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13

Chilliwack Free Press

PUBLISHED IN THE GARDEN CITY OF B. C. YOU WILL LIKE CHILLIWACK.

VOL. 1. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1.00 PER YEAR SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS EACH CHILLIWACK, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912 C. A. BARBER Editor and Proprietor No. 21

Personal Mention

F. B. Lyle was in Vancouver this week.

F. G. Barr was in Vancouver last week.

E. A. Orr returned on Saturday from Vancouver.

J. C. Garvie has been in Vancouver this week.

Miss Broe spent Sunday at her home in this city.

H. H. Gervan was in Vancouver Monday on business.

J. L. Denholm was a visitor to Vancouver this week.

A. L. Coote has been in Victoria this week on business.

Sam Pugh made a business trip to Vancouver this week.

J. H. McKenzie went to the coast cities on Wednesday.

W. D. Bradwin returned this week from his eastern trip.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Menzies visited the coast cities this week.

H. T. Goodland was in Vancouver this week on a business trip.

Lindell post office will shortly be closed, temporarily at least.

Miss Olive Woodworth has resigned from the post office staff.

J. Vallance of Vancouver is visiting his sister Mrs. W. Coughlin.

Miss N. Strachan, sister of Mrs. Ewen, left this week for England.

J L Wilkinson of Vancouver was in the city on Saturday and Sunday.

Allan G. Wilmot, of Vancouver spent a few days in the city last week.

C. W. Webb was in New Westminster for a couple of days this week.

Miss Cram of Winnipeg is the guest of Mrs. W. Topley, Fairfield Island.

Oscar Kinney, of Charlotte county N. B. was visiting T. J. Polley on Tuesday.

R. F. Waddington, was in Vancouver several days last week on business.

Gordon McIntosh and Percy Jackman visited New Westminster last week.

Miss Smith of New Westminster was the guest of Mrs. Beal over the week end.

Ewart Henderson of New Westminster spent the week end at his home here.

Mrs. Jesse Derby, wife of the Chief of Police Derby is reported seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Hewer were passengers on Thursday's noon tram to Vancouver.

Miss Robson and Mr. Carson of Vancouver spent Sunday at Miss Robson s home here.

Mrs. Geo. Leary and Mr. and Mrs. C. Leary left on Wednesday for Vancouver and Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Siddall are moving into their fine new home on Spadina Ave. this week.

Sam Carson, who has been under the weather for some weeks is able to sit up and take notice again.

The friends of Mrs. E. M. McPherson will regret to know, that she is ill with pneumonia.

Miss G. Ballantyne who has been renewing acquaintances in the city, returned to Vancouver, Thursday.

Mrs. W. H. Chadsey returned to Vancouver on Monday after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Ballam.

H. Webb of Chilliwack has been elected one of the directors of the Stock Breeders Association of B. C.

Mrs. and Miss Crooms of Mary street have gone to Kamloops, where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hogg of Vancouver spent Sunday here, guests at the homes of W. G. and T. L. Lillie.

The Women's Fancy Work Club of Cook's church spent an enjoyable evening at the home of Mrs. T. J. Polley, on Thursday.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. (Rev.) R. J, Douglas has recovered from her recent illness and is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Justinian Pelly will entertain about seventy of their friends this evening in their recently enlarged and commodious home, Yale road.

BANQUETTED THEIR PRESIDENT

About thirty of the local shareholders in the B. C. Katalla Oil Co., tendered a complimentary banquet in honor of the President, Jos. H. Huston, at the Empress hotel on Friday evening. The host, D. R. McLennan, left nothing to be desired in the profusion of turkey and the et cetras to tickle the palates of the guests, and the dinner was much enjoyed. The evening combined sociality and business. J. Hammar in the chair was at his best. The first speaker was John Knight who had spent the summer in the Katalla Oil fields. Mr. Knight outlined the work of the Company in Alaska and how the Company stood at the present time. Mr. Raine, who with M. M. Cruickshank, has been of much assistance to Mr. Huston, while in England, was the next speaker. Messrs. W. H. Hodgins, W. J. Glanville, A. B. McKenzie, F. G. Calvert, N. A. Webb, W. T. Rolfe, and other shareholders also gave short addresses. Each speaker was very optimistic regarding the future of the Company. The guest of the evening, the President of the Company, Mr. Huston, was the principal speaker of the evening, and was received with much applause. He outlined very fully the work of the Company in the past, its present standing, and its policy and plans for the future. He proved beyond all doubt to the meeting, that the B. C. Katalla holdings were inferior to none in the world. There was every indication of an excellent flow of oil when once the wells have been put down to a sufficient depth. The President has recently returned from the scene of operations, having been accompanied there by Mr. Raine, the latter making a report on the property for interested parties in England. This report has been forwarded to the Old Country. Mr. Huston will leave Seattle for England early in February, for the purpose of forming a Company of English Capitalists to purchase the holdings of the Katalla Co., and begin operations on a large scale in the spring. The shareholders feel satisfied as to the quality of the holdings and the future returns on investments, and have every confidence in the integrity and business capacity of the President. Mr. Huston, who is leaving no stone unturned to further the development of the property and safeguarding the interests of the shareholders The banquet concluded at an early hour, all being well pleased with the occasion and events of the evening.

On Wednesday evening a business meeting of the shareholders was held in the office of M. M. Cruickshanks, Knight block J. Hammar in the chair. There were about twenty-five of the shareholders present. The meeting was called to futher consider plans and prospects regarding the visit of the President, Mr. Huston to England, and granting him power to dispose of the stock or a percentage of it. Mr. Huston explained this in detail and to the satisfaction of those present. At the close of his address a vote of confidence in the President that he would handle the proposition to the best interest of the stockholders was given. The resolution was moved by John Knight and seconded by L. Chadsey. L. Chadsey tendered his resignation as a director which was accepted and John Knight was elected to fill the vacancy. A meeting of the directors will be held at the head office of the company at Seattle on Jan. 27, and and Mr. Houston will leave for England on Feb. 8.

A New Merchant Tailor

Chilliwack is to have another merchant tailor in the person of A. Cupples, who has conducted a similar business in Vancouver. Mr. Cupples has purchased the building now occupied by Bent & Goodland as a real estate office and will open up for business about February 1. He will carry a good stock of fine materials and conduct an exclusive Ladies and Men's Tailoring business. Mr. Cupples comes highly recommended as a tailor having sold a very successful business in Vancouver. Mr. Cupples has secured a residence on Yale road and Mrs. Cupples and family will arrive in Chilliwack in a few days

Conservative Meeting

The annual meeting of the Central Conservative Association will be held in the Forester's hall Chilliwack at 2 p.m. on Friday February 9.

A Fire Alarm.

A defective chimney at the home of Mr. D. Morden, caused a slight blaze on Sunday evening about ten thirty. The alarm was responded to by the Fire brigade but before they arrived, the blaze had been successfully extinguished, without much damage being done.

Reece-Mercer Marriage

A quiet wedding took place at Seattle, Wash. on Monday, Jan. 22, when Miss Nora Reece of Chilliwack was married to Alex. Mercer, also of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have many friends here who wish them very much joy. On returning they will take up their residence on Young St.

New Post Offices

It is expected that new post offices will be opened at Bellrose and Lickman on the B. C. E. R. between here and Sumas lake, to take the place of Majuba Hill which will be closed. The new arrangement will afford a much better mail service to the residents of that section of the valley.

A Warning to Boys

The boys who are guilty of tying cans to dog's tails will if the practice is not stopped, get themselves into difficulty. Such thoughtless and inhumane treatment of dumb animals should not be indulged in by any self respecting boy. The Inspector for the S. P. C. A. has the names of the offenders and prosecutions will follow this warning if this hint is not heeded.

Auction Sale Tuesday

An important auction sale of horses, dairy cows, pigs, produce and implements is billed to take place on Tuesday next Jan. 30, beginning at two p.m. sharp. A list of the sale is published in this issue and contains some good offerings. James E. Kerr, on the place known as the Snider farm is the owner, and F. J. Hart & Co., the auctioneers Look up the list.

A Mystery Solved.

Mr. Sampson, of Chicago, who disappeared mysteriously upwards of one month ago from the Harrison House, where he was staying as a boarder, returned to that hotel last Thursday evening. It appears that at the time of his disappearance, whilst out shooting, he fastened his horse to a tree. The horse broke loose and its rider failed to catch or recover it He found his way to a friend's house in the Sumas district where he stayed. He states that he never took a ticket to Halifax. It does not appear to have occurred to him to send a post card to the hotel to relieve any anxiety on his account. However "All's well that ends well." The name of Mr. Sampson is a previous communication was described, in error, as Thompson.

A Rare Musical Treat

It is frequently remarked that those who live in small towns and in the rural districts are at a disadvantage in one important respect. They rarely have a chance to hear really good music. By the visit of the Royal Welsh Moelwyn Choir of male voices, which will give a concert here on Wednesday, Febrary, 7, music lovers will have an opportunity not to be neglected. The Moelwyn Choir is one of the best known in Wales. It is a well trained and perfectly controlled aggregation. Every chorus is a revelation in interpretation and artistic feeling. The choir was founded in 1886 and since then it has achieved success upon success and today it stands practically without rivals. In competition with other choirs it has carried off trophies and prizes to the value of $25,000. It was the favorite choir of the late King Edward VII. Part of the programme of each concert is Welsh music rendered in the Welsh tongue, but in its extensive repertoire, is to be found the best music of all nations. But no one in the audience need fear that he is going to hear what is beyond his comprehension, for what it gives to the public is the very spirit of melody and tuneful harmony.

ANOTHER NEW BUSINESS BLOCK

B. A. Irwin is making preparation for the erection of another new block on Young road, on the vacant property just north of his cement block, occupied by The Chilliwack Land & Development Co., and Reg. E. Broadhead, jeweler. The new building will be of two stories, and have a frontage of fifty feet on Young road and an average depth of forty feet. The building will be constructed of cement and brick and a front of Art Stone, the new product manufactured by the "Art Stone and Marble Works" New Westminster. The first floor will be divided into two stores, both of which are now spoken for, while the second floor will be filled up as offices. The hot water system of heating will be used. Mr. Irwin may also install a similar system in his brick block adjoining. Building operations promise to be brisk this season and it is probable that Young road will receive a large share.

CHAS. KERR'S BARN BURNED

About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the barn of Chas. Kerr, (on the J. T. Maynard Farm) was totally destroyed by fire, together with the season's feed, five horses, and hay , etc. Mr. Kerr was feeding hay to the horses, and had the misfortune to over turn a lighted lantern. The oil ignited and although Mr. Kerr made a heroic effort to put the fire out, his efforts were of no avail, owing to the inflamable nature of the surroundings and a draught through the stables. He cut the horses loose but they refused to leave their stalls, but the stock was saved. The barn was valued at $2,000 on which their is an insurance of $1,500. The horses, and feed are a total loss, amounting to about $1,500. The loss is an unfortunate one to Mr. Kerr, he having taken possession but a few months ago. Besides his own loss, about fifteen ton of hay, belonging to Mr. J. T. Maynad was burned. Mr. Kerr wishes to thank all those who have been so kind in assisting them at the fire and since.

From Fort William

The Daily Times-Journal, of Fort William, has the following reference regarding the election of R. F. Waddington as Mayor of Chilliwack. Mayor Waddington has received many congratulatory messages from Eastern friends on the occasion of his election to the position first honor in Chilliwack: "At the municipal elections in British Columbia held the first week in January, R. F. Waddington was elected Mayor of Chilliwack, polling 197 votes to his opponent's 121. Mr. Waddington will receive the congratulations of his Fort William friends on his election as he is well known to most of the people of this city. He was a member of the firm Snelgrove-Waddington Co. that carried on a general business for a number of years and is still doing business at Murillo. Mr. Waddington was a member of the Board of Education for a term of years and was always held in very high regard by the business men of this city."

The P. S. A. Meeting

About three hundred men listened with much interest to a very fine address, well delivered, on Sunday afternoon, in the Lyric Theatre, by Rev. R. J. Birch, of and Westminster Hall, Vancouver. The subject was an uncommon one and handled in a terse and striking style by the speaker. "How much man is bound to customs or ghosts of the past, and to what extent he is free," was the theme. By several illustrations Rev. Mr. Birch showed how much more men, governments, and religion are bound to the past than to the present, and yet in one phase of his life man is absolutely free. Each man and he alone must grapple with his life's problems a purely personal matter, in which man learns that the Christ of History is the Christ of Eternity; that it is truth that frees men's minds and men's bodies. Truth would bring man to his proper relation to his God. Robt. Carmichael sang a solo which was well received. President John Robinson, being confined to his home by illness, the Vice President Mr. Semple conducted the meeting.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held in the Clerk's office on Monday night, all the members being present except Alderman Gervan.

A communication from Elk Creek Waterworks Co. in reply to a letter from Mayor Waddington re purchase of Water works plant. The letter pointed out that the city had no right to purchase same before December 31, 1915, three months notice to be given. A reply of the Mayor was also read asking the Company to state as to whether the Company was willing to sell.

A letter was read from City Solicitor stating that according to Section 45 of Municipal Clauses Act, the city may dismiss a City official at any time.

E. Minton of Vancouver applied for position as street cleaner for the city. No action was taken.

M. Riley applied to Council for position of Goaler. Referred to Police Commission.

G. Hay, J. R. Ross and others petitioned the Council to have Lewis street between Young road and Carbold street opened up. The matter was referred to Chairman of Board of Works with power to act.

A petition was presented asking that Victor street be graded from Reece avenue to Yale road.

The printing of the By-law Debentures by the Progress Co. for the sum of $50.00 was confirmed. The Free Press tender was $54.00.

The matter of the contract between the city and Engineer was brought forward by the Mayor, who re-offirmed the truth of the statement, made by him at last meeting drawing attention to the fact that the Council could not contract beyond the year for which it was elected. The Mayor stated that he had interviewed the members of last year's board, as to the impression they had of the matter. Two members had no recollection of anything being brought forward supporting Mayor Waddington's contention, while the others, were of the opinion that the agreement as understood by the Council did not extend beyond the year 1911.

The Mayor stated he had two reasons for bringing the matter forward at the time: that the Council should be right, and that Engineer might not get a false impression.

The amount involved in the matter was small, and the whole thing somewhat trifling, and a legal dispute over it was, the Mayor considered, beneath the dignity of of the city, and as the Engineer's services could be used in taking levels for a proposed sewage scheme, he recommended that the subject be dropped, in which the Council concurred.

The City Engineer was instructed to proceed with work of taking levels in connection with a sewerage scheme, and submit plans to the Council.

The Clerk was instructed to draw the attention of the Building Inspector to the condition of the front of a new building on Nowell street, where broken glass was continually falling onto the sidewalk to the danger of pedestrians.

As the Bank of Vancouver was ceasing to do business in Chilliwack, it was on motion decided that they should not be asked to pay license for half year from January 15.

Bills of expenses of prisoners from Chilliwack to Nanaimo were presented. It appears that if a prisoner is given a term with the option of a fine, the fine not being paid, the prisioner on being sent down, the expense is charged to the city, while if the sentence does not contain the option of a fine, no charges are paid by the Government. The matter was referred to the City Solicitor to take up with the Provincial Warden at Nanaimo.

Reeve Wilson, of the Municipality of Chilliwack, addressed the Council making a request for accommodation for Council meetings, Municipal office, and lockup in the new City hall. Reeve Wilson was promised consideration and that suitable arrangements could no doubt be made, when the Hall was ready for occupancy, which would be some time yet.

Fire Chief T. P. Knight interviewed the Council as to his jurisdiction, as Fire Chief. Complaint had been made to him regarding the over seating of one of the churches recently, and also as to condition of chimneys on a blacksmith shop. Mr. Knight was promised a copy of the By-law covering these matters.

Two Vancouver purchasers of City lots in old agricultural ground site, were reported by the clerk as not having made payments due nor paid taxes. The matter was turned over to the City Solicitor for attention.

The Chairman of the Board of Works brought up the matter of obtaining a suitable shelter for the road machinery and municipal tools. It was suggested that a barn be rented, but the majority of the Aldermen were of opinion that it would be better to build a suitable shed on a city lot on Victoria street, including accommodation also for city teams and supply of feed. In compliance with this idea the chairman of the Board of Works was asked to submit a plan and probable cost of such a structure, to next meeting of Council.

Council then adjourned.

Church News

Rev. Mr. Griffiths of Columbian College, New Westminster will take the services in the Methodist church next Sunday in Mr. Robert's absence.

Rev. R. J. Birch, of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, took charge of the services in Cook's church on Sunday, delivering two good addresses. Next Sunday the pastor Rev. R. J. Douglas will occupy the pulpit again, after an enforced absence of a month.

Rev. A. E. Roberts left on Tuesday afternoon last for Vancouver, where he attended a meeting of the Methodist Conference Mission Committee and also of the Co-operation Committee of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. He will be in Victoria on Friday to attend the meeting of the Annual Conference Programme Committee, returning on Saturday to New Westminster in order to preach the dedicatory sermon in connection with the opening of the new Sixth Avenue Methodist Church in that city.

On Friday evening last the members of the Young Ladies Bible Class of the Methodist Church gave a very interesting social evening of a very unique character. A number of tableaux were shown depicting classical and familiar scenes, and these were given a very pleasing effect by means of colored lights. The following tableaux were arranged and so well did the performers take their parts that it was hard for the audience to decide which tableaux they liked the best:—The Seasons: Spring, Miss Ida Halpenny, Summer, Miss Laura Hall, Autumn, Miss Annie Taylor, Winter, Miss Olive Woodworth. Marguerite, Miss Graham. The Flower of the Family: Flower girl, Miss E. Willerton, Flour Man, L. Abbott, Little Girl on Flour Barrel, Miss Winnie Parker. Reveries of a Bachelor: Bachelor, W. Beer, Playmate, Miss Lena Halpenny, School Girl, Miss Veva Eckert, College Girl, Miss Alice Taylor, Society Girl, Miss Irene Knight, Bride, Miss S. Woodworth. Rock of Ages: I. Halpenny. Faith, Hope and Charity: Faith, Miss Alva Rogers, Hope, Miss A. Tretheway, Charity, Miss M. Colbick. Ruth: Miss Flossie Orr. Good Night: Miss Victoria Rogers. Mrs. Day, teacher of the class, was director of ceremonies, and was assisted by Mrs. Ecker and Mrs. Roberts. Between the tableaux instrumental and vocal selections were given by the Ladies Quartette, C. Woodworth, Miss F. Orr, W. Abbott, Miss G. Sampson, and the Male Quartette of the Young Men's class. The school room was filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience who heartily applauded the various items on the programme. During the intermission the members of the class served refreshments of fruit and candies to their guests. The evening was a notable success and the young ladies received many well deserved compliments upon their effort.

Archie Cupples, the fashionable tailor, of Vancouver, who recently purchased the building now occupied by Goodland & Bent, is in the city arranging to start in business here.

Electors of Chilliwack

I desire to convey my thanks to the Electors of Chilliwack for their support in the recent Mayoralty contest and signify my gratification at the election of so able a Board of Aldermen for the year 1912.

R. F. WADDINGTON.

NOTICE

Applications will be received for the position of City Clerk, Collector, and Clerk of Police Court, for the year 1912 at a salary of Seventy-Five Dollars per month.

All applications to be in the hands of the Mayor by January 29th 1912.

E. J. BOUCHER,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

Applications will be received for the position of Assessor for the City of Chilliwack for the year 1912 at a salary of Two-Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

All applications to be in the hands of the Mayor by January 29th 1912.

E. J. BOUCHER,
City Clerk.

HAY

Clover and Timothy hay for sale.
British Columbia Hop Co.
Phone F 256.

Chilliwack Orchestra

Chilliwack Orchestra, Six or Eight pieces, open for engagements.

ALF. WHITE, Secretary.

TENDERS WANTED

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday January 20, at noon, for the supplying and delivery on the McLeod property, formerly Gibson & McGuire, 1000 sound cedar posts, 7½ to 8 feet long, to be delivered on or before the firsd day of March 1912. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. E. BARRY, Chilliwack.

ROLLER RINK

Open every evening from 7.30 to 10, and Saturday from 2.30 to 5.

JAMES O'HEARN

Church News

Rev. Mr. McCullough of Edmonds, will take the services in the Baptist church on Sunday.

The annual meeting of Cook's Church congregation will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The largest crowd ever seen in the Methodist Church assembled last Sunday evening to hear Dr. Ernest Hall's warning words regarding the White Slave Traffic. The address was illustrated by a number of lantern views.

An interesting programme will be given next Friday evening in the Methodist Church school room when the Young Ladies Bible class will entertain their friends at a social gathering. There will be songs, recitations, and instrumental solos and a number of tableaux will be given representing well known characters or scenes. The members of the class are making every preparation to ensure the success of the gathering and hope for a large attendance. Refreshments will be served.

Last Friday evening the annual entertainment of the Methodist Sunday School was held in the church. Rev. A. E. Roberts, the pastor, showed a number of interesting views by means of the electric lantern, among which were some comical stories which interested the children very much. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a large flag to the Wesley Troop of Boy Scouts. The flag is a handsome Union Jack with the Canadian emblem, and the words "Wesley Troop, Chilliwack B. C." and the Boy Scout motto "Be Prepared" worked on both sides of the flag. The flag was made to order in England specially for the Troop and the boys are very proud of it. Scoutmaster Abbot accepted the flag on behalf of the troop in a neat speech, and called upon Hamish Ewen to tell how the Union Jack was composed. This Hamish did in true scout style and then the troop saluted the flag gave three hearty cheers for the honors.

Liberal Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Chilliwack Liberal Association will be held in the Foresters hall on

Thursday January 25th 1912

at 2,30 p.m.

Business :
President's Report
Election of Officers
Election of Delegates to the Liberal Convention at Vancouver on February 29th, and other business.

By order,

P.H.B.RAMSAY, President. J.H.ASHWELL, Secretary.

