

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

MAN-A-LIN



Copyright 1914 by the Man-A-Lin Co.

MAN-A-LIN Is An
Excellent Remedy
for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimply skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

REMOVE CONSTIPATION
AND ALL OF THESE AILMENTS DISAPPEAR.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A DOSE OR TWO OF MAN-A-LIN IS ADVISABLE IN SLIGHT FEVERILE ATTACKS, LA GRIPPE, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Form Almanac for 1917.

Solar Engines

Dr. Louis Bell has been discussing in Cassier's Magazine, the possibility of securing power for industry from other sources than fuel. As to the practicability of getting power from sunshine, he appears to be more hopeful than a good many others, but there is something in the recent experiments in southern California to warrant modest faith that the solar engine will yet prove a useful servant of humanity. By placing a steam boiler in the focus of a huge concave mirror, or of what amounts to one, it has been possible to develop something like 10 to 15 horsepower. How much such a plant would cost Dr. Bell does not say, but the main thing is that it will work. An engine of this sort labors under one disadvantage, even in a region where the skies are unclouded most of the year. The output of power will not be uniform. It should increase to a certain maximum from dawn, and then decrease until sunset. Hence the device does not seem to be suited for the operation of a railway or a factory. Like the windmill, which is even more variable in its performance, a solar engine is well suited to the business of pumping water. In some parts of the country this service alone would be of inestimable value.

Ignorance is a Curse.—"Know thyself" is a good admonition whether referring to one's physical condition or moral habits. The man who is acquainted with himself will know how to act when any disarrangement in his condition manifests itself. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a cheap and simple remedy for the eradication of pain from the system and for the cure of all bronchial troubles.

There are three thermometers in common use, the Reaumur, Centigrade and Fahrenheit. The latter, which is commonly used, shows boiling point 212 deg.; Centigrade boiling point is 100 deg.; that of Reaumur 80 deg.

Poppins—Speaking of frenzied financiers, our family physician at the top of the heap.

Wilkins—He is, eh?

Jenkins—You bet he is. When I called him to see my little boy who had swallowed a nickel he made me cough up \$2.—Chicago News.

Like Tearing the Heart Strings.—"It is not within the conception of man to measure my great sufferings from heart disease for years I endured almost constant cutting and tearing pains about my heart, and many a time would have welcomed death." Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has worked a reliable miracle.—The Hicks, Perth, Ont.—

The First Step

Miss Weston—And have you played much golf, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones—Well, no; can't say I've played much, but I've walked round the links several times to get the feel of the language.—Illustrated Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Two Irishmen, Pat and Mike, stood looking at a bricklayer who was working on a building that was being erected when the following conversation was overheard:

Mike—Pat, kin' ye tell me what tapes them bricks together?

Pat—Sure, Mike, it's the mortar.

Mike—Not by a mighty sight; that tapes them apart.—Harper's Weekly.

Timidity That Is Fatal

Timidity also hinders freedom. Thousands of able young men and young women in this country are ambitious to make the most of themselves, but are fettered by a lack of self-confidence, a lack of self-faith. They feel great unused powers within, struggling for expression, but fear that they may fail. The fear of being laughed forward or egotistical seals their lips, palsies their hands, and drives their ambition back upon itself to die of inaction. They do not dare to give up a certainty for an uncertainty; they wait and wait, hoping that some mysterious power may liberate them and give them confidence and hope.

Many people are imprisoned by ignorance. They never get the freedom which education gives. Their mental powers are never unlocked. They have not the grit to struggle for emancipation, the stamina to make up for the lack of early training, or they think they are too old to begin. The price of freedom seems too high to pay at their time of life, and so they plod upon a low plain when they could have gained the heights where superiority dwells.

Others are bound by superstition or the fetters of prejudice which make their lives narrow and mean. These are the most hopeless of all. They are so blinded that they do not even know they are not free, but they think other people are in prison.—O. S. Marden, in "Success Magazine."

Two little girls were set before a plate containing two bunches of grapes—one a very large and tempting and perfect bunch, the other small and hard and green. They looked at the two bunches for a space in silence. Then the polite child said:

"Is 'oo greedy?"

"No," the other answered, "I's not a bit greedy."

"Then," said the first, "oo choose."

Miss Weston—And have you played much golf, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones—Well, no; can't say I've played much, but I've walked round the links several times in golf clothes, and I'm beginning to understand the language.—Illustrated Bits.

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Case Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being driven through the flesh—in the thigh, perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture. But the sufferer need not grow discouraged for there is a cure—a sure cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood, this new blood feeds and strengthens the nerves and frees them from pain. The pain is banished, to stay banished—the cure is complete. Mr. Chas. B. Maclean, a prosperous farmer near Brockville, Ont., had been cured of a severe case of sciatica and wishes other sufferers to hear of his cure. He says: "For upwards of five years I was a periodical sufferer from sciatica. In the morning while getting up I would be seized with agonizing pains in my hips. Sometimes these pains extended down one leg, sometimes down the other; often down both. The pain was terrible. Imagine the agony caused by a red hot spike being driven through the flesh. That was just my feelings when the sciatica was at its worst. Often while carrying water to the horses the pain became so acute I had to drop the pail in the middle of the yard. I followed doctor's treatment, but with slight relief. I then tried rheumatic plasters and liniments but these did not help me at all. Then I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. At first they did not seem to help me, but as they had been so highly recommended I persisted in the treatment and gradually noticed a change in my condition. The pain became less severe, I felt stronger and my appetite improved. I think I used the pills about four or five months before I was completely cured, but though that was two years ago I have not since had the slightest return of sciatica. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a marvellous medicine and so does my wife who used them as a blood builder. She says they have no equal and never weariness of praising them to her friends."

Good blood is the secret of health.—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the secret of good blood. That is why they cure sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, heart palpitations, indigestion and the ailments common to women and growing girls. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dublin, whose area is only one-eighth that of London, has almost as great an average of parks. It has an acre of park for every 175 inhabitants, while London has one acre to 1,114 inhabitants.

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It is also a specific for
LA GRIPPE
Cough Pill taken in conjunction with
"The Great Cough Cure"
—is a positive preventative of and
cure for La Grippe.
Sold by All Druggists or
The WALSH-PYLE CO., Limited
NAGARA FALLS, ONT.

Too Suggestive.
"Boulder and his chorus girl wife can't agree on a place to live."

"What's the trouble?"
"Boulder wants to live in the outskirts, and she says that would continually remind her of her life on the stage."—Cleveland Press.

A man wanted his barn whitewashed and he sent for a colored man, and the following conversation took place:

"Uncle Rastus, what will you charge to whitewash my barn?"
"Two dollars and a half a day," said Rastus.

"I mean what will you do the job for?"
"Well, I'll tell you how it am. You see, when you has figured out the cost of de whitewash and de pails an' de wash and 'tear on de brushes, ah, you'll find dere is no money in it by de job."

Where Doctors Do Agree.—Physicians no longer consider it catering to "quackery" in recommending in practice no "patent" remedies for indigestion, Dr. Peppin and Nervousness as South American Nervine. They realize that it is a "patent" advance in medical science and a "patent" cure for disease of the stomach. It will cure you.

During the recent Congressional campaign in Ohio, a political spellbinder thought he had hit upon a very catchy illustration of a point he wished to make, and one evening held up before his audience a coconut in its original husk.

