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VOLUME 18. CRANBROOK, B.C. SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 30th, NUMBER 48.

Refused Cars

Mr. Watts Protests Against Service

Wattsburg, B.C.
November 15, 1912

A. D. Cartwright, Esq.,
Sec'y Board of Railway Commissioners
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

I enclose you my fourth list of complaints which I trust the Board will permit me to present before them at Nelson on December 9th. In large and small matters I am the special victim of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's suite and bitterness. I have served copies of the enclosed on the Solicitors of the C.P.R. at Cranbrook and Montreal. Will you kindly see that copies are forwarded to your board.

Yours veey truly,
A. E. WATTS.

Wattsburg, B.C.
November 21, 1912.

W. E. Cline, Esq.,
Chief Despatcher, C.P.R.
Cranbrook, B.C.

Dear sir:—

I am in receipt of your message that imperative orders are issued not to supply us with cars for lumber.

We have one car here loaded for Aylesbusg, Sask. Owing to the delay caused by shortage of cars our customer cancelled the order. We have an order for Expanse, Sask., for the same customer, but we are informed by the agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that we cannot nnload the Aylesbury car and use it for Expanse; that the Company will not accept cars for that place. Further, that the Company threatens to send their men to unload the car and take it away. They will do this at their peril and action for damages will follow.

A short time since we had two cars at Proctor loaded for Edmonton and your Company insisted on us unloading the same as they refused to transport the cars to Enmonton. We then loaded cars for Vermillion and Vegreville and your Company ordered these to be unloaded also.

In October we could obtain no cars for ten consecutive days. Our sheds, yards and trucks were full of finished lumber ready for loading, and in response to my appeal to the Board of Railway Commissioners, eighteen cars were rushed in, in a few days to Proctor, demonstrating that your Company could supply cars when compelled to do so. In the meantime the Proctor Mill and a great part of the lumber was destroyed by fire. A large quantity of the finished lumber around the resaw, in the planing mill, on platforms and on twenty-two trucks was burned and this lumber was NOT INSURED and was waiting for cars. Had we been supplied with cars it would have been shipped. Your Company is therefore resnonsible for the great loss we sustained in that respect as it is also responsible for other losses caused by your Company's failure to supply cars through out the greater part of the past two years.

As further evidence of the extreme bitterness displayed by your Company to any person or persons who have the courage to criticise them for the gross injustices they perpetrate upon the people, for example; I am just in receipt of not ce that no goods are to be supplied to us unless we pay spot cash for the freight otherwise no supplies will be delivered to our camps, notwithstanding the fact that we have had for years a credit account with the Company, not alone for freight, but for telegraphic business for the convenience of both parties and this account has always been paid upon the due date. I merely mention this to show the extreme spleen and bitterness displayed by the Company at every possible turn and time.

Please take notice that I have laid the foregoing matters before the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and that copies have been served on the Solicitors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, also copies forwarded to the local and Eastern Press.

Yours very truly,
A. E. WATTS

C.P.R. to Blame for Wreck

Eighteen Killed and Injured in Wreck of Train No. 514 at Fitzgerald, Alta.—Coroner's Jury Places Blame

The early morning train due in Medicine Hat at 4:20 from Kootenay Landing piled in a heap about 3:30 on Monday morning at Fitzgerald, a small crossing between Seven Persons and Bullshead. Two engine men lost their lives and some 67 people were more or less injured. Two or three of them were seriously hurt and one will likely die. Engineer James Cain, a veteran of the throttle, lay under the firebox of his engine. He suffered a most terrible death,as did also his fireman, H. H. Fowler. When it struck the switch, the engine careened and rolled completely over, the train broke loose and the baggage, express and mail car and coaches left the rails and rolled over.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Engineer Cain's left side was badly cut but from the state of his body he evidently died a terrible death, the escaping steam from the engine evidently slowly but surely claiming his life. When the rescuers found him he was dead. H. H. Fowler, Calgary, the fireman died, like his chief, at his post, and in the same manner onlythat there is not a mark of any kind on his body other than scalds.

Of the eight injured, who were taken eo the hospital, one George Dowling, a carpenter of this city, will likely die. He is in a precarious condition. The others are seriously hurt and it will lively be a few days before it is known just what the outcome will be.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

The train in question was in charge of Conductor Beeber. He is not seriously hurt, but was badly shaken up and bruised. The brakeman was badly shaken up. The baggageman and the five mail clerks on the train had a wild experience. That they escaped w th their lives is miraculous. They were the greatest sufferers in the smash.

Herewith is a list of the persons killed and injured at ehe weeck of train No. 514 at Fitzgerald

"J. F. Cain, engine?r, scalded to death.

"H. H. Fowler, fireman, scalded to death.

"William Smith, passenger, Lethbridge, forehead cut.

"George Dowling, car repairer, Medicine Hat, right leg cut, badly crushed, amputation necessary.

"William Cross, passenger, Lethbridge, right ear cut, shoulder bruised.