SAVE MONEY

Buy your Magazines at

Green's Cigar Srore

15c Magazine for..... 10c
20c Magazine for..... 15c
25c Magazine for..... 20c
30c Magazine for..... 25c

Come and join my library. 1000 novels to select from.

Odd Fellow's Funeral Aid

One of the newer features of Odd Fellowship in British Columbia is what is popularly known as The Funeral Aid. This was authorized by the Grand Lodge at its meeting in Kamloops in 1910. The formal organization, however, was not effected till much later in the same year. The object of this latest expression of fraternal Odd Fellowship is to place such immediate financial assistance in the hands of the families of deceased Odd Fellows as will meet the crisis caused by the removal of the head of the family and the consequent disarrangement of his business affairs, pending the legal adjustment of his estate. The British Columbia Funeral Aid is organized on lines similar in most respects to what is known as the Manitoba Association which has been in existence for nearly thirty years and which has a membership of over 3,500 and has relieved over 200 families. Notwithstanding the growth and the success of the Manitoba Association, the British Columbia Association has made a larger gain in the first year of its existence than was made in Manitoba during the first six years of that organization. As its aims and objects become better known to the membership at large the directors have every reason for feeling confident that they will see the membership reach the one thousand mark during the year 1912. The Association has representatives in the various lodges of the province.

Watch repairing, etc., is drawn to your attention by R. E. Broadhead in our issue to-day.

Women's Institute Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Tuesday afternoon, the President, Mrs. W. V. Davies in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting and of the special meeting at the home of Mrs. Davies, were read and approved of, also the auditors' report. The Women's Institute here, have extended an invitation to the Matsqui Institute to visit them for the March meeting, the visitors to take charge of the afternoon's program. Resolutions of thanks were made to the Press for the publicity given the meetings. Suggestions were asked for, by the program committee, to be used in the year's meeting's and an informal talk on interesting subjects suitable for the year's meetings in the Institute, followed. A sick committee composed of Mrs. Jos. White, Mrs. I. Johnson, and Mrs. Rose were appointed to look after sick members or newcomers. The program committee served dainty refreshments, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fire Smoke Water

McINTOSH'S CHILLIWACK B.C. **Sale** **McINTOSH'S CHILLIWACK B.C.**

$15,000 Shoe Stock

Damaged by Fire, Smoke and Water to be thrown on the market at a

Tremendous Sacrifice

Sale Begins Saturday Jan'y. 20

This will be an event without precedent in the history of this community, an opportunity such as was never before presented to the public to buy good shoes at a mere fraction of real values.

The entire stock is on sale without reserve. Positively no Exceptions. All must go at once.

REMEMBER *The Sale Starts Saturday morning January 20th At 9 A.M.*

COME EARLY, but be sure to come for it will pay you to come Fifty miles to attend this Sale.

Sale Begins SATURDAY January 20 **R. J. McIntosh** **Sale Begins SATURDAY January 20**

For that Cold

USE

Barber's Cough Remedy
A Laxative Cold Cure

In large bottles 75c.
Ask for sample

H. J. BARBER

It Is With Much Pleasure

That I thank the people of Chilliwack and Valley for their kind patronage during my short stay in the city, and would beg to state that I am in a position to do any Watch and Jewelry work entrusted to me, carefully and promptly.

Reg. E. Broadhead

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver.

Agent for the Columbia Phonograph.

Second door from Empress hotel, Chilliwack

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H. Webb of Chilliwack has been elected one of the directors of the Stock Breeders Association of B. C.

Mrs. and Miss Crooms of Mary street have gone to Kamloops, where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hogg of Vancouver spent Sunday here, guests at the homes of W. G. and T. L. Lillie.

The Women's Fancy Work Club of Cook's church spent an enjoyable evening at the home of Mrs. T. J. Polley, on Thursday.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. (Rev.) R. J, Douglas has recovered from her recent illness and is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Justinian Pelly will entertain about seventy of their friends this evening in their recently enlarged and commodious home, Yale road.

BANQUETTED THEIR PRESIDENT

About thirty of the local shareholders in the B. C. Katalla Oil Co., tendered a complimentary banquet in honor of the President, Jos. H. Huston, at the Empress hotel on Friday evening. The host, D. R. McLennan, left nothing to be desired in the profusion of turkey and the et cetras to tickle the palates of the guests, and the dinner was much enjoyed. The evening combined sociality and business. J. Hammar in the chair was at his best. The first speaker was John Knight who had spent the summer in the Katalla Oil fields. Mr. Knight outlined the work of the Company in Alaska and how the Company stood at the present time. Mr. Raine, who with M. M. Cruickshank, has been of much assistance to Mr. Huston, while in England, was the next speaker. Messrs. W. H. Hodgins, W. J. Glanville, A. B. McKenzie, F. G. Calvert, N. A. Webb, W. T. Rolfe, and other shareholders also gave short addresses. Each speaker was very optimistic regarding the future of the Company. The guest of the evening, the President of the Company, Mr. Huston, was the principal speaker of the evening, and was received with much applause. He outlined very fully the work of the Company in the past, its present standing, and its policy and plans for the future. He proved beyond all doubt to the meeting, that the B. C. Katalla holdings were inferior to none in the world. There was every indication of an excellent flow of oil when once the wells have been put down to a sufficient depth. The President has recently returned from the scene of operations, having been accompanied there by Mr. Raine, the latter making a report on the property for interested parties in England. This report has been forwarded to the Old Country. Mr. Huston will leave Seattle for England early in February, for the purpose of forming a Company of English Capitalists to purchase the holdings of the Katalla Co., and begin operations on a large scale in the spring. The shareholders feel satisfied as to the quality of the holdings and the future returns on investments, and have every confidence in the integrity and business capacity of the President. Mr. Huston, who is leaving no stone unturned to further the development of the property and safeguarding the interests of the shareholders The banquet concluded at an early hour, all being well pleased with the occasion and events of the evening.

On Wednesday evening a business meeting of the shareholders was held in the office of M. M. Cruickshanks, Knight block J. Hammar in the chair. There were about twenty-five of the shareholders present. The meeting was called to futher consider plans and prospects regarding the visit of the President, Mr. Huston to England, and granting him power to dispose of the stock or a percentage of it. Mr. Huston explained this in detail and to the satisfaction of those present. At the close of his address a vote of confidence in the President that he would handle the proposition to the best interest of the stockholders was given. The resolution was moved by John Knight and seconded by L. Chadsey. L. Chadsey tendered his resignation as a director which was accepted and John Knight was elected to fill the vacancy. A meeting of the directors will be held at the head office of the company at Seattle on Jan. 27, and and Mr. Houston will leave for England on Feb. 8.

A New Merchant Tailor

Chilliwack is to have another merchant tailor in the person of A. Cupples, who has conducted a similar business in Vancouver. Mr. Cupples has purchased the building now occupied by Bent & Goodland as a real estate office and will open up for business about February 1. He will carry a good stock of fine materials and conduct an exclusive Ladies and Men's Tailoring business. Mr. Cupples comes highly recommended as a tailor having sold a very successful business in Vancouver. Mr. Cupples has secured a residence on Yale road and Mrs. Cupples and family will arrive in Chilliwack in a few days

Conservative Meeting

The annual meeting of the Central Conservative Association will be held in the Forester's hall Chilliwack at 2 p.m. on Friday February 9.

A Fire Alarm.

A defective chimney at the home of Mr. D. Morden, caused a slight blaze on Sunday evening about ten thirty. The alarm was responded to by the Fire brigade but before they arrived, the blaze had been successfully extinguished, without much damage being done.

Reece-Mercer Marriage

A quiet wedding took place at Seattle, Wash. on Monday, Jan. 22, when Miss Nora Reece of Chilliwack was married to Alex. Mercer, also of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have many friends here who wish them very much joy. On returning they will take up their residence on Young St.

New Post Offices

It is expected that new post offices will be opened at Bellrose and Lickman on the B. C. E. R. between here and Sumas lake, to take the place of Majuba Hill which will be closed. The new arrangement will afford a much better mail service to the residents of that section of the valley.

A Warning to Boys

The boys who are guilty of tying cans to dog's tails will if the practice is not stopped, get themselves into difficulty. Such thoughtless and inhumane treatment of dumb animals should not be indulged in by any self respecting boy. The Inspector for the S. P. C. A. has the names of the offenders and prosecutions will follow this warning if this hint is not heeded.

Auction Sale Tuesday

An important auction sale of horses, dairy cows, pigs, produce and implements is billed to take place on Tuesday next Jan. 30, beginning at two p.m. sharp. A list of the sale is published in this issue and contains some good offerings. James E. Kerr, on the place known as the Snider farm is the owner, and F. J. Hart & Co., the auctioneers Look up the list.

A Mystery Solved.

Mr. Sampson, of Chicago, who disappeared mysteriously upwards of one month ago from the Harrison House, where he was staying as a boarder, returned to that hotel last Thursday evening. It appears that at the time of his disappearance, whilst out shooting, he fastened his horse to a tree. The horse broke loose and its rider failed to catch or recover it He found his way to a friend's house in the Sumas district where he stayed. He states that he never took a ticket to Halifax. It does not appear to have occurred to him to send a post card to the hotel to relieve any anxiety on his account. However "All's well that ends well." The name of Mr. Sampson is a previous communication was described, in error, as Thompson.

A Rare Musical Treat

It is frequently remarked that those who live in small towns and in the rural districts are at a disadvantage in one important respect. They rarely have a chance to hear really good music. By the visit of the Royal Welsh Moelwyn Choir of male voices, which will give a concert here on Wednesday, Febrary, 7, music lovers will have an opportunity not to be neglected. The Moelwyn Choir is one of the best known in Wales. It is a well trained and perfectly controlled aggregation. Every chorus is a revelation in interpretation and artistic feeling. The choir was founded in 1886 and since then it has achieved success upon success and today it stands practically without rivals. In competition with other choirs it has carried off trophies and prizes to the value of $25,000. It was the favorite choir of the late King Edward VII. Part of the programme of each concert is Welsh music rendered in the Welsh tongue, but in its extensive repertoire, is to be found the best music of all nations. But no one in the audience need fear that he is going to hear what is beyond his comprehension, for what it gives to the public is the very spirit of melody and tuneful harmony.

ANOTHER NEW BUSINESS BLOCK

B. A. Irwin is making preparation for the erection of another new block on Young road, on the vacant property just north of his cement block, occupied by The Chilliwack Land & Development Co., and Reg. E. Broadhead, jeweler. The new building will be of two stories, and have a frontage of fifty feet on Young road and an average depth of forty feet. The building will be constructed of cement and brick and a front of Art Stone, the new product manufactured by the "Art Stone and Marble Works" New Westminster. The first floor will be divided into two stores, both of which are now spoken for, while the second floor will be filled up as offices. The hot water system of heating will be used. Mr. Irwin may also install a similar system in his brick block adjoining. Building operations promise to be brisk this season and it is probable that Young road will receive a large share.

CHAS. KERR'S BARN BURNED

About five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the barn of Chas. Kerr, (on the J. T. Maynard Farm) was totally destroyed by fire, together with the season's feed, five horses, and hay , etc. Mr. Kerr was feeding hay to the horses, and had the misfortune to over turn a lighted lantern. The oil ignited and although Mr. Kerr made a heroic effort to put the fire out, his efforts were of no avail, owing to the inflamable nature of the surroundings and a draught through the stables. He cut the horses loose but they refused to leave their stalls, but the stock was saved. The barn was valued at $2,000 on which their is an insurance of $1,500. The horses, and feed are a total loss, amounting to about $1,500. The loss is an unfortunate one to Mr. Kerr, he having taken possession but a few months ago. Besides his own loss, about fifteen ton of hay, belonging to Mr. J. T. Maynad was burned. Mr. Kerr wishes to thank all those who have been so kind in assisting them at the fire and since.

From Fort William

The Daily Times-Journal, of Fort William, has the following reference regarding the election of R. F. Waddington as Mayor of Chilliwack. Mayor Waddington has received many congratulatory messages from Eastern friends on the occasion of his election to the position first honor in Chilliwack: "At the municipal elections in British Columbia held the first week in January, R. F. Waddington was elected Mayor of Chilliwack, polling 197 votes to his opponent's 121. Mr. Waddington will receive the congratulations of his Fort William friends on his election as he is well known to most of the people of this city. He was a member of the firm Snelgrove-Waddington Co. that carried on a general business for a number of years and is still doing business at Murillo. Mr. Waddington was a member of the Board of Education for a term of years and was always held in very high regard by the business men of this city."

The P. S. A. Meeting

About three hundred men listened with much interest to a very fine address, well delivered, on Sunday afternoon, in the Lyric Theatre, by Rev. R. J. Birch, of and Westminster Hall, Vancouver. The subject was an uncommon one and handled in a terse and striking style by the speaker. "How much man is bound to customs or ghosts of the past, and to what extent he is free," was the theme. By several illustrations Rev. Mr. Birch showed how much more men, governments, and religion are bound to the past than to the present, and yet in one phase of his life man is absolutely free. Each man and he alone must grapple with his life's problems a purely personal matter, in which man learns that the Christ of History is the Christ of Eternity; that it is truth that frees men's minds and men's bodies. Truth would bring man to his proper relation to his God. Robt. Carmichael sang a solo which was well received. President John Robinson, being confined to his home by illness, the Vice President Mr. Semple conducted the meeting.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held in the Clerk's office on Monday night, all the members being present except Alderman Gervan.

A communication from Elk Creek Waterworks Co. in reply to a letter from Mayor Waddington re purchase of Water works plant. The letter pointed out that the city had no right to purchase same before December 31, 1915, three months notice to be given. A reply of the Mayor was also read asking the Company to state as to whether the Company was willing to sell.

A letter was read from City Solicitor stating that according to Section 45 of Municipal Clauses Act, the city may dismiss a City official at any time.

E. Minton of Vancouver applied for position as street cleaner for the city. No action was taken.

M. Riley applied to Council for position of Goaler. Referred to Police Commission.

G. Hay, J. R. Ross and others petitioned the Council to have Lewis street between Young road and Carbold street opened up. The matter was referred to Chairman of Board of Works with power to act.

A petition was presented asking that Victor street be graded from Reece avenue to Yale road.

The printing of the By-law Debentures by the Progress Co. for the sum of $50.00 was confirmed. The Free Press tender was $54.00.

The matter of the contract between the city and Engineer was brought forward by the Mayor, who re-offirmed the truth of the statement, made by him at last meeting drawing attention to the fact that the Council could not contract beyond the year for which it was elected. The Mayor stated that he had interviewed the members of last year's board, as to the impression they had of the matter. Two members had no recollection of anything being brought forward supporting Mayor Waddington's contention, while the others, were of the opinion that the agreement as understood by the Council did not extend beyond the year 1911.

The Mayor stated he had two reasons for bringing the matter forward at the time: that the Council should be right, and that Engineer might not get a false impression.

The amount involved in the matter was small, and the whole thing somewhat trifling, and a legal dispute over it was, the Mayor considered, beneath the dignity of of the city, and as the Engineer's services could be used in taking levels for a proposed sewage scheme, he recommended that the subject be dropped, in which the Council concurred.

The City Engineer was instructed to proceed with work of taking levels in connection with a sewerage scheme, and submit plans to the Council.

The Clerk was instructed to draw the attention of the Building Inspector to the condition of the front of a new building on Nowell street, where broken glass was continually falling onto the sidewalk to the danger of pedestrians.

As the Bank of Vancouver was ceasing to do business in Chilliwack, it was on motion decided that they should not be asked to pay license for half year from January 15.

Bills of expenses of prisoners from Chilliwack to Nanaimo were presented. It appears that if a prisoner is given a term with the option of a fine, the fine not being paid, the prisioner on being sent down, the expense is charged to the city, while if the sentence does not contain the option of a fine, no charges are paid by the Government. The matter was referred to the City Solicitor to take up with the Provincial Warden at Nanaimo.

Reeve Wilson, of the Municipality of Chilliwack, addressed the Council making a request for accommodation for Council meetings, Municipal office, and lockup in the new City hall. Reeve Wilson was promised consideration and that suitable arrangements could no doubt be made, when the Hall was ready for occupancy, which would be some time yet.

Fire Chief T. P. Knight interviewed the Council as to his jurisdiction, as Fire Chief. Complaint had been made to him regarding the over seating of one of the churches, recently, and also as to condition of chimneys on a blacksmith shop. Mr. Knight was promised a copy of the By-law covering these matters.

Two Vancouver purchasers of City lots in old agricultural ground site, were reported by the clerk as not having made payments due nor paid taxes. The matter was turned over to the City Solicitor for attention.

The Chairman of the Board of Works brought up the matter of obtaining a suitable shelter for the road machinery and municipal tools. It was suggested that a barn be rented, but the majority of the Aldermen were of opinion that it would be better to build a suitable shed on a city lot on Victoria street, including accommodation also for city teams and supply of feed. In compliance with this idea the chairman of the Board of Works was asked to submit a plan and probable cost of such a structure, to next meeting of Council.

Council then adjourned.

Church News

Rev. Mr. Griffiths of Columbian College, New Westminster will take the services in the Methodist church next Sunday in Mr. Robert's absence.

Rev. R. J. Birch, of Westminster Hall, Vancouver, took charge of the services in Cook's church on Sunday, delivering two good addresses. Next Sunday the pastor Rev. R. J. Douglas will occupy the pulpit again, after an enforced absence of a month.

Rev. A. E. Roberts left on Tuesday afternoon last for Vancouver, where he attended a meeting of the Methodist Conference Mission Committee and also of the Co-operation Committee of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches. He will be in Victoria on Friday to attend the meeting of the Annual Conference Programme Committee, returning on Saturday to New Westminster in order to preach the dedicatory sermon in connection with the opening of the new Sixth Avenue Methodist Church in that city.

On Friday evening last the members of the Young Ladies Bible Class of the Methodist Church gave a very interesting social evening of a very unique character. A number of tableaux were shown depicting classical and familiar scenes, and these were given a very pleasing effect by means of colored lights. The following tableaux were arranged and so well did the performers take their parts that it was hard for the audience to decide which tableaux they liked the best:—The Seasons: Spring, Miss Ida Halpenny, Summer, Miss Laura Hall, Autumn, Miss Annie Taylor, Winter, Miss Olive Woodworth. Marguerite, Miss Graham. The Flower of the Family: Flower girl, Miss E. Willerton, Flour Man, L. Abbott, Little Girl on Flour Barrel, Miss Winnie Parker. Reveries of a Bachelor: Bachelor, W. Beer, Playmate, Miss Lena Halpenny, School Girl, Miss Veva Eckert, College Girl, Miss Alice Taylor, Society Girl, Miss Irene Knight, Bride, Miss S. Woodworth. Rock of Ages: I. Halpenny. Faith, Hope and Charity: Faith, Miss Alva Rogers, Hope, Miss A. Tretheway, Charity, Miss M. Calbick. Ruth: Miss Flossie Orr. Good Night: Miss Victoria Rogers. Mrs. Day, teacher of the class, was director of ceremonies, and was assisted by Mrs. Eckert and Mrs. Roberts. Between the tableaux instrumental and vocal selections were given by the Ladies Quartette, C. Woodworth, Miss F. Orr, W. Abbott, Miss G. Sampson, and the Male Quartette of the Young Men's class. The school room was filled to overflowing by an enthusiastic audience who heartily applauded the various items on the programme. During the intermission the members of the class served refreshments of fruit and candies to their guests. The evening was a notable success and the young ladies received many well deserved compliments upon their effort.

Archie Cupples, the fashionable tailor, of Vancouver, who recently purchased the building now occupied by Goodland & Bent, is in the city arranging to start in business here.

A Traveller's Experience

"My one wish will be," writes Harry P. Pollard, a well known boot and shoe traveller of Hartford, "that everyone with a bad stomach may learn as I did before it's too late, that Nerviline is the one remedy to cure. Why, I was in mighty bad shape, my digestion was all wrong, and every night I would waken up with a start and find my heart jumping like a threshing machine. This was caused by gas in my stomach pressing against my heart. When I started to use Nerviline I got better mighty fast. It is certainly a grand remedy for the travelling man, keeps your stomach in order, cures cramps, prevents lumbago or rheumatism, breaks up chest colds and sore throat—in fact there hasn't been an ache or pain inside or outside for the past two years that I haven't cured with Nerviline. Do you wonder I recommend it?"

HE SETTLED THEM

It was a railway carriage, and the occupants were several travellers and a staid, pompous old gentleman. Various and unsuccessful efforts were made to draw him into conversation. At length one of them said:—

"Come, Sir, I know you are one of us. Tell us what you are travelling in."

"Young man," answered the tormented one, glaring at his interlocutor. "I am travelling in very objectionable and inquisitive company, and the carriage is full of samples."

He wasn't disturbed after this.

THEY ACT QUICKLY AND ALWAYS CURE

Postmaster Tells of Quick Relief Dodd's Kidney Pills Give

Two of them taken before going to bed clears away his Pain in the Back—Why they always cure more serious Kidney Diseases.

Buck Lake, Ont. (Special).—How quickly Dodd's Kidney Pills relieve pain in the back when taken in time is evidenced by Mr. James Thomas, the well known and highly respected postmaster here.

"I wish to inform you that I always find relief for pain in the back by taking Dodd's Kidney Pills," says Postmaster Thomas. "Sometimes in the mornings I cannot straighten up for hours, but if I take two Dodd's Kidney Pills before going to bed the pain all disappears and I have no trouble in the morning."

Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the Kidneys. Where pain in the back is caused by slight Kidney disorders the pain is relieved at once. Where the complaint is of longer standing and the Kidneys are diseased the cure takes longer, and Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail. Thousands of Canadians tell of the cure of Kidney Disease of all forms, from pain in the back to Bright's Disease, by Dodd's Kidney Pills. There is not on record a single case of Kidney Disease or of Diseases resulting from diseased Kidneys, such as Rheumatism or Dropsy which Dodd's Kidney Pills have failed to cure if taken regularly and according to directions.