"This," my friends, represents the political state of America," he said. "This outer husk, which I now strip off, is not without value, of course, but not what you are after. That represents the good-intentioned but ill-advised minor parties. This next—this hard, worthless shell, hollow—that represents our opponents. We must break it up, friends, and come to the meat of the nation. This represents our party."

With a blow of a hammer he smashed the shell.

"You'll right, old man," it's rotten," a man nearby shouted as the rancid kernel fell from the dismayed spellbinder's hands.

Minnesota is the coldest state in the United States. The whole winter long there is an average of 16 deg. of frost.

SMART SET'S LOAD.

Women Who Follow Fashion Will Have Big Burden.

A course of physical culture may be necessary for the smart woman this winter if she hopes to endure the extraordinary load that fashion is laying on her form from the lobes of her ears to the toes of her feet. Even her picture hat, light as it is, compared to its size, is so large that it must make itself felt to an extent that no hat should do.

The old-fashioned two-button glove is no longer seen on the smart woman's hands. Twenty or twenty-four buttons, measure the exaggerated length of her driving, morning or afternoon white kid "at home" gloves. Boots have doubled their height, while the simple laces on walking shoes have been replaced by ribbons tied in enormous bows.

A reporter who visited well-known London forms to learn the extent of this craze for magnificent adornments was met by the information that the demand for exaggeration is likely to increase.

"Picture hats are assuming the most extraordinary proportions," Bond street milliner, confessed, "but the most noticeable point is the gigantic shapes of the floral trimmings. A cabbage rose in pink velvet is becoming perilously near the size of a real cabbage." Bunches of grapes adorn the newest hats, each grape being about double the circumference of the genuine fruit.

Veils are following the fashion in hats. The minute chenille spot is replaced by black velvet patches the size of a sixpenny piece, and as for hat-pins, I doubt if they can ingress in size. I doubt if the latest patterns are adorned with knobs which would not make insignificant door handles.

"The tendency in jewelry is to adopt distinctly exaggerated styles," a well-known jeweler in Regent street said. "Large Oriental rings, heavily studded with jewels, are in great demand. Drop earrings, which weigh down the lobes of the wearer's ears, are made in a most massive pattern."

"Jeweled muff chains can rightly be termed 'fashion's fetters.' The tiny beads or crystals between the links of the chain have been replaced by lumps of turquoise, opal or amethyst in the rough. Cable chain bracelets bear a close resemblance to handcuffs in their proportions."

"We have noticed several points which show how the Brobdingnagian mania has affected drapery goods," the manager of an Oxford street firm said. "The tiny glove handkerchief is quite out of date, and has been replaced by silk and cambric of much larger proportions. In the haberdashery departments buttons resemble five shilling pieces, made of paste, glass, silver or leather."

NATION IN ARMS.

An Idea of What Conscription, Were It Introduced Into Great Britain, Would Mean to Young Men.

A home defence army, capable, in the absence of the whole or the greater portion of the regular forces, of protecting this country against invasion, can be raised and maintained only on the principle that it is the duty of every citizen of military age and sound physique to be trained for the national defence, and to take part in it should the necessity arise.

This is what the Royal Commission presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, said a couple of years ago.

What would conscription mean to Englishmen?

The first step would be to divide the whole country into a number of recruiting districts. In each district would be formed a recruiting board, composed of officers, medical men, and others, and every year these boards would draw up a list of all young men in their twentieth year.

All those young men physically fit would be summoned to train for the defence of their country. Some 250,000 or more young men reach the age of twenty in the British Islands every year, and after the rejection of the unfit about 250,000 would remain. But the army does not need such a large number of recruits every year. Authorities have fixed our standing army at 380,000 men, in addition to the regular forces for use in India and the colonies. Of course, the size of the yearly contingent needed to keep up this army would depend on whether we had a period of one, two, or three years' training.

Germany has fixed three years for cavalry and horse artillery, and two years for the great bulk of the other men. French students in law, medicine, divinity, etc., and young men needed for the support of families, serve only one year. About 74,000 are thus enrolled. The remainder—about 180,000—are enrolled for two or three years.

Now, with us the whole 250,000 fit young men would not be needed. Probably less than 300,000 would have to leave home every year, and go through one or two years' life in barracks. There would be no escaping.

As to the 60,000 or 80,000 who escaped service in the active army, they would not go scot free, but would pass probably into a special reserve.

Those who were enrolled for regular training would bid good-bye to liberty for two years of three. After two years (one in some cases) in the active army, the conscript would pass into the reserve, where he would remain for four years.

While in the reserve he would be liable to training for two periods, possibly of eight weeks each. In the event of war the reservists would, of course, be liable to a summons to fight. The conscript would now have been six years a soldier and have reached his twenty-seventh birthday. He would have spent one, two or three years in the active army; the remainder in the reserve. On his twenty-seventh birthday he would pass into whatever force would correspond with the German Landwehr. In this body there is the "First Band," in which the conscript remains for five years. And there is the "Second Band," in which he stays for six or seven years, but has no training to go through.

Now the conscript would have reached his thirty-ninth year, and, although in the prime of life, have to more trouble so long as peace lasts. He would then pass into that militia called the "Landsturm" in Germany and the "Territorial Army" in France. Here he would remain until forty-five years old.

This is the career through which the majority of healthy Englishmen will have to pass if we adopt the Continental system of universal military service. Only conscription for the army is spoken of in this country. In Germany there is conscription for the navy as well, and in France the navy is manned partly by conscripts and partly by volunteers. Both countries by this means have secured a fine naval reserve. Our own weak point is the insufficiency of a reserve marine force.

Very likely, if conscription comes, the farmer, the artisan, the clerk, and the common laborer will be very much better workmen for their training. One of the evils is that a large number of men, perhaps 50,000, would be thrown upon the labor market every year. And the other strong argument against conscription is that it would cost nearly £20,000,000 in addition to what we already spend.

The Action of Water Upon Rocks. Sediments, or stratified rocks, are invariably those which have been laid down under water. They are always recognizable as such because divided into those layers which the action of the water always produces.

When You Take Cold
One way is to pay no attention to it; at least not until it develops into pneumonia, or bronchitis, or pleurisy. Another way is to ask your doctor about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he says, "The best thing for colds," then take it. Do as he says, anyway.

We publish our formulae
We teach our students
We have our own
We have our own
We have our own

When the lungs are congested, poisonous substances are absorbed into the blood instead of being daily removed from the body as nature intended. Knowing this danger, doctors always inquire about the condition of the lungs. Ayer's Pectoral is the best remedy for colds, coughs, and asthma.

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THE SEASON FOR
CROUP AND COLDS

But Serious Results Can Be Avoided by the Timely Use of
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

With the return of wintry weather there comes again mother's anxiety for the health of her little ones—wet feet and "chilled" bodies and their croup or severe colds. And what is to be done to prevent serious trouble?

Because it is pleasant to the taste, composed of simple ingredients of proven value, and positively free from anything of an injurious nature, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially suitable as a treatment for children, and its popularity is due to its wonderful success in the prevention and cure of croup, chest-colds and bronchitis.

In the hour of emergency, you can depend on Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine to loosen the cough, aid expectoration, allay inflammation and bring speedy relief and cure.

This well-known preparation is not

a mere cough mixture, but a medicine having thorough and far-reaching action on the whole system and hence its remarkable success.

Mr. William McGee, 40 Wright avenue, Toronto, Ont., writes: "There is no remedy, in my opinion, that can act more promptly than Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It cured my son of croup absolutely in one night. We gave him a dose when he was black in the face from choking. It gave him instant relief and cure."

