heartily, and the crowd outside, hearing the sound, added a fourth cheer on its own account.

This was again repeated as the Prince's two-horse carriage moved off towards Westminster Bridge.

Gift to England.

The statue of William III. of Orange, which the German Emperor is about to present to King Edward, is a bronze figure nine feet in height. It will be shipped to England in June, when an exact duplicate will be erected on the terrace of the royal palace in Berlin.

According to Herr Heinrich Baucke, the sculptor who is making both the figures, the Emperor decided to send the statue to England after seeing the sculptor's rough sketch. "What a capital present that would make for England!" he exclaimed.

His Majesty's original intention was to send a miniature statue as a private present to King Edward, but the idea was given up in favor of a full-sized figure, which, according to the words of the Kaiser's written instructions, is intended "for the English nation."

Herr Baucke relates that the Emperor spent three-quarters of an hour in his studio on his first visit of inspection criticising the details of the figure. His Majesty seized a paper and pencil, drew an outline of the pose, rapidly filled in each detail and explained the points with his usual vivacity.

He was careful, however, to collect the pieces of paper on which he had made his sketches and carry them away with him when he departed.

Premier's Salaries.

The best paid Colonial Premier is the newest—Gen. Botha, who is to draw £4,000 a year from the Transvaal Government.

The following is a list of the other Premier's salaries given in the House of Commons recently by Mr. L. V. Harcourt, who was answering questions for the Colonial Office:

Australia	£2,100
Natal	1,846
Queensland	1,800
Victoria	1,400
N. S. Wales	1,570
Canada	1,200
West Australia	1,200
South Australia	1,000
New Zealand	1,600
Tasmania	950

Dr. Jameson, the Prime Minister for Cape Colony, receives no salary. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, as Premier, receives no salary; but as First Lord of the Treasury is paid £5,000 a year.

Mummy Up-to-Date.

A correspondent of the Tablet, writing from Egypt, says at Assuit, a little while ago a German lady was much pleased at having secured for a considerable sum the mummy of a sacred cat. She was delighted with her bargain, and the Arab dealer was quite satisfied with the sum he received.

"But with the curiosity inherited from our first poor mother," says the correspondent, "she began to examine her mummy. She looked at it closely, and even picked a hole in it. Then, encouraged by what she saw, she proceeded to rip it open. Her mummy was stuffed with the Daily Mail."

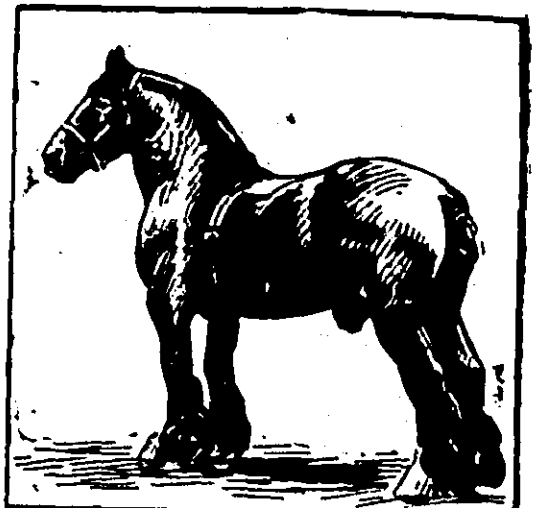
And Then He Wondered.

Gerald—Don't you feel safer with a dog in the house?
Geraldine—Yes, I'm glad you came.

A FAMOUS ENGLISH SHIRE.

No Likelihood of This Splendid Breed Dying Out.

It is very doubtful if there is any branch of British farming, at the present time, that is on a sounder or more paying basis than Shire horse breeding. After one or two seasons of remarkable prices, things have certainly toned down a little, but they are looking up again, and the market for big, sound, weighty horses suitable for town work is as good as ever it was. There is no secret in the fact that the motor, for heavy haulage, has not been quite the success that was anticipated, and the day when the Shire will be dispensed with is further distant than ever. One very pleasing feature in connection with



BUSCOT HAROLD (18576) AT 10 YEARS OF AGE

this widely-known draft breed is that the tenant farmer and small breeder has played such a prominent part in its upbuilding. Many a London champion or Royal winner claims a tenant farmer, perhaps in a very humble position, as its breeder; and although the Shire Horse Society is materially assisted by almost all the leading nobility, from the King downwards, it cannot in any way be stated that, like some breeds, a monopoly is held by the wealthy classes.