Chilliwack, British Columbia

The Garden of B.C., in the famous Fraser Valley. Finest farming and fruit land in the world. Irrigation unknown. B.C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver; C.N.R. transcontinental and G.T. Northern building. Chilliwack a modern city—waterworks electric light, etc. Green grass the year round. The Prairie Man's Paradise—no frost, no four months' snow. Write H. T. Goodland, Secy. Board of Trade, Chilliwack, for all information, booklets, maps, etc.—THEN COME.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Swollen Varicose Veins Painful, Knotted, Tortuous, Ulcerated, Ruptured, Bad Legs, Milk Leg, Thrombosis, Elephantiasis. It takes out the inflammation, soreness and discoloration; relieves the pain and tiredness; reduces the swelling, gradually restoring part to normal strength and appearance. ABSORBINE, JR., is a mild, safe, pleasant antiseptic liniment, healing and soothing. Severe cases where veins have ulcerated and broken have been completely and permanently cured. First few applications of ABSORBINE, JR., will give relief and prove its merit. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Detailed directions, reports on recent cases and Book 6 G free on request.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg. De National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg & Calgary. Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

WOMEN NEED GIN PILLS

"Port Dufferin, N.S.

"I was troubled with Kidney Disease for several years. My back was weak. I had terrible headaches, and was so restless that I could not sleep at night. At last a friend told me about Gin Pills. I at once got a box, and after taking them I felt better—after three boxes I was cured.

ETHEL BALCOMBE."

Write us for free sample of Gin Pills to try. Then get the regular size boxes at your dealer's or direct from us—50c a box, 6 for $2.50. Money refunded if Gin Pills fail to cure. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. R.P., Toronto.

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

That Reminds Me

"She left me for some motive or another."

"Probably another."

* * *

"Does your wife want a vote?"

"She wants two," replied Mr. Meekton; "mine and her's."

* * *

"Did he speak in high terms of the doctor?"

"Yes; he said he charged ten dollars a visit."

* * *

Jennie — "Everything he touches seems to turn to gold."

Jim—"Yes; he touched me to-day for a sovereign."

* * *

"Do you know of any good remedy for a deadlock?"

"I should suggest a key to the situation."

* * *

He—"They asked me to their reception, but it wasn't because they like me; it was only because I can sing."

She—"Oh, I'm sure you're mistaken."

* * *

"Daughter, has the duke told you the old, old story as yet?"

"Yes, mother. He says he owes about two hundred thousand plunks."

* * *

"Aren't you afraid you will catch cold on such a night as this, my boy?"

"No, sir. Selling papers keeps up the circulation."

* * *

Foozle—"Doc Woozle wants ter sell his auter."

Biff—"What's the reason?"

Foozle—"He figgers that the one that buys it will be a steady patient ever after."

* * *

"In straitened circumstances, is he not?"

"Yes. He confesses that it is about all he can do to keep the wolf out of the garage."

* * *

"So you are a bill collector?"

"Yes. Here is one——"

"Keep it, my boy, keep it. You seem to have a nice collection there. Far be it from me to break it up."

* * *

"If St. James's Bible was good enough for St. Paul, it is good enough for me." This was the emphatic protest of a New England deacon against the reading of the Revised instead of the King James version.

* * *

"Well, boy, what do you know? Can you write a business letter? Can you do sums?"

"Please, sir," said the applicant for a job, "we didn't go in very much for those studies at our school. But I'm fine on bead-work or clay modeling."

* * *

"What is your idea of patriotism?"

"Patriotism," replied Senator Sorghum, "is what inspires a man to point out many needs for reform in his country, but causes him to resent an indorsement of his views by a foreigner."

* * *

"How were you on athletics in college, son?"

"I was good at relay events, dad."

"That's what I understood. Well, you kin just relay all the carpets your ma took up last spring."

* * *

Mr. Crimsonbeak—"Here's an item which says the swan outlives any other bird, in extreme cases reaching three hundred years."

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—"And, remember, John, the swans live on water."

* * *

"Yes," remarked the telephone girl as she gazed out at the waves and wondered what their number was, "I am connected with the best families in our city."

* * *

Sharpe—"On his birthday before their marriage she gave him a book entitled 'A Perfect Gentleman.'"

Whealton—"Any change after a year of married life?"

Sharpe—"Yes; on his last birthday she gave him a book entitled 'Wild Animals I have Met.'"

* * *

"You'd better fumigate these bills before you go home. They may be covered with microbes," said the druggist one Saturday evening as he handed a few faded, worn, and soiled silver certificates to his clerk.

"No danger from that source," responded the latter, "a microbe could not live on a drug-clerk's salary."

* * *

There were some questions in geography required in the preliminary examinations for law students who aspired to admission to the bar. Among them was —"Name ten animals that live in the Arctic zone." One young man wrote: "Five polar bears and five seals. N.B.—Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question does not specify that the animals should be of different varieties." He passed.

* * *

Henry Clews, at a dinner in Newport, said of American travelling:

"It is delightful to travel in America, but I think that American porters handle our luggage a little too roughly.

"Once, at a certain station, I was amazed and pleased to hear a uniformed official shout to a burly porter:

"'Hi, what are you knockin' them trunks about like that for?'

"The porter had been lifting great trunks above his head and hurling them down onto the floor furiously; but now he stood stock-still in astonishment.

"'What's that, boss?' he said.

"'What do you mean by knockin' trunks about like that?' repeated the official. 'Look at the floor, man. Look at the dents you're making in the concrete. Don't you know you'll lose your job if you damage the company's property?'"

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

Doctor—"I must forbid all brain work."

Poet—"May I not write some verses?"

Doctor—"Oh, certainly!"

* * *

"That's a smart thing I've done," said the doctor to his assistant.

"What's that, doctor?"

"I have put my signature in the column 'cause of death' in this death certificate."

* * *

The young man was disconsolate. Said he: "I asked her if I could see her home."

"Why, certainly," she answered; "I will send you a picture of it."

* * *

Rastus—"What yo' tink is de mattah wif me, doctah?"

Doctor—"Oh, nothing but the chicken-pox, I guess."

Rastus (getting nervous)—"I 'clare on mah honah, doctor, I ain't been nowhar I could ketch dat!"

* * *

"What sort of a ticket does your suffragette club favor?"

"Well," replied young Mrs. Torkins, "if we owned right up, I think most of us would prefer matinee tickets."

* * *

"I asked your husband last evening if he had his life to live over again if he would marry you, and he said he certainly would.

"He certainly wouldn't."

With the Horses

Bland S., 2.03½, will go to the stud at Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

Nat Fay won ten $1,000 stakes during the past season within Knight Onward.

* * *

It is reported that Brace Girdle, 2.05¼, by Tregantle, will be raced by Tommy Murphy in 1912.

* * *

U.S. Consul General Wm. H. Michael, Calcutta, reports that American Horse Breeders are overlooking a market in India. He reports: "The breed of horses to be had in Oregon, Wyoming and Texas would be well suited to hack uses and for saddle purposes in India. Dealers in horses might avail themselves of cheap freights in filling out short cargoes of vessels returning direct to India from New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. One owner of large stock farms in Texas wrote me that he could supply any number of such horses as I describe, but he let the matter drop at that point. If Argentina can supply horses suitable for use in India, either by the army or individuals, the United States ought to be able to do the same thing."

* * *

The performance of the double-gaited horse Scapegoat at Philadelphia on Nov. 4, when he won the free-for-all pace and the Class C trot on the same afternoon over the Chamounix Speedway, is made more remarkable when it is known that, for lack of time to change shoes, the horse was changed from pace to trot merely by putting four-ounce toe weights forward and a shift in boots—bell quarter boots and scalpers in place of the usual quarter boots worn when on a pace. To balance the horse just right for trotting James Brown, his driver, has found that it is best to rig Scapegoat with a ten-ounce shoe on the off hind foot and wear two-ounce toe weights forward, but with the races coming so close together he was forced to put on the heavier toe weights and let the hind feet remain as they were in the pacing race.

* * *

After shipping his stable to Poughkeepsie from Lexington and buying Prof. Sphinx, Tommy thought it time to have his bones examined, and the result showed that since his spill at Columbus, nearly six weeks before, he had been winning races and travelling around with a dislocated hip bone. This was set in place, as were also his broken ribs, but he had hardly discarded the plasters from his body when a horse kicked him and displaced one of his ribs. This injury was also quickly remedied, when lately another horse's kick broke his arm, so that once more he is plastered up pretty liberally. He says he is doing fairly well now, and hopes to take his annual vacation in the form of duck shooting on Long Island. This certainly looks like some bad luck, but then Murphy must by this time be used to broken bones and occasional shake-ups.

* * *

A press despatch from Detroit under recent date says that the officials of the Windsor (Ont.) Fair Grounds and Driving Park Association will try to obtain Grand Circuit dates in 1912. As the Detroit Driving Club and the state fair will both probably apply again, there will be three Grand Circuit meetings in Michigan if all are successful. As one turf correspondent said last summer, it would seem that the state of Michigan could support the Grand Circuit itself if need be. As it was, four of the 1911 Grand Circuit meetings were within the Wolverine state.

SIR EDMUND CARSON

Sir Edward Carson, who is very much to the fore in Old Country politics just now, as the leader of the militant Ulstermen, addressed recently probably the largest public meeting that has ever been held in Ireland. There were 100,000 Orangemen and Tories in the procession that welcomed him to Craigavor, near Belfast. Needless to say, the meeting was held in opposition to the promised Home Rule bill of the Liberal government. Sir Edward, who met with a rapturous reception from the vast audience, made a most menacing speech—and he is one of the best platform speakers in the Old Country—in which he foreshadowed a determination on the part of Ulster Unionists not to submit to Home Rule in any shape, and to refuse to pay taxes to any Home Rule government. One of the English Tory papers gleefully says that: "Sir Edward Carson has not promised more than he is able to perform." If that be so, he must accept the responsibility of bringing about in Ireland a state of affairs which may become indistinguishable from civil war. For the bigotry which supports him there may be some excuse, because it is associated with ignorance.

But Sir Edward Carson himself, as an ex-law officer of the Crown, knows full well that the right way to treat a law of which one may not approve is to agitate for its repeal. However, it is possible that the programme of rebellion, inflammatory as it is, and is intended to be, may, by its appeal to racial and sectarian animosity, succeed in defeating the Home Rule policy. If so, it will be a curious commentary on civilization in the United Kingdom when force has to be recognized as the only unanswerable argument.

Ready-made Medicine.—You need no physician for ordinary ills when you have at hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchial troubles, it is invaluable, for scalds, burns, bruises, sprains it is unsurpassed, while for cuts, sores, ulcers and the like it is an unquestionable healer. It needs no testimonial other than the use, and that will satisfy anyone as to its effectiveness.

LAUGHS WITH JOY! NO MORE INDIGESTION

Montreal Man So Ill, Thought He Would Die Of Stomach Disorders

Just read what Mr. Larose says of the curative powers of Dr. Hamilton's Pills:

"I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your treatment. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant D. R. Larose, 338 Jolicette St., Montreal, P.Q.

All who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer from indigestion, headaches, biliousness, can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Successfully used for many years, mild and safe, 25c per box, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

THE ARMY'S CHIEF

Commissioner Rees, the local head of the Salvation Army, has a very extensive sphere of oversight. He is the commissioner not only for Canada, but for Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Alaska as well. A Welshman by birth, he has been an officer in the Salvation Army for about thirty years and has served in various parts of the world. For some time he was in charge of the Army's operations in Sweden. He had a great deal to do with the inauguration of the Training House system which has proved so marked a success. One of his most marked characteristics, says one of his officers, is that he is a thorough man among his officers—he lives with his people. "He would think nothing of sweeping a hall for his lieutenant." In addition, the Commissioner has the advantage of a singularly attractive and sympathetic personality. He knows instinctively how to make anyone feel at home with him.

A WASTE OF MONEY

Of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the famous British composer, who recently celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday, Mr. Cyril Maude tells an amusing story. Sir Alexander composed the music for Mr. Maude's production of "The Little Minister," at the Haymarket, and he found the rehearsals very trying. One day he came up to Mr. Maude, despair written all over his face. "I say, Maude," he stammered, "do you—do you—confound it, do you mind if I smash my hat?" At the end of the run of "The Little Minister," however, the management, to show their appreciation, sent Sir Alexander a very handsome present. The composer has an old and privileged servant, and when the present arrived she was sent for to inspect it. She looked at it unmoved. "Deary me!" was her only comment. "What a waste of money!"

THE UNEVEN SETTLEMENT OF A TALL BUILDING

Uneven settling of a tall building on a floating foundation in Chicago has caused the building department of that city some apprehension, particularly on account of the fact that the columns are of cast iron. The Unity Building is sixteen stories high, was erected in 1891, rests on a grillage of I-beams 30 to 40 feet below street grade, and has settled 9 inches more on the south side alongside an alley than on the other side adjacent to lower structures. The uneven settlement has thrown the top 30 inches out of plumb. On June 10th, 1910, records indicated the building was 13 3-8 inches out of plumb at the twelfth floor. Levels five days apart, beginning August 14th, showed a slight settlement, but for the next ten days little movement was detected. While the building commissioner, Mr. Henry Ericsson, says he does not believe there is any immediate danger, he had an investigation made by Messrs. E. C. Shankland, Louis Ritter and Karl L. Lehman, who reported that the building was not in a safe condition. In consequence the owners were notified by the building department that the building was in such an unsafe condition as to endanger life, but by the immediate application of precautionary measures danger might be averted. Such measures were ordered put into effect as would place the building in a safe condition. Arrangements have already been made by the owners to straighten the building.

WATERPROOF CEMENT

Mr. Logan W. Page, director of the United States Office of Good Roads, Department of Agriculture, is the inventor of another new waterproof cement. This cement, says the Scientific American, is made by mixing oil with the ordinary cements. The principle also applies to mortars and concretes. It produces a cement that, in the first place, will hold water and may be used for such structures as water-tanks. Concretes that are otherwise easily penetrated by water become waterproof. A lining of waterproof cement or concrete will make an otherwise porous structure watertight. Last May streets were constructed of oil-mixed concrete, one in New York city, one in Washington, and two bridge surfaces in Ridgewood, N.J. A few months ago a vault one hundred and five feet long by eighteen feet wide was constructed of this material in the Treasury Department. The top was a flat reinforced concrete arch, and as sufficient tests in bond had not been made, ordinary concrete was used to surround the reinforcement. After it had set, three inches of a 10 per cent. oil-mixture was placed above. The vault has been perfectly waterproof under very trying conditions. A large watertank constructed in the Good Roads Laboratory with a 10 per cent. oil-mixture is absolutely waterproof. Extensive experiments made with oil-concrete in basement floors have given excellent results up to the present time. No moisture enters the walls of houses built of this waterproof. Water poured on a basement floor made of it will roll up in globules instead of entering the cement. Colonel Goethals, of Panama Canal fame, is experimenting with it as a material for building locks. It promises to find extensive use in the building trades. As a new method of roadmaking is urgently wanted in the United Kingdom, now that the motor has come to stay, the results of this oil-mixed concrete will be watched with interest by all concerned.

Makes Breathing Easy.—The constriction of the air passages and the struggle for breath, too familiar evidence of asthamatic trouble, cannot daunt Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This is the famous remedy which is known far and wide for its complete effectiveness even under very severe conditions. It is no untried, experimental preparation but one with many years of strong service behind it. Buy it from your nearest dealer.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gasses, causing pains and oppression in the stomach region. The belching or eructation of these gasses is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

Stops a Cough IN ONE NIGHT

CATARRH AND WEAK THROAT NOW CURED WITHOUT SWALLOWING DANGEROUS DRUGS. By Breathing the Soothing, Healing

Vapor of Catarrhozone All Throat and Catarrhal Trouble is Quickly Cured.

It's simply wonderful to think how quickly a bad throat or catarrh can be cured with Catarrhozone. Its rich balsamic vapor is carried along with the breath into the innermost recesses of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and chest, making it impossible for the germ of any disease to live. Thus soreness in the chest is at once alleviated—phlegm is loosened and ejected from the throat, old-standing coughs are removed.

"I suffered from an irritable, weak throat for three years.. I had a severe cough, pain over the eyes, constant bad taste in my mouth, and noises in my ears. It was chronic catarrh. Nothing gave permanent relief till I used Catarrhozone. In one hour it relieved, and in a few weeks drove all trace of catarrh from my system.

TIMOTHEUS A. SALMON.
No. 6 Lopez street, Kingston, Ja."

REMEMBEER THIS—You breathe Catarrhozone and it will cure any throat, chest or bronchial cold. Large size, guaranteed, costs $1.00, and lasts two months; smaller sizes, 25c and 50c. Beware of imitations and insist on "CATARRHOZONE" only. By mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

A TIP TOP FIRM

Two boys were discussing a map of Ireland which they had been examining. Said Harry: "But I think Dublin should be higher up than they have it there—don't you think so?"

George replied: "Oh, no; you must be mistaken. These maps are quite reliable. They're all done by latitude and longitude, you know."

Harry gave a doubtful assent. "I suppose they're a tip-top firm, and they ought to know."

ALL SCRAPPERS

Callahan: "Oi want to git a book to put th' photographs av all me relatives in, Oi think this wan will do."

Shopman: "But that isn't a family album, sir; that is a scrap-book."

Callahan: "Oh, that's all right, young man; all av me relatives were scrappers."

Doria Palace in Genoa, where Verdi lived at one time, is little associated in these days with the sea rover who gave the palace his name. Andrea Doria, supposed to have been a native of Genoa, fought against his country in the service of Francis I. of France. Subsequently he deserted the French and went over to the Spanish-Austrian party, thereby checking the progress of French arms in Italy. He drove the French out of Genoa in 1528, and was made doge, or chief magistrate.

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Stop it in 30 minutes, without any harm to any part of your system, by taking "NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers 25c. a box, at all druggists'.
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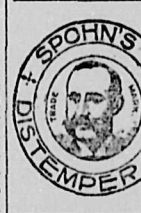

COLT DISTEMPER

Can be handled very easily. The sick are cured, and all others in same stable, no matter how "exposed," kept from having the disease, by using SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Give on the tongue or in feed. Acts on the blood and expels germs of all forms of distemper. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. 50c and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 dozen, of druggists and harness dealers. Cut shows how to poultice throats. Our free booklet gives everything. Largest selling horse remedy in existence—fifteen years. DISTRIBUTORS: All Wholesale Drug Houses.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A

WHEAT, BARLEY OATS, FLAX

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables, by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves, not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired, on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1c per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg Grain Trade, and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada, and any of its branches, also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreets and R. G. Dun & Co.

THOMPSON SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

703 Y Grain Exchange Winnipeg

"Tay-Pay" on Smoking

I take up now a comparison suggested by Mr. Edison's views between the American and the Englishman as a smoker. Here, I think, the Englishman is much more rational and self-controlled than the American. I understand from his own account that Mr. Edison is what is called in America a "chain smoker." I never saw an Englishman who was a "chain smoker"—not one. I have known several who smoked a good deal, but never one who lit one cigar after another, and then went on continuously for hours. The tobacco heart, which helped, I believe, to kill poor President McKinley, is not a disease known much in England—except among Jews, especially of German origin, who have an incessant desire for smoking.

I don't suppose the time ever existed in America when smoking was regarded with horror, but I remember the time well in Ireland when a young man who began smoking was regarded as taking the first step towards the ruin of his body and his soul. The pipe and the beard came in together in England, they both made themselves from the necessities imposed on the British officer and soldier by the terrible hardships of the winter campaign in the south of Russia. In the old House of Commons every man was clean-shaven except the soldiers. To wear a moustache was to announce to the world in those days that you belonged to the army. Daniel O'Connell had a very fierce opponent—an Orangeman—called Colonel Sibthorpe.

One day it occurred to Sibthorpe to cut off his moustche. O'Connell retorted to an attack of Sibthorpe's by professing not to recognize him now that he had "taken down his signboard." And similarly there were probably few men in the old House who ever touched tobacco.

There survived to my day some of the old Parliamentarians who never would look at a cigar. Gladstone was known to have smoked only one in his life, and that was when King Edward—then Prince of Wales—was dining with him. And Gladstone then made a pretence of smoking a cigarette; it was a polite way of telling the prince, who loved tobacco, that he was free to enjoy himself.

Tobacco was one of the things that helped to kill the late King, but, all the same, it should be remembered in compensation that it was his introduction of the cigar immediately after dinner that helped to redeem English society largely from the habit of over-drinking at dinner time.

Before his day, the guests at a dinner used to remain drinking for a long time after the ladies had left the table. The Prince of Wales, lighting up the moment dinner was over, broke down this habit, and in that way arrested greatly the huge consumption of port which then used to follow aftre eating was over. And this reform the late King helped to make has extended so far that the army has become now intensely sober. In one of the Guards' clubs in London, barley water used to be supplied gratis, but the demand for it became so great among these modern Guardsmen that now barley water is charged for.

Lord Salisbury also shared Mr. Gladstone's dislike for tobacco. There was not, I believe, till his dying day a smoke-room at Hatfield. In the case of Hawarden Castle there was never a smoke-room till Herbert Gladstone came of age, and he, being an inveterate smoker and a modern young man, managed to rig up a small smoke-room in some remote part of his father's house. Mr. Frederic Harrison, one of our greatest men of letters today, preaches against tobacco as one of the great curses of society.

One day, some months ago, I entered a carriage in a railway train, in which sat the great essayist. He asked me anxiously before I entered whether I smoked, and was not happy till I informed him that smoking was not among my many vices. John Bright, on the other hand, was all his life a very determined smoker. He usually smoked a big merschaum pipe, but he also loved a cigar. When he was in the House of Commons, you very seldom found him in the chamber itself. For years before his death he had that curious nervous horror of speaking which overcomes ever men of great oratorical ability after a certain time of life. Once after his fierce fight against the Crimean War, when he was mobbed in several towns, Bright was for a while threatened with softening of the brain, and he never, I believe, got over the injury to his nervous system, though he did not make many of his greatest speeches after that epoch.