Don't take anything said to be "just as good." There is no throat and lung medicine just as good as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Remember this when buying, and insist on having Dr. Chase's, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle, 25 cents a bottle. All dealers for Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

No Cause for Enthusiasm.

"I know my sermon entered the hearts of the men in the congregation," declared the enthusiastic minister.

"No doubt of it," remarked a man who had heard it. "It bored its way in."—Cleveland Press.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle at once and see if it does not please you.

Friend—You took your son into your establishment some months ago to teach him the business. I understand? How did it turn out?

"Business Man" (wearily)—Great success. He's teaching me now.—Chicago Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Captain—And you, what is your profession in civil life?

New Conscrip—I am an astronomer, sir.

Captain—Well, please to remember that you must make no observations in the regiment.—No. 1,000,000.

Are You Up to the Mark?

If not feeling as well as you should, do not make the mistake of letting your health take care of itself. Resort to

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents. 1

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

Stops Colic

—and all stomach and bowel disorders. Makes baby happy, pump and easy. Proved by 50 years' successful use. Ask your druggist for it.

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—25c. 4 bottles \$1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Montreal.

We want the services of men and women to work for us at their homes, knitting socks, etc. We furnish yarn free. Machine is easy to operate. \$7.00 to \$10.00 earned per week. Write at once. The Imperial Knitting Co., Toronto, Ont.

Colds

Are the commonest of ailments. Dr. A. W. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is the best remedy for colds, coughs, and asthma.

UNEXPLORED NORTH RECEIVES ATTENTION

Senate Would Prosecute Investigation of Little Known Territory in Northern Canada.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the upper house Senator Davis moved that a select committee be appointed to enquire as to the value of that part of the Dominion lying north of Saskatchewan and west of Hudson's bay, comprising the north part of the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan and Mackenzie territory, its extent of navigable waters, rivers, lakes and sea coast.

Senator Davis said a good deal was known of the grazing lands of Alberta and the wheat lands of the northwest, but little was known of the great hinterland to the north beyond the Saskatchewan. He had lived there twenty-seven years and had done over a good deal of it, but was learning more about it every day. Several years ago the Senate committee of the senate had obtained a great deal of valuable information about the west as far as the Saskatchewan valley. The railways and settlers had now pretty well covered the ground reported on by that committee.

It was time to extend the inquiry further. Men had gone into the region between the Saskatchewan and the Yukon. They had found great farming areas, timber stretches, mineral deposits, water powers and all things that go to make up a great country. A great deal of valuable information could be obtained by examining them, although a better way would be to have one or two exploring parties sent out.

Senator Casgrain, Montreal, thought the motion ought to take in the Labrador peninsula. Little was known of Ungava. It was stated last year that there was no timber here, yet Lord Strathcona, who had spent thirty years of his life in that region, told him there were great stretches of most valuable timber in Labrador. Senator Power thought exploring parties would produce a more valuable committee. A committee would be expensive and the least effective method of getting the information desired.

Mr. Scott, Sweetnamham, London.—The colonial office has received several telegrams from Sir Alexander Swettenham, the governor of Johore, explaining the incident with the British ship, but not one yet of a character that the authorities are prepared to make it public. The foreign office, says it has not had any further information from Washington, and that with the receipt of President Roosevelt's telegram through Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, the international side of the question is settled. At the same time it is possible that when Governor Swettenham's explanation is received in full there will be further communication with the government of the United States.

The Associated Press gained the general impression at the government office that Governor Swettenham's career is at an end.

Condemned by Vatican.

Rome.—The Vatican authorities denounce as non-Catholic the new "French Apostolic Church," organized under the leadership of Henry Des Poux, whose constitution as a cultural association has been accepted by the French government, as announced from Paris recently. The authorities of the church there add that Archbishop Vilato, head of the independent Catholic movement in America, who is now in Paris, and is lending his aid temporarily to establish the spiritual jurisdiction of the church, is a well-known apostate, and therefore everything he does in the nature of the ordination of priests and so on is invalid.

Immigration Rush Continues.

Ottawa, Ont.—The immigration into Canada during the calendar year of 1906 was 215,912. For the calendar year of 1905 the arrivals were 144,618, an increase of 71,294, or 49 per cent. for the past year. The immigration was made up as follows: British 98,257; continental 53,874 and United States 63,781.

Immigration into Canada for the six months, July to December, inclusive, was 92,328, as compared with 55,300 for the same period of the last fiscal year, showing an increase of over 40 per cent. The immigration coming in by ocean ports was 124,663, and from the United States 24,663. The increase through ocean ports was 57 per cent., and from the United States 32 per cent.

Revolutionary Move Checked.

New York.—Mail advices to the consul-general of Venezuela, Carlos W. Figure, report that the government of Trinidad will prevent any raising of military forces for an invasion of Venezuela. He is informed that this has materially affected the plans of General Paredes, stopping the hostile preparation he had been making on the island of Chacabara and Tinta Bay. The men assembled there have been dispersed by the police and are being watched.

Earthquake at Halifax.

Halifax, N.S.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Halifax shortly after midnight. Harry Hight, curator of the Science Museum, who was in his residence at Northwest corner, reports that 11 minutes after midnight the earth tremor was so perceptible that a two-leaved table rattled for several seconds, perhaps 20. After 5 seconds, a second tremor occurred, lasting 15 seconds. The table is a very sensitive seismoscope and as it is delicately balanced the leaves were free to move only from east to west, or in the opposite directions. If from the west it might be the result of a readjusting of the earth's strata which were unbalanced by the Jamaica shock.

Engulfed by Tidal Wave.

The Hagar.—The tidal wave which devastated some of the Dutch East Indian islands south of Atchin, as announced on Jan. 11, practically engulfed the island of Simulu. According to the latest information received here Simulu almost disappeared and probably 1,500 persons lost their lives. Earthquakes continue to be felt daily. The civil governor of Atchin has gone to the scene of the catastrophe.

According to the first brief official despatch, 300 persons perished on the island of Tana, and forty were known to have been drowned on the island of Simulu.

Pudá Babi (Simulu) is situated to the northwest of Sumatra and south of the province of Atchin, or Aclrin.

Robbers Tich Victim.

Eau Claire, Mich.—The body of Daniel Heaton, a wealthy hermit, was found frozen in his own blood in a small hut near the house where he had been living alone. There were evidences that the old man had been tortured to make him reveal the hiding place of his money. Amputated fingers and toes lay scattered about, and the appearance of a heavy rope and of a beam over which it hung, coupled with marks on the victim's neck, indicated that he had been strung up to the rafters for a time.

Apparently a blow on the head with a hatchet had finally ended his sufferings. It is thought that the robbers secured the booty they sought, and the money was found.

Steamer Lost at Kingston.

Halifax.—The steamer Bela, of the Blackford & Black line, has sailed with full cargo of supplies for the soldiers in Jamaica, shipped by the Canadian government. These goods were purchased by the collector of customs. Included: Five hundred barrels of flour, 200 barrels of corn meal, 100 barrels of white beans, 100 bags of split peas, 100 bags of rice, 200 barrels of family pilot, 50 barrels of meat, 50 barrels of family beef, 200 cases of corned beef, 100 cases of condensed milk, 50 cases of preserved salmon, 50 cases of lard, 50 tubs of butter, 25 cases of cheese, small size; 200 barrels of potatoes, 200 cases of codfish, and 200 barrels of herring. One thousand military tents with poles and equipment complete were also forwarded.