This horse is unique as far as his breeding is concerned, being the progeny of two London champions, Markington Royal Harold and the great prize-winning mare Aurea, by Thornton Premier. He is a beautiful bay, foaled in 1896, and bred by his owner, Sir Alex. Henderson. Sound judges of the Shire regard Buscot Harold as one of the greatest specimens the breed ever produced, and they are not far wrong. His grand crest, powerful quarters and well moulded limbs show to advantage in the accompanying photo, which, it should be mentioned, was taken at the end of last season, during which he served 100 mares. The fact of his being put fourth on his first appearance in the show-ring, does not count as a true record of his merits, for, being brought to the sights and sounds of the London arena, he gave a very poor show, but he was never put back again, as his prize record shows, and he was the first horse to lower the colors of his sire, winning first and champion at the Shire Show, London, in 1898, 1899 and 1900. Buscot Harold is the sire of many winners, and was let for £1,000 for one season.

HIGH PRICE OF FLAX SEED.

At the Present Price It Is Said to Be a More Profitable Crop Than Wheat.

As a result of the new customs tariff of ten cents per bushel on imported flax seed the price of flax seed is now \$1.23 in Winnipeg. At this price it is claimed that flax growing is more profitable than wheat growing and it may be expected that considerable quantities will be grown in the Canadian Northwest this year.

Flax matures more quickly than wheat and may consequently be sown later. New settlers who have only been able to sow a small acreage of wheat can, after the wheat is sown, break up more land for flax seed. The seed may be sown as late as the middle of June although May is considered the best month. In fact flax seed seems to wait the farmer's convenience. It can be sown early or late and as it is less liable to injury from weather than any of the other cereals it may be harvested after the wheat, oats and barley have been gathered in.

Flax seed is especially well adapted for newly-broken land. Prof. Shaw, of the University of Minnesota, formerly one of the professors of the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., says in reference to this: "The influence of the flax crop is helpful to the quick reduction of the prairie early owing to the peculiar nature of the fibrous growth of the roots. These, penetrating every part, reduce the soil to a disintegrated pulverulent mass, which is greatly favorable to the growth of the succeeding grain crop other than flax. It has also been noticed that good crops of flax follow the breaking up of a sod field. Why? For the same reasons that good crops of flax are grown on new breaking. The yields from crops grown on common sod land broken up are usually not quite so good as on new breaking, because the elements of fertility are not usually present to the same extent."

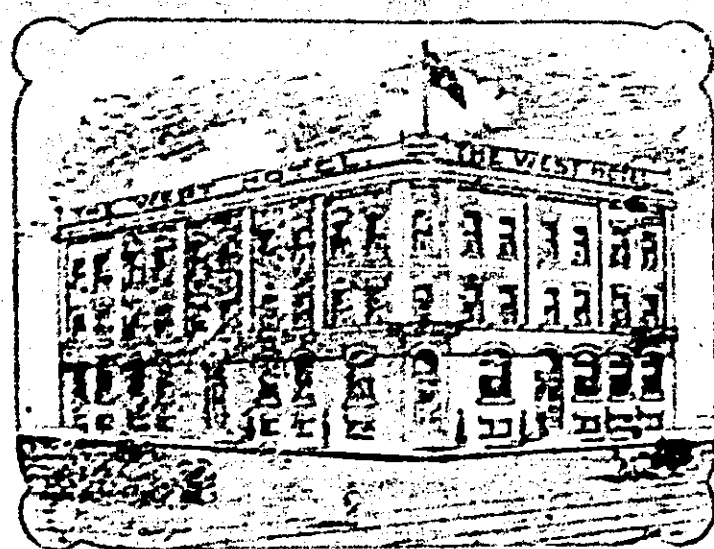
Farm Work This Week.