He used to say that when he was tempted to speak he always was frightened by the thought that he would fall down the moment he got on his legs—a not unusual terror with men who have to do an excessive amount of speaking. Many old electioneers have told me of the same terror, and it is one from which I myself have suffered when long months of campaigning have brought me down to nervous weakness. Bright was naturally a man to love smoking.

He was a lethargic man—never was capable of drudgery, and he used often to say that the one ambition of his life was a passionate desire to do nothing. He never read a bill through and ever mastered the details of anything. Thus he was a failure as a minister, and thus also he was the greatest orator of modern times in England—for it added to his effectiveness, especially as a platform orator, that he drew all his pictures in simple, broad lines, easily understood by the people.

Today the majority of politicians are smokers, and often political teetotalers compensate for their abstention from alcohol by extra devotion to tobacco. Mr. Lloyd George is a great smoker, so is Winston Churchill, and the one man who smokes bigger cigars than Mr. Asquith is Lord Rosebery. Joseph Chamberlain used to be an immense smoker and alway smoked great big cigars. 'I believe excessive use of tobacco, as well as hard work and excitement, helped to break down his health. But the most constant smoked of my time in the House of Commons was Labby. He never had a vigarette out of his mouth if he could help it.

It was, curiously enough, his one passion, and one self-indulgence. The extraordinary man, always wealthy and always able to have anything he liked, had simpler tastes than most peasants. He rarely touched wine, and when he did it was a glass of claret and water, and this he took with palpable dislike and unusually either because he was ordered by his doctor to do so, or because on the Continent he thought wine less dangerous than water. As to food, he best described his feelings by this anecdote. He returned unexpectedly home to the charming riverside house he had on the Thames—Pope's famous villa—and found that there was no dinner ready for him. "Go to the nearest ham-and-beef shop,' he said, quite serenely to the affrighted butler, "and get me some slices of ham and beef."

And then he said, "I enjoyed this so much that I seriously thought of dismissing my cook." I have seen him, when I stopped with them in Pope's villa, gulping down an egg and a cup of tea in two minutes and then immediately put a cigarette in his mouth, and a cigarette was there every moment afterwards throughout the day. When he was a member of the House of Commons he never could remain in his seat more than a quarter of an hour; he had to rush off to the smoke-rooms to have a whiff of his cigarette. it is his temperance in eating and drinking that accounts for the astonishing fact that he is still alive and well, and enjoying himself after his fashion in Florence, for he has buried two generations of hard livers.

It is difficult to realize, but it is true, that this man knew Daniel Webster intimately before the war, and gives some inside stories of that brilliant orator that do not figure in print. And it is also incredible, but true, that Labby knew Bismarck in the days when as Prussian Minister in Frankfort, Bismarck was unknown outside the world of diplomacy, and Labby gives racy descriptions of Bismarck when the obscure Prussian squire was chiefly remarkable for his contemporaries by his love of all-night sittings and copious mugs of beer.

It is perhaps even more incredible, but it is also true, tnat Lady Labby knew the debauche nobleman who stood for the portrait of the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray and Lord Monmouth in Disraeli's novels. Finally Labby was the employer and manager of a theatre in London, of Henry Irving, Charles Wyndham, Ellen Terry, and scores of others. "And to think," said Henry Irving to Labby one night when, at the very top of his profession, Irving sat at the head of a banquet he was giving to all who were distinguished in London, "that I was once getting five pounds a week from you." "Three pounds, Henry," said Labby.—T. P.'s Weekly.

Early-day settlers in any state were a litigious lot, and a search of old records produces plenty of evidence that they were continually suing about trifles which are seldom brought into court nowadays. Nashville, in 1794, gave Andrew Jackson plenty of court work. Out of 397 cases he acted as counsel in 228, while at the same time practicing his profession in the courts of other counties. Curiously enough, the musty tomes of many frontier communities reveal the penchant which many had for libel and slander suits, based upon evidence which today would be considered ridiculous.

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMEVAL MAN TO DATE

"There are no fossil men," exclaimed the great Cuvier just a century ago, and with this dictum settled definitely, as he supposed, the question of man's origin. How far we have progressed in the century that has since passed is well set forth in a summary of archaeological discovery, appearing serially in recent numbers of the Naturwissenschaftliche Wochenschrift, by Dr. H. von Buttel-Reepen of Oldenburg.

The foundations of modern archaeology may, indeed, be said to have been laid only with the discovery of the Neandertal skull in 1856, so that our entire knowledge of prehistoric man is actually but fifty years old. This discovery, one of the most important of the kind ever made, was nearly coincident with the publication of Darwin's work, so that the progress of archaeology and of modern biological science can be said to have moved hand in hand. The Neandertal skull was a most remarkable specimen, in that it was clearly the skull of a man, while more ape-like than that of any existing man, and having a brain capacity about midway between that of man and that of the higher apes. Its peculiar physical features, differentiating it from those of any previously known human skull, were the extraordinary arbital ridges, the low retreating forehead, and its long narrow shape. Derided at first as merely the skull of a modern degenerate, its discovery was followed in succeeding years by that of a whole race of Neandertal men, and as the mists which enshroud recent geological time have cleared away, we have come to distinguish successive epochs more on less closely correlated with those of the Quaternary and Tertiary periods, in which one race after another occupied the European lands, and one of the longest of which, covering 200,000 to 500,000 years, is allotted to the Neandertal race.

But long before that time, far back into the Pliocene, and, as it is claimed by some, even into the Miocene and Oligocene divisions of the Tertiary—a time when the face of land and water presented an utterly different aspect from the present, when a great sea extended across the centre of Europe and Asia, when none, or few, of the present mountain systems had begun, and when the now temperate lands were tropical in their fauna and flora—relics have been found which surely indicate the existence of the tool-making animal—chipped flints, termed eoliths, many of which are unquestionably of artificial origin, while many others no doubt are purely accidental. Some more or less human race must have inhabited Europe throughout the Pliocene; and here we fall upon the remarkable Java find of Dubois, consisting of the remains of the so-called ape-man of Java (Pithecanthropus erectus), which is assigned to the end of the Pliocene, or beginning of the Pleistocene; and which is far more primitive in character even than the Neandertal type, having but two-thirds the brain capacity of the latter, in so much that it is still disputed whether the remains are that of an ape-like man, or of a man-like ape. And this is not all, for a new and strange anthropomorphous form was recently found by M. Schlosser in the Oligocene of Egypt, a form which he calls Propliopithecus, and pronounces "ancestral not only for all the Simiids (true apes), but presumably also of the Hominids (ancestors of man)." The Oligocene is reckoned to have closed around 6,000,000 years ago, and if these deductions are correct our ancestry is traced back into prehistoric ages a far greater period of time than even most scientists have hitherto dared to imagine.

Late in the Quaternary, at the close of the third ice invasion, the Neandertalers are first seen to be on the decline, and were superseded by a succession of other races, one of which, the so-called Loess hunters, have been found abundantly fossilized in Europe. This race was much more modern than the Neandertal tribe, being about the same average height (5 feet 7 inches), but more lightly and gracefully built; they are known to have lived largely on meat, and to have hunted and fed especially upon the wild horses which then covered the plains. The Neandertal race had been a stationary one, making no sensible progress, and their later eoliths are practically indistinguishable from the earlier ones; but from this period on, we see a development becoming more rapid, first of art, and then of industry. To about the same time as the Loess-hunters belong the Grimaldians, found in southern France and the Pyrenees, to whom are ascribed certain carved images of human beings having physical characteristics markedly in common with the modern Hottentots. The Loess-hunters are not supposed to belong to the same stock as the Neandertalers, and the Cro-Maknonians, which in turn superseded the former, are supposed by some to have been a cross between the Loess-hunters and Neandertalers. This last race, assigned to the last ice-period, is known by many finds in central and southern France and the Pyrenees, and is responsible for the remarkable cave-drawings of mammoths, bisons, and other contemporary animals which have been long known to archaeologists, and reproduced in text-books as the work of palaeolithic man.

BRILLIANT IDEAS

"I've found a new use for those gramophone records you bought last week, and which cost such a lot of money," said his wife.

"How clever you are!" he exclaimed. "What is your latest?"

"In the first place," she began, "I hold a skein of wool over my arms, tie one end of the wool on a reel, place the reel on the gramophone pin, and then start the machine. The wool is wound up in no time."

The fond husband gasped in admiration.

"But that it not all," she continued. "To-morrow I shall place a little bath-brick on one end of the records, start the gramophone, and so clean the knives."

He is still gaping.

"DEAD ONES" THAT ARE OBSTRUCTING INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN CHINA

Four hundred millions of Chinese contribute heavily to the undertaker every year. Railway constructors are especially aware of this, for one of the most troublesome obstacles in the way of industrial progress in China is the presence of the old graveyards. A Chinaman reveres his ancestors in direct proportion to the time they have been dead and some of them, if the translations of inscriptions are to be believed, have been dead for a prodigious while.

The man who can go out and claim as his own a mound that bears an inscription ante-dating the Christian era a few hundred years has no need to seek distinction through literary or official channels. He is a made man, and his descendants will continue to be "made," until some railroad comes along and obliterates his "maker."

There are no condemnation proceedings in China, however, and the man who doesn't care to accept a monetary salve for the injury to his feelings caused by the obliteration of his ancestral tablets, cannot be forced by "public expediency" to move the sacred ashes by which he sets so much store.

The instance of the Russian railroad from Harbin to Port Arthur, which made a twenty-six mile detour to avoid the ancient Manchu tombs at Mukden, has often been cited to show the expense and trouble that may arise from this cause. This was many years ago, and there seems to be a popular idea, even among the old foreign residents of China, that the way of the builders of railways is much easier now than then. As a matter of fact, since people are dying right along and the number of graves increase as a consequence, it is very doubtful if the conditions are not becoming worse rather than better. The Chinese have accepted the railroad as a convenience in transportation, not as a destroyer of their beloved graves. They have shown the greatest readiness to patronize, once it is built, but they never have, and never will, cease putting obstacles in the way of a line that disturbs so much as a single isolated ancestral resting place.

Most of the concessions granted by the Chinese government stipulate that, as far as possible, graves of all classes shall be left undisturbed, and to the credit of the foreign concessionairies, it may be said that, even when involving heavy losses of time and money, these agreements have been, for the most part, scrupulously observed in spirit as well as in letter.

The Kowloon railroad will presently give the hinterland of Hong Kong rail communication with Europe, via Pekin, Manchuria, and Siberia. It is the most expensive piece of railway construction in the east, its twenty-two miles of almost continuous cuts, fills, and tunnels having cost in the vicinity of thirteen million dollars (Mexican) per mile.

Sir Frederick Lugard, the governor of Hong Kong, tells the following story of one of the bridges which was built higher and longer than to the Westerner would seem necessary.

"A little cluster of horseshoe-shaped hollows faced with concrete were a couple of hundred yards on the downstream side of the bridge. They were the earthly resting-places of the ancestors of the headman of the little village around the bend, and the oldest of them dates back I don't know how many centuries. Now, on the other side of the bridge, there was a temple and a nine-story pagoda. So the "fengshui" has it that unless a man sitting on the topmost grave down there has a clear view from the bottom to the top of that pagoda, none of the spirits of the departed housed thereabouts can have rest. By an unlucky chance the bridge comes in between, and because we couldn't build it low enough for them to see over it, we had to built it high enough for them to see under it. The change cost in the vicinity of $50,000."

At Soochow, all of the ground necessary for the erection of railway shops was secured, with the exception of a single small square in one corner, the owner of which steadfastly refused to sell for any consideration on the plea that the building to be erected would cast an "unlucky" shadow on some houses in the adjoining compound, which he also chanced to own. The right of way man had about given up in despair, when the Chinese vice-president of the company heard of the difficulty and promptly stepped in and took a hand. He visited the geomancer himself, to return with a rough drawing of a cheap frame building which he ordered to be put up at once on a spot which he selected only after a whole day of pacing, calculating, and measuring.

The new building, tall, slender, and very shaky was erected in a couple of days, and no sooner was it completed than the owner of the desired property called on the right of way man and offered to sell out at once. The latter, having had his instructions from the vice-president, began scaling his offer, ultimately buying the land for less than half of his original bid. The reason for the owner's change of mind was that the new building was so placed and designed as to cast an "unlucky" shadow on the house which occupied the desired lot, making it impossible for him either to live in it himself or to find a tenant to occupy it.

Of course, when it is imperative, for topographical or other reasons, that a line should take a certain course, means have to be adopted which will render the owners of conflicting graves willing to sell. A hundred dollars is considered a fair price for an "unimproved" grave of no special antiquity, and if the owner of one which stands in the way of a railroad seems disposed to stand out for a higher figure, he is quietly ignored, while the grading is carried up to both sides of his holding and stopped. Then the constant passing to and fro of the workmen, the screech of the construction engines and the presence of the "foreign devils" seem never to fail to convince the recalcitrant that the spirits of his ancestors will rest more quietly in a cheaper and less crowded locality.

Many of the foreign educational institutions of China have been years acquiring the land for their grounds, on account of the reluctance of certain grave owners to sell, and the blue print maps of some of their holdings remind one of the drawing of the original "Gerrymander" Congressional district in Massachusetts. The Canton Christian College, in South China, has a striking monument to the obduracy of a solitary grave holder in the form of an upright cylinder of yellow clay in the middle of the basketball field. Not the descerating touch of the feet of the hated "foreign devils," not the turmoil of the mad games that surge around it, not even the fact that its elevated crest is occasionally utilized by an irreverent student as a coign of vantage from which to toss a goal, has led the old woman who owns it to accept the generous offer made her by the college authorities for her little "six feet of soil."

The obvious thing for the college authorities to do would be to pay a visit to the geomancers and arrange that the old lady should be instructed that the "fengshui" decreed that her late husband would rest with more tranquility in some other place; but as subtlety of this kind is hardly in the line of a Christian institution, it is not unlikely that the strange looking cylinder of yellow clay may star the campus basketball field until the game old widow is herself numbered with her ancestors.

Cremation, which, according to Marco Polo, was practised by some of the Chinese in the thirteenth century, would prove the logical and practical solution of the increasingly acute problem of the disposal of China's dead. Cremation, however, is opposed to the present principles of the general run of the people, who believes that unless the whole body goes intact into the next world it will not be able to re-assemble itself for the following reincarnation. Most of the Christian institutions are encouraging cremation quietly and unobtrusively, and it is not impossible that the adoption of the saving practice may come with the spread of the foreign religions.

The difference that the universal practice of cremation during the last couple of centuries would have made in the economic welfare of the country of today is incalculable, and it is earnestly to be hoped that it may be resorted to by high and low, by priest and layman alike, before the country's dead have crowded the living into the sea.

British Bluestockings Training to be Farmers

(Special to The Star Weekly)

LONDON, November 4, 1911.

It has long been a matter of contention among travellers as to which side of the Atlantic can boast the best outdoor women. Despite the claims of France and her valiant brown peasant women, common consent has eliminated the claims of France, and premiership in this direction has never been seriously thought of for the hausfraus of Germany.

This leaves England in the field alone against the transatlantic competition. And despite the fame of the homestead girls of Western Canada, and the snow girls of the Eastern Provinces, the sporting and out door pre-eminence of the daughters of Merrie England is still unshaken. Lately they have been striding the Scottish moors in rough tweed jacket and square-toed boots, gun over shoulder, and the flush of the good Scotch wind in their faces, quickened with the sporting spirit of the great out-doors. Diana of the British uplands is claimed by her admirers on this side anyway to be the queen of the world's sportswomen.

England is fighting her claims to the vote and will fight them for a long time yet. But vote or no vote, Englishwomen are pressing forward for their "place in the sun." The extremists are still noisily demanding symbols of equality like the vote, but lots of steady, earnest Englishwomen have set out in dead earnest to win its reality by making good in the fundamental and necessary occupations of life.

The common man who does not care a rap for woman suffrage, for instance, appreciates the woman farmer tremendously. Anybody can talk to the loose-minded crowd of the modern city, but it takes pluck and health and organization and lots of other solid attributes to run a farm.

There is a farm in England where women are trying to learn these elements. It is in Checkendon, a tiny little place among the Chiltern Hills in Oxfordshire, and is known all the country round as the "women's farm." It is known all the country round, too, as a successful farm. Its milk and eggs and potatoes and poultry and what not else are reckoned as fine products as any that come out of the Thames valley through all its fruitful extent.

Miss E. Kate Le Lacheur is the principal of the women's farm, and she is a woman who is a great deal more English than her name. She is a graduate of Newnham College, the women's "annex" of Cambridge University, and her feminism is sufficiently attested by a large wooden sign marked "Votes for Women," displayed prominently on the porch—the first detail that a visitor to the farm is likely to take in. Her present occupation, however, is not in getting votes for women, but in providing work for women, and this she does with a vengeance. At present there are about 20 students at the farm—there are 50 when it is running in the regular summer term time—and their programme is a very rigorous one. Up in the morning at seven, they sit down to tea when six o'clock comes, a lot of very hungry farmers and tired enough to relieve Miss Le Lacheur of the trouble of making any social arrangements for the evening. Mind you most of these are girls of culture, "bluestockings" from the universities or delicately reared daughters of the cities, so their grit is all the more notable.

There is not even a moving-picture palace at Checkendon, no dances, no revels on the modern village green; nothing but a hundred acres of very profound silence. Some of the women farmers stay at the neighboring cottages, others fix up cots in the spacious back yard of the farm; but wherever they stay, none of them have yet complained of insomnia. They learn one thing at least at Checkendon by dint of this feminine wrestling with the bounty of the earth—how to sleep.

Miss Le Lacheur explained the women's farm. "Our original idea," she said, "was to train girls to take up farms at home, but now many of our pupils aim for America and the colonies as soon as they are finished with the course. So what the enterprise really comes to is fitting English girls for life in the new countries. And you must know at the start that they all get on; not one to my knowledge that we have really sent out thoroughly equipped has found the farming proposition too hard for her.

"Most of our amateur farmers come from the city," she continued in answer to a question. "The occupations open to women nowadays are all too sedentary, and thousands of typists and clerks 'slogging' along in their stuffy shops and offices would give anything for work that would bring them out on the green grass with a view in front of them and good, earthy work to do instead of clacking typewriters and adding up figures all day.

"Don't go away with the idea that the work at this farm is a dream. We do everything ourselves and we rely on more than our air and our view to cultivate a healthy spirit of enterprise. Exact information and hard work are our mottos. Our poultry instructor, the only man on the place, has been on the staff of the University College Poultry farm at Reading, and the women who study with us carry away an expert knowledge of incubating, breeding, feeding, and housing, laying, stock and table rearing, marketing and elementary carpentry before we allow them to take up a poultry farm.

"One of our students is soon going to Canada to start on a dairy farm in Athabaska. She had to learn how to milk five cows—she was a typist when she came to us—clean up, and get them safely in the sheds for the night within an hour before she could 'pass.' Then she learned filtering, cooling, and setting, all about cream raising, butter making, pasteurizing, the use and care of the utensils, milk testing, and finally how to make good clotted Devonshire cream and cream cheese. That is a curriculum for you, isn't it?

"These are only two departments of the work, however, Besides these the girls can also learn to repair engines and farm machines, haymaking and cutting, the cultivation of all sorts of garden truck, and several crops as well—the product of the 10-acre potato field bore this out—while cooking, cleaning, and all the other departments of country housekeeping are taught in our kitchen. Can you think of anything we don't do?"

She shouldered the sack of potatoes she had been busily sorting while talking, and marched toward a cart driven by two "mere men," who were apparently allowed to help as laborers.

WHAT WE FORGET

Lady: "What! Two and three a dozen for eggs! Why, that's more than twopence for one egg!"

Grocer: "Well, mum, you must remember that one egg is a whole day's work for one hen."

CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL

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can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to 11

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Beef Hides

to us and get 20 per cent. more for them than at home. Write to us for our new price list S and we will mail you one free. Watch this ad. weekly.

We solicit your shipments for Beef Hides, Raw Furs, Wool, Tallow, Seneca Root, Horse Hair, Sheep Pelts, etc.

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Well, Well!

OLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 14. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

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STOVE POLISH

The easy-shining stove polish in the big can. Not a powder, which must be mixed with water—nor a hard cake, which must be scraped but a soft paste, ready to use, that gives a brilliant polish with a few rubs.

Equally good for stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish, send us his name and 10c. and we will send a full size tin by return mail. 36

The F.F. Dalley Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Makers of the famous "2 in 1" Shoe Polish.

High Class TAILORING FOR Ladies and Men

I beg to announce to the people of Chilliwack and Valley that I am opening a High Class Merchant Tailoring business in the stand occupied by Bent & Goodland.

About February 1st the building will be vacated by the above firm and I will have placed in stock a fine assortment of

Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges, Etc. for both Ladies and Men.

Having had a wide experience in my line I feel confident I can guarantee first quality goods, a perfect fit and satisfaction.

A. CUPPLES

Exclusively High Class Ladies' and Men's Tailor.

For that Cold

USE

Barber's Cough Remedy
A Laxative Cold Cure

In large bottles 75c.
Ask for sample

H. J. BARBER

Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Dont send your Watches and Jewelry out of the city to be repaired when you can have them repaired here carefully and promptly. We guarantee perfect satisfaction. Give us a trial and be convinced.

REG. E. BROADHEAD

Agent for the Columbia Phonograph.

Second door from Empress hotel, Chilliwack

REPORT OF TAX COMMISSION.

Hon. Price Ellison submitted to the Provincial Government on Monday a synopsis ofthe report of the commission on taxation. The commission, after considerable deliberation, recommended the abolition of the poll tax, which last year yielded $313,338 to the treasury. They strongly recommended the abolition of the personal property tax, as the evidence showed it to be unequal in its incidence, and that it led to evasion as well as acting as a check on trade. This tax yielded $179,052 last year.