The total value of the cargo was \$37,000. The Bela is expected to reach Kingston on Jan. 31.

Cobalt Rush Dangerous.

Cobalt, Ont.—The rush is on to Larder lake and the cold spell is causing great hardships among the stampedeers. Word has been received here that one prospector, name unknown, has been lost in the woods and frozen to death. The trouble is that many inexperienced men have joined in the stampede and do not know how to take care of themselves.

Want a Short Session.

Ottawa, Ont.—It is well known that negotiations have been proceeding quietly between both sides of the house looking to an arrangement for shortening the session. It is said the proposal has emanated from the government side that prorogation take place at the end of April on the understanding that there shall be at least one other session of parliament before a general election.

Brand Commission.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—The brand commission of Alberta and Saskatchewan has finished its session held in Medicine Hat. It was decided to make a strong representation to the two governments concerning the deed of re-allocating the brands, of which there are 34,000, quite a number of them being discharged. The proposition is to cancel all brands and re-allocate them on application for a term of four years.

Will Tell of a Robbery.

Kingston, Ont.—Simon Gebrelski, who was convicted at Chatham and sent to penitentiary for seven years for implication in bringing stolen furs into Canada, has been released on an arrangement with the New York state government, so that he might turn state evidence in a fur robbery case. He was taken across the border.

Montreal Has Chinese Policeman.

Montreal.—Lee Johnson, a Chinaman, has been sworn in here as a special policeman. He will pay particular attention to the Chinese and will carry a revolver and a badge. He is familiar with all the Chinese gamblers and the men who run the opium resorts, so that the chief of police depends on him to clean up the Chinese district.

U. S. Immigration.

Ottawa, Ont.—The total immigration from the United States for the calendar year 1906 was 63,874, from July to December of the present fiscal year the immigration was 24,663, for the same time last year the immigration was 16,903, showing an increase of 8,000, or 32 per cent. for the current year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON V. FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, FEB. 11-12.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. viii. 1-12. Memory Verses, 1-3. Golden Text, Gen. viii. 20. Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Patterson.

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The story of Noah and the condition of affairs on earth in his day is also spoken of by our Lord, and in connection with the startling statement that the age in which we are now living shall witness at its close the same ungodliness that was manifest in the time of Noah (Matt. xxi. 37-38; Luke xli. 26, 27). He who declares the end from the beginning and who is himself the beginning and the end, the first and the last, whose counsel stands and who does all His pleasure, who brings to pass what He speaks and does all that He purposes (Isa. xli. 9-11; Rev. ix. 13), has told us this, and it surely becomes us to give good heed to all that He has said.

In the end of Gen. iv we have the ungodly line of Cain traced for several generations down to Lamech, another murderer and blasphemer, and rebel against God's plan of one woman for one man. In this ungodly line we have the first musicians and also the first artificers in brass and iron. There need be nothing sinful about either of these, but it is a sad fact that in our own time the highest talent on these and other lines is as a rule, rather on the side of unbelief than of faith.

In chapter v we have the first ten generations of the godly line of Seth, whom God gave to Eve, instead of Abel, beginning with the words, "This is the book of the generations of Adam," and in verse 3 it is said concerning Seth that Adam begat a son in his own likeness after his image. Since Adam came all have been born in the likeness of sinful man, not in the likeness of God.

Contrast Matt. i. 1. The book of the generation of Jesus Christ. It is only when we receive Him that we are born of God and His image begins to be formed in us.

Chapters vi to ix, in which we have but one lesson, tell of the consummation of iniquity in that age and its overthrow, Noah and his family being the only people saved. By the union of the sons of God, and the daughters of men, the godly and the ungodly, every imagination of the thoughts of men's hearts became evil continually (vi. 1-12), and man and beast, "Debauched from man," and that can the Almighty do? (Job xlii. 17). Then God gave Noah instructions to build an ark for the saving of his house, and he believed God and obeyed, thus obtaining righteousness and condemning the world (Heb. xi. 7).

A study of the three arks of Scripture and the object for which each was made is most instructive. Noah and Moses received most minute instructions how to build theirs, and we may safely conclude that Jobebah was instructed also. In the tabernacle and temple God was the sole architect, and in all the plan of redemption man has no voice whatever. The ark being finished, the Lord called Noah and his house to come in. Consider the "comes" of Isa. i. 16; Jer. i. 17; Matt. x. 23; Rev. xlii. 17, etc. Then there went in unto Noah into the ark a male and female of all creatures and of the clean creatures by seven, as the Lord commanded. The Lord shut him in, the flood came as the Lord had said, and for one whole year and seventeen days they continued in the ark. Compare chapter vii. 10, 11, with chapter viii. 13, 14. What a time of faith and patience it must have been, but God was thinking of His servant (viii. 1). When days and weeks and months go by without any special evidence that God is caring for us and He seems to have forgotten us, that is the time for unwavering faith, remembering His words to John the Baptist, "Blessed is he that shall not be offended in me." It is profitable to note that the word "pitch" in chapter vi. 14, is the very word generally translated "atonement" and reminds us that the great atonement is that alone which can keep from perishing, but that by it all who are in it are as safe as God can make them. Shut in with Him, no power can harm us.

The raven that did not return to the ark because, being an unclean bird, any dead carcass floating on the water would afford a resting place, and the dove that returned because it found no rest are suggestive of the unclean, though they may belong to the professing church, who can find enjoyment in any kind of company, and the true believers, who find rest only in Christ.

Noah entered the ark at the Lord's invitation and did not leave it until God said "Go forth" (viii. 16). We must implicitly obey God and have unwavering trust in Him; then all will be well.

Note the altar unto the Lord and the sacrifice (viii. 20). This man is of the line of Abel.

Note the blessing and the command to be fruitful (viii. 17; ix. 1, 7), and remember John xv. 8, 16.

Note the unconditional covenant of chapter ix concerning the earth (also viii. 22), and the bow in the cloud as the token, which is found elsewhere only in Ezek. i. 1, Rev. ix. 4, and always in reference to the earth. The other two unconditional covenants were with Abraham concerning the land of promise, and with David concerning his throne. Note the association of Noah with Daniel and Job in Ezek. xiv. 14-20, and compare God's dealings with each.

In view of the judgments that are coming when the Lord shall arise to shake terribly the earth, in the day of His wrath, it is the part of wise men to seek shelter in the storm breakers (Gen. xli. 5-22).

Altitude Governs Wheat Culture.

Ottawa, Ont.—Prof. John Macoun, botanist of the geological survey, appeared before the agriculture committee of the Commons and continued his observations on his trip to the northwest last year. He explained his former statement to the effect that wheat could be grown within three miles of Hudson bay by saying that the climatic influences of the waters of the bay did not extend inland for more than three miles. It was altitude, rather than latitude which determined the possibilities of wheat growing. In fact altitude was the base of wheat and other cereals. Wheat, however, became acclimatized and eventually adapted itself to conditions, and Prof. Macoun predicted that the northern limit of wheat would be extended as the country became settled.

Prof. Macoun suggested the clearing out of the channel of the Saskatchewan between Cedar lake and Lake Winnipeg; by this means much land would be reclaimed.

Favors Hindus.

Toronto.—In considering the Hindu immigration problem of the Canadian west, The Presbyterian foreign missionary committee were led to take an opposite view of the situation to that held by the Trades and Labor congress.