"George Russell, passenger, Keeler, Dask., scalded.

"Henry Herrickson, passenger, Finland, three scalp wounds.

"Joe Wynn, Central Butte, Sask., passenger, abdomen injured.

"Abraham Douglas, passenger, Kipp, Alta., scalp wound five inches long, left shoulder severely injured.

"Martin Edwardson, passenger, Seven Persons, right arm broken in two places, shoulder bruised.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

All the above were taken to Medicine Hat hospital and attended to. Those able to do so returned to their respective homes. So far as investigation shows at present, the accident was due to excessive speed of the train when passing over the west switch at Fitzgerald.

Mr. Cain was one of the pioneer residentsof Medicine Hat and besides one of the most efficient employees of the Canadian Pacific railway on the division, be possessed qualities of citizenship which placed him high in the regard of the community. He had advanced ideas in regard to municipal ownership and always took great interest in civic affairs. His presence at public meetings insured a thorough airing of the subjects under discussion. He was a membet of St. Patrick's congregation, and liberal in politics. He leaves a widow and six children.

C.P.R. BLAMED FOR WRECK

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Nov. 27—The coroner's jury which inquired into the death of Engineer Ca n and Fire, man Fowler this morning after sitting for over six hours returned a verdict exonerating the dead engineer the train crew from any blame they censured the C.P.R. for allowing a broken car to block the main line for three days, making it necessary for the train to pass on the side track. General Superintendent Price was a witness. Engineer Cain was buried today. The eight injured in the hospital are doing as well as can be expected.

Among the tales coming from the wreck is one wh ch calls forth the greatest praise of Miss Ella Walsh, a young milliner of the city, who was a passenger on the train. The stories of the wreck carried by this young lady makes her a modern Florence Night ngale. Steadily for four long hours after the wreck this young woman went among the injured bandaging their wounds and relieving their hurts.

She was asleep in the sleeper when the wreck occured havin: boarded the train at Lethbridge. When the Smash came she quickly dressed and hurried out. Many of the passengers were out before her, but they stood around looking on. Not so Miss Walsh. She saw a number of injured lying stunned while many others were sitting around with blood gushing from their wounds. Miss Walsh hurriedly tackled the train crew, and from them secured some liniment and bandages, and set to work dressing wounds.

The sights which greeted her were terrible, but only once was she noticed to flinch, and that was when she found a young man with a terrible gaping wound in his forehead. This was in the car but a few breath of fresh air soon supplied the nerve to go on.

As soon as the doctor from Seven Persons arrived he needed someone to adm nester chloroform while he performed urgent operations. Miss Walsh despite her already harrowing experience, was ready, and went ahead of the surgeon relieving the pain of the suffering by the chloroform. From four o'clock to eight o'clock this young lady worked before her labors were complete. She boarded the rescue train and came to the city and took herself off to the millinery store to make headgear for the ladies' hats just as if nothing else had ever happened.

Communication

Secretary of the C.B. of R.E. Speaks

Editor "The Prospector."
Cranbrook, B.C.

Sir:—

In your contemporary (the Herald) of this week's issue, I notice a statement made by Mr. Pr ce, General Superintendent of the Alberta Division, in connection with the present regrettable dispute between the C.P.R. and the C.B. of R.E.; and in view of the responsible position of this official and the consequent credence that will be given to his remarks, I beg to avail myself of the publicity of your columns in which to offer comment, for, with all due respect to Mr. Price, his remarks are misleahing, and in one particular instance, especially the conclusion, absolutely incorrect.

I refer to the remark that "the proposed schedule of the C.B. of R. E. if accepted by the Company would result in actual reduction of wages of certain employees on western linesl

I fail entirely to understaad how Mr. Price can make this statement coincide with the terms of the schedule covering the increase of wages for men on this Division. A copy of this schedule was sent to Mr. Price, and also to the local Superintendent anh, in the item covering the wage question, the proposal called for an increase of present rates in definite and unmistakeable terms—mentioning thirty per centon one basis, fifteen per cent on another and so on.

If the proposals of our schedule called for a levelling up process all over the system so as to establish a uniform rate of pay for the same class of labor, irrespective of location, it might conceivably mean a reduction of certain men's wages but does it appear likely that any responsible Brotherhood would draft proposals that had no reference whatever to the cost of living or local conditions?

W th reference to the statement that the Brotherhood includes so many kinds and grades of help that it would be impossible to deal with the organization as a whole, I would point out the obvious—that this is essentially a matter for the Board of Conciliation to decide. If such a board should come to the conclusion that the matter it was called upon to adjudicate involved too many grades of the Company's employees. It would be within the province of the Board to report accordingly and the Brotherhood would then consider the situation that would have arisen; but in the interim, it is not within the discretion of the C.P.R. to refuse us a board at all. It is entirely a matter for the M nister of Labor to decide, and in mak ng our appeal to him in the first instance, we invoked the protection of the Dominion law to which we are entitled as Canadian Citizens. Controversial matters are obviously the very matters upon which the Board is asked eo investigate and report.