In the income tax they recommended the following changes: (1) That exemption to be raised from $1000 to $1500; (2) withdrawal of any exemption from incomes over $11,500 and under $50,000; (3) withdrawal of any exemption from incomes over $50,000, and the addition of supertax of five per cent for that part of the income which exceeds $50,000; (4) exemption of $200 for each legitimate child under eighteen for certain classes of the income of parents; (5) exemptions of an additional $1500 for farmers; (6)an average system for assessing incomes from trades. The commissioners state that their object has been to reduce taxation on citizens with smaller incomes and at the same time readjust its incidence on the possessors of larger incomes.

The report touched on land taxes, viewed in their historic and economic aspects and sets forth general considerations why improvements on land should not be taxed, defining at the same time what is actually meant by improvements. The commissioners do not consider the tax of one-half of one per cent on real estate as burdensome, but recommended some changes in connection with assessment as follows: (1) Perodical reassessment of property according to value as defined; (2) the abolition of taxation on improvements; (3) legislation enforcing registration of real estate on affidavits setting forth the true consideration for purchase: (4) that the registration fee of one-fifth of one per cent on the value of real estate up to $5000 should be extended to all real estate irrespective of value.

They recommend that the present tax of four per cent on wild land remain, but that there should be an increase in the staff of assessors. They also recommend that the rule that land west of the Cascade mountains shall be considered as improved land when improvements have been done on it to the value of $2.50 per acre shall be extended to land east of the Cascade range when it is north of the 53rd parallel of latitude.

The present timber land tax of two per cent on assessed value they consider as satisfactory.

Dealing with the coal tax they found that many witnesses called attention to the disparity between prices charged at the pit head and those charged to the consumer. They recommended that the tax on coke be reduced from fifteen cents to ten cents per ton. They do not recommend any change in the mineral tax. This tax is two per cent on the assessed value of ore. The tax of 25 cents an acre on unwooded mineral claims they consider fair and reasonable.

Dealing with probate fees and succession duties, they recommend that these be raised for all degrees of relationship on estate over $400,000 and in two more distant states of relationship on estate over $100,000 and $200,000. The commissioners estimate that if their recommendations are carried into effect, it will mean a net reduction in revenue of $289,890.

GOOD ROADS TO COMMAND ATTENTION.

New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 13 —Big appropriations will be made by the Provincial Goverment, at the present session, for the construtcion, improvement and maintenance of roads in British Columbia. This announcement was made by Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of Public Works, to twenty-eight Canadian Highway Association representatives who waited upon the Provincial Executive at Victoria this week.

In speaking as a representative of the association, President W. J. Kerr, of New Westminster said that the attention paid to roads by the department of Public Works was very gratifying and augured well for the future. He realized that with the many calls made upon the finances of the province, the department could not possibly accomplish all that it might wish, but he hoped to see work of a permanent nature carried on without a halt for many years to come. In his opinion it was better to construct a few miles of permanent roads that would be a credit to the province, and that will remain as a monument to the present adminstration; permanency, instead of mileage, should be the aim of the department. When an attempt is made to construct a long stretch of road with only a limited amount of money, the work must necessarily be more or less of a temporary nature, and this means that every few years extensive and expensive repairs must be made.

Speaking more particularly of the Yale Road, the highway over which thousands of American tourists will be coming to Canada this summer, Mr. Kerr called attention to the necessity of laying a hard surface payment over this road from New Westminster to Blaine, Wash. While the cost of this might seem to be too heavy, when it was consided that this work would be of a permanent nature, and that no repairs would be necessary for perhaps fifty years, the economy of the proceeding was at once apparent. The nature of the "hard surface pavement" was not specified in the resolution. In replying to the request of the deputation, the Hon. Thomas Taylor dwelt at some length on the work accomplished by his department on the Yale Road during the past twelve months. He stated that his department was now in a position to proceed with these improvements with more diligence on account of the establishment of three stone bunkers, one at Sullivan Station, one at Cloverdale and the third at Langley. The Minister also intimated that the department would pay particular attention to the trunk roads of the province this year, leaving to the municipalities the care of the feeders of these highways, without wholly withdrawing the support given in the past to these cross roads.

Mr. Taylor promised that he would look carefully into the advisability of putting down hard pavement as suggested by the Canadian Highway Association, and that as the scheme had his entire sympathy he would consider it favorably.

COMMUNICATIONS

Editor Chilliwack Free Press.

Sir—Under the "Births, Death and Marriages Registration Act" it is obligatory that the "Birth of every child born within the province shall, within sixty days after the day of such birth, be registered in the office of the District Registrar of of the District for the purposes of this Act within which such child is born."

On looking over the returns for 1911 I find that about fifty parents have neglected to comply with the Act.

The penalty for non-compliance with the Act is "not less than $25.00 and not exceeding $100.00," upon summary convicton.

Yours truly,
J. Pelly, Registrar.

A little boy said to his mother the other day:—"Ma, am I a descendant of a monkey?" "I don't know," replied the mother. "I never knew any of your father's folks." The father, who was listening, went out in the coal-shed and kicked the cat through the roof.

The British soldiers are "the salt of the earth." But they can give the enemy pepper when mustered.

The City License Commission is composed of Mayor Waddington, Wm. Knight and Jas. O'Hearn. The Police Commission, the Mayor, J. Childerhose and H. H. Gervan.

Conservative MEETING

The Annual Central Conservative Association Meeting will be held in the

Foresters' Hall, Chilliwack

at 2 o'clock p.m. on

Friday February 9th

1912

T. H. JACKSON, President — A. L. COOTE, Secretary

HAY

Clover and Timothy hay for sale.
British Columbia Hop Co.
Phone F 256.

Chilliwack Orchestra

Chilliwack Orchestra, Six or Eight pieces, open for engagements.
Alf. White, Secretary.

ROLLER RINK

Open every evening from 7.30 to 10, and Saturday from 2.30 to 5.

JAMES O'HEARN

SAVE MONEY

Buy your Magazines at

Green's Cigar Srore

15c Magazine for..... **10c**
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Come and join my library. 1000 novels to select from.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE

HORSES, DAIRY COWS, PIGS, PRODUCE AND IMPLEMENTS

Under instructions from

MR. JAMES E. KERR

We will sell by Public Auction on his premises, situated on the Chilliwack Central Road, 3 miles from town, more commonly known as the Snider Farm, on

Tuesday January 30

1912, at 2 p.m. SHARP, the following Farm Stock, Etc.

HORSES

Mare 1400 pounds, 10 years old
Mare 1600 pounds, 8 years old
Horse 1200 pounds, 10 years old
Horse 1200 pounds, 9 years old
Filly rising 2 years old
Gelding rising 2 years old

COWS

Two Cows, 5 years old, due Feb. 1, 1912
Cow, 10 years old, due March 15, 1912
Cow, 6 years old, due March 15, 1912
Cow, 7 years old, due April 19, 1912
Six Cows, due in March and April

HENS

Six dozen hens

PIGS

Sow, due to farrow March 25, 1912
Sow, due to farrow April 15, 1912

GRAIN

Two tons No. 1 Fall Wheat
Two tons No. 1 Oats

IMPLEMENTS

Wagon, Disc, Harrow, Mower, Hay Rake, Double mould board plow, Scuffler Set Scales capacity 10,006 pounds, Set double heavy harness, Set light harness, Daisy churn, Single bed, Double bed, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of $25.00 and under, cash; over that amount three months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, bearing interest at rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

F. J. Hart & Co. Ltd.
AUCTIONEERS

NOTICE

Applications will be received for the position of City Clerk, Collector, and Clerk of Police Court, for the year 1912 at a salary of Seventy-Five Dollars per month.

All applications to be in the hands of the Mayor by January 29th 1912.

E. J. BOUCHER,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

Applications will be received for the position of Assessor for the City of Chilliwack for the year 1912 at a salary of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

All applications to be in the hands of the Mayor by January 29th 1912.

E. J. BOUCHER,
City Clerk.

Concrete-mixing is Easily Learned

IT is no more difficult than mixing bran mash, once the simple instructions have been read.

The materials—sand, crushed rock or gravel and cement—each play a separate part. The rock provides the bulk of volume at very low cost. The sand fills in all crevices between the pieces of rock or gravel. The cement, mixed with water, forms a "bond," in other words a rocky "glue," that binds the other materials firmly together with a strength that increases with time.

Concrete is really artificial rock, more firmly bound together than natural rock, which often has cracks, veins, fissures and other weaknesses.

Any farmer can learn how to mix Concrete and to apply it to the hundreds of uses to which it is fitted.

But in order to be absolutely sure that his proportions are correct and that his materials are properly suited to the purpose, he should send for the book.

"WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CONCRETE,"

and read the careful directions for mixing Concrete for all purposes. It also describes in detail hundreds of ways in which Concrete may be used to make the farm more comfortable, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.

Just send us your name and address—in a letter or on a postal—and the book will be sent to you by return mail free. Address

Canada Cement Company, Ltd., National Bank Building, Montreal.

SEND ME YOUR BOOK.

Headaches Over the Eyes Mean Frontal Catarrh

APT TO GET INTO EARS, CAUSING DEAFNESS, OR TO REACH THE LUNGS AND END IN CONSUMPTION

You Can Cure Catarrh in Any Stage by Breathing the Healing Balsamic Fumes of Catarrhozone, and Here is Proof

Mr. Uric Berault, a young gentleman who has lived for years in Sweetsburg, Que., inherited catarrh from his mother. The disease spread through his system till he was a physical wreck.

"As a child," said Mr. Berault, "I was prone to an ulceration of the mucous lining of the throat and nasal passages.

I grew pale and emaciated, lost all desire for food, and got into such a dreadful condition that my friends said that Catarrh was fairly eating me up.

"Every organ of my body seemed affected, and the doctor said it was the first stage of consumption. He advised Catarrhozone and I inhaled it ten minutes at a time every few hours, and was rewarded in a few days by a wonderful improvement.

"Catarrhozone pleased me and the doctor so well that I used it continually, and took Ferrozone Tablets after each meal to build up my strength. In about three weeks I was quite recovered, and the doctor says no remedy but Catarrhozone could work such a miracle.

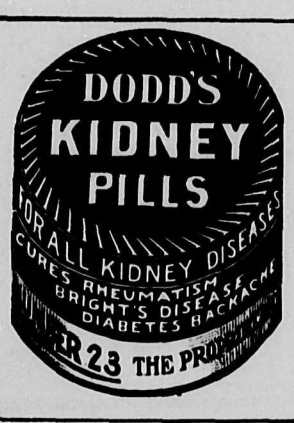
"Everyone in town knows I was just about dead with catarrh, and my cure is an evidence of what Catarrhozone can do. It is a pleasure to recommend Catarrhozone."

Two months' treatment, large size, price $1, and guaranteed. Small size, 50c., all reliable dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations for "Catarrhozone."

A PAYNEFUL INCIDENT

During the progress of a very exciting match recently held at the Chicago Golf Club between John Barton Payne and W. B. Bull, a noted exponent of the "royal and ancient game," a ball driven by Mr. Payne killed a cockerel that had recklessly stayed within the danger zone, and, passing on, resulted in a bogey four for the distinguished jurist. The latter, however, ignoring his brilliant performance and the admiring comment of his oppent, turned to his caddy, and, with a look of the most inexpressible sadness depicted on his handsome features, directed him to secure possession of the remains of his victim and destroy all evidence of his "fowl" deed.

In many ways is Kano a wonderful place to find in Central Africa. This native city has great enfolding walls, twelve miles in circumference, pierced by thirteen deep gateways with platforms and guardhouses and massive doors heavily clamped with iron. Its written records date back nearly 800 years. And although incomparably the most important it is not the oldest of these Hausa cities—Katsina, now in the same province, is probably older.



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Swollen, Varicose Veins, Bad Legs, Goitre, Wen, Gout and Rheumatic Deposits, Sprains and Bruises respond quickly to the action of ABSORBINE, JR. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that penetrates to the seat of trouble assisting nature to make permanent recovery. Allays pain and inflammation. Mild and pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into tissues. Successful in other cases, why not in yours? ABSORBINE, JR., $1 and $2 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 G free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 216 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Also Obtainable at HARTY DOLY & WYNER Co., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and ANDERSONS DRUG Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL

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Awarded first prize at World's Exposition on its work and methods.

Write for a free catalogue. We also give instruction by mail.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act gently and easily on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Storyettes

BATES—I hear that Jones is making his home attractive.

Yates—Yes, he has sold his piano.

* * *

"Consistency is a jewel."

"That's all right, but you can't work it off on any girl instead of a diamond ring."

* * *

Maud—You'd never dream of the proposals I've had this summer.

Ethel—No, dear; I'm not so good a dreamer as you are.

* * *

According to Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, "woman is nature's favorite."

She everybody's favorite, isn't she?

* * *

"And what are you going to be when you grow up?"

"Well, after I've been a judge for a while to please mother, an' an admiral to please father, I hope to be an engine driver."

* * *

"I tell you, I'm down on these autermobiles," said the Kansas farmer.

"Bother you much?" asked the tourist.

"Well, I sh'd say so! When a feller sees a tunnel-shaped cloud a-comin' a-whoopin' he don't know whether to run for a gun or a cyclone cellar."

* * *

Mrs. Finefeather—"Are you taking your husband abroad this year?"

Mrs. Bonton—"No. I decided last year when he insisted upon speaking of the Venetian gondolas as canal-boats that the real charm of Europe is lost upon him."

* * *

A big negro and a small Italian were sawing a large timber with a heavy cross-cut saw, each in turn pulling it back and forth. A puglistic Irishman stopped to watch the operation. In a minute he hit the negro, saying:

"Give the saw to the little fellow if he wants it."

* * *

"Well, Binks, I see you've returned from your thousand-mile tour in New England," said Bjones.

"Yep," said Binks.

"How did you find the hotels en route?" asked Bjones.

"Hotels?" retorted Binks. "We didn't stop at any hotels. We passed all our nights in the county jails."

* * *

A Louisville barrister escorted his wife and daughter to a lecture, and then to his wife's annoyance disappeared. He was on hand, however, when the meeting was over.

"Hello, there, Theodore," said a friend, meeting the barrister and his family in the street car, "been to the lecture?"

The lawyer stole a look at his wife's face.

"No," he answered, "just going."

* * *

The car had wheezed slowly along, until finally Jobleigh grew impatient.

"Look here, my good man," he said to the demonstrator, "I don't want an old snail of a car like this. I want some speed."

"But just think of the economy of a car like this," said the demonstrator.

"Economy?" retorted Jobleigh. "Where does the economy come in? It costs just as much to run as any other car, doesn't it?"

"Yes," replied the demonstrator, "but think of what you'll save on fines."

* * *

President Hadley recalls that the day when he succeeded the learned and witty Timothy Dwight as president of Yale University the exercises attendant upon the transfer of authority were marred by a heavy fall of rain.

"It came down suddenly," said Dr. Hadley, "just as a column of people which President Dwight and I headed were crossing the campus. Someone handed us an umbrella which I was about to open when my companion took it from me.

"'Let me carry it, Professor,' he whispered. 'Your reign will begin tomorrow.'"

* * *

The judge looked at Briarley benignly over his spectacles.

"I'll have to fine ye for exceedin' the limit," he said. "An old offender like you—"

"Old offender?" interrupted Briarley. "Why, judge, I never was in this part of the country until today in all my life."

"The constable says he warned ye three times," said the judge.

"Warned me three times?" echoed Briarley.

"Yes, you," said the judge. "He's testified on oath that he yelled 'Hi, thar!' at ye three times before ye stopped. Ten dollars and costs."

* * *

Several years ago, when the Methodist church in Willoughby was being torn down to make place for the present beautiful edifice, Mayor Wilson had occasion to hire a man for a few days.

He sought Pat O'Brien—a well-known citizen—to do the job.

"I can't do ut at all—at all!" declared Patrick.

"Oh, try it for a day or two," urged the mayor. "Get off any way you can to help me."

"Begobs, I can't do it. I'm havin' th' toime of me loife. I'm tearin' down a Protestant church, an' bein' paid f'r it."

* * *

As a summer recreation the actress decided to start a poultry farm, which she did with a barnyard hen and thirteen eggs from the village store.

Not having even the most elementary knowledge of poultry, she enquired of a neighbor how long eggs generally took to hatch. She received the reply:

"Three weeks for chickens and four for ducks."

The neighbor met her some time afterward, and on being asked how the poultry farming was going on, she replied, with a lowering coutenance:

"Oh, I've finished with it. At the end of three weeks there were no chickens, so I took the hen off, as I didn't want ducks."

* * *

Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota, during an address, told the following story of his own experience:

"Once while travelling through my state I was noticing in particular the great amount of waste that was going on about me. During the afternoon I went into the dining-car, which was crowded, so I sat down near one end of the car, opposite a fleshy lady, who I thought weighed at least two hundred and fifty pounds.

"As I looked past the lady through the car window, not noticing her particularly, I was impressed by the vast amount of farm machinery that was unsheltered and exposed to the weather and could not help but remark, "What a waste!'

"The lady opposite me faced me squarely and said: 'Mister, you just mind your own business.,"

* * *

Robert Macon, congressman from Arkansas, vouches for the following story:

The owner of a pretentious town dwelling was reading in the smoking-room of his home when he looked up from his paper and saw a seedy-looking individual standing down on the carriage-way, eyes dilated and mouth wide open, seemingly dazed at the imposing sight before him.

After watching him some time the owner became annoyed, and leaning out of the window, said:

"My man, don't you know this is private property? Why do you stand there staring at my house? Do you take it for a church?"

His unwelcome visitor, after looking him over as carefully as he could at the distance, replied, "Wall, I thought as how it might be a church till I saw the devil poke his head out'n the window."

* * *

Lee McClung, treasurer of the United States, once accompanied a party on a trip to the Maine woods.

"One of our number," says Mr. McClung, "was fond of all the Indian legends and the names they gave to places and streams of that interesting state.

"In the course of our travels we came upon a little glen. 'And what do you call this?' he asked.

"'Mystum,' replied the Indian guide.

"Here was a new, romantic name that promised possibilities.

"'Why do you call it Mystum? And what does the name mean to the red man?'

"'Well,' replied the guide, 'once we saw a big buck here, and we missed um.'"

* * *

"Big Six" Mathewson, for years King of the Twirlers, told this story at an impromptu reception one night:

"The teacher of the class in English had demanded that the pupils all write for their daily exercise a short account of a baseball game. One youngster sat through the period, seemingly wrapped in thought, while the others all turned in their narratives.

After school the teacher, impatient and disgusted at the laggard, offered him only five minutes to write the description, with a thrashing as an alternative.

The boy concentrated all his attention upon the theme in hand, and as the teacher counted his remaining moments.

At the last, he scratched a line on his tablet, and with a sigh of relief handed it to his master. It read, 'Rain—no game.'"

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

The Horseman

On August 26, King Cole reduced the Australian mile record of 2:09, held by his own sire, Ribbonwood, to 2:08 3-5. King Cole now holds the mile and two mile records of Australia. A few weeks previous to his mile effort he reduced the two-mile record to 4:31, in a race from standing point, winning *the National Cup. Before that he had* won the King George handicap in 4:38. In his mile against time he had a flying *start and pacemaker.*

The Australian writer "Templar" has this to say of King Cole:

"*King Cole is a bright chestnut in* color, standing about 15.3 hands high, and was foaled in 1904. He commenced *his racing career as a three-year-old,* and out of 23 starts on the tracks his record is: 8 firsts, 3 seconds, and 3 thirds, his winnings to date totalling $5,000.

"On the score of breeding, no fault can be found with King Cole's pedigree, as on both the sire's and the dam's sides it is safe to say there is no better Australasian-bred stallion at the service of breeders today. Sired by Ribbonwood, 2:09 (champion pacer of Australia), out of Kola Nut, by Rothschild, he inherits the blood that has produced speed and beauty in hundreds of the trotters and pacers to be seen on the race tracks of Australia and New Zealand. Ribbonwood, who stands the season in New South Wales, at a fee of $90, is the most successful sire of early and extreme speed, no doubt much of his success being due to the Irvington (by Hambletonian, 10) blood on his dam's side. Among others, Ribbonwood is the sire of Ribbonite, 2:16; Ribbons, 2:20 1-2; Berlinwood, 2:23 2-5; Marie Narelle, 4:12; Royal Ribbon, 4:42; and a host of other winners. Rothschild, the sire of King Cole's dam, is acknowledged by all as one of the greatest sires New Zealand ever saw, and to enumerate the standard performers to his credit would fill a volume. Kola, the second dam of King Cole, has a record of 5:06 in a two-mile race, and was one of the most consistent trotting mares ever seen on New Zealand tracks. She was sired by Harold Childe, a son of Childe Harold (imp.), who *is in turn also the sire* of Rothschild."

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents

MEN WHO DON'T EXERCISE

SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION, HEADACHES, POOR APPETITE, SLEEPLESSNESS

Nothing So Sure to "Set Up" a Man, Make Him Feel Brisk and Vigorous as Dr. Hamilton's Pills

Lack of exercise and overwork were the causes that combined to almost kill Samuel S. Stephens, Jr., one of the best known citizens in Woodstock.

In his convincing letter Mr. Stephens says:—

"A year ago I returned home after a

long trip, completely worn out. I was so badly affected by chronic billiousness, so much overcome by constant headaches, dizziness, that I despaired of ever getting well. I was always tired and languid, had no energy and spirit, found it difficult to sleep for more than five hours. My appetite was so fickle that I ate next to nothing, and in consequence lost weight and strength. I was pale and had dark rings under my eyes that made me look like a shadow.

"It was a blessing that I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In one week I felt like a new man. The feeling of weight and nausea in my stomach disappeared. My eyes looked brighter, color grew better, and, best of all, I began to enjoy my meals. The dizziness, languor and feeling of depression passed away, and I fast regained my old-time vigor and spirits. To-day I am well—thanks to Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

For health, strength, comfort and good spirits there is no medicine like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Beware of substitutes, and don't let any dealer palm off some other pill on which he can make more money. 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1.00, by mail from The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

BUT ONE IN A CROWD

There was a man in our town
Who wasn't very wise;
He stood upon the street one day,
And didn't mind his eyes,
An auto came along that way,
And struck him hard, oh, very;
And now the daisies deck his grave
Up in the cemetery.