Dr. Alex. Nugent, who had been commissioned from India to enquire into the situation, reported that the Hindus are a fine class of men, and not guilty of the traits ascribed to them. They would not work for less wages than the ordinary white man, and would, if allowed, settle on farms in this country. Most of them had been soldiers in India. Personally, he would not favor them as a class for immigrants, but they were superior to the Chinese and would make better citizens in this country than in India. At present, Canada has about 2,000 of them in Canada.

The committee decided to appoint Mr. Nugent as a special missionary among the Canadian Hindus for the next six months as an experiment.

In view of the increased cost of living in western Canada, the salaries of missionaries will be increased. A special grant of \$1,000 was made to the industrial school at Regina.

Regina's Live Stock Show.

Regina, Sask.—The interests of the stock raisers of Saskatchewan have been considered by the Regina city council and it is now announced that a large amphitheatre costing \$115,000 will be erected in time for the live stock exhibition in this city in March next. The new building will be 144x101 feet and will be used as a show and sales ring and for stabling and accommodation. This new arena will with the new stables erected a year ago at the exhibition grounds, furnish plenty of accommodation for exhibitors and sales of live stock. It is understood that this is only part of a programme which has for its object the construction of a complete set of modern buildings to be devoted entirely to exhibition purposes.

Treaty of Mukden.

Mukden.—The victory of Mukden and the foreign capitals have been unable to reach an agreement on the disposal of Mukden to foreign trade. The dispute involves the whole commercial control of Manchuria. The victory declares that foreign imports, foreign goods, only shall be given concessions, but pending the location thereof the victory demands the payment of likin. The Japanese and American consuls declare that the commercial treaties of 1903 open all of Mukden, and the consular body refuses to recognize the rights claimed by the Chinese to levy likin and restrict residence. Goods imported by foreigners are not taxed in the foreign concession, but foreign goods in Chinese hands are subject to the tax.

Heroic Mother's Task.

Kingston, Ont.—Mrs. Hiram Wood, daughter of Andrew Mills of Barrie street, while her husband was out in a terrible blizzard in the northwest, had the heart-breaking duty of burying her infant alone.

Wood and the hired man went to round up cattle when the storm broke. For four days they wandered about, while the poor wife was distracted over their absence. Then her infant, aged eight months, grew ill and died, and the mother had to dig a grave and put the little body in the earth alone.

Would Injure Salmon Trade.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Wholesale Grocers' Exchange passed a strong resolution against the clause in the Fresh Food bill requiring the marking of cans of salmon with the date of filling. They say this would completely paralyze sales of salmon held over from year to year, as brokers and wholesale houses in Great Britain would decline to handle tins so marked.

Birrell to Succeed Bryce.

London.—It is announced that Augustine Birrell will become chief secretary for Ireland, to succeed James Bryce. Birrell will be succeeded as president of the board of education by Reginald McKenna, M.P.

Bank For Far North.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Mr. Stanley Davidson, son of Mr. C. O. Davidson, city clerk, has been transferred from the Imperial bank here to the new branch which will be opened at Athabasca Landing, and has left for his new post.

Veterinaries at Brandon.

Brandon, Man.—The Veterinary association of the province will hold its annual convention here on Feb. 21. About fifty delegates are expected to be in attendance.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s Report of Local and World's Markets, January 20th, 1907.

WHEAT.—During the past week the wheat markets have gradually gained in strength, and at the highest point of the week showed an advance of from 2c to 2½c over a week ago. The advance has been so sharp during the last few days that a natural reaction took place to-day which cost the price ½c to ¾c, but leaves values at about 1½c to 2c higher than a week ago. There is no special change in conditions surrounding the wheat markets from a week ago, but the developments which have been in progress for some time are beginning to be more generally recognized, and no favorable turn has taken place in any direction which would cause the markets to become easier. The railway blockade in the Northwestern States and in Western Canada, is as bad, if not worse than ever, so that the movement of wheat to terminal markets continues to be on a very small scale. The cash demand has been aroused to some extent, but only at Minneapolis is it very strong, millers at that point paying 2½c over May price for 1 Nor. on track or to arrive. European markets have made a good advance in the last two days and quite a revival in export business is reported from the Atlantic seaboard. For a continuance of the advance we must look to increasing demand from Europe or to unfavorable developments in the prospect for this season's crops in Europe and America. Neither will put prices higher, but if both these factors should come into existence at about the same time, the situation would become unusually strong. There is no doubt of there being a considerable surplus of wheat in America, but the railroad situation, coupled with the severe winter weather in the northwest, is holding it back in farmer's hands and country elevators, and as farmers must get busy with seeding and other spring work, just as soon as the snow disappears, they cannot deliver any more wheat until about June. At the same time the railroads can do almost nothing to increase the movement out of country elevators and storehouses before April, and therefore, the supply, no matter how liberal, will be held back for months. This besides helping to lesson the available supply, creates a situation favorable to speculative buying, which in turn advances prices so long as the situation lasts. It seems to us that Europe must before long make greater demands on exporting countries in order to keep up the needed supply for her wants. For some weeks recently the world's shipments have been on a very moderate scale, between two and three million bush per week less than requirements, and not all of these shipments go to Europe. It has also been a noticeable feature that the continent has been importing heavily compared to the imports into Great Britain. Germany especially is going to require an extra large quantity during the current six months, owing to the moderate quantity she has imported during the last few months, and this again is due to the low water in the large rivers during the fall months preventing the movement of foreign grain into the interior of the country. This and the inability of Russia to keep up the large supply she has given in the past three years, is, we think, bound to make an increasing demand from Europe during the next three months. The Argentine and Australia will no doubt put afloat a good deal of their new crops in that time, but owing to the long voyage, their shipments will not be available for some time. On the other hand European stocks are beginning to decrease fast, Bradstreet's weekly report for the past week showing a decrease of 5,000,000 bush in European stocks, and a decrease of 6,500,000 bush in the world's visible supply, compared to an increase of 430,000 bush in same week a year ago. As neither Australia nor Argentina are likely to have more wheat for export than they had during last year, but that the situation is gradually becoming stronger. There is not much to say regarding the growing crops in Europe and America. In general the appearance is satisfactory, but there is some apprehension that they have had too much mild and soft weather in midwinter for best results in the long run.

Manitoba wheat has been strong during the week, although prices do not fluctuate so quickly or so widely as in the U.S. markets. Very little cash business is doing owing to the small railway movement, and the almost impossibility of getting cars shipped east from Port William. The trading in May and July deliveries has been fairly active. Prices today are: 1 Hard 75½c, 1 Nor. 73½c, 2 Nor. 71½c, 3 Nor. 70c, immediate or January delivery and on the option market futures closed January 74c, May 77½c, July 78½c. All prices are for in-store Port William and Port Arthur.

Lost in Alberta.

St. Paul.—Reduced twenty-five pounds in weight and ill from dreadful exposure and hunger while lost for thirty days in the forests of Alberta, R. L. Fegley, of Allen, Neb., passed through here one night recently. J. J. Callahan, of Tekamah, Neb., his companion in the woods, is at the home of a relative in North Dakota, unable to make the trip home. They were able to pay their passage to North Dakota, where friends helped them out. The men had sold their Nebraska farms and had gone in search of suitable locations in Alberta, but had started out without a guide and were soon lost.

Tragedy at Grand Eddy.

Edmonton, Alta.—Growned into a small shack that served as a store near the Grand Eddy on the Macleod river by the insane rancher, Hornback, who riddled the walls with bullets, the men whom he had chased to their shelter, were compelled in self-defence to kill the maniac. Two bullets laid him dead as he stood with a rifle to his shoulder and a beam on the imprisoned men, who would have rescued him.

