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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
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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

Empire Day

The Starkey House, Carman.

To-morrow is Victoria Day.

Horsemen, get your route cards at The Mail office.

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

Carl Anderson made a pilgrimage to Winnipeg on Monday.

R. McKee spent Sunday at his home in Carman.

Mrs. Jas. Thompson is seriously ill with tuberculosis.

A. Brown has beautified his house by adding a fine verandah.

W. C. Soole spent Sunday at Glenboro.

D. McG. Smith has been busy this week repairing the sidewalk on Railway Avenue.

Miss Belle Soole arrived from Winnipeg on Saturday on a visit to her brother and sister.

P. S. Cross, representing the New Scale Williams Piano, was in town on Friday night.

Have you got your ticket for to-morrow night's concert? If not, get busy or you will get left.

Choir practice will in future be held in the English Church on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Now is the time to buy a thermometer. They will soon be going up.

Orville Soole left on Saturday for Alameda, where he has secured a position in the Northern Bank.

Rev. G. O. Grant will preach his farewell sermons on Sunday next. As an act of courtesy, the Methodist Church will be closed.

S. Hodgins, formerly of Winnipeg, has bought the building and the implement business recently owned by J. D. Proctor.

A fine new flag pole now adorns the school grounds. It is 66 feet long, and rises 60 feet above the ground.

Rev. A. E. Cook and Postmaster Kennedy left for Glenboro on Tuesday night to attend the Methodist District Meeting.

The lecture announced to be given in the Methodist Church last Friday evening has been indefinitely postponed on account of the illness of Mr. Doyle.

A rumor has been in circulation to the effect that the times of the trains on this branch will be changed on June 1st, but up to the time of going to press it has not been officially confirmed.

Arrangements have been made for a friendly ball game between the Arena Baseball Club of Winnipeg and the local team in the evening of Victoria Day. The game will commence at 7 p.m. sharp, and will conclude in time for the concert in Whitlam's Hall.

If the town park is to be used this summer, it is about time it was being fixed up. People might possibly want to go in there some time with a cookstove, and regale themselves with oyster stews and hot coffee. Then, wrapped comfortably in their furs, they could warble that touching little ditty, "In the good old summer time."

Council Meeting

The Council of the Municipality of Grey met on Tuesday, May 14, in the Council Chamber. Present: Mr. R. H. Staples (revere), and Councillors Bedford, Smith, Hamel, and Antoine.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

A communication was read from A. T. Channell, regarding culverts and bridge destroyed during the past winter in 8-3 and 7-3.

Bedford-Hamel: That the Sec. Treas. notify the Local Government and Municipality of Dufferin regarding destruction of bridge on boundary line between municipalities of Dufferin and Grey, 8-3 and 7-3.

A communication was read from the Municipal Commissioner regarding delegates to be sent to the Grain Growers' Conference, to be held on June 5th and 6th.

Smith-Bedford: That C. I. Baragar be appointed to attend meetings in Winnipeg on June 5th and 6th, and that the Sec. Treas. notify Mr. Baragar.

A petition from T. A. Newman and other ratepayers was read.

Smith-Hamel: That no action be taken.

A petition from ratepayers, regarding by-law No. 32, clause 2, was read.

Smith-Antoine: That petition, as stated, be granted.

Smith-Antoine: That By-law No. 34, being a by-law to amend By-law No. 32, by extending the time for closing pool and billiard rooms to 11 o'clock at night, be introduced and read a first time.

Smith-Antoine: That By-law No. 34 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Smith-Bedford: That John Murray be appointed constable and sanitary constable at a salary of \$70 a year, and that a by-law be introduced and read a first time for that purpose.

Smith-Bedford: That by-law No. 35 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Smith-Bedford: That By-law No. 36, for the appointment of pathmasters, be introduced and read a first time.

Bedford-Hamel: That By-law No. 36 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Smith-Bedford: That By-law No. 37, for the appointment of pound keepers, be introduced and read a first time.

Bedford-Antoine: That By-law No. 37 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Smith-Bedford: That By-law No. 38, to regulate slaughterhouses, be introduced and read a first time.

Hamel-Antoine: That By-law No. 38 be read a second and third time, signed by the Reeve and Clerk, and finally passed.

Antoine-Bedford: That J. H. Smith be appointed a committee to get a surveyor, and have the road allowance running east and west of township 8, ranges 5 and 6, surveyed if he finds it necessary.

Smith-Bedford: That the solicitor be a committee to interview the Provincial Board of Health regarding the St. Claude cemetery.

Smith-Bedford: That the Clerk be instructed to pay C. N. Whitlam \$4 for burying two horses.

The following accounts were read:

C. N. Whitlam, constable \$35.00
C. Rivers, work in Ward 1 2.00
M. Le-Vasseur, nails 9.28
H. Bonivert, work, Ward 1 13.10
H. Piche, nails 50
W. H. Stevens, lumber 176.75

(Continued on page 8)

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 \$90 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 H.D. 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

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—Miss Maud Moir, one of Winnipeg's best soprano soloists, quite captivated her audience and was loudly encored. Miss Moir is one of the most pleasing singers that a Portage audience has had a chance to listen to, and her return at some future date will be eagerly looked forward to.

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS.—The church was crowded, and when Miss Makoney sang the offertory solo "O Sanctus," by Offergard, her beautiful voice rang out clear and strong.

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS.—Miss M. Moir, in the title role, was certainly a beautiful queen. Her rich and exquisitely modulated soprano voice was never heard to better advantage than in the melodious lines of this beautiful cantata.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—The group of songs by Miss Claudine Maloney were finely rendered, and her solo "Ah! Rendini," was without a flaw, each note ringing out clear and sweet. Miss Maloney has a superb voice with a splendid range, and her friends predict a brilliant future for her.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Interesting Address by Dr. Saunders at Convention of the Royal Society.

Ottawa.—The feature of the opening day of the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was the presidential address on agriculture, delivered by Dr. William Saunders, C.M.G., director of the experimental farm here. He gave a luminous and comprehensive resume of the history and gradual development of the science of agriculture through the centuries to the present day, when, as he declared, "agricultural science has become an industry, requiring in its practice greater skill, knowledge and ability than any other industry in the world."

(Dr. Saunders traced the history of agriculture from its earliest beginnings, noting that the Israelitish nation was one of the greatest agricultural peoples in history, and that the growth of the Roman empire was based on the cultivation of the soil. In the middle ages rye, barley and oats were the staple crops of Europe. It was not until a comparatively late date that modern vegetable crops were introduced. Potatoes were first introduced into England from America by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1583, and the first mention of carrots and other vegetables as staple articles of food does not appear until the reign of Henry VIII. Queen Catherine, he noted, had to send to Holland for the simple ingredients of a salad.

The modern science of the rotation of crops and of improved breedings had its beginnings in the eighteenth century.

Development of Agriculture. Tracing the development of agriculture in Great Britain from that time (until the present), he said that England, up to 1850 years ago, had not only no population, but had also exported large quantities of grain. Now the English market absorbs annually 200,000,000 bushels of imported wheat.

Adverting to some of the basic scientific principles of modern agriculture, the speaker noted that the prime constituents necessary to plant growth in the soil were nitrogen, phosphoric acid. An analysis of the soil of the Canadian west showed that it was from four to five times as rich in these constituents as was the soil of many European countries. He briefly touched on the various methods by which nature repaired the loss of these elements through the taking off of crops.