April is here. Everything is to be done now. The farmer who has managed well will find his work go on with a clocklike harmony. The other who has just been drawn along by events, will find himself all tangled up with work now. The seeding must be done just as soon as a seed-bed can be made. The early seeding in all but peas is the one that pays in big yields. The manure is still to get out of many yards, but this heavy item of labor should have been spread over the winter months. Clearing up of old rubbish, trimming orchards, burning brush, rebuilding old fences, getting wood up for summer and draining, are all clamoring to be done.

This week do one thing well. Steady persistency will overcome the delay yet, and it is not too late to have all things done decently in order.

Let the meantime get the team on the fields as soon as possible and prepare the seed-bed well.

The WEST HOTEL



Main St.
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Corner Main and Sutherland
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.

THE SPRING OF O' SEVEN

The spring is here,
The birds have come;
(If this is true
They'll freeze, by gum.)

Sweet spring is here,
The flowers awake;
(Go back to sleep,
For goodness sake.)

Sweet spring is here,
The sun shines bright;
(The snow it snoweth
Every night.)

Sweet spring is here,
With air of spice;
(The rivers have
Four feet of ice.)

Sweet spring is here,
The records say;
(You'd never know,
Except that way.)

Sweet spring is here,
But don't you tell;
(A spring like this
Is worse than—"well!"

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, after the
expiration of four (4) weeks from the first
publication of this notice, application will be made
to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in
Council, for a supplementary letters patent
changing the name of the "Red River Loan and
Land Company, Limited," to the "Anchor
Investment Co. Ltd."
Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 13th day
of May, A.D. 1907.

McPHERSON & SAUNDERS,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

TENDERS FOR SIDEWALK

Tenders will be received by the under-
signed, up to May 30th, for building a
sidewalk on Church Street, part 6 ft.
and part 4-ft. State price per rod.

F. H. BEDFORD,
Road Commissioner, Ward 2.

FARMS FOR SALE

Two First-class Farms for sale, 240
acres each; S.W. 1/4 S. 1/2 N.W. 1/4 24-8-4,
and S.E. 1/4 and S. 1/2 of N.E. 1/4 4-8-3,
about five miles east of Elm Creek.
Good house, buildings, water, etc., on
each farm. Immediate possession will
be given if desired, or possession may
be had after harvest. Price and terms
reasonable. Apply to W. H. Johnston,
Elm Creek. 2-5-1

HERDING

I will again herd cattle for the season
of 1907 at my old herd grounds in S-5.
18-4-4 GEO. AYMONT

Victoria Day

Under the auspices of the
Methodist Church Choir

GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by the

Winnipeg Musical and Dramatic Trio

Comprising the following:

Miss Maude Moir
(SOPRANO)

Miss Maude Sloan
(READER)

Miss A. C. Maloney
(CONTRALTO)

Whitlam Hall
May 24th

Admission 35c, Reserved 50c.
Plan of Hall and Tickets at
the Drug Store

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)

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NOTHING TOO LARGE

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Elm Creek - - - Man.

SUNSHINE FURNACE

**DIRECT DRAFT
DAMPER**

There is no dust
nuisance in connection with the Sunshine.
Because the Sunshine is fitted with
a dust flue (see illustration.)
When you rock down the
ashes (no back-breaking
shaking with the Sun-
shine) what dust
arises is drawn
from the ash-
pan up the
dust-flue,
then
across
the fire-pot to
the smoke-pipe,
as shown in illu-
stration, where it immediately
ascends to the outer air.
Only two things to remember
in connection with this operation :-
open both the dust and direct draft
dampers.
Sunshine is just the cleanest, sim-
plest, easiest managed, greatest labor
saving furnace that you can buy
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, Hamilton, Calgary.

Agents:

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

New Scale Williams PIANOS

As 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 manu-
facturers 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



Smart Suits

For the business man, for the
young man, for every man who
has learned that there is a great
deal of difference between good
clothes and bad clothes. And
there is one sure sign—THE
20TH CENTURY BRAND
TRADE MARK. That is a
guarantee that your suit is well
tailored, good fitting, and correct
in style.

SOLE AGENTS:

HART & CO
CARMAN

We make Suits to Order from \$15.00 to \$35.00