Such is the startling story just brought to the city from Lac Ste. Anne by Constable Tyler of the R.N. W.M.P. The tragedy occurred on Dec. 17. Hornback, who had been crazed by exposure to the cold and loss of his stock, pursued his partner and an employee from his ranch over the snow for two miles while the bullets from his rifle whizzed around their heads. Cover was reached at the small store in the distance and there Hornback held his men imprisoned for a time.

From a distance of 100 yards he told them how straight he could shoot and nearer and nearer, the bullets came to the building. Death from the hands of a madman stared them in the face and after consultation it was decided to disable him if possible. The aim proved fatal, however, and in an instant Hornback was dead.

The first party of the R.N.W.M.P., composed of Constables Stark and Shand left Edmonton in quest of the rancher the end of December. No word being heard of them a second party, composed of Corporal Munroe and another were sent out several weeks ago. The latter met the first at Lobstick lake, about 80 miles from Lac Ste. Anne, returning with the body of the rancher. Word was sent ahead to Lac Ste. Anne of the occurrence, and this Constable Tyler learned from an Indian runner, who had travelled on foot over the trail. The stock of Hornback is also being brought from the Grand Eddy. It consists of 30 mares, half of the original bunch that Hornback took north from Cochrane last fall. The remainder have died from exposure. The tramp north by Constables Stark and Shand was an exceedingly hard one.

British Labor Party.

Be'ast.—The labor party which has to be seriously considered politically since the unexpected success of its candidates at the last general election, begins its annual seventh conference here Thursday evening. Chief interest centres on the amendment proposed to the constitution of the party, making the organization socialist without any reservations. Some of the unions affiliated with the party will propose that the vote of all unionist working men be taken on the proposition, it being their belief that the working man as a whole are not socialists. The executive will also endeavor to have the conference instruct the members of parliament as to the stand they shall take on the government's temperance bill, which, with the Irish question, is expected to occupy the attention of the Commons during the coming session. Other legislation which is expected the convention will instruct the labor members to support, include old age pensions, an eight hour day for all workers, a law to stop "awakening" in the tailoring trade, adult suffrage, and the equality of the sexes, the establishment of a national education policy which includes state maintenance of pupils, scientific physical education, and the complete disassociation of these reforms from the poor law administration. Education to be under full popular control, free and the university and intellectual and technical education for teachers, secular from the primary school to

"Father" McKennie Dead.

Vancouver, B. C.—Major William McKennie, who died here recently, was a well known figure in eastern Canada a generation ago. His father served in the Papineau rebellion and then settled in Kingston. William McKennie was among the oldest of the railway men in Canada, having been agent at Woodstock on the Great Western before the Grand Trunk was started. Later he represented the Grand Trunk at Brockville for seventeen years as divisional superintendent. At the time of the last Fenian raid he commanded the Grand Trunk employees along the frontier from Cornwall to Belleville. He moved to Manitoba in 1879, and for some years held the position of general fuel agent of the western division of the C. P. R. He came here three years ago. In Winnipeg he was mainly instrumental in founding Wesley church and was affectionately known as "Father" McKennie.

"Josiah Flint" Dead.

Chicago.—Josiah Flint Willard, whose experiences as a tramp author and sociologist under the name of "Josiah Flint," have given him a wide reputation, is dead of pneumonia. He was a friend of Ibsen and Tolstoy. He was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, in January, 1869. Frances E. Willard was his aunt. He was a graduate of the University of Berlin. He had been staying for several months at the hotel where he died while writing a series of articles exposing gambling.

True Bills Found Against McGill.

Toronto.—The grand jury brought in true bills in the criminal charges against Charles McGill, late general manager of the Ontario bank. The first indictment is for "making false statements, signing false statements and false accounts by official fraud." The second charge is theft. There are nine counts to this indictment and various sums are named, of which the largest is \$25,000, and the aggregate, \$125,000.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS BEFORE THE HOUSE

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South Winnipeg

Then South Winnipeg consists of that portion of the city lying west of Portage avenue and Notre Dame street.

Central Winnipeg lies between C.E. and Portage avenue lying to the east of Isabel street extending through to Portage avenue. It gives, we believe, a very equitable distribution of seats in the house.

Winnipeg West consists of that portion of the city lying west of Isabel street bounded on the east by Portage Avenue and on the

Two Thousand Dollars Reward

By C. B. LEWIS

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Had you asked any inhabitant of the village of Glendale, over ten years ago about the widow Clifton and her daughter Bessie you would have received the following summary:

"Bessie, a widow, several years; handsome, dark hair, blue eyes, and she was married for \$1,500, and now they are over going to pay it off. I can't see. They used to be stuck up, but have had to come down; widow sews and Bessie gives painting and music lessons. Some folks say that the girl expects to marry a rich man, but she'll die of old age first. She may be good looking, but what does a rich man want with a poor girl?"

It was true that Bessie gave lessons, as stated, and that dresses were made in the house. There were no relatives to come to their financial assistance when the husband and father died, and the mother and daughter had to work or starve. But for the mortgage they could have pulled along fairly well. It was their horror. They knew they never could pay it. It was to near the value of the village home and lot that if any one bought the place there would be very little left over and above.

Bessie had an artistic nature and had taken some lessons in drawing and painting, but she knew that her work would not stand criticism beyond a certain point. She had been going into the city twice a week to get beyond this point, but amid all her hardships this was discouraging work. It meant, with other things, a glancing of the family purse, until mother and daughter were sometimes hungry and found nothing in the cupboard to satisfy the feeling.

On this particular day and date as Miss Bessie was returning home on the trolley after a rather discouraging day she read in the evening paper an account of a robbery at a first class hotel. The robber had got away with considerable money and a large amount of jewelry, and the victims had combined and offered a reward of \$2,000 for his arrest. What purported to be a good description of the man was given.

"If I only could come across that man," sighed Bessie as she let the paper fall. "Fifteen hundred dollars of the money would pay off the mortgage, and the other five hundred would surely put me on the road to success. I am sure I'd know him from this description, and if I got eyes on him he should not escape. I'd—"

And then she began to wonder whether he would surrender at the station or make a fight for it. The way almost oblivious to her, she hurried home when a voice at her elbow said:

"Hush, my dear. And a man, not a woman, he is. He is privileged to be in the car was crowded, but she felt a little settled that he had broken in on her thoughts. It was two or three minutes before she glanced at him, and then for an instant her heart almost stood still.

"A middle aged man, smooth face, prominent nose, blue eyes, prominent nose, a pair of old horns on the left cheek, large hands, two front teeth filled with gold."

That was the description of the robber in the paper still lying on her lap. Her eyes had been caught by the scar on his face, the saw the prominent nose, the smooth face, the scant hair, the large hands. She gasped for breath and was all a tremble.

The man had a small satchel on his knee, and there was no doubt that he was leaving the city with his plunder. He presently turned to glance out of the window, and she saw the benevolent look. Miss Bessie Clifton had her man! Fate had walked him right into the car in which she sat.

It was a suburban trolley line, and she had fifteen miles to ride. She had planned in imagination what she would do if she ran across the man, but now that she was face to face with the problem things were different. He looked like a strong man, and notwithstanding his benevolent look he might not submit to capture without bloodshed.