With regard to artificial attempts to restore land, he noted that the supply of fertilizers which nitrogen would be exhausted at the end of five years, if humanity had to depend on the present sources of supply. But science was developing new processes of manufacturing nitrogenous fertilizers from the air. Norway had recently solved the problem of cheap production of nitrates by an electrical process, and the indications now pointed to the probability of obtaining the dire results of a nitrogen famine. The best and most available fertilizer the farmer had was ordinary manure, of which Canada annually produced some hundred million tons, much of which was wasted.

Unprecedented Advances. In conclusion he touched on the benefits which had accrued to agriculture in Canada through the creation, in 1886, of a system of experimental farms. Since then agricultural science had made unprecedented advances in Canadian farming, and now, as well informed and more generally progressive than those of any other country in the world, Canadian wheat held first place in the world's markets, and from Tibet, Russia, Egypt, Japan, Mexico and other countries were coming requests for samples of almost all Canadian cereal crops. The area of land under cultivation was still relatively small, but enough was known to warrant the statement that Canada will shortly become one of the great food exporting countries of the world.

Demands of Grain Growers

Brandon.—The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers association has sent out a circular bearing in a most important way upon the convention to be held at Winnipeg on June 5 and 6, to discuss all phases of the grain industry. Copies have been sent to all members of the organization as well as to the representatives of the municipalities who will be delegates to the convention.

The chief feature of the circular consists of the ten amendments demanded to the charter of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. The circular declares especially that the grain growers will contend for the complete abolition of the right of the exchange to deal in options and that it shall not limit the number who shall enjoy the privilege of membership. The circular concludes with the statement that the great men of the province will be satisfied with nothing short of reciprocal damage.

Year's Immigration Will Reach the 200,000 Mark

Ottawa.—It was learned at the Immigration department that there were 5,500 immigrants who arrived at ocean ports for the month of April compared with 10,570 in April, 1906, and that of 81 per cent. The outlook at present is that the immigration for the current year will reach the 200,000 mark. Last year it was 215,000.

All Red Route Popular

London.—The press almost unanimously supports the proposed "all red" line to Australia. The Times, speaking with Laurier, said it is a question of high policy. The News, speaking as the only exception, taking the ground that the subsidies are an infringement of free trade.

TERRORISTS PLOT TO KILL Czar

One of the Conspiracy, Continued.

St. Petersburg.—A terrorist conspiracy directed against the life of Emperor Nicholas, the existence of which has been suspected for some time past, has been revealed by the arrest at Tashkovo-Belo of a soldier of the Guard regiment. The man confessed to the acceptance of a large money bribe to assist in the murder of his majesty. According to the details of the plot, the existence of which has been confirmed by one of the highest officials of the court, suspicion was directed to the soldier by the fact that he was seen to have in his possession considerable sums of money. He was at once placed under observation, and when he noticed that he was being shadowed he became panicky and sought the authorities. Then he broke down completely, and voluntarily made his confession, after which he begged for protection.

All the threads of this conspiracy, which is radically different from former attempts of this nature, are not yet in the hands of the secret service men. A few underlings have been apprehended, but the real instigators of the crime and the men who furnished the blood money, have not yet been identified. It is thought that the money used was part of the proceeds of several political robberies committed during last fall and winter. Many of the participants in these so-called "expropriations" have been arrested and executed, but the loot was never located.

The police officials maintain a mysterious silence when questioned regarding this conspiracy. They refuse to either affirm or deny the story and limit themselves to stating that there is indication that the men arrested last week in this city were connected with this conspiracy. This statement coincides with information obtained in revolutionary circles, where it is declared that the men apprehended last week were occupied with the reorganization of the various bands of the revolutionists, which the police succeeded last year in breaking up, and that the authors of the present conspiracy must be south, outside of St. Petersburg.

Cheers for Kuroki. New York.—New York welcomed General Baron Kuroki, the hero of the Yalu and other battles of the Russo-Japanese war, who was here as the representative of the Japanese government at the Jamestown exposition. Baron Kuroki and party were joined by Vice-Admiral Ijima and staff who reached port on the Japanese cruiser, Ise, and Chitose so that New York is entertaining high officers of the Japanese united service.

The visitors were tendered a banquet at Sherry's by one hundred Japanese residents of this city. A reception followed the banquet, which was attended by several hundred prominent New Yorkers who had been invited to meet the Japanese general.

Baron Kuroki was given an enthusiastic reception, as he stepped from the train in Jersey City. Over one hundred Japanese had gathered in the train shed, and when they espied the soldier on the rear platform of the special car there was a great shout of "Banzai." Baron Kuroki smilingly bowed acknowledgment. He was welcomed officially at the station by Consul-General Koike and Lindsay Russell and E. S. A. Delima, representing the American committee of entertainment. Baron Kuroki was accompanied to this city by his staff and Brig-Gen. O. E. Wood and Major Charles Lynch, U. S. army, who had been designated by the war department to be with the baron and his party.

Poisons Family of Tan. Selkirk, Man.—A young farmer from Poplar Park, 18 miles from here, was brought to town and lodged in jail charged with murder. It is said that he poisoned the family of his father-in-law for the purpose of obtaining his property. One child died in great agony, and nine others were rendered very ill.

The alleged crime occurred Sunday. Strychnine was mixed with sugar and milk used on the table. One child began to cry as soon as a part of the food had been eaten, and the poisoned condition of the milk was then revealed. A small portion was given to a cat, and the animal died in a few minutes.

The suspected man ran away and hid, carrying with him a gun. He was arrested, however, and brought here. Coroner Ross is analysing the samples of food in which the poison is said to have been placed. He will go with Chief of Police Baker to the scene of the crime to make an investigation. The man is a typical Canadian, 32 years of age, and unable unwilling to discuss the case. His name is not known by the authorities.

Impudent Fabrication

London.—Regarding the statement of the Mail that Premier Bond had declared at the conference that gross humiliation had been inflicted upon him and other representatives of the colonies, Winston Churchill, replying to a question, said that, as he had learned that the statement had been made fully to the colonies, it became necessary for him to state from the beginning that it was a baseless and impudent fabrication. There was nothing in the Mail's statement that bore the slightest resemblance or form to what took place at the conference.

Kind of Immigrants Canada Wants

London.—Bruce Walker, superintendent of Canadian immigration, when asked what kind of immigrants Canada wanted, replied: "Men of ambition, of healthy constitution, men of energy, willing to work, and of peaceful habits." He said that the Canadian government was not interested in the freedom of the city of Bristol. They afterwards visited the docks at Avonmouth.

Milner to Visit Canada

Toronto.—On learning through cable dispatches that Lord Milner intended visiting Canada this autumn, the Canadian club very promptly cabled, tendering him a banquet and received the following reply: "Many thanks. Delighted to dine with Toronto Canadian club when in Canada."

English Offers for Home Boat

London.—Lord Milner, Governor, M.P., representing the British government, has offered to the Canadian government an invitation to hold the next interparliamentary conference at Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed cordial approval.

Messrs. Laurier, Borden and Brodeur and Madam Borden attended a reception given by the Japanese ambassador at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese ambassador to the French capital.

Sir Frederick Borden attended the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. and said the trust was to consolidate the empire was by bringing the people of its component parts into close touch with each other by spreading news.

The problem of the establishment of an empire-linking mail and passenger service has caused great interest among commercial men at the principal ports. The president of the Southampton chamber of commerce, however, is disappointed that Liverpool is named as the home port. He welcomed the proposal and said that the day might come when it would be feasible to run a second line, subsidized, from Liverpool to Canada. Bristol, which Laurier visited, advocates its claims as a terminal port, while Liverpool hopes, if subsidies are to be given for a line between Liverpool and Canada on existing mail lines, it will be favored and that no new line will be brought into existence, as competition is already keen enough.