A new heart stimulant is being produced at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and it has been given the scientific name bufogin. It is much more powerful than digitalis, and is obtained by "milking" the secretion from glands located behind the ears of the bufo agua, the largest of the tropical toads found in Central and South America. The poison—for the fluid is a poison—is squeezed from the glands with forceps.

LUCKY HALF-DOLLAR WORTH A SMALL FORTUNE

Charles L. Cross, a grocery clerk of Los Angeles, Cal., who has carried a silver half dollar piece of the year of his birth, has been justified in his faith in its luckiness, for it turns out that the coin is of great value, being the second known coin of that date in existence. The owner of the only other half-dollar coin of 1853 known to exist, has refused $2,500 for it. The 1853 half-dollar is indeed the most valuable coin now in the exhibit of the American Numismatic Association in Chicago. There are few American coins of greater value by record of their rarity than the 1853 half dollar.

More than half a century ago in his native town of Niles, Mich., the coin was given to Cross as a birthday present because it was struck off in the same year of his birth. It went into the pocket of young Cross's first pair of pants and in his trousers pockets it has remained ever since. The trousers have changed from time to time, but the coin has never left his possession even over night.

Cross is now 58 years old and his life has not always been an easy one. He has seen the time when his luck piece was silent in his pocket because there was not even a penny there to jingle it with. There have been times when he has taken the four bits from its resting place and was about to sacrifice it for its equivalent in bread and beans because except for it he was absolutely dead broke, hungry and without where to lay his head.

Through it all, however, he has clung stubbornly to the coin and successfully resisted every temptation to spend it. There has always been in the back of his head the whimsical idea that it would some time bring him luck. And it has brought him luck.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections, and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickle's Syrup is the weapon, use it.

THE DUST DISEASE

A truer representation of the king of terrors would be a round-cheeked house-maid wielding a broom and dust-cloth, or a cloud of dust stirred up by the passing of an automobile along a crowded, dirty street.

It would be useless for the writer to attempt to convince any of his readers of the frightful mortality due to "consumption," the older and better name for tuberculosis. Every one is already convinced. More than half of all the deaths in the world, from the equator to the poles, is due to this destroyer.

And the pity of it is that it is avoidable. If the excreta from consumptive and typhoid patients were to be destroyed instead of being sent into the Kingdom of Dust, in a single year both diseases would disappear from this planet. Consumption is dust-borne. Typhoid fever is water borne, or milk borne. In accordance with the germ theory of diseases, so generally accepted, if we would destroy the germs there would be an end of the disease.

Unfortunately, the chosen places of the earth, climatically speaking, such as Denver and Asheville, where the natural conditions are most favorable for patients suffering from tuberculosis, have become hot-beds for the growth and dissemination of this disease. By every train, sufferers come to these places, and congregate in a comparatively narrow area. Every swirl of dust in these centres of infection carries more germs than are to be found anywhere else, and it is almost a miracle when any one recovers in these nurseries of germs, the conditions, other than climatic, being so adverse.

SALE OF RELICS

One of the most interesting sales of relics, curios and works of art of recent years will be held at Manor House, near Dorchester, when the Bridge collection will be put up to auction by Messrs. Waring and Gillow.

The collection was formed by Mr. John Bridge, who died in 1831, and his son, John Gawier Bridge, who survived him for eighteen years. They were both members of the firm of Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, who were jewellers to four monarchs — George III., George IV., William IV., and Victoria.

Nelson and Wellington are both represented in the collection. There is a pathetic relic of the great Admiral—an autograph letter written by Lady Hamilton to the then Prince of Wales, enclosing a lock of Lord Nelson's hair and thanking the Prince for his kindness in calling on her in the hour of her bereavement. The look of hair and the original wrapper of the letter, with the black seal, are intact.

HE COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHTS

TILL HE FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Fred. Swanson, of Saskatchewan, sends a message of cheer to those who feel the weariness and discouragement that comes from broken rest

Macklin, Sask.—(Special) — Those who suffer from sleepless nights and get up in the morning feeling tired and discouraged will find renewed hope in the statement made by Fred. Swanson of this place. He could not sleep at nights. He discovered the cause. It was Kidney trouble. He discovered the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," Mr. Swanson says in an interview regarding his case, "I was troubled with my Kidneys for over a year, so bad that I could not sleep at nights. After using one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found great relief. Four boxes removed all my pain and now I sleep well and I am as strong in my kidneys as any man."

If the Kidneys are wrong the blood becomes clogged with impurities and natural rest is an impossibility. Strong, healthy Kidneys mean pure blood, new life all over the body and that delightful rest that is the sweetest thing in life. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make strong, healthy Kidneys.

Cured in Beamsville, Ont.

"After a long experience with different pain remedies, I am convinced that none are equal to Nerviline. I was taken with a cold in my chest, which later developed into a sort of chronic bronchitis. Every time I coughed it seemed to rack and tear my whole chest. I was also subject to a great stiffness in my joints, especially about the knees and shoulders, and experienced much pain in my muscles. To cure my chest troubles I first rubbed on 'Nerviline' copiously for two days, and then put a Nerviline Porous Plaster over the sore region. I got quick relief. Rubbing the sore muscles and aching joints with Nerviline did more than all other treatments combined. By the aid of Nerviline and those wonderful Nerviline Porous Plasters almost any ache, and certainly any kind of inflammatory cold can be cured.

(Signed) "Mrs. W. J. Sharpe, "Beamsville."

All druggists sell Nerviline in 25c. and 50c bottles. Get it to-day.

The Iron Duke is represented by the original scabbard of the sword worn by him during the Peninsular war, bearing the dent of the bullet that nearly cut short his life. The Duke appears to have attached no value to the scabbard, for he instructed Messrs. Rundell, Bridge and Rundell to make a new one in place of it, and gave them the old scabbard in exchange. This is shown by a document which, with the scabbard, is mounted in the frame of an oil painting of the Duke by Andrew Moreton. Perhaps the gem of the collection is an antique jewelled pendant consisting of a large emerald in a circle formed of brilliants and emeralds set in beautifully enamelled gold, from which depends a diamond-shaped drop. The pendant is believed to have been the property of Queen Elizabeth, and is inscribed with her name and the royal crown.

The collection also contains wonderful silver and pewter, an ivory medallion ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini, statuettes and bronzes by famous masters, Chippendale and Hepple white furniture, rare books, china, and the wrought iron railings and scroll lamp-bracket which formerly surrounded the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots in Peterborough Cathedral.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

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We use our twenty years' experience in the grain business in Western Canada when marketing all grain consignments to best advantage for shipper. We handle wheat, oats, barley and flax shipped in car lots, giving special attention to the grading of each shipment, and look after it until finally unloaded in the terminal elevator. Good advances made on bills of lading, and after sale is made prompt returns sent to shipper. Our commission charge is the lowest allowed by the Rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, of which we are members.

As soon as your car is billed forward, send the shipping bill to us with instructions about holding or selling, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you. Ship one car to us and you will continue to ship for years. We UNDERSTAND this BUSINESS THOROUGHLY, and that COUNTS.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

To escape criticism, say nothing, do nothing, be nothing.

Wireless telegraphy is extending its sphere of usefulness. Until recently 250 miles was considered a good distance for the reception of wireless messages. The C. P. R. report, however that they had a message from the Empress of Ireland steamer, when she was 614 miles distant from Cape Race.

The political standing of the provinces of the Dominion is at present *Liberal 4 Conservatives 5 Liberal* governments are in power in Quebec Nova Scotia, Alberta and Saskatchewan; Conservative in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Britsh Columbia.

With a net profit for the year of nearly $200,000, the waterworks department of Vancouver has made such satisfactory showing since January 1, 1911, that it is now proposed to reduce the water rates some time this year, possibly for the second half year, by at least twenty per cent. The reduction, it has been said, may be even as great as thirty-three and one third per cent.

Harper's Weekly states, that the *human body contains, among other* constituents, about two pounds of phosphorus, which is essential to the health of the bones and the vigor of the brain. This phosphorus, if extracted and put to another use, would make up about four thousand packages of friction matches. We presume that this is the reason some people "flare up" so quickly, on the slightest friction.

The five and ten dollar gold pieces, designs of which were approved some time ago, will shortly be issued from the mint. Arrangements to that end are now being made by the Minister of Finance. The coinage of gold is the outcome of a widely prevalent feeling that Canada as well as the United States *should have currency of this character*, particularly as so much of the American money has been in circulation in the Dominion.

The result of local option votes in Ontario at the recent elections may be summarized as follows: Sixteen places carried by-laws cutting off twenty-nine licenses. Twenty places lacked a three-fifth majority, retaining fifty licenses. Twenty-nine defeated by-law with *straight majority*, retaining 157 licenses. Every repeal contest sustained the by-law now in operation.

There are 170 cities in the United States governed by Commissions instead of Councils, and the list is *scattered through 33 States. The* largest commission-governed city is Oakland, Cal., with 150,174 people, and the smallest is Marble Falls, Texas 1,061. One of the advantages of the system there, is the power of "recall" which provides a means whereby the people can recall unfaithful officials, and put others in their places; while under the old system it is necessary to wait until the terms expire.

There is a proposal on foot to have one of the city teams stabled at the Fire Hall, where the horses could be utilized in hauling the fire fighting equipment in case of night alarms. The idea is a good one, and as there is available space, at the hall, the scheme will very likely be adopted. It is passing strange that a valuable convenience of this sort was not *utilized before now*. Better late than never and by all means have one of the city teams at the hall where their services in case of fire at night would be of splendid advantage.

Complaint has been made to the *Free Press against the habit of some* men, who are users of tobacco, and some who are not, using the pavement as a public cuspidor. Expectorating on the sidewalk is a thoughtless and vile habit. The unsanitary bespattering of the walks is a harmful nuisance. This form of debris is unsightly and the filth is gathered up by ladies' skirts, and more or less carry it into stores and dwellings on their shoes, where it dries and arises in the form of dust, endangering health and life. In most cities there is a fine of $100 imposed on persons who are guilty of the practice, and Chilliwack should have an ordinance forbidding such a dangerous habit, with a heavy penalty attached for infractions. If such a By-law exists it should be rigidly enforced.

A shed for the housing of the city's tools, etc., is a sensible, practical and necessary structure. To have valuable machinery, plows, etc., adorning various streets and vacant lots, unprotected from the weather, is carelessness to say the least, and very poor economy. Road machinery is interesting in operation, and viewed as such, looks progressive, but standing idle and anywhere, it gives the impression of a junk gatherer's back yard, to city streets. The City Council should lead the van in the cultivation of civic pride, order and neatness. We are pleased to note the move made in this direction at Monday's meeting of the Council, and hope to see the idea crystalized *in a creditable looking and serviceable building.*

Spain annually loses 200,000 of her population through emigration to Chili, Brazil and Argentine and the number is constantly increasing. So great is the rush now that shipping companies are obliged to refuse passengers. Over 8000 persons left in one week and in one instance an entire village from mayor to street sweeper, left in a body.

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Yours truly,

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Train.	Leave Chwk.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Van.
3.....	8.30 a.m.	11.20	12.15
5.....	1.15 p.m.	3.45	4.30
7.....	6.00 p.m.	8.40	9.30

Train	Leave Htgdn.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Van.
1.....	6.30 a.m.	3.55	9.45

Eastbound—

Train	Leave Van.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Chwk.
2.....	8.30 a.m.	9.30	12.15
4.....	12.15 noon	1.20	3.50
8.....	5.00 p.m.	6.10	9.10

Train	Leave Van.	Arrive Westmin.	Arrive Htgdn.
6.....	3.00 p.m.	4.05	6.30

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Lve. Chilliwack 5.00 a.m. } Daily Except
" Vancouver 7.00 " } Sunday

All passenger trains handle Express.

1912
Business Notice

On and after the 1st of February the credits will be a thing of the past in my store. I cannot do business and pay my honest debts, by carrying in my books year after year, two or three thousand dollars of accounts, paying me no interest. In future my business will be strictly cash or no business.

All accounts must be paid by the first of March or they will be put in the hands of a collector.

I am yours,

S. A. Parsons THE HART BLOCK

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We have for sale an ideal building lot on Second Avenue, close in, which can be bought for

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If you intend building it will pay you to call on us for particulars.

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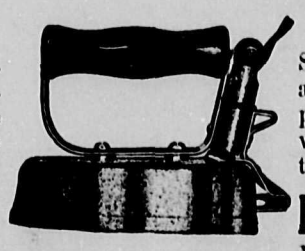

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CHILLIWACK DAIRYMEN ORGANIZE

The meeting of Chilliwack Dairymen called for last Saturday was largely attended. J. A. Evans occupied the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the dairying interests of the valley. The need of such combining of individual interests has been more or less impressed upon the producer of dairy products of late, and the suggestion has gained strength readily. The Chilliwack Dairymen's Association is now launched into being, with the following capable men to pilot the organization to the success which should result: President, C. H. Evans; vice-President, Alex. Mercer; Secretary-Treasurer, C.E. Eckert; Directors: Alex. Johnston, J. H. Copeland, Chas. Hawkshaw; Auditor, W. L. Macken. Forty members were enrolled on Saturday, and the number will probably be increased to two hundred at an early date. A constitution was drawn up and adopted, as well as the following resolutions;

WHEREAS, this Association has provided that two members on its Board of Commissioners may be nominated by the Eden Bank and Chilliwack Creameries, be it resolved: That each of the said Creameries be supplied with copies of the Constitution and By-laws of this Association, and requested to nominate a man to represent it on the Board of Commissioners, with full power to act in accordance with the plan of this Association.

WHEREAS, realizing that "in union there is strength," and that by co-operation, the dairymen throughout the Fraser Valley would be able to secure for themselves better conditions in the market, Be it resolved: That this Association express its willingness to co-operate with any similar organization at present in existence or which may later be organized, that has for its objections the attainment of better conditions and results for the dairymen.

WHEREAS, an Act of the Legislature providing for the inspection of dairy herds and premises, if fully enforced requires the services of a competent person in certain districts almost continuously, Be it resolved: That the British Columbia Dairymen's Association be asked to endorse a resolution urging the Provincial Government to pass a law extending the duties of Dairy Inspector to include that of testing the milk and cream for each dairyman at the several collecting centres in each district where services may be demanded.

WHEREAS, the present law governing the inspection of dairy premises and health of dairy cattle, are intended to protect the public purchasing milk and cream from diseased and spuric articles, Be it therefore resolved: That we in convention assembled, ask the B. C. Dairymen's Association to urge the Provincial Government to enact and enforce such laws as will, protect the producers and consumers, by preventing the sale of milk and cream in the Province which is not subject to the same rules of inspection as those governing that produced by the B. C. Dairymen.

COMMUNICATIONS

WHY NOT HAVE A PUBLIC LIBRARY?

Mr. Editor—Many towns not as large or as wealthy as Chilliwack, support some very fine libraries, and it seems to me, it is one of the necessary institutions, in a growing city.

It not only affords a place for those to go and spend an evening or afternoon, who have no home, or who cannot afford to buy magazines, books or periodicals, but it also gives a chance for the lovers of good books to read all the best works that are printed, at a very small cost. A suitable building could be rented for a year or two, when perhaps Carnegie or some one of our own rich citizens would donate a good building. A good liberal donation by our own new council would be in order, and supplemented by donations from the citizens of Chilliwack and valley, a good start could be made. Then by charging small fee, say five cents each for book loaned, it would practically be self-sustaining and there is no doubt it would be of untold benefit to the community.

W. R. GILBERT.

A convention of the road superintendents and surveyors of the province will be held in Victoria next month, arrangements for which are being made by W. W. Foster, deputy minister of public works. It is anticipated that the effect of the convention will result in improvements of the highways of the province. The question of road location and construction, modern road machinery and general up-to date methods in road building and surveying will be discussed.

We Have

Nothing extra special to trot out at this "Between Season" time, but would remind you that we are still HEAD QUARTERS for

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Advent of the Motor Ship

No even since the introduction of the compound engine has aroused so much interest in the maritime world as the advent of the motor ship. While it might be going to far to predict that the oil motor would drive the steam engine off the sea, there is ample warrant for asserting that the new engine is destined soon to become a formidable rival to the old. Professor Stanfield recently assured the students at Leith Nautical College that "we are on the eve of an important revolution in ship propulsion." A good many eminent naval architects and marine engineers have said the same thing in effect and at greater length.

But as faith without works is dead, so prophecy without performance is not convincing. The best way to estimate the potential value of the oil motor as a marine engine is to take note of what the ship builders are doing with it. To the landlubber the results of such an investigation are nothing less than astounding.

Dr. Rudolf Diesel, of Munich, Bavaria, the inventor of the oil engine that has made the motor ship possible, recently assured the Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain that he knew of 250 vessels fitted, or being fitted, with his engines. Even though it is backed by unimpeachable authority this statement sounds perfectly incredible until it is explained that most of the vessels are of the kind that taxpayers are expected to pay for but are not expected to know anything about.

In other words, the most important development of the marine oil engine until recently has been for submarines. France took the lead in this field seven or eight years ago. Now, all the important powers of Europe, except England, use oil engines in submarines. Thanks to Dr. Diesel, these craft are no longer uncertain weapons of defence, but have now become useful in attack, owing to their increased power and range of action.

In France, too, the sailing ship with oil engines as auxiliaries for use in calms and contrary winds is being developed. Each year some sixty sailing vessels leave Europe for Pacific ports, the voyages averaging 155 days. On so long a voyage a sailing ship is liable to many delays. The French barque Quevilly, of 3271 tons gross register, was fitted with twin screws and oil engines capabale of driving her six to seven knots an hour. A hundred tons of fuel was sufficient for a run of four thousand miles. So successful was the Quevilly that her owners are now building an auxiliary ship of 6,100 tons gross with engines of 900 horse power.

But submarines and sailing ships with auxiliary power might be built indefinitely without creating a ripple on the current of events. Not until the oil engine made its appearance as the exclusive motive power of commercial craft did naval architects, marine engineers, and shipowners begin to give it their very particular attention. The advent of the oil engine in the commercial marine was very gradual at first. It seems that some small coasters and fishing vessels were first equipped. They achieved such unheard-of economies that progress became swifter. The first commercial motor craft in Germany, for example, was the small coaster Freriehs and the fishing boat Ewersand. The former, carrying one ton of oil in a tank under the cabin, was able to make a voyage of 240 miles on this one ton at a speed of 9.5 knots an hour. The Ewersand, with an engine of 90 horse power, made a cruise of five weeks with three tons of oil as compared with the twenty tons of coal that would have been required under steam. The use of the oil engine increased the length of the boat available for cargo by thirteen feet.

Knowledge of these things getting abroad, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. ventured to build the first motor ship of really substantial size, the oil carrier Vulvanus. This vessel, 196 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 1179 tons gross register, was fitted with Diesel oil engines of 550 horse power, which proved to be able to drive her at a speed of 8.4 knots an hour on a consumption of 2.5 tons of oil in twenty four hours. The most interesting point about the Vulcanus was that her operating expenses were $19.50 a day less than those of a steamship of the same capacity.

The performance of the Vulcanus was the match which fired an exceedingly interesting train of events. Interest in the new marine motor became acute and widespread. Orders came in upon the naval architects thick and fast for larger and still larger motor ships, the owners of the Vulcanus taking the lead by laying down a motor ship twice the size of the successful pioneer.

One of the earliest of the large craft to be put into commission after the Vulcanus was the Toiler, built to operate on the Canadian lakes and canals. The Toiler is 248 feet long, 42.5 feet beam, and 19 feet molded depth. On account of the speed limit imposed by canal navigation the oil engines were only 400 horse power, which is sufficient to maintain a speed of six miles an hour when fully loaded. The Toiler looks very much like an ore carrier on the Great Lakes, except that she has no funnel. The pilot house, bridge and part of the crew's accomodations are perched on the bow, while the engine room and the rest of the crew's quarters appear at the farther end of a long expanse of hatches at the extreme stern. On her trial trip the Toiler carried 2,650 tons of coal to Calais at a speed of 5.9 knots (6.75 miles) an hour. The return light was made at a speed of 8.2 knots (9.5 miles) an hour. The fuel consumption for the round trip was 6.5 tons of oil, or an average of 1.7 tons a day, worth $15.60, as compared with 9 tons of coal worth $28, which a steamship of the same capacity would have required daily. To this saving of $12.40 a day on fuel must be added $5 a day saved on stokers' wages, besides the cost of their food, and an increase in revenue earning space of 120 tons on weight saved by the absence of boilers and coal bunkers. It had been intended to employ the Toiler in the coasting trade on the other side to enable the builders to tune up the new engines; but everything worked so well that the new motor ship was sent across the Atlantic early in July, 1911.

While the Diesel engine was proving its worth European owners, taking it on faith, were busy everywhere building more motor ships. The Romagna, an Italian coaster with twin-screw oil engines of 800 horse power, was launched at Ancona, on the Adriatic, early in the spring. A freighter of 3,200 tons to be propelled by oil engines is being built in England for Lord Furness, while the first passenger-carrying motor ship, a craft of 5,000 tons with oil engines capable of developing a speed of twelve knots an hour, with small oil engines to run all the numerous auxiliaries on shipboard, such as pumps, ventilators, lights, and steering engines, for the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company, is also on the stocks in England. The Dutch East Indian Company is building a motor ship to have oil engines of 1,500 horse power in Holland. The largest of all the mercantile motor ships yet undertaken is a freighter of 9,000 tons, which is to have oil engines of 3,000 horse power, capable of driving her at a speed of twelve and a half knots, which the Hamburg American Line is to put in commission in a few months. It is also known, despite official secretiveness, that the German warship Goeben, now nearing completion, is to have her central shaft driven by oil engines of 12,000 horse power. France is building a novel war craft, a sort of combination of torpedo boat destroyer and submarine, with oil engines of 4,500 horse power. Not to make the list of motor ships now building too long, it may be said that thirty licenses to build Diesel marine engines of large size have been issued in the last six months.