There were about a dozen people on the car, men and women. Some were getting off at intervals and others getting on. Miss Bessie sized up all the males from motorman to the little country tailor with a bundle, and she couldn't say that any of them looked heroic. On the contrary, if menaced with a revolver and warned to keep hands off they would probably sit still and let the man escape. She looked at the conductor a second time to see if she had missed anything heroic in his looks, and he grinned in reply and started to start a flirtation. She realized that there was only one way to do, and after a long breath and a heaving of her foot she started in to do it. She sought to make her voice very determined as she said:

"I know who you are, and it will be useless for you to try to escape. You had better submit quietly." "You're right, the stranger, as he turned to her with a look of surprise on his face. "You know me then?" "Your description is right here in the paper, and you answer to it exactly."

"He took the paper from her hand and read the article, or rather, skimmed it over like one who had read before. Then he looked back with a smile and queried:

"Do I am caught, eh, and that by a girl?"

"You are the robber mentioned, and

When we got to Glendale I shall call an officer to arrest you. If you try to leave the car before that I shall denounce you and call for help."

"I see. It appears that you are a very determined young lady. May I ask how long you have followed the detective business, and whether you are a private officer or attached to some regular force?"

"—I just ask your description in the paper, and then I saw you," she faltered, wondering when his desperate resistance would begin.

"And you wanted the reward, of course. If this is your first detective work, let me compliment you on your perspicacity. The plunder is, of course, in this satchel."

"It is, sir. Don't talk to me in this honeyed way, as I am on my guard. The paper says you are slick, but you are fairly caught this time."

The benevolent robber chuckled in his throat. He did more. He laughed outright and seemed real pleased. It was three or four minutes before he said:

"As you are the only one who has the least suspicion of me, and as I do not care about a term in state prison, suppose we make a compromise. Let me hand you \$2,000 and slip quietly off the car."

"You needn't try anything of that sort with me," answered the girl. "I want the money badly enough, but I don't propose to become your accessory."

"I was in hope you might see the thing in a different light. Are we quite certain to find an officer at Glendale?"

"Quite, sir."

"Then I suppose I shall have to submit quietly, but it does seem hard for a man who has gone through what I have to be arrested by a girl just as I was clear of all entanglements. I shall not seek to get away. It seems to be my fate."

He seemed to speak in honest tones, but Bessie did not relax her vigilance, and as soon as the car stopped at the terminus she clutched the robber's sleeve while she looked for a policeman.

There was one present. He came forward, and, to her astonishment, he smiled at the robber and said:

"I see he was on the car. I have got a man to follow him all right."

"This man is the robber!" exclaimed Bessie as she tightened her hold.

The policeman laughed, the other smiled, and it was a minute before the officer said:

"That's a pretty good one. Miss Clifton, let me introduce you to Detective Barker."

"But, if you aren't the robber, who are you?" she asked of the man whom she had terrified for ten miles of the trip.

"He was on the main car, with me, my dear girl. The description given out to the newspapers was a bluff. He came out here and hid the plunder and is now here to get hold of it again and clear out. I didn't want to arrest him until he had the goods on him. You simply made a little mistake, but I shall not hold it against you."

Poor Bessie went home with tears in her eyes. She had felt that the money was as good as in her hand, and to lose it and be humiliated by being hurt her feelings dreadfully. It was a fortnight before anything else happened. Then the man holding the mortgage on the home announced that it had been satisfied, and a messenger boy left a letter at the house containing a \$500 bill. In substance the letter said:

"I am not exactly a detective, but one of the victims of the robbery. I like you, was doing a little detective work on my own account. I made more out of it than you did, as I got the man and the plunder. I am willing to divide the honors with you. As it was the first time I ever arrested a robber or was ever arrested for one, please excuse the liberty I take and believe me sincerely yours."

And the name signed at the bottom was that of a philanthropist who had done hundreds of good deeds before that one.

The Chivalrous Red Man.

Near the end of a brilliant match between our oldest university and the Carlisle Indians one of the Indian backs suddenly got away with the ball and was off down the field with nothing between him and the goal posts but one man. If the runner succeeded in getting by him it meant everlasting athletic glory for himself and perhaps a victory for his small college over this mighty institution of learning, containing the flower of the civilization which had swept his forefathers away from the lands they once possessed. The crowd in the stands had arisen, gasping in their excitement, as crowds always do at such moments. But just as he had almost gained the coveted line that one man, a famous sprinter brought the runner down with a beautiful tackle. The stands rocked with relief, and the usual "piling up" of other players took place. As the two lay there together, the fair haired representative of New England, while still clasping the dark skinned descendant of American savagery, felt something fumbling and presently became aware that the bottom of the heap there, that his right hand was being shaken.

"Good tack!" muttered the Indian. "Jesse Lynn," claims in Outing Magazine.

Useless Soliloquy.

"I wonder," said the mayor of a static town, "I wonder how much power is destroyed daily by useless soliloquy?"

"There must be a lot," said the frivolous girl, "but I suppose women will go on blissing one another just the same."

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SILAGE FOR SHEEP.

Continued from Page 1. See Agents, Mail to be made.

A sheep grower of Indiana has the following to say in the Indiana Farmer in regard to the use of silage:

"These sheep growers are enthusiastic in their praise of corn silage as a food for sheep. On the other hand, a large number do not think so well of it. All those who have tried it have agreed with reference to the wisdom of feeding a moderate quantity to the flock when the silage has been properly cured. On the other hand, quite a number have found trouble when feeding it in large quantities. On the whole, it is not to be considered an satisfactory food for sheep as field crops, since, more especially when there is much corn in the silage, it has a tendency to produce a heated condition of the system, which with breeding ewes is not desirable. It is not well perhaps to feed corn silage to a breeding flock more than once a day, and when so fed the aim should be to give them clover hay or alfalfa at least once a day in order to produce a proper balance in the ration. In cold weather it is probably wiser to feed the silage at noon than morning or night. When exposed to such weather for only a few minutes the temperature as cool as is frequently found in sheep sheds will freeze more or less, or if it does not freeze it becomes very cold. For this reason it is better to feed it in the middle of the day in cold weather, for at that time the temperature is usually many degrees warmer than in the morning or evening. It is not common to feed more than two to four pounds of silage per head per day to sheep, but some farmers who grow winter lambs feed as much as that twice a day, more especially after the lambs have been born. A great advantage of silage as a food for sheep consists in its cheapness. It furnishes the cheapest food that may be fed to them, and when properly fed there should be no fear of hurtful results from feeding silage well made."

FARM MECHANICS.

A Homemade Tool For Drilling Holes in Metal.

On our farm we have a shop for repairing machinery. It is an essential factor in farm management to be able to repair breakages and keep the machinery in good working condition, writes a contributor in Orange-Judd Farmer.

The accompanying illustration shows a drill made to drill holes for repairing purposes. This machine will drill a hole through steel or wrought iron as quickly as a drill we have that cost several dollars. The main piece upon which the drill rests is a 4 by 4 two foot six inches long mounted upon four legs made of oak 2 by 4 materials. The legs are worked down to two inches square at the bottom to secure steadiness and make the drill as light as possible.

The main standard is a 2 by 4 two foot high mortised into the main 4 by 4. The stub standard is also a 2 by 4 eight inches high and mortised in the same 4 by 4 an inch from the end and two and a half inches from the main standard. The shaft to which the large wheel is attached is a three-quarter inch bolt fifteen inches long. At the

head a hole is drilled into the bolt, heated and then squared in order that the drill may be securely held. To feed the drill a steel spring sixteen inches long is bolted to the top of the main standard and attached to the drill bolt by a slot in the spring. The small wheel at the end of the shaft is bolted to the top of the main standard. The place upon which the pressure is put while drilling is a 4 by 4 mortised into the main 4 by 4 in the form of a sliding slot in order that any distance can be secured according to the size of the iron intended to be drilled. A bolt passes through this place from underneath the 4 by 4. By loosening the bolt it can be moved to any required distance.