Thomas Bent, premier of Victoria, says that wherever he went in England he heard nothing but the cry "Canada." The newspapers scarcely spoke about Australia, which glorious country was more loyal to the king even than the people at home. W. L. Griffith's lecture on "Some Phases of Canadian Development" is reported lengthily in the papers. Mr. Griffith spoke of the growing demand by Canada for powers to negotiate fiscal treaties, and emphasized the importance of convenient and rapid communication between England and the Dominion. He treated his subject in a manner which earned encomiums of subsequent speakers. Lord Strathcona presided.

The Evidence (Colonial Statutes) bill was read a first time. The object is to facilitate proof of colonial statutes by providing that copies of colonial laws be received as evidence in British courts, if purporting to have been printed by the government printer.

Submarines in Test

Newport, R.I.—With all hands well and contented, with a bountiful supply of fresh air, and with records of submergence broken, the submarines Octopus and Lake arose to the surface of Narragansett bay after a test of 94 hours under water. The Octopus rose first, and the members of the naval staff board crowded about her as the conning tower hatch flew open. The members of the board at once went below to note conditions on board, and to test the air supply. Samples of air were bottled every two hours during the test for analysis by the board. The Octopus blew out her fair only twice during the 24 hours she was at the bottom of the bay. It was computed that only one-fortieth of her air supply was exhausted. If these figures are correct they tend to show that the boat could remain submerged forty-five days, provided the food and fuel supplies were sufficient.

Canadian Pavilion at Dublin Open

London.—Lord Strathcona has given £1,000 to provide shields for the school at the Dominion in order to foster the idea of helping the British and Foreign Sailors' society. The shields are to be made of copper from Nelson's flagship, Victory.

Whitelaw Reid gave a dinner to the colonials.

Messrs. Laurier, Borden and Brodeur were present. Asked whether he would bring before the imperial conference the objectionableness of payment of percentages to emigration agents in Ireland, Premier Campbell-Bannerman replied that the time did not permit them to return to the question of emigration, which had already been fully discussed. He also stated that he did not intend to ask the views of the promoters on the question of home rule for Ireland.

The Canadian pavilion at the Dublin exhibition is now open.

Sultan Has Surrendered

Paris.—The Sultan of Morocco has decided to comply entirely with the demands of France for reparation as the result of the murder of Dr. Mauchamp, according to a letter from Paris, which has been handed to M. Regnault, the French minister at Tangier, by Abdelkrim Ben El-Mahdi, the Moroccan foreign minister. M. Regnault immediately communicated the news to Foreign Minister Pichon, who gave the facts to the cabinet meeting held at the Elysee palace. The ministers decided to await the receipt of the full text of the letter before arriving at a decision as to whether it is satisfactory. In any case the occupation of Oudja will continue until an absolute settlement has been reached.

Jameson Credits Deakin

London.—Dr. Jameson, addressing the members of the Baltic exchange, said it was to Deakin they owed what had been got at the conference. Referring to the secretariat, Dr. Jameson ventured the prophecy that the present arrangement would be such a failure that at the next conference they would get what they wanted.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson VIII.—Second Quarter, For May 26, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. II, 1-12.—Memory Verses, 1-12.—Golden Text, Acts vi, 2.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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The Lord chooses men before they are born to do His will and oftentimes calls them by name long before their birth, as in the case of Isaiah and Cyrus, who were named hundreds of years before birth and some of the things they would do specified (1 Kings xiii, 2; xlii, 10; Isa. xlv, 28; xlv, 1). Every simple minded believer rejoices to believe that he was chosen in Christ before the foundation of the world (Eph. i, 4), but he also believes that he was chosen to be holy and without blame before Him in love.

It is a wonderfully comforting truth that God has a time for every event, and happy are all who contentedly leave their time in His hands (Acts xlv, 26; Ps. xxi, 15). In today's lesson we are introduced to Abram and Isaac of the tribe of Levi, the parents of Aaron and Miriam and Moses (Ex. vi, 20; Num. xxi, 50), for the time was drawing near to deliver Israel, according to the Lord's promise to Abraham (Gen. xv, 14), and He would have His man ready for the eventful time. Faith is not a feeling or emotion, or thought or hope or desire, but a resting on the sure word of God; therefore we conclude from Heb. xi, 23, that God had been talking with these parents about this child, for apart from a communication from God, there is no ground for faith. "Faith cometh by hearing the word of God" (Rom. x, 17).

So this child was hidden three months by his mother, in obedience to Him who so carefully hid Elijah that Ahab and all his searchers could not find him. Then at an appointed time for the babe to be adopted by Pharaoh's daughter the mother is doubtless instructed to prepare the ark of bulrushes and place it in the flags by the river's brink, not knowing the outcome, but having faith in God that He would work out His plan in His own way. A study of the three ark of Scriptures, Noah's, Job's and Moses', in connection with the fact that each was prepared to preserve what was put in it and each made by divine direction, is most helpful.

Soon the daughter of Pharaoh and her maidens approach the river to bathe. The little ark is seen, brought to her opened. The babe weeps; her heart is touched; she is sorry for the beautiful babe and its unknown mother. Miriam is at hand. "Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?" And the maid consented and called the child's mother (verses 5-9).

Why do we not trust Him fully? Because we do not know Him. Perhaps Miriam did not hurry too fast away from the presence of the king's daughter, but a little later—well, did you ever see a young girl run when she had a good reason for running? And what did she find her mother doing? Possibly in prayer, to the God of Israel or possibly expecting and looking for the return of Miriam. The child is out of breath, but can say "Come" as she takes her mother's hand and hurries her along, telling her what had happened as they hasten to the river.

Job's face is pale as he faces Pharaoh's daughter, but I think she scarcely has eyes for royalty, only for her babe. But perhaps she fears to show too much interest just then. But listen: "Take this child away and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages" (verse 9). Now the song wells up in her heart and cannot be long restrained, perhaps till she reaches home or is at least far enough away from the king's daughter and her maids not to be overheard; then it may be that both Miriam and her mother started up. "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously" (Ex. xv, 21), as Miriam did long years afterward.

Did any mother who reads these notes ever hear the Lord say to her these words of Pharaoh's daughter to Job's wife? If not, it may have been because of ears that were not anointed, for if eating and drinking can be done to the glory of God (1 Cor. x, 31), how much more the training of children for Him! As to wages for love's service, we will find it even so (Rev. xii, 12). How truly wonderful is our God and all His plan for His own!

Perhaps two or three years with his mother, growing dearer to her every day, and then she gives him up to the king's daughter to be her son, trusting the God of Israel to work out His eternal purpose and remembering His wonderful working when the babe was only three months old. Yet it was hard to give him up, and there were no doubt tears and heartache, and she did not know John iii, 16, for it had not come to pass. Think also of Hagar and her Samuel.

Pharaoh's daughter took the little boy and nourished him for her own son. And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians and was mighty in words and deeds (Acts xii, 22, 23). His mother must have known something of this and probably was glad of her son's welfare, possibly hoping it might fit him for the deliverance of Israel, of which, I believe, she knew. Years pass and now he is forty years old (Acts xv, 36) and thinks the time has come for him to act on behalf of his people; but he has much to learn in a mother's school, a paragon of grace in God's special school.