By no means all information about motor ships is accessible to the public, for a great deal of experimenting with oil engines has been carried on in secret, both under government auspices and by private firms. Developments have been so important, and the fact became so evident that Diesel engines would soon be used extensively for ship propulsion, that Lloyd's some months ago appointed a committee to investigate the new motor. The results of the investigation must have been satisfactory, judging from a paper which J. T. Milton, chief surveyor for Lloyd's, presented at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects last April, in which he predicted that the ensuing twelve months would be momentous in the history of marine engineering. Mr. Milton expressed the belief that it was even then possible to build marine oil engines of thirty thousand horse power.

To the patriotic American, who is convinced that nothing really worth while ever originates outside the boundaries of his native land, and who probably never heard of Dr. Diesel or his oil engine, the sudden appearance of the motor ship must be astonishing. Perhaps it may surprise him still more to be told that the Disel engine is far from being new or untried. As long ago as 1901 the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal to Herr Rudolf Diesel in recognition of the great service he had rendered mankind by his invention. Even then the Diesel engine had been in general use in Europe for seven years. Since then Diesel engines to the value of millions of pounds sterling have been built for use on land.

An account of the origin of the oil engine fails entirely to measure up to the popular idea of what the history of a great invention should be. There was no starving inventor burning the midnight oil in a garret, no miraculous discovery of an elusive secret, nothing romantic, nothing spectacular. Dr. Diesel, the inventor, is a hard-headed, sober-minded, thoroughly educated German, who knew exactly what he wanted to do before he undertook to do it. The task he set himself was the production of an internal-combustion motor which, by avoiding the troubles of other motors of that class, would be thoroughly reliable, suitable for universal use, and economical, first by using a cheap fuel obtainable anywhere; and, second, by utilizing the greatest possible percentage of the heat value in the fuel.

The next step was to work out this proplem theoretically in a thoroughly scientific manner; the next was to make drawings for an engine in accordance with the theoretical study; the last was to build an engine according to the drawings. Under the circumstances, the experimental engine did precisely what it was expected to do. The first oil engine ever built marked an advance of 50 per cent. in fuel economy over the best existing internal-combustion motor. All that was left to do was to adapt the plan to constantly increase sizes until oil engines of six thousand horse power are now built and in operation, and to change the type from a four-cycle to a two-cycle and provide a method of reversing to adpt it to marine use.

It should be explained that while the Diesel engine belongs to the internal-combustion class, which makes it a first cousin to the gasoline engine, so familiar on automobiles, motor boats and elsewhere, it differs widely from its odoriferous relative. The most important difference is in the fuel used, which is crude petroleum. This completely eliminates the constant danger inseparably connected with the use of gasoline, for crude oil is non-explosive. In fact, it is as safe as coal. Another important difference is in the means of firing the charge of fuel in the engine. All automobilists are familiar with the wonderful capacity of the electric spark, which sometimes fires the charge in a gasoline engine, has for failing at the very time when it is most particularly wanted to do its work well. The Diesel marine engine is of the two-cycle type; that is, the fuel charge is compressed at one stroke and fired and exhausted in the next. In the Diesel engine the cylinder is filled with pure air which is compressed at one stroke of the piston to a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. The sudden and high degree of compression raises the temperature of the air in the cylinder to a point more than sufficient to ignite the crude, oil, which is now injected by a jet of air from a reservoir, supplied by an independent pump, at a pressure 250 pounds above that in the cylinder. The jet of oil is finely divided by passing through a spool of wire netting so that each particle of oil is surrounded by a film of air. As there is more than enough air present for combustion, and as combustion takes place in compressed air more readily than at atmospheric pressure, the charge is instantly and completely consumed, the expansion of the gases of combustion forcing the piston forward. Near the end of the stroke a jet of compressed air blows the gases out through the exhaust ports and fills the cylinder with air again for the next compression stroke. As there is nothing to get out of order the firing method never fails so long as the engine itself is in working order. It is the ideal of simplicity, efficiency and reliability.

One virtue of the Diesel engine which would commend it to a good housekeeper is the fact that combustion is so complete that the exhaust will not soil a white hankerchief held within a foot of the end of the exhaust pipe. No trace of deposit can be found on the inside of a cylinder that has been running constantiv for weeks. It is the cleanest of engines.

But its special attraction for vessel owners is the ability of the oil engine to utilize from 30 to 35 per cent. of the heat value of the fuel supplied to it, as compared with 23 per cent. utilized by a gasoline engines and 13 per cent. by the best type of steam plant with superheater. A Diesel engine working at full capacity requires four-tenths of a pound of oil to produce one horse power for one hour, while a steam engine requires 1.47 pounds of coal to do the same work. An oil engine requires only 28 per cent. of the weight of fuel that a steam engine of the same capacity would require for the same length of time, according to Chief Surveyor Milton. Dr. Diesel, himself, says his engine requires only a fifth to a sixth of the weight of fuel that a steam engine would. When it is remembered that a ship's double bottom, tanks in bow and stern, and other places not available for cargo can be utilized for carrying fuel oil, and that all the space occupied by boilers and coal bunkers in a steamship is saved for revenue producing cargo in a motor ship, some idea of the advantages offered by such craft may be obtained. For example, if the Lusitania had oil engines, she could make the same speed on 280 tons of oil a day that she now makes on a thousand tons of coal. This would make a difference of 3,600 tons in the weight of fuel that would have to be carried on a voyage. Besides this the enormous amount of space now given up to boilers and funnels in the choicest part of the ship could be turned over to passengers or used for cargo.

Or, to give more precise figures, it has been calculated that in a motor ship of 5,400 tons now building for the Black Sea trade, 15,000 cubic feet space in the hold can be saved, which on four voyages a year would earn $4,380. In addition to this, the vessel would save $2,677 on fuel and $1,168 on wages of stokers and coal-passers, making a total saving of $8,225 a year as compared with a steamship of the same capacity.

Other merits of the motor ship are that oil fuel may be taken on board much more easily, quickly and cheaply than coal and that coal trimming is eliminated. As there is no steam to raise, the ship is always ready to start at a moment's notice, while there is no expense whatever for fuel while the vessel is at anchor. The work is easier for the engineers and more comfortable, too; because the engine-room is cooler. Finally, so little fuel is required that the vessel can go much farther without stopping for a fresh supply. Dr. Diesel says that a warship with oil engines could go around the world, fight battles, and return to her home port without stopping for fuel.

All the numerous auxiliaries needed on shipboard can be operated by small oil engines as readily as by steam. An electric generator driven by an oil engine will supply current for lights, for steering, for ventilation, for running winches and windlass, for operating bilge and other pumps, while the waste gases can be used for heating, and compressed air pumped by an oil engine blows the whistle. Compressed air is also used for starting the engines and for reversing.

THE FOOD VALUE OF BREAD

Although mankind has made use of bread in some form or other for several thousand years, there still remains much unknown about the food value and about the relation to digestion of this universal staff of life. An English study of the subject has just been completed, by a committee of the local government board. This committee made use of much of the work done by experts of the U. S. department of agriculture.

The old controversy between the advocates of roller-mill flour and the defenders of stone-mill flour need never again be revived, in view of the results obtained by a scientific analysis of meals produced by the two processes. Not only do the roller-mill flours show a larger percentage of available nutrients, but the best grades of wheat—the so-called "hard wheats"—cannot be utilized at all in the old-fashioned stone mill; and the flours having the best "baking qualities" are produced by the roller mills. Roller-mill flours also also the whitest flours, which appeals to many on the esthetic side.

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm of many apostles of whole-wheat bread, the findings of the commission will rob them of some of their converts. It is found that the presence in food of bran—the outer coverings of the wheat grain—may be advantageous under special circumstances; but that in general it is an undesirable element in bread. Not only is the bran itself indigestible, but it interferes with the digestion of other nutrient factors in the food. For example, in one set of experiments it appeared that when milk was taken with whole-wheat bread three per cent. less of the milk was digested than when it was taken alone, or with white bread.

The most important point, however, is not the manner in which the flour is manufactured, but the character of the wheat. That is, there is more difference between roller-mill, or stone-mill, flours from different kinds of wheat, than there is between the two different preparations from the same grain. It is at the same time in the direction of producing improved strains of wheat that the most progress has been made in recent years.

Advocates of the virtues of bran in food often recommend the mixing of a small quantity of whole-wheat flour with the white flour, in order to increase the percentage of mineral matter. The gain in salts to be obtained in this manner is, however, so slight, that a growing child would have to eat an excessive quantity of bread to derive any appreciable benefit from this method. With the mixed diet that is all but universal in civilized countries, we may well depend upon other parts of the ration to supply the additional mineral matter required by a growing child.

Contrary to very common belief, this report declares that the different effects upon the teeth produced by different kinds of bread, are altogether negligible. The possibility for standardizing flour is considered to be very slight at the present time, especially on account of the different kinds of wheat used in milling. Still, the differences between the various kinds of wheat flour on the market are not of serious importance.

That whole-wheat flours may contain substances of value—quite apart from their influence upon digestion—is believed by the committee to be a possibility worth considering; and they recommend scientific investigation upon this point as well as upon several other problems that arose in the course of the inquiry.

A WESTERN PIONEER

One of the most unique personalities in the Western provinces passed away recently in the person of Thomas Anderson, of Edmonton. He died at the age of ninety-two, and was a striking example of the physical manhood produced in the pioneer days. Born while George III. was still king, he retained to the last a certain old world courtesy of manner that made him a very dignified figure. Mr. Anderson was one of the links between the early times and the smart up-to-date West.

It was when the Canadian government was establishing its sway over the Western territory and replacing the paternalism of the Hudson's Bay Company that Thomas Anderson became crown timber agent, the leading officer appointed to represent the government at Ottawa. His forceful character, combined with an athletic frame, exercised a great influence in the life of that part of the country, and many anecdotes are told about him. One of them is well worth repeating as related by the late Charles Lewis Shaw.

"It was in the very early days, and Mr. Anderson, almost the first, if not the first, civil representative of law and order under the Dominion government, was waited upon by a deputation from Edmonton and the outlying settlements to inform him as a newcomer, a tenderfoot, as to the manner in which the people desired him to conduct his office.

"Various and original were the suggestions and instructions given by the delegates and received by Mr. Anderson, standing in a quadrangle formed by the buildings of old Hudson Bay Fort. More and more aggressive did the various speakers become, deceived by the quiet attention paid by the officer addressed, until one of the deputation with an insolent drawl in his voice remarked:

"'And see here, if this is not done, we'll throw you out of the country and do business with the government at Ottawa direct and as we think best.'

"The crown timber agent rose quietly to an athletic height of six feet two, replaced his lead pencil in his pocket, closed his official note-book, buttoned his coat deliberately, and stood before the deputation, the embodiment of virile, middle-aged manhood, the whilom champion oarsman of the St. Lawrence River.

"'Now gentleman,' he said quietly, 'the discussion has become personal as well as official. I will receive this deputation one by one or in twos and settle the personal side of the question without any parley.'

"'Now, step out if ye men,' he called in clarion tones that echoed through the old square that had never heard any other command for a century than that given by a Hudson Bay Factor. The men of the early West were not of the kind that hesitated at such an invitation, but in half an hour Canadian authority was established forever on the North Saskatchewan, and Mr. Anderson, with bruised knuckles, was inscribing his report to his government at Ottawa, while the representatives of the disaffected saw for the first time through blackened eyes the majesty of Canadian authority."

EASILY ANSWERED

He was only a young commercial traveller, and had not been on the road for many months. When, therefore, it chanced that he found himself short of funds, he scarcely knew what course to take.

After much hard thinking, he resolved to let the office know his sad plight. From the nearest post office he despatched a wire:

"Have run short of ready-money. Please write me here."

But the following morning brought no reply to his appeal. Patiently he waited for the second post but nothing came.

Again he resolved to wire, this time more urgently.

"No money. How shall I act? Wire reply."

Almost before he had reached his hotel again, the telegraph boy had brought a reply. Hastily the young commercial tore open the envelope, and read:

"Act as if you were broke!"

Why Fog-Signals Fail

In a chart published by the United States Weather Bureau, and reproduced here in abridged form, Prof. A. G. McAdie discusses some of the phenomena presented by fogs and the difficulties and dangers which arise therefrom to navigating vessels, especially near shore.

The fogs of the Pacific, and especially those on the coast of California, Oregon and Washington, present some characteristic features of their own. They are low-lying, dense and of frequent and regular occurrence, and have been the cause directly and indirectly of a large per cent. of marine disasters. In the vicinity of San Francisco, owing to the general movement of the air from the sea toward the land, and the climate of the great interior valley, fog is frequent and well marked. In summer the afternoon sea-fog varies in depth from 100 to 1,700 feet, but it rarely reaches far inland. On some afternoons the velocity of the wind at San Francisco rises with almost clock-like regularity to about twenty-two miles per hour, and a solid wall of fog, averaging 1,500 feet in height, comes through the Golden Gate, causing a fall in temperature to about that of the sea, namely, 55 deg. F. The upper level of the fog can be plainly seen from the hills in the vicinity, and it is interesting to note that above the fog level the air is cloudless, and the afternoon temperature ranges from 80 deg. F. to 90 deg. F.

While the Pacific fogs occur with peculiar regularity, those of the North Atlantic coast, though at times persistent, are irregular both as to the time of their occurrence and their duration. The North Atlantic coast fogs are probably due to thin strata of warm moist air passing over the cold water surface. The summer afternoon sea fogs of the Pacific are also quite different from the winter morning fogs. The latter lie low, close to the surface of the water, and do not average more than 100 feet in depth. It is nearly always possible, by sending out a look-out, to get above the level of the fog and thus obtain proper bearings. With the summer afternoon sea-fogs this is out of the question. The distance which the fog extends seaward is not definitely known, but it is thought that an average would be about 50 miles. There are instances when a fog has been reported several hundred miles off shore.

Whether a fog appears for a few hours at certain seasons, as on the Atlantic coast, or regularly through the summer afternoons and the winter mornings, as along the Pacific coast, whether it forms sharply defined streaks and strata, as at San Francisco, or lies in undefined banks, as off Newfoundland, in either case it is due to a cooling of air and consequent condensation of water vapor. The cooling may be brought about by elevation and expansion or by rapid radiation or by mixture with a cooler mass of air or contact with a cooler surface. The water vapor condenses on minute nuclei which may be exceedingly fine dust or possibly ions.

The morning winter fogs are low-lying banks of condensed vapor, which, as a rule, move from the land seaward and are probably formed by a cooling due to radiation and contact, the land surfaces being much cooler in the early morning hours than the water surfaces, owing to the high specific heat of water. The summer afternoon fogs are probably due to cooling caused in part by elevation and expansion and in part by mixing. Fogs, as a rule, form when cool air passes over warm, moist surfaces, but in the case of the fogs near the Golden Gate, San Francisco, where the surface temperature is 55 deg. F., and the air temperature, at a height of 700 feet, 80 deg. F., condensation is more probably due to a mixing of air currents having different temperatures, humidities and velocities.

The seemingly unaccountable failure of fog signals at the critical moment has been a source of much perplexity and serious disaster. It not infrequently happens that the master of a vessel will testify that the fog whistle could not be heard, while the light-house officials will maintain with equal positiveness that there was no failure to give the proper signal. It is now known that both sides may have been correct in their statements. If sound travels through a medium, such as air, the density of which varies more or less from point to point, it suffers a refraction, or, in other words, the line of propagation is not a straight line. As a result of this it may occur that a sound wave starting from some point on the surface of the earth is deflected upward, so that a person stationed at some distance on the surface of the earth will receive no indication of the sound wave, which passes over him, above his head, leaving him unconscious of the disturbance.

Another possible cause through which sound signals may become inaudible at certain points is the reflection of sound from sharply defined clouds or banks of dense fog. Such reflection may have the result that at certain points are direct wave and the reflected wave just neutralize and the sound becomes inaudible.

The troubles to which air signals are subject are completely overcome when water is used as the transmitting medium. The success of submarine bell signals has been so marked that in time the siren signals through the air will probably become of secondary importance. Where both signals can be employed and used simultaneously, a careful determination of the interval between the receipt of the two signals enables the mariner to obtain some indication of his distance from the point of starting of both signals, for obviously the time which elapses between the receipt of the two signals is the difference between the time taken for the air signal and the water signal to reach him. Now the velocity of sound in air is about 1,100 feet per second; in water about 4,700 feet per second. From these data the distances may be computed.

The same principle can be applied with still more satisfaction if one of the signals is given by wireless telegraphy and the other through the water. It is claimed that the bells used as submarine signals can be heard farther, under ordinary conditions, than the siren, and furthermore, by means of a special telephone apparatus, it is possible to determine the direction or the origin of the sound. The receiving apparatus consists of two tanks placed in the hold of the vessel below the water-line. These tanks contain microphones immersed in liquid and connected to the pilot house. An indicator box shows the side on which the responding telephone is connected, and the master is thus able to ascertain the direction from which the signals come.

SOFTNESS AS A DEFECT IN BUTTER

The manufacture of dairy products has at the present day reached a high degree of scientific perfection. This does not, of coruse, imply that every operation invariably runs without any hitch, but it does mean that the intelligent dairyman is in a better position to meet such emergencies as arise. One particular difficulty which occasionally troubles him, is that the butter fails to set with proper consistency. A very lucid discussion of this particular fault and the methods of overcoming it, is given by Francis Marre in a recent number of Cosmos, and is quoted at length below.

"A lack of firmness in butter is apt to lower its value and even, in some measure, to form an obstacle to its sale. As a rule, such undue softness is an indication of defective manufacture. It may be that the cream was insufficiently concentrated or too low in acidity. The temperature, also, has a certain influence. Special care should be taken to rapidly cool the cream when it comes from the separator, and this cooling should be carried down to about 4 to 6 degrees C., at which temperature by all bio-chemical processes are greatly slowed down. The temperature is then allowed to rise slowly until the cream is ready for churning. This operation itself is subject to the influence of temperature. If the cream is too cold, a hard and brittle butter is obtained; on the other hand, if the temperature is too high, the product is unduly soft. Experience has shown that in summer the churning should be done at 15 or 16 degrees C., in winter about 17 or 18 degrees.

"Temperature, however, is not the only circumstance which affects the churning. A lack in acidity prolongs the period required, and, moreover, leads to a soft product, lacking in consistency. Another point to which attention must be paid, is that the motion of the churn, which of course varies according to the system employed, should remain constant for any one apparatus. Experience alone can teach the particular speed to be adopted in a given case. It will often be observed that when a certain speed is exceeded the proper consistency cannot be obtained; this is another case in which a soft butter is obtained.

"On the other hand, the opposite extreme also must be avoided, for then the churning is unduly prolonged and the butter obtained is watery, owing to partial emulsification of the fat globules. It is very difficult to subsequently eliminate the buttermilk from such a product, and the kneeding operation merely renders the material homogeneous without sufficiently freeing it from milk to impart to it the proper firmness. There is thus an optimum speed for every churn, and this must not be departed from once it has been determined by trial.

"It has frequently been observed also that soft butter had been insufficiently washed. Abundant and repeated washing should be applied without hesitation in the churn, to remove impurities and the buttermilk. For this purpose water may be injected in a fairly strong jet; this watering operation must, however, not be looked upon as a good opportunity for cleverly introducing water into the fatty material for a purpose which it is unnecessary to point out. It may be just as well to mention that it is of course unlawful to remedy sooftness of butter by introducing into it margarine or similar materials. Butter may be hardened by placing it in a cool place, but the temperature must not be too low.

"Lastly, it is well to consider whether the fault which we are discussing may not at times be put down not so much to errors in manufacture, but to the material fed to the cow. Thus, for instance, it is well known that oil cake, Indian corn, barley, rice flour, bran, etc., cause the butter to be soft. On the other hand, vetches, peas, cocoanut and palm cakes cause the butter to be hard. Thus by a judicious diet the properties of the butter may be influenced in one direction or the other. It may be well to note, however,, that the amount of palm or cocoanut cake fed to the cows should not exceed two or three pounds per head."

HAPPY MR. TATCHER

Noticing that her husband was unusually talkative at tea, Mrs. Tatcher asked him the reason for it.

"Well," said Tatcher, "I am happier to-day than usual, and the reason is I did three good things on my way to business today. I was walking down the main street when I saw a young woman with a baby sitting on a church step weeping. Being touched by her appearance I asked her what was the cause of her distress.

"'Oh, sir,' she said, 'I have walked six miles to have my baby baptized, only to find I have lost my purse.'

I told her that was a small matter, and, handing her a sovereign, told her to get the child baptized and bring me the change afterwards, which she did. So you see, Mary, I did three good deeds. I performed an act of charity, started a little child on its way in life, and got fifteen good shillings for a bad sovereign."

BEWARE OF BLOOD-POISON

Zam-Buk Is a Sure Cure

Mr. Jas. Davey, of 786 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, says:—"A few months since I was cured of a poisoned finger through the timely use of Zam-Buk.

"I cut a deep gash across the knuckle on the first finger of my right hand in opening a lobster can. I suffered at the time with the soreness and pain, but had no idea it would become a serious wound. However, in about two days I was greatly alarmed; as my whole hand and arm to the elbow became suddenly inflamed, and the finger was much discolored, showing signs of blood-poisoning. The pain was dreadful and I was forced to leave off my work and go home.

"The wound on the knuckle had been poisoned by dust and dirt getting into it. I then decided to start the Zam-Buk treatment, and having first bathed the cut, I applied the healing balm. It soothed the pain almost instantly, and by next day there was a great improvement.

"In a week's time, through perseverance with this wonderful preparation, a complete cure was brought about."

Zam-Buk is just as good for eczema, ulcers, scalp sores, abscesses, piles, ringworm, boils, varicose ulcers, running sores, cold sores, chapped hands, etc. It draws all poisonous foulness from a wound or sore and then heals. Use it, too, for cuts, burns, bruises and all skin injuries. Zam-Buk Soap should be used in conjunction to the balm for washing wounds and sore places. Excellent too for baby's bath.