Among the poultry.

The year's experimenting seems to warrant the conclusion that the dry feeding method is as good as and no better than the wet mash when the latter is properly handled.

Dry feeding with a limited amount of meat scrap will likely give better results in the hands of inexperienced or overworked poultrymen than the regular method.

There is no special advantage in the dry mash in feeding apartment or yard flocks.

With colony flocks dry feeding can be arranged to save labor and promise to make the colony method more profitable than any other for commercial poultrymen.

The dry feeding method as applied to the feeding of young chicks is a very different matter and will be discussed here.—National Stockman and Poultryman.

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CUT GREEN BONE.

It is unquestionably the most valuable food food for poultry.

It isn't hard to see why fresh cut green bone has given such phenomenally successful results to poultry raisers the world over, says a writer in Western Poultry Journal.

It simply is the most available food product that has yet been discovered to supply fowls with the elements most difficult to get from grain and most needed to make bone, to make muscle, to make feathers, to make eggs, to maintain health, vigor and vitality.

That's why green bone doubles the egg yield.

It contains more than four times the egg producing value of grain.

That's why green bone makes eggs more fertile.

It tones up the entire system and fills the head of the flock with vim and vitality.

That's why green bone makes stronger, livelier chicks at hatching.

Bone fed hens lay eggs with life and vitality in them.

That's why green bone develops earlier broilers and earlier layers.

It promotes growth and the development of bone and muscle by providing abundant material for making bone and muscle.

That's why green bone makes heavier market fowls.

It gives a good framework to start with and helps lay on heavy flesh.

That's why green bone makes red combs, bright eyes and glossy plumage.

It gives a tone to the entire system of the fowl that nothing else will.

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DR. E. M. ANDERSON.

Head of Women's Insane Department, Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. E. M. Anderson is a woman with a high medical reputation in Philadelphia, where she holds a responsible and trying position under the municipal government.

Perhaps of all the positions the city can offer to women none calls forth the need of the womanly qualities of patience, tenderness and tact to such a degree as those dealing with the poor and unfortunate in the almshouse and the municipal hospital.

In these two places woman has found her sphere, and it is that of an angel of mercy and compassion. As every one knows, the berths in these institutions are not sinecures—the poor pay, the long hours, the disagreeable incidents.

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also who cared for her said, "Oh, aunt, what a wonderful thing it is that you can look back over your long life and find that there is absolutely nothing you have ever done that could cause you regret." The feeble old lady smiled a little sadly and said:

"But there are things I regret."

"You, aunt," cried her niece, incredulous. "What could you find to regret?"

"I regret," she replied, "the good times I might have had and did not."

There is a deep lesson in this. The conscientious housewife is apt to be a Martha, "cumbered with much serving," and in her absorption in her daily routine she lets the opportunities for change and recreation slip by her. This is a wrong to her household as well as to herself. She owes her family the cheering atmosphere that can only come from a happy, well balanced nature. To keep at her best the homemaker must have an outside stimulus, so begin the domestic year with the resolution that you will not let imaginary obstacles stand in the way of your enjoyment.—Harper's Bazar.

Dining Room Chairs.

Unless a dining room be finished in Gothic style, with massive sideboards to match, there is no reason for buying high backed dining room chairs. The present way of serving by having things passed at the left while the plate is withdrawn from the right is unhandy enough for both servant and person at table without a high backed chair to provide additional chances for trouble. People do not lean back at formal dinners, and low backed chairs that do not reach the shoulder are correct. In the simple home the prestige of larger chairs may be given to the father and mother at table, while if there be an invalid or aged person the stay at table should be made as comfortable as is possible by the use of cushions and shoulder rests.

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Buttermilk a Beautifier.

Good buttermilk, the country cousin of the sophisticated, city dairy variety, is a sure charm to capture beauty. It should be welcomed both internally and externally, and its continued use will make beauty more than skin deep. A true milk peptone is the real buttermilk and is very easily digested. It is also a decided laxative, and for kidney trouble, diabetes and dyspepsia it has no rival in the drug store. Rheumatism fees before it and gall stones lose their sting if enough of it is taken. With one's "works" in good order the complexion naturally clears up, but even more swift is the return of rosy cheeks if the buttermilk is also applied externally.

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Prince Albert Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Senator, do you think that graft will eventually be eliminated from politics?"

"Without doubt," replied Senator Badger, assuredly. "But I think there will still be many politicians susceptible to certain persuasive influences that will be known by another name."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"Well," he said to a late applicant, "I suppose you can read anything and use the typewriter a little, and—" "Now!" interrupted the boy. "If I could do all them things I'd strike out for yer own job. I ain't nothin' but an office boy."

He got the position.—Kansas City Star.

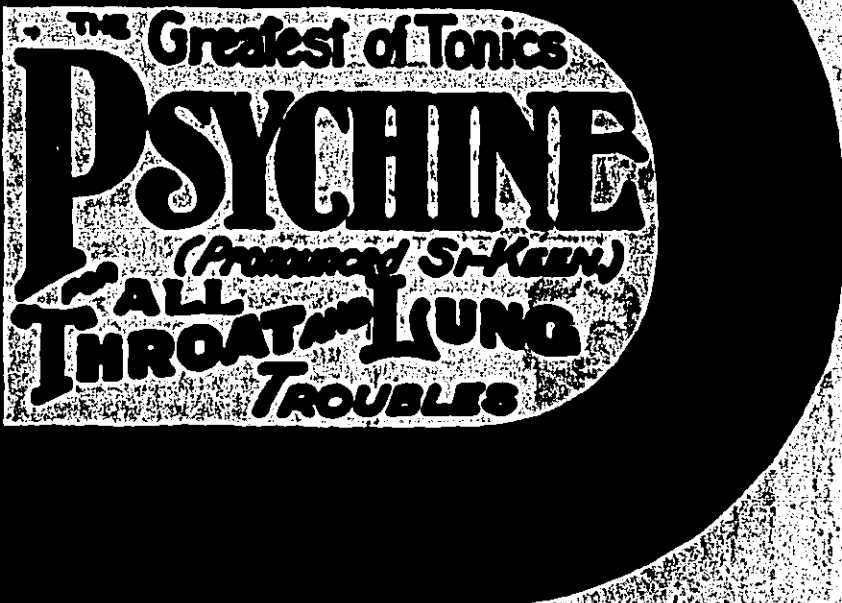
A flashily-dressed negro went to
Major McDowell's office in the House

Every man will find his own private affairs more difficult to manage and control than any public affairs in which he may be engaged.—Lord Melbourne.

Patience—How do you know Peggy alone?
 Matrice—Because I hear her sing.

UNDERWEAR

patient waited for three hours in anteroom of a famous physician, then, at the end of his patience, the bell for the servant, "C," he said, "and tell your master that if I am not received in three days I shall be cured!"—Lo Scaccanieri.



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"Psychine cured my life."—*A. Walden, Cornwall St., Toronto.*

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warranted) with heavy galvanizing. Anybody who can drive nails straight can roof any building with "Oshawa" Steel Shingles, — a hammer and a pair of tin-ner's snips are tools a plenty.

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