Congo Government System to Change

London.—In winding up the animated but resultless debate on the Congo question in the house of commons, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, said that those interested in the matter would naturally wait to see what the conditions of the plan of annexation proposed by the British parliament were to be, and that pending this information he was reluctant to set forth definitely what would be considered satisfactory to the British government. For this reason, the speaker continued, Belgium would be allowed to act in the matter without interference or pressure from the outside. The British government must wait a reasonable time, but it could not wait indefinitely. In case of a breakdown and the passing of the Congo into other hands, the government would share with the other powers in the result in responsibility. There must, however, be a change in the system of governing the Congo, Sir Edward declared, it being impossible for the state to continue under its present irresponsible rule. The government always had been willing to take part in a conference of the treaty powers, and the government of the United States had expressed its willingness to approach the question from the same point of view, but two powers by themselves were not enough to form a conference. The late British government had issued invitations to a conference, which had not met with an affirmative answer. Sir Edward said he was afraid that in the past two or three years conferences in general had not increased in popularity, and he would not like to repeat this invitation until he had some assurance from other powers besides the United States that the question would become an international one.

In the course of the discussion Sir Charles W. Dilke advanced radical views, and other members of the house expressed the belief that a conference between the United States and Great Britain with Germany and France might result in forcing Belgium to take some action.

Pearhouse Fitted Up Like Palace

London.—During an inquiry, at the instance of the Ratepayers association, into the cost of the new workhouse and infirmary in the London borough of Hammsmith, it developed that this workhouse in many details was equal if not superior to any nobleman's mansion, and that it could vie with the most expensive hotel.

The entrance to the building is between handsome screens fitted with pitch pine and plate glass; one of the floors is of tiled mosaic work surrounded by a dado of encaustic ware of the most expensive type. Every part of the building is brilliantly lighted with electricity, and a system of duplicate wiring had been installed.

Counsel for the Ratepayers association said this system had been suggested recently for Buckingham palace, but it was rejected on the ground of expense.

The dining hall is almost baronial in style and equal to anything in any of the great colleges of the country. The light to this room is softly diffused by means of stained glass windows. The site and the building cost over \$1,300,000, which is equivalent so far as has been ascertained to the rate of \$1,675 per bed. This, counsel said, was far greater than the cost of many houses occupied by hard-working families.

The local government board, of which John Burns is the head, seems determined to sift this matter down and prevent such extravagances, and there is a growing agitation to abolish the boards of poor law guardians and turn over the control of workhouses to the borough authorities.

Heroine of Crimea Is 87

London, Eng.—Lovers of good works on both sides of the Atlantic joined in sending "many happy returns of the day" to Miss Florence Nightingale, who was eighty-seven years old yesterday. For many years the heroine of the Crimea has lived in quiet retirement in her house near Park Lane. For more than a decade it is pathetic to note she has not been able to leave her home. At though she is extremely feeble in body, her mind is as alert and active as it was when, heading a little band of nurses, she arrived in the Crimea, commenced those ministrations to the suffering soldiers which won her the love and gratitude of the English nation.

To Fine S. C. Strikers

Vancouver, B.C.—The efficiency of the Industrial Disputes Investigation act from the employers' standpoint, is to be tested here immediately, according to the announced decision of the manager of the Marble bay mine of Texada island of N.C. in Tacoma.

McKenzie King, deputy minister of labor, has declined to interfere in the strike which has tied up Texada. Recently the mine owners issued summonses against fifty miners to appear in court to explain why they should not each pay a fine of \$10 per day for each day they are on strike. This is the first time this feature of the act has been invoked.

Laurier Impressed

London.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at Bristol, said he was much impressed by the new docks. He seldom saw works of such magnitude and thought it would make a splendid terminus for Canadian trade. Sir Robert Bond said he did not know from which points the steamers would start, but he knew that the deputation was going to visit Bristol shortly to ascertain the possibilities of Avonmouth.

"Drumhead" Courts

St. Petersburg.—The council of the empire, or upper house of parliament, rejected the bill of the lower house abolishing trial by drumhead court martial, which was passed by the latter body April 20.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE WHEAT MARKET

Thompson, Bond & Co's Report of Local and World Markets May 16th, 1907

Wheat.—The activity which was stated in our last weekly review had developed in the speculative markets, has during the past week turned into a wild burst of speculative excitement, in which the value of actual wheat as determined by supply and demand finds little or no place. Under the influence of the unfavorable prospects for this year's wheat crops in America and Europe, a wild future of speculative buying has broken out in American wheat centres, which in the past seven days has carried prices upward 9c to 12½c per bushel. The serious damage by green bugs and cold and dry weather still continuing to go ahead in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and other large winter wheat growing states, and as yet there is no sign of this abnormal weather changing. Sharp frosts at night so far south as the state of Kansas, severe enough to form ice half an inch thick, in the middle of the month of May, is beyond ordinary weather. If it were only a chance visitation it might not be serious in its consequences, but continued as it has been for weeks during the ordinary growing time of the year, the result is unpleasant to contemplate. The colder weather has kept the green bugs in a slightly dormant condition, but has not killed them; in fact, it does not prevent their multiplying, and whenever a little warmer weather sets in they will get at the more active work of crop killing again. From what we know of this thing, it seems to us quite possible for it to travel as far north as Manitoba if conditions turn favorable for it during summer. The same backward abnormal conditions obtain further north here in Western Canada. It keeps cold and dry—more like early April than the middle of May. A little more favorable weather has been experienced during the past week, sufficient to allow of the seeding of wheat to go on regularly every day, and farmers have had a busy week. In the Canadian West we think it probable that 50 per cent of the wheat to be seeded will be in the ground by Saturday night. In a rough way we estimate at present the prospects of the American and Canadian crops to be not over 75 per cent of last year's crop. To the unfavorable prospect for the American crops there has to be added the poor outlook for a good deal of the European crops, and recently the winter damage done to them has been further added to by hot, dry weather, from which the crops in central Europe are suffering. In Russia also the spring wheat late in being started is also being subjected to severely dry and hot weather. Thus the aggregate prospect for this year's crops over America and Europe at the present time is distinctly unfavorable, and unless some miracle of recuperation and favorable growth takes place soon the future results may entail serious consequences. In the midst of the foregoing it is pleasant to note that in the Argentine and Australia a very favorable season is being experienced for the planting of the new crops in these countries, stimulated by the general outlook for higher prices, the acreage under wheat will no doubt be largely increased.

We have nothing special to say as regards our Winnipeg market. It is just in the same position as Chicago or other United States speculative markets. Prices are governed by speculative operations in the meantime. Our prices are above export basis as yet, for the cash trade moves more slowly than the speculative, and as there is yet a great deal of wheat from previous crops to use up there is no scarcity of actual wheat and the demand is not pressing. It is evident, however, that the prospect for a full supply for the more distant future is precarious, and the average level of prices will become much higher than it has been the last two years and after the yields of this year's harvest are known we are confident prices will remain high until much larger world's crops are produced. The movement of wheat from country points to terminal elevators is comparatively large for the time of year, and a few million bushels have gone forward from the head of the lakes. Navigation at Fort William is being hampered, however, by the broken ice not clearing away owing to the coldness of the weather, and vessels make slow progress in getting in and out to and from the docks. Today's Winnipeg prices are: 1 hard, 83½c; 2 northern, 82½c; 3 northern, 82c; No. 4 wheat, 78c immediate delivery or en route, and futures on our option market closed at: May 92c; July and October, both 96½c. If prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Sedition Is Spreading

London.—A special dispatch from Lucknow, published here this afternoon, says that the seditious movement among the Hindus is spreading in Madras province. Troops are patrolling the streets of Madras city and serious racial rioting has occurred at Delhi in the Punjab, where a mob of Hindus and Mahomedans, malcontents, knocked the crown off a statue of Queen Victoria.