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c box and Zam-Buk Soap at 25c tablet. Post free upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

LOOK FOR THE WINCHESTER

RED W TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE

WHEN BUYING Rifle or Pistol Cartridges.

Winchester Cartridges—the Red W Brand—are sure fire and accurate. In Winchester and other makes of guns they always give the best results and results are what count. They cost a few cents more than inferior makes, but they are dollars better.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES

NUMBER 23

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

277 RUPERT STREET WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

The Violinist's Inspiration

Saalinger worshipped his mother. His heart was so filled with love for her that there was left not the smallest corner in it which could harbor the image of another. Each day, for more than thirty years, he brought to her an ever greater offering of filial devotion. Since the proud moment, when, violin in hand, he returned from abroad stamped with the approval of European audiences, he had not been separated from her for a single hour, save when he gave her, grudgingly, to sleep. With her he had travelled the length and breadth of the land, gained fame and fortune because of his wonderful performances. Not that Saalinger coveted wealth—he sought it only to shower it on the woman who had toiled and almost starved, in San Francisco, that he might sit at the feet of the masters in Brussels and Peipzig and Berlin until his fingers learneh to interpret the song born in his soul.

And now he was alone. A month ago, in St. Petersburg, he had listened to her last word and kissed her for the last time. During the prolonged horror of the homeward journey he had been always at her side. Today he had followed her to the Hills of Eternity.

Abruptly, Saalinger turned and walked into his apartment, from which he came almost immediately, carrying his violin. He had not touched it since the night, in Russia's capital, that we returned from the concert with his suddenly stricken parent. No sooner had he tuned the instrument than I knew that I, who had been his accompanist since his first public appearance, had never heard such music.

Rapt, unseeing, he stood—swaying to the rhythm of the sacred strain—baring his heart, laying his sorrow before the Throne. As the phrases flowed beneath his bow the pent-up store of his unwilling lids gushed forth. He finished his supplication on his knees, nerveless, spent, thankful. Peace had come to his soul.

I hurried to him and helped him to his feet.

"Thanks, old friend," he whispered. "I live again. I feared I should go mad."

"It was, indeed, the effort of madness."

"Yes, an inspiration. Once before, I played like that."

He dried his eyes and seated himself before the fire. At first his speech was halting, but with the breaking of the drouth of tears came an end to the famine of words which had so long endured. Seeming to find pleasure in the sound of his own voice, he went on:

I was so intent upon my work when in Europe for the first time that I found no opportunity for becoming acquainted with my kinsfolk there until after I had completed my studies. Even then I should have lacked the money to pay railway fares had it not been for the kindness of my preceptor, who put me in the way of prosperity by almost forcing me upon the concert stage. You may remember the trip I made to Austria immediately after completing the series of performances in which I made my professional debut. I recall that you awaited my return, in Paris, and then accompanied me to America.

After leaving you I journeyed to Vienna, where I spent three happy weeks with the hospitable Jews of my father's family. From Vienna I followed, into the foothills of the Matras, a letter notifying the Magyar relatives of my mother of my intended visit.

There were few persons at the railway station when the train passed at Nouma—the locomotive panting as if eager to leave so uninviting a spot—but had there been a hundred I would have picked out my mother's brother as readily. He stood at the edge of the little platform, his sallow countenance gleaming like old ivory, in the failing light of late afternoon. The military bearing of the man, his unusual height, the aggressive poise of his chin, compelled my regard. The empty sleeve, pinned to the breast of his coat; the up-pointing, gray moustache, waxed to sharpness at the ends, convinced me of his identity.

Alighting, blithely, from the carriage, I approached him, hand extended. The immobility of his pose, the hostile light in his eyes, repelled me. My hand dropped to my side.

"Are you not my Uncle Ottokar?"

His face bushed and the big scar left by the sabre of the Austrian, who laid open his cheek at the battle of Temeswar, grew livid.

"I am Ottokar Benedek," he announced, coldly.

The rebuff surprised and confused me. Dimly, it came to my mind that my mother was not on good terms with her people. She had never said as much, but now I remembered with what reserve she had ever referred to them, even when she suggested this visit. I could find no words in which to address him. Before I could decide upon a plan of action, he turned to the succession of dust-filled ruts which answered for a road.

"This way," he commanded, gruffly.

One is easily influenced at twenty. Obediently, I followed.

My timid advances toward friendliness were received in silence, so, tiring of the monologue, I held my tongue. It were better, too, that I conserve my breath, for I was burdened with my violin and music roll and a large and heavy valise. Soon I grew weary. The unusual labor made my untried muscles ache, and heartily I regretted having accompanied him. We had covered what seemed to have been an interminable distance when I resolved to bid him good-bye.

"I see that I am unwelcome here," I began, lamely. "I only came because my mother——"

"Her name had not been heard here in years, until your letter arrived," he interrupted. "When she, a Benedek, wedded the Jew, we forgot her."

He halted and sneered down at me.

"How like him you are. Your every feature bears the mark of Israel. I have not heard; I hope he is dead?"

How I hated him! But I restrained myself. I remembered that he was my mother's only brother—that wild, vindictive warrior—and, of all her blood, the one she loved the best.

"He passed away many years ago, but my mother lives. She bade me see you before returning to her," I informed him.

He picked up my satchel and resumed the journey, without replying. My determination cooled before this apparent concession and again I followed him, but only pride kept me from yielding to fatigue ere we reached our destination.

Sprawled on a hillside at the end of a bypath, the tumble-down place was quite in keeping with its impoverished, rock-strewn surroundings. The slopes once green and fruitful, were scarred by gullies, cut by the waters of the cloudburst of 'seventy-eight, which carried into the valley of the Szinva the soil stripped from the hills. The outbuildings lay in ruins and the portions of the patched and ancient pile which did not shelter the family were given over to the domestic animals.

"My mother will hardly prove your friend," he warned me as we approached the door.

The aged woman leaned forward from a high-backed chair, her hands clutching its arms. Her elder daughter stood at her side. The crone fixed me with angry eyes and seemed about to spring at me. "So . . . ... you are here . . . . a dog!"

"Mother! Mother! He is our Lena's son." My aunt knelt at her parent's feet and with arms about her sought to soothe her.

"We own no Lena here," she snarled.

Ottokar Benedak interposed. His tone was that of one accustomed to obedience. "The boy has a right to be with us. We will live in peace with him while he stays. We are hungry; let us dine."

The dour looks of my relatives proved poor sauce for the food, but even so, my hunger was unappeased when we had finished the one chicken, the black bread, and thin, sour wine which made up the meal. But it was apparent from the manner of my hosts that the dinner was better than the ordinary. My heart went out to these uncompromising folk, who though so proud were yet so poor.

When the lone serving woman had cleared the table my aunt removed the linen covering from a little old melodeon which stood in a corner.

"Shall we have the music?" Appealingly, she looked at her brother, who sat apart, his back half-turned.

"Tonight, there is none in me," he grunted, over his shoulder.

"I am learning the violin; perhaps I might please you," I suggested. The Hungarian passion for music, I hoped, might soften their attitude toward me.

My uncle nodded, somewhat reluctantly I thought.

"Perhaps my sister will accompany you——" He paused as if inquiring my name.

"Aaron."

He leaped to his feet.

"Always the Jew," he exclaimed, in disgust.

Disconcerted by the unexpected outbreak, I fumbled over my selections and took the first which presented itself that would do for violin and organ. I chanced upon "Kol Nidre" and tremblingly began it. He stamped from the room, grumbling: "Jew music! Jew music!"

I could stand no more.

"Sweet little mother," I thought, "I would do anything for you, did it but give you an instant's pleasure, but for what do I submit myself to the insults of these boors?"

Laying aside my violin, I followed my relative out of doors. The chill of the night was as nothing to that in my breast.

"I think it best that I should go—now," I told him.

He showed no emotion, not even relief, at my decision.

"I will accompany you to the railway," he offered, and added: "The train is not due until midnight; there is no need for haste."

Surprised at this belated concession to courtesy, I re-entered the house to assemble my belongings. At my heels the door opened and a band of Gipsy musicians trooped in. They seemed well acquainted with my uncle, but looked me over, curiously. One of them, sighting my violin case, whispered loudly: "Who's the Jew? Does he, by chance, sell fiddles?"

Ottokar Benedek ignored the question and the questioner. Neither did he so much as look in my direction nor give sign that he knew me. My boyish heart sank, but I bit my lip when I felt it quiver. How utterly alone I was!

The old servant made hurried trips and piled fuel into the big fireplace. The flames roared in the chimney and their light brightened the dark stretches of beamed and smoke-stained ceiling. The fantastically garbed visitors found fitting setting in the quaint, old-fashioned room, with its time-worn drapes and heavy, carved furniture. Unnoticed, I retired to a shaded corner, when the music began.

As they warmed to their efforts the gipsies worked like mad—the tempo of their numbers beat fast and ever faster; the notes of the reeds swelled and sighed and died away; the strings shrieked and laughed, joyously, hysterically—but my listless ear would have none of it. I was waiting for the train.

"And these are my mother's people," I mused, contemptously.

Unconsciously, there stole into my bitter thoughts a new, sweet leaven. As one just awakened, I realized that the Romany leader was playing—alone. His deep-toned violin sang like a human voice—a voice I remembered, vaguely. The low notes lulled my tired nerves.

Suddenly it came to me. My mother! How often had I, a sleepy child, heard her croon that folk song of the Magyars.

I recognized it then—a message to her homesick boy!

Stumbling to my feet, my arms went out, beseechingly, to the gipsy. Smiling, he placed the violin in my hands. It snuggled to my shoulder.

My eyes closed. The music poured from the throbbing wood, lading the winds with the answer for the hungering heart beyond the sea. I felt her arms about me, holding me to her breast. I gazed into her gentle eyes. Her lips brushed mine—then lids and brow and hair.

Ah. God was good to me!

The Romany, with one bound, gained my side. He wrung my hands and kissed my cheeks. "Child of my dreams, who are you?"

Ottonar Beneden thrust him aside, rudely. His one arm encircled my shoulders. His tears flowed free. There was pride in his voice as he cried: "He is my nephew; son of Lena, my sister."

Some persons are more susceptible to colds than others, contracting derangements of the pulmonary organs from the slightest causes. These should always have at hand a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the present day sovereign remedy for coughs, catarrh and inflammation of the lungs. It will effect a cure no matter how severe the cold may be. You cannot afford to be without a remedy like Bickle's, for it is the best.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

Makes a Bad Cough Vanish Quickly—or Money Back

The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy You Ever Used. Family Supply for 50c. Saves You $2.

You have never used anything which takes hold of a bad cough and conquers it so quickly as Pinex Cough Syrup. Gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in twenty-four hours. Guaranteed to give prompt and positive results, even in croup and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other healing pine elements. A 50-cent bottle makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the best cough remedy that money can buy, at a saving of $2. Simply mix with home-made sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-ounce bottle, and it is ready for use. Easily prepared in five minutes—directions in package.

Children like Pinex Cough Syrup—it tastes good and is a prompt, safe remedy for old or young. Stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both good features. A handy household medicine for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, etc., and unusually effective for incipient lung troubles. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

A NATIONAL HIGHWAY

In the Canadian Century of October 21, it was pointed out that the Canadian people would expect the new goada, something that would take the popular fancy and advertise Canada throughout the world while increasing the population and industries of the country. We received, some days ago, the following telegram from W. J. Kerr, first vice-president of the Automobile Association of New Westminster, British Columbia:

"The answer to your leading editorial October 21st, is a Canadian highway from Halifax to Alberni, B.C. The first convention for this movement will be held in New Westminster, B.C., on November 3rd and 4th."

The convention referred to in the telegram has already been held and was very enthusiastic. While we look to the new government to give us something bigger than this for the advancement of Canada, we think the movement for a national highway from ocean to ocean is a good one and well deserving of substantial support. Sir James Whitney has announced that Mr. Borden has promised that the Dominion will assist in the construction of roads for farmers in Northern Ontario.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes

AND GRANULATED LIDS

Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain

Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Murine Eye Salve, in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, $1.00

EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL

Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Hon. W. T. White, the Minister of Finance, speaking at Lansdowne, Ont., on November 2nd, said:

"The duty of the government is to provide national machinery of every sort to aid and assist the people in developing the resources and trade of their country. And in this connection I desire to draw attention to one of the planks of Mr. Borden's platform. It is to assist in the good roads movement. The cost of haulage along a highway is of as much importance as the question of railway freight rates. It is as desirable to save money on the one as on the other. So far as I am concerned, I am as strongly as possible in favor of any measure which, in co-operation with the province or otherwise, will give the farmers of Canada in time the great boon of good roads over which the produce may find its way to market with the minimum of trouble and expense."

What better beginning could there be for such a policy than the construction of a great national highway from ocean to ocean. Each province of the Dominion would get its share. The work could be undertaken in co-operation with the provincial governments.

TRANSPORTATION OF FISH

The announcement made at Halifax by Premier Borden that the new government will provide cold storage and cheap transportation for fish from the Maritime Provinces to Ontario, Quebec, and even to the western provinces will be received with general approval in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and it should be equally gratifying to the consumers in the central and western provinces. A market in Canada will be surer and more staple than any foreign market.

At the same time it would be well to encourage the development of a market for Canadian fish in the British West Indies and Spanish America. If there were steamships with cold storage facilities running regularly from St. John or Halifax to the principal ports of the West India Islands, Central America and South America, a very profitable trade might be developed in those southern countries.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

THE POLICEMAN'S FRIEND

Likewise the friend of every man and woman who is kept constantly on their feet, and suffers from callouses and corns. The one painless remedy is Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor; it acts in twenty-four hours, and never fails to uproot the corn, roots and branch. Satisfaction guaranteed with a 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

USUALLY THE WAY

The noted actor, who had consented to give a reading for the benefit of a certain charity, arrived home late that night with a very worried look on his face.

"Why, my dear," said his wife. "wasn't the reading a success?"

"No. Didn't do it at all," he replied, dropping into a chair moodily.

"Didn't read it at all?"

"No. You see, the chairman of the reception committee first made a speech introducing the chairman of the managing committee. He got up and told about the excellent work of the honorary treasurer, who got up and made a speech about the plans for next year, and introduced the president of the association, who told all about the work of the concern, and then introduced the chairman of the meeting, who was to introduce me, but by that time the audience was leaving. So I slipped round to the door and came out with them."

JOHN REBELLED

Mrs. Richquick: "John, I want you to buy a new parlor suit."

Mr. Richquick: "Maria, I've been agreeable enough so far as to get different clothes for morning, noon, afternoon, and night, but I'm consarned if I'll change 'em every time I go into a different room."

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents

No More Cold Hands

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

A woman often does not notice what a cold day it is so long as she is bustling around the house. But when she sits down to her sewing and mending, she soon feels chilly.

It is then she needs a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. Its quick, glowing heat warms up a room in next to no time.

That is the beauty of a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. It is always ready for use; you can carry it wherever you please; and you light it only when you want it.

The Perfection Oil Heater is smokeless and odorless—a patented automatic device insures that. It is reliable, safe and economical—burns nine hours on one filling. Handsome, too—drums finished either in blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

WALL PLASTER

Plaster Board takes the place of Lath, and is fireproof

The "Empire" brands of Woodfiber and Hardwall Plaster for good construction.

SHALL WE SEND YOU PLASTER LITERATURE

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't Give Your Low Grade Wheat Away

Get the Highest Market Price for It

We are making Splendid Sales of Number 4, 5, 6, and Feed, as well as tough and rejected smutty wheat. There is a good market for all of these low grades. Let us sell your wheat to the highest bidder, and get you all it is worth in any of the world's markets. Write for full particulars, and send your Shipping Bills to

W. S. McLaughlin & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

BRANCH OFFICES:

5 Chubb Block, Saskatoon, Sask. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alta.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The first practice of the Chilliwack Choral Society, will be held this Friday night, in Cook's church school room.

A. Siddall who has spent the last few months with his brother W. H. Siddall, left on Saturday for his home in Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Vancouver returned to their home on Monday after a visit to Mrs. Taylor's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Good.

John Robinson's many friends are glad to know that he was convalescent enough to go to Vancouver and New Westminster on Wednesday for a short visit.

Chas. Hawkshaw, C. E. Eckert, W. Hornby, Alex. Mercer, J. Cook, George Copeland, Ed. Wells and James Bailey are attending the Dairymen's Convention at Victoria this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. McKenzie arrived home on Sunday. Mrs. McKenzie returning from a two months visit in England, and Mr. McKenzie from a month's holidays spent at Brantford, Ont.

W. D. Dunn of Vancouver has taken B. de M. Mertens position as electrical engineer at the B.C. E. substation here. Mr. B. de M. Mertens has been appointed chief load dispatcher at Vancouver.

Miss Dorothy Henderson celebrated her sixteenth birthday by entertaining a number of her girl and boy friends on Monday night. A very jolly evening passed all too quickly for the young people.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Logan, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, Banford road, left on Wednesday for their home in Regina, Sask., where Mr. Logan is manager of the Northern Crown Bank.

Local Items

L.F.Croft, at Mee Studio for photos

For photos at Chapman's—phone 39.

Coal and wood—City Transfer Co., phone 49.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stade, on Jan. 23, a boy.

Stock Foods—Chilliwack Implement & Produce Co.

All coal and wood orders receive prompt attention. Phone 49. City Transfer Co.

Light and heavy draying handled with care and promptness. City Transfer Co., phone 49.

Stock foods which produce big results are on sale by the Chilliwack Produce and Implement Co.

Clearing Sale Prices in Glassware, Lamps, Chinaware, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, etc., at Ashwell's Stock-taking Sale.

Don't fail to see "The Barrier" at the opera house tonight. This is Rex. Beach's greatest success and comes highly recommended.

Extraordinary Bargains before stock-taking, in Ladies' Coats, Rain Coats, Suits, Hosiery, etc., at Ashwell's Big Clearing Sale.

FOR SALE—CHEAP— Six White Wyandotte Cockrels, singly or lot. Two Cocks eighteen months—Pure Strain, must go quick. D. BARTON.

The Bargain Place of Chilliwack is Ashwell's Big Store. Attend their Clearing Sale of Men's and Boy's Clothing, Rain Coats, Overcoats and Underwear.

WANTED—A live ambitious boy to get subscriptions for us in his spare time. Write for particulars. MacLeans Magazine, 347 Pender Street, Vancouver.

It will pay all interested in dairying to see and test the new stock foods on sale by the Chilliwack Implement & Produce Co. They produce big increases in milk and butter fat.

Miss Hill, recently of New York, is starting a Dancing School Club. Young people wishing to list with Miss Hill may phone or call at the Harrison House, and arrange terms.

Good things to Eat at Ashwell's. Sale Prices. Breakfast Bacon 22ct. lb; Ham 20ct. lb; Corn Flakes 3 Pkg 25cts; Heinze Sweet Pickles, in Bulk, 30ct. Pint; 40ct. Ceylon tea, in Bulk, 3 lbs $100.

There is double attraction at the Lyric theatre this week. The pictures are good and the music of Harry Gardner as trap drummer adds greatly to the enjoyment of the patrons of the theatre.

A. E. McLane, who recently launched out into the Real Estate and Insurance business in Chilliwack, reports the sale of a lot on William's road, the vendor being Fred James and the purchaser, Joseph Turpin. Also seven and a half acres at Sardis for W. H. Dandy, of Kamloops, to a Westminster man.

FIRE fire FIRE
SALE

McIntosh's Great Fire Sale is proving the biggest money saving event for the people of this community that has ever happened in our midst. Boots and Shoes selling for half what you would expect to pay. Boots that are not damaged, except that some of them got a little damp, as no goods that got in the least scorched are offered for sale.

Your Dollar Does Full Double Duty

At this Great Sale, for you can buy two pair for the price of one, and in many cases have some change left.

You Can't Afford to Miss This Sale

For it means too much to you, the savings are too great to be passed over lightly, and it lasts but a few days longer.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

will be big days. The **GRAND CLEAN-UP.** Don't fail to be here at least one of these three days. It is the one great chance of your life to buy shoes at the greatest saving you have ever known.

HERE'S A FEW OF THE MANY GREAT BARGAINS.

Men's French Kip Boots that were sold at at $5.00 and $5.50 on sale now at - - **$2.95**

Men's $5.00 High Boots, 10 and 12 inch leg, all solid, on sale at **$2.25**

Men's Elkskin Boots, 14 and 16 inch leg, best wearing boot made, reg. $8 and $8.50, on sale **$4.95**

Men's 16 inch leg High Boots, welt soles, a line that sold at $8.50 and $9.00, on sale for **$4.95**

Men's $6 and $6.50 Dress Boots in black or tan, fine American make, on sale at - - **$4.50**

Men's Pullman Slippers, fine kid, black or chocolate color. Regular $2.50 sellers, on sale **$1.85**

Men's $7.00 English 'K' Boots, you all know them, on sale at **$3.95**

Men's $6.50 and $7.00 High Boots, 12 and 14 in. leg, best of solid stock leather in uppers and soles, on sale at **$3.75**

Big line of Men's Dress Boots in Gaters and lace that sold at $4.50 and $5.00, on sale at **$2.25**

Big line of Youths' and Children's Boots that sold to $2.50 on sale now at only - **$1.25**

Ladies' Patent Colt Boots with grey cloth top; also velvets in black and tan Russia Calf and fine French Kid that sold at $5 00, on sale now at - - - **$3.00**

Ladies' Fine Dress Boots that sold for $4.00 and $4.50 on sale now at only - - **$2.95**

Ladies' $3.50 Fine Dress Boots in Black or Tan, very extra value, on sale now at - **$2.65**

1 Lot Ladies' Heavy Grain Calf Boots sold for $3.50 and were wet but not damaged by the fire, while they last, a pair - **$1.50**

All Children's and Misses Boots at a sweeping reduction.

BE SURE TO COME
Thursday, Friday or Saturday
IT'S YOUR GREATEST CHANCE TO SAVE.

R. J. McINTOSH
Chilliwack B. C.

Special Notice.
Anyone who had shoes here for repairs and were lost in the fire, bring your tickets next week and the matter will be adjusted