Will Be Accident Inspector

Ottawa, Ont.—James Clarke, of Ottawa, for many years conductor on the Canadian Atlantic railway, now the Grand Trunk, has been appointed assistant accident inspector of the Board of Railway Commissioners. His headquarters will be at Winnipeg. He leaves Ottawa today on his first trip, going to Fort William.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Space for commercial or standing advertisements made known on application.
Transient advertisements, per line, first insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents; weekly rates to the inch.
Special rates for large advertisements, and for those of a permanent character.
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 23, 1907

The Blairmore Town Site

The story of this transaction, which should be told in full, is a record of fraud and perjury perpetrated to gain a valuable property in the gift of the Government. The crime was discovered and exposed, and yet as a result of these methods an estate valued at \$200,000 has come into the hands of an active Western politician through the favor and connivance of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Malcolm MacKenzie, Barrister, Member of the Alberta Legislature, is the owner of the town site of Blairmore. This town has a population of about five hundred and is beautifully situated on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, where the Crow's Nest Pass on the C.P.R. line broadens out on an elevated plateau. It is near the well-known mining town of Frank.

Mr. MacKenzie, who was the Government candidate at the last Dominion election, received his patent for the 160 acres comprising the Blairmore town site in July, 1901, when the place had a population of two or three hundred people and had become extremely valuable. Mr. MacKenzie had himself valued the estate before that time at some \$50,000, and he paid the Government just \$480, or \$3 an acre for the property. This was the selling price for ordinary farm land at the time.

MacKenzie obtained the grant by taking an assignment of the right of an Italian named Montalbelli, who represented himself as the first squatter on the land. His claim, and his affidavits supporting it, had been prepared in MacKenzie's law office at Macleod, 45 miles away, and MacKenzie obtained at the same time the right of the Italian without paying him any money for it.

The Italian's claim was absolutely fraudulent. It was based on pure inventions, supported by a series of perjuries. This fraud was made known to the Government before the patent was issued. It was proved before a court of law, and in fact, established by the confession of the Italian himself.

Another man was in occupation of the ground before the Italian. His name was Lyon, and he came from Ontario. He built on the premises the first structure intended to be permanent, went into business and kept a store there, and made a claim as a squatter. He was truthful, and his statements were never contradicted. As between him and the assignee of the Italian, Lyon undoubtedly had the better right, and if Lyon's claim as a squatter was not technically sufficient to entitle him to the splendid fortune contained in this land, the property should have remained with the people of Canada, who had the original right to the \$100,000 or \$300,000 profits out of it.

The story of Blairmore begins in 1898, when Montalbelli came there as C.P.R. section foreman, and Lyon arrived as local agent for the railway. The Italian put up a tent on the town site, and lived there while the company was building him a section house, and Lyon, with the assistance of the railway, put up a log shanty on the town site. This also was a temporary affair. Both men afterwards had little gardens on the disputed territory. So far their claims were equal. But Lyon

gave up his railway job, went into business and built a store on the town site. The first claim to the land was made by Lyon, who tried to obtain it as a homestead, and was informed that it could not be homesteaded as it was an odd-numbered section. His store was the first permanent building on the land.

In June, 1901, Lyon and Montalbelli applied for the right to purchase the land, each claiming priority as a squatter. Montalbelli's claim was assigned to MacKenzie, and its promotion was thence forwarded in the hands of that politician. In his famous affidavits, the Italian falsely stated that he had a garden on the land in 1898. He made a false statement about building a stable. He made a false statement that he kept a cow and other stock on the land in 1898. In fact, all the statements on which Montalbelli supported his claim, or, rather, MacKenzie's claim, were forgeries.

The Government ordered Home-stand Inspector Stewart to go to Blairmore and report on the claim of Lyon, Montalbelli and others. The property was then supposed to be worth about \$50,000. Before Stewart's report was received by the Department of the Interior the politicians got alarmed and had a more suitable commissioner sent. This was Land Agent Nixon, a strong party man, who afterwards had to give up his office as land agent on account of defalcations, and then was appointed to a better position. Nixon was a party associate and fellow-townsmen of MacKenzie. They had done campaign work together. Nixon knew that MacKenzie owned Montalbelli's claim. Nixon and MacKenzie went to Blairmore together and came back together. Nixon told MacKenzie what report he was going to make before he sent it to Ottawa. Of course he reported in favor of MacKenzie. Meantime the report of Mr. Stewart had been received. He had found the Italian claim unfounded.

This was in June. In July Land Commissioner Turriff, now member of Parliament, a gentleman who has been much connected with land deals in the west, and has become suddenly rich, as have some of his relatives, took up the case at Ottawa. Of course he paid no attention to the petition for delay from Mr. Lyon, who was forwarding evidence of the frauds. He decided in favor of MacKenzie with astonishing promptness. It is not often that a patent is issued in such a rush as this one.

Mr. Sifton went away after this, and while he was gone Mr. Lyon asked for the cancellation of the patent on the ground of fraud. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, saw the statements in support of this demand, and authorized a hearing by the Exchequer Court. The judge of that court commissioned Judge Wetmore, of the Northwest, to go to Blairmore and ascertain the facts. It did not take him long to find out that the Montalbelli claim, which the Government had recognized, was fraudulent and utterly worthless. The Italian confessed to the falsehoods. Judge Wetmore reported these facts. Acting upon them Judge Burbridge, of the Exchequer Court, was proceeding to judgment cancelling the patent. Then the beneficiaries of the fraud got in their work and the Minister of the Interior interposed. Mr. Sifton stood by Turriff, Nixon, MacKenzie and the perjured claim.

Mr. Sifton began to write letters to the Minister of Justice and had the case stood over. He got a second delay. He consulted with Mr. Turriff and suggested that the case be withdrawn. He wrote to the Department of Justice saying that the Interior Department was not anxious to set aside the patent. Finally Mr. Sifton asked the judge to dismiss the case. He argued that the Crown was the only party now interested in cancelling the patent as Lyon was not legally a squatter. The Department did not desire it to be cancelled. Finally the judge dismissed the case. The Government paid the whole cost, and MacKenzie obtained his \$200,000 worth of property for \$480, though according to Judge Wetmore there was no evidence that he ever paid the Italian a cent for it.

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PRESBYTERIAN

Preaching every Sabbath, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
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Rev. G. C. GRANT, pastor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Service every Sunday at 3 p.m.
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METHODIST

Preaching every Sabbath, at 7 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m.
E. L. Friday, 9 p.m. and choir practice.
McDermitt School, preaching 11 a.m.
Barnaby School, preaching, 1.30 p.m.
Sabbath School, 1.30 p.m., alternate Sundays.
Dakota School, preaching, 11 a.m.
Calross School, preaching, 3 p.m.
Sabbath School, 2 p.m., alternate Sundays.

Rev. A. E. COOK, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Mass at 10 a.m.
Evening Prayer, etc., at 7.30 p.m., on the last Sunday in each month.

Rev. J. V. JOUBERT, Priest.

FANNYSTELLE METHODIST

Service at Alma every Sunday 11 a.m.
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HAY. In districts where drainage is required, the Government of Manitoba have already and are now inaugurating very extensive drainage systems, whereby lands that are low or flat are reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. When once this land is reclaimed it is especially rich and productive. When not entirely drained it yields an abundance of wild hay of the best quality, and is, consequently, invaluable for stock raising purposes.

Up-to-date maps of the Province are kept on hand, upon which are marked in red all lands for sale. This will be sent free, with price and full particulars, upon application.

For all information and business to be transacted, apply to—

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The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday, May 14th, at 10 a.m.

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Butcher ShopAll kinds of cured and fresh
Meats to be had at our shop.Cash paid for fat cattle and hogs
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from 35c, and ask yourself if it pays you to bake even once a
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C. F. Boardman's

ICE CREAM

SOFT FROSTING

THE STROLLERS

B. FREDERICK & MEAN,
Authors of "The Red Rover"

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(Continued)

Falling into the Rue Royale, the favorite promenade of the creole-French, the land baron went on through various thoroughfares with French-English nomenclature into St. Charles street, reaching his apartments, which adjoined a well known club. He was glad to stretch himself once more on his couch, feeling fatigued from his efforts and having rather overtaxed his strength.

But if his body was now inert, his mind was active. His thoughts dwelt upon the soldier's reticence, his disinclination to make acquaintances and the coldness with which he had received his (Mauville's) advances in the Shadengo valley. Why, asked Mauville, lying there and putting the pieces of the tale together, did not Saint-Proper remain with his new found friends, the enemies of his country? Because, came the answer, Abd-el-Kader, the patriot of Algerian independence, had been captured, and the subject of the country had followed. Since Algeria had become a French colony, where could Saint-Proper have found a safer asylum than in America? Where more secure from "that chosen curse" for the man who owes his wealth to his country's war?

In his impatience to possess the promised proof the day passed all too slowly. He even hoped the count would call, although that worthy brought with him all the "sattering devils, sweet poison and deadly sin" of insubordination. But the count, like a poor friend, was absent when wanted, and it was a distinct relief to the land baron when Francois appeared at his apartments in the evening with a buff colored envelope, which he handed to him.

"The suppressed report," said the letter, "weighing it in his hand. 'No, monsieur, I could not find that my master must have destroyed it.'"

The land baron made a gesture of disappointment and irritation.

"But this," Francois hastened to add, "is a letter from the Duc d'Amale, governor of Algeria, to the Marquis de Ligne, describing the affair. Monsieur will find it equally as satisfactory, I am sure."

"How did you get it?" said the governor thoughtfully.

"My master left the keys on the dresser."

"And if he misses this letter?"

"Oh, monsieur, I grieve my master is so ill he could not miss anything but his ailments. Those he would willingly dispense with. My poor master!"

"There! Take your long hypocritical face out of my sight," said Mauville curtly, at the same time handing him the promised reward, which Francois calmly accepted.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE city, bustling and animated by day, like an energetic housewife, was at night a gay, demure, awakening to new life and excitement. The clerk betook himself to his bowling or billiards and the mechanic to the circus, while beauty and fashion repaired to the concert room or to the Opera. Francois to listen to Halcyon or Donizetti. Restless Americans or Irishmen rubbed elbows with the burly Frenchman or Spaniard, and the dignified creole gentleman of leisure alone was wrapped in a plenitude of dignity, computing probably the interest he drew on money loaned these audacious foreigners.

Soldiers who had been granted leave of absence or had slipped the guard at the camp on Andrew Jackson's battle ground swaggered through the streets. The change from a diet of port and beans and army hard tack, was so marked that Uncle Sam's young men drew restraint to the winds, took the cock-bells by storm and gallantly assailed and made willing prisoners of the fair sex. Eager to exchange their income life in camp for the active campaign in Mexico, it was small wonder they relished their impatience by many a valiant dash into the hospitable town.

Carriages drove by with a rattle and a clatter, revealing a feeling

of the oyster and coffee stands reminded the spectator of a thoroughfare in London on a Saturday night, with the people congregating about the street stalls, but the brilliantly illuminated places of amusement, with their careless patronage plainly apparent to all from without, resembled rather a boulevard scene in the metropolis of France. "Probably," says a skeptical chronicler, "here and there are quiet drawing rooms and tranquil fireplaces, where domestic love is a chaste, presiding goddess." But the writer merely presumes such might have been the case, and it is evident from his manner of expression he offers the suggestion or afterthought charitably, with some doubts in his mind. Certainly he never personally encountered the chaste goddess of the hearth or he would have qualified his words and made his statement more positive.

From the life of the streets the land baron turned into a well lighted entrance, passing into a large, luxuriously furnished saloon, at one end of which stood a table somewhat resembling a roulette board. Seated on one side was the phlegmatic cashier and opposite him the dealer, equally impassive. Unlike faro, the popular New Orleans game, no deal box was needed; the dealer holding the cards in his hand, while a cavity in the center of the table contained a basket, where the cards, once used, were thrown. A large chandelier cast a brilliant light upon the scene.

"Monsieur, faites vos jeux," drawled the monotonous voice of the dealer, and expectation was keenly written on the faces of the double circle of players. As the dealer began to shuffle together six packs of cards and place them in a row on the table he called out:

"Nothing more goes, gentlemen!"

The rapidity with which the cashier counted the winnings at a distance, and shoved them here and there with the long rake was amazing and bewildering to the novice risking a few gold pieces for the first time on the altar of chance.

"Oh, dear!" said a light feminine voice as the rapacious rake unconsciously drew in a poor, diminutive pile of gold. "Why did I play? Isn't it provoking?"

"You have my sympathy, Mistress Susan," breathed a voice near her.

Looking around, she had the grace to blush becomingly and approached Mauville, with an expressive gesture, laying Adolphe and Kate at the table.

"Don't be shocked, Mr. Mauville," she began hurriedly. "We were told it was among the sights, and having national curiosity."

"I understand. Armed with right common sense, why should not one go anywhere?"

"Why, indeed?" she murmured.

"But I'm afraid I'm taking you from your play?"

"I'm not going to play any more tonight."

"Tired already?"

"No; but I haven't a cent. That miserable table has robbed me of everything. All I have left—piteously—are the clothes on my back."

"Just so!" he agreed. "But it might have been worse."

"How?" in dismay. "Didn't that stony looking man rake in my last gold piece?"

"He didn't even look sorry, either. But what is the matter with your arm?"

The land baron's expression became ominous. "You shook hands with your left hand. Oh, I see; the devil!"

"How did you hear about it?"

"Oh, in a roundabout way. Murder will out! And Constance—she was so solicitous about Mr. Saint-Proper, but rather proud, I believe, because he—"

with a laugh—"came off victorious."

Susan's prattle, although accompanied by innocent glances from her blue eyes, was sometimes the most irritating thing in the world, and the land baron needed beyond endurance, now threw off his careless manner and swore in an undertone by "every devil in Satan's calendar."

"Can you not reserve your soliloquy until you leave me?" observed Susan sweetly. "Otherwise—"

"I regret to have shocked your delicacy," he murmured satirically.

"I forgive you," raising her guileless eyes. "When I think of the provocation I do not blame you so much."

"That is more than people do in your case," muttered the land baron savagely.

Susan's hand trembled. "What do you mean?" she asked, not without apprehension regarding his answer.

"Oh, that affair with the young count, the lad who was killed in the duel, you know?"

Her companion turned her for the moment, and she bit her lip cruelly.

"Don't," she whispered. "I am not to blame. I never dreamed it would go so far. Why should people—"

"Why?" he interrupted ironically. Susan pulled herself together. "You say you are innocent. Admit it. You were paid and free from making 'bank of those things' and more than they can stand them long, assuming they are not too late. Today it is too late."

"A woman comes to consider herself a peer."

She continued, regarding the victim by "Will, dear," he murmured. "Longer of course, don't you see, with your money."

"The thing," he said, "is not a matter of money, but of honor."

"I am not a matter of honor," he said, "but of honor."

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CANADA SECURES
AMERICAN BUFFALOSale of the Great Pablo Herd to the
Dominion Government Arouses
Public Feeling

The fact that the Canadian government caught Uncle Sam napping and purchased the big buffalo herd at Pablo has aroused public feeling greatly in the United States. The New York Tribune voices this sentiment when it says: "The last of the great herds of buffalo is about to disappear from American territory. For several months President Roosevelt has been making every effort to round up the famous herd on the Flathead reservation. It consisted of some 200 head of the largest and finest in the country."

"Despite the president's watchfulness, however, and his earnest efforts to keep the herd in the United States, the buffalo have been driven off before his eyes, so to speak, by the Canadian government to make their permanent home in Canada. The price paid for the herd was about \$150,000. So disappears from the country a famous reminder of the past. President Roosevelt meanwhile is inconsolable. He has been in communication with scores of persons on the subject, using all his influence and on his own ground and in his own game he has been defeated."

"The herd originally contained some 500 head of buffalo, young and old, but it had been reduced by the sale of small numbers to zoological societies. The herd is at present grazing a few miles from Missoula, Montana. Pablo journeyed to Washington some months ago to see the president about selling the buffalo. The president, with characteristic energy, sat down and in the presence of various representatives asking them to assist him in buying the herd. It was his intention to place them in the Yellowstone national park. Since their purchase by the Canadian government the president has expressed his disappointment in no uncertain terms."

Comment from Boston.

Lovers of the splendid buffalo, the most typical animal of all America, the one which suggests most strongly our early days of pioneering, and one of the grandest creatures on the face of the earth, says the Boston Journal, will hear with sadness that the Pablo herd on the Flathead reservation, Montana, has been sold to the Canadian government. The bulls will be moved to Canada about May 15, and the cows and calves will be sent north in July. There are between 400 and 500 buffaloes in the herd, which is the largest in the world."

Thus passes to another government that which it should have been the pride of our own to retain. How could the pitiful \$150,000 price paid to have been paid by Canada, have been permitted to stand in the way of our retention as national property of this splendid and unrivaled group of buffalo?"

At present nearly all of these animals that we have are privately owned and are thus liable to the changes of time and whims of heirs or the needs of sudden poverty. The buffalo cannot be regarded as safe from extinction until large and increasing herds are owned by the government forever. Canada sees the importance of such a system, and we honor her for it."

Part Prepared for Them.

Forest and Stream says: Mr. Douglas, superintendent of the National park, Banff, will superintend the shipment of the dry stock and bulls the third week in May, and the cows and calves will be shipped in August. All arrangements are completed. The shipment will be made from Revelstoke station by way of Missoula, Helena, Great Falls, Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Lamont, on the Canadian Northern railway, and from thence by trail two miles to the Elk Island park, some fifteen miles east of Fort Saskatchewan. The Elk Island park contains sixteen sections of land fenced in by a woven wire fence.

These buffaloes originated from a pair secured by Messrs. Pablo & Allard some twenty-five years ago, about the time the last of the wild buffalo disappeared. By careful breeding and handling, they have raised the number to some 400, the whole of which have been secured by the Dominion government. Mr. Douglas had charge of the deal.

The Story of a Word.
A comparison of old editions of Scott's "Memoirs" with one of later date will reveal a slight alteration in the text of a sentence in the sixth chapter. For the word "murder" another is substituted. A tale of comedy attaches to the word which has gone. "Hardened wretch," says Father Kustace, "art thou but this instant delivered from death and dost thou so soon murder thoughts of slaughter?" The origin of the word murder seems surely to have troubled the etymologists. Two learned correspondents of Notes and Queries, Mr. Wheatley tells us, accounted for the word. One explained it as "to prime," as when one primes a musket, from O. Fr. "amorce," powder for the touchhole (Cotgrave), and the other by "to bite" (Lat. "mordere"); hence "to indulge in biting, stinging or gnawing thoughts of slaughter." On the other side were those who said that the word was a misprint for something else. "That the word is a misprint should have been printed and read by millions for fifty years without being challenged and altered exceeds the bounds of probability," exclaimed the apologists for murder. But when the manuscript was examined there "murder" was the word, plainly written—St. James' Gazette.

Paid in Full.

Two young ladies, evidently stenographers, were having an animated discussion while on their way to work the other morning in a Market street car. The discussion revolved around the question as to the best method to impress their respective employers as to the value of their services.

"Do you know," said the smaller of the two, "my former employer was the worst old granny. He could not spell the simplest words correctly, and he couldn't pronounce them. One day I thought I would impress him with the value of my services. He gave me a letter to typewrite, and I just went along and copied it as he handed it to me. Then I made a second copy with all the misspelled words corrected. With beaming countenance I handed him both copies."

"What did he do?" breathlessly asked her friend, forcing the conductor to hold his car so that she might alight at her corner and at the same time hear the answer.

"He fired me," was the reply.

Held Their Own.

A regiment of regulars was making a long, dusty march across the rolling prairie land of Montana during a recent summer. It was a hot, blistering day, and the men, longing for water and rest, were impatient to reach the next town. A rancher rode past. "Say, friend," called out one of the men, "how far is it to the next town?" "Oh, a matter of two miles or so, I reckon," called back the rancher. Another long hour dragged by, and another rancher was encountered. "How far to the next town?" the men asked him eagerly. "Oh, a good two miles." A weary half hour longer of marching, and then a third rancher. "Hey, how far's the next town?" "Not far," was the encouraging answer—"only about two miles." "Well," sighed an optimistic sergeant, "we're holdin' our own anyhow."

A Slight Mistake.

Chitto Harjo was pleading in Washington for the Indians' right to roam in nomad fashion, like their fathers.

"They tell us to trust to fortune," Chitto Harjo said, "and then we'll get our rights. But we are tired of trusting to fortune. Fortune has used us Indians as it used the pale face instructress at the Indian school in 1897."

Chitto Harjo smiled and went on: "This instructress found a horse shoe, and to get good fortune put it under her pillow, along with her false teeth. In the morning, in the hurry of dressing, she substituted the shoe for the teeth and did not discover her mistake till her affianced husband asked her in tones of horror at breakfast what was the matter with her mouth."

When Oregon Was in the Balance.

There is no boundary in the world of greater political importance than the forty-ninth parallel, which divides Canada from the United States. When this boundary was under discussion, the Pacific coast was almost inaccessible, and the ownership of Oregon, now a state of vast wealth, with opulent cities and a teeming population, was in the balance. The matter was settled by the report of Captain Temple, a brother of Lord Palmerston, who wrote to the admiralty "that the country was not worth a cane because the salmon would not take a fly."—Manchester Chronicle.

The Only Way.

"I am writing an article," he said, "on 'The Way to Manage a Woman.'"

"I suppose it will be a long one," she replied in a slightly scornful tone.

"No," he answered, "it will be quite short. In fact, it will consist of only two words—'Don't try!'"

Long Wait.

"Grandpa, how old are you?"

"I am eighty-seven years old, my dear."

"Then you were born eighty years before I was. What a long time you had alone waiting for me?"

Were you?

Griggs—The idea of your letting your wife go round saying she made a mistake of you! You don't hear my wife saying that. Griggs—No, but I heard her telling my wife that she did her best.

The preparation of canvas for painting is a scientific trade.

Cough
Cure
Starch

Saves time, because it makes "coughing" easier. Saves a bottle glass with the starch. Saves bother, because it never soaks. Just add water. And it CAN'T stick. Buy it now.

The Simple Life

is best. To live naturally; work during the day, keep your temper, eat three meals and take a Beecham's Pill regularly, as required. There is no medicine for the simple life, or the strenuous, like

Beecham's
Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

The Pleasant Husband

Mrs. Oldgirl—Don't you think, dear, the baby gets its good looks from me?

Mr. Oldboy—I guess so; and it seems to have got about all you had—Judge.

STARVING BABIES

The baby who suffers from indigestion is simply starving to death. It looks all desire for food and the little it does take does no good and the child is peevish, cross and restless. Mothers will find no other medicine as prompt to cure as Baby's Own Tablets—they always do good—they can't possibly do harm.

Mrs. James Savoy, Little Lameque, N.B., says: "I believe that had it not been for Baby's Own Tablets my child would have been in her grave. She was completely run down, would refuse food, and was rapidly failing. Nothing I gave her did her any good until I began the use of Baby's Own Tablets and these have changed her into a well and growing child." Sold by druggists, or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pedlar, Palmer, the English boxer who beat Robert Cheate to death on April 24, has been found guilty of murder.

CATARH CANNOT 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 quick remedy. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Do Climbed the Tree.

"Can a dog climb a tree?" asks The Chicago News. In answer it prints the following from a correspondent: "While on a walk on snowshoes in New Hampshire we tracked a porcupine to a balsam fir in which it had taken refuge. My Scottish terrier climbed the tree, pulling herself up from branch to branch to a height of about seven feet, where she sat on her bare trunk separate from the porcupine, which had watched her progress with evident alarm. The terrier made several ineffectual attempts to scale the smooth bark, and finally jumped down into the snow." And another curious trait the same writer continues: "This little dog and her mate, now dead, though enthusiastic fire worshippers at home, never sat near the bonfires built at luncheon or tea time on winter walks, but dug holes in the snow at a little distance, in which they curled themselves up, after the manner of the primitive ancestors."

The Hares of Maine.

The Kennebec Journal says that Game Warden George W. Ross in one month recently counted 300 barrels of dead hares going to Boston and New York markets over the Washington County railway. Furthermore, it is estimated by the game wardens that more than 1,000,000 hares are shipped from Maine every year and as many more used as food within the state. Notwithstanding this and the fact that thousands of hares are devoured every year by beasts and birds of prey these small animals continue to increase.

Next World's Fair—Seattle, 1909.

Invitations to attend the next western world's fair are now being issued. This time Seattle will be the host, and the event will come off in 1909. The Alaska-Tukon-Pacific exposition is the name of the function in which the nations are requested to take part.

The Mark That Tells

Pen-Angle trademark (in red) on every Pen-Angle garment, tells you it will stand won't shrink, — your own dealer so guarantees it. Underwear thus trademarked is softer, warmer, more flexible, better wearing.

BETTER UNDERWEAR

Trade marked thus in a triangle on every Pen-Angle garment, tells you it will stand won't shrink, — your own dealer so guarantees it.

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THAT SPRING FEVER.

Annual Garden Show of the Suburban Looking Man.

Garty the suburban looking man entered the seedman's place and said: "Take this order, please."

"Yes, sir," from the polite clerk with the pencil in hand and a facial expression emanating that of the spangle that awaits his master's throwing a stick into the water. You could in imagination see the clerk wag his tail.

"One package of cauliflower seed—"

"Yes, but you see—"

"Shut up! Put down what I order. One package of cauliflower seed—got it? All right. Two packages of cabbage seed—"

"Yes, but you buy plants already—"

"Did you get my order to shut up? Continue taking down what I say and don't volunteer any information—three packages of radish seed, two papers of lettuce seed, one peck of onion sets, a quart of seed peas, half a peck of bush beans—"

"Wait a minute. Now, go ahead."

"That's all."

"Well, where do you want it sent?"

"Sent? Sent nothing! Do you suppose I want all that stuff littering up my library or kitchen or attic? Of course I don't. I've no time for that sort of thing. I just have the gardening fever each spring the same as any other gormamned idiot, and the only way I can reduce my temperature is to go and order a lot of rubbish like this, pay for it, feel like a fool and go home cured. How much does it come to? Hurry or I'll miss my train."

Judge.

Idle Mrs. Giles.

"Your young wife appears to be rather blue of late," ventured the country doctor to Farmer Giles.

"Yaaa," drawled the old farmer with the bunch of rabbit skins under his arm; "she is one of those city gals, and I'm afraid she hasn't enough to occupy her mind."

"Think not."

"Wasn't you? After she has milked ten cows before breakfast, and cooked breakfast for the plowmen, and fed the pigs and chickens, and started washing, and put dinner on, and put up preserves, and shelled a bushel of peas, and done some ironing, and put supper on, and done the darning, and patched for the household, and peeled a couple of pounds of apples for tomorrow's dinner, why, she hasn't a thing more to do until bedtime. I think I'll turn her how to make our own oil cake for the cows, so her mind will be more occupied. Yes, sirree, the only way to keep a wife smiling and happy is to keep her mind occupied."—Tit-Bits.

Tommy Knew.

"Which one of your fellows was here last night, sister?" said the irrepressible Tommie at breakfast.

"I'll not tell you," replied the young lady.

"You don't have to tell me. I know."

"No, you don't know, either."

"I do. It was the fellow with the beard. Your chin's all scratched up!"—Yonkers Statesman.

One as Bad as the Other.

"You must be crazy," said the grandfather on the mother's side. "The idea of giving little Willie an automobile! Do you want the child to kill himself and everybody else or wreck the premises?"

"Well, look at you!" morted the grandfather on the papa's side. "Didn't you give him an air rifle and a box of tools?"—Judge.

Embarrassing.

There was no room in the omnibus, and the bashful Mr. B. took his little girl on his knee. Enter a beautiful young lady. Seeing her, the little girl calls out at the top of her voice:—

"Oh, papa, I'll give this lady my seat!"

Confusion of Mr. B. and hasty retreat of lady.—Sloop.

Didymus.

Didymus, the Alexandrian, was born blind, but, notwithstanding this defect, attained such great skill in mathematics, geometry and logic that he was reckoned one of the wonders of his age.

Dice.

Dice are made from ivory or bone, a cutting machine reducing the cubes to near the size required, after which they are polished generally by hand.

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JAPAN TEA DRINKERS

YOU REALLY MUST TRY

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only perfectly free from adulteration of any kind. It is to the Japan tea drinker what "SALADA" Black is to the black tea drinker.

Lead Packets Only. 40c, 50c and 80c per Lb.

Assisted Politeness

She—Mr. Bloom does not pay his wife much attention, does he?

He—No; the only time I ever knew of his going out with her was once when the gas exploded.—Tit-Bits.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

Tommy—I don't believe that cat story. How could a cat have seven-league boots?

Hobbie—Mebbe a giant threw 'em at 'im one night.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

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

The directors of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company decided to leave to the shareholders the matter of increasing the capital stock by half a million.

The many Manitoba schools that have closed for lack of teachers will have opportunity for re-opening after June 1 when 133 new teachers will be available.

Minard's Liniment Used by Physicians

"I am 65, but sound as a dollar and good for at least 25." With these words on his lips James Hadfield, a witness in an action at Des Moines, Iowa, fell dead in a local court room from heart disease.

It is stated that the British government has decided to make a grant of \$750,000 gratis to Jamaica, and to guarantee the island a loan of \$5,000,000 to assist in its rehabilitation.

Mrs. Boreing—Imagination! What is imagination?

Mr. Boreing—It is that faculty, my dear, which makes men believe that marriage is bliss.—Judge.

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