I might point out in this connection a fact that seems to have escaped general notice. This Brotherhood has had a working agreement with the Intercolonial Railroad for the past three years which seems to have been thoroughly satisfactory. How is it that they have found it possible to find a basis of agreement if this Organization is so impossible as is indicated by Mr. Price in his statement of the reasons for the refusal of the Company to recognize the Organization?

With reference to the statement that no dislocation of traffic or freight business has resulted from the strike this is surely a matter upon which the public are entitled to their own conclusions. If the public are getting satisfactory freight service from the C.P.R., it is silly for me to try and tell them they are not—if they are not getting satisfactory service, it is equally silly for a C.P.R. official to tell them that they are.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your columns, I am, sir,

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE S. HOUGHAM
Secretary
Cranbrook Division No. 56
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes

Council Meeting

A special meeting of the city council was held in the council chambers on Monday. There were present Mayor A. C. Bowness, Alderman Clapp, Campbell and Cameron.

The business of the meeting was the discussion and introduction of the local improvement by-law, which was read a first, second and third time.

This bylaw refers especially to the construction of cement sidewalks.

The council met again on Thursday afternoon in the council chambess at which meeting Mayor Bowness and Aldsemen Clapp, Cameron, Erickson and Campbell were present. This meeting was called for the further consideration of bylaw No. 119 which was finally considered, passed and adopted.

Lumbermen Meet

A meeting of the Mountain Lumberman's Association met in Calgary on Saturday last. A strong resolution was passed asking the Dominion Gouernment to appoint, at ports of entry, inspectors who thoroughly understand the lumber business, and who are capable of grading commercial lumber so that the provisions of the tariff could be strictly enforced on all imported lumber. East Kootenay mills were represented by Elmore Staples of the Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wycliffe, P. Lund, of the Crow's Nest Lumber Co., Wardner, A. E. Watts, of the Wattsburg Lumber Co., Wattsburg, G. H. Saddler, of the King Lumber Co., H. A. McKowan, of the Sash & Door Co., and E. Home of the East Kootenay Lumber Co.

Manuel Training School

On Monday, next, the Manual Training school will be opened under the management and direction of Mr. A. H. Webb.

The new school building is a brick structure, one storey in height with with walls of sufficient dimension and strength to carry a second storey when needed. It is said to be the best and most modern building of its k nd in the province of British Columbia. The main room is 30 x 50, with windows on four sides, is well lighted and fitted with electric lights for night work if necessary.

The room contains 24 work benches each bench being equipped with the following tools. Rule, square, chisels guage, knife, compasses, creaser, dodwing pit, plane, backsaw, two vices and bench book.

These benches are adjustible to the size of the pupils, so that they can work freely and without trouble.

Each pupil is provided with a locker for his tools and is held responsible for the same.

The school is also equipped with a large number of tools such as rip and cross cut saws, mallets, gauges, files, hammers, etc., such as would be found in an up-to-date wood-working plant; also a large woodrack and saw ing benches, benches for glazing, painting and finishing.

There are about 30 manual training schools in B.C., but it is said that the Cranbrook school is the most modern and comfortable building in the province, and its equipment is second to none.

The school will be formerly opened on Monday. It will provide training and work for 100 pupils, and its principal Mr. Webb, is considered to be one of the most careful and efficent teachers in manual training there is in the province.

It would be interesting for the parents of the pupils to occasionally look into this busy work shop and see for themselves just what is be ng done for their children in the educational line.

Wedding Bells

Miss McInnis, of Toronto, and Mr. Robert Campbell of this city were joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony on Tuesday, November 26th, at the Methodist Parsonage, Rev. W. E. Dunham officiating. Miss McInnis is a native of Scotland, being in this country only a few months. Mr. Campbell is at present in the Star Cleaning Works and is well known around the city. We wish them joy in their new found happiness.

Knights of Pythias

The Knights of Pythias met in their Castle Hall on Norbury Avenue last Tuesday evening when the special business was for the election of officers for the coming term.

The Knights who were present will tell you that this was the best meeting that has been held for some time.

The officers elected were:

H. Hurrie, C.C.
J. Clark, V.C.
D. McGowan, M. of W.
C. Burgstrom, Prelate
F. M. Christian, K. of R. & S.
E. A. Hill, M. of F.
J. L. Walker, M. of E.
C. McMillan, M. of A.
A. C. Carr, I. G.
J. H. Hyslop, O.G.
N. Houston, Organist.

After the election of officers arrangements were made for a Christmas entertainment to be held in conjunction with the Pythian Sisters some t me before Christmas. All Knights are requested to be present next meeting night as matters of importance will be discussed.

Mrs. Townley's Lecture a Success

Women are All Enthused by Lecturer's Noble Sentiments

On Thursday evening a meeting under the auspices of the Women's Institute was held at the 'Gym' at which a most entertaining and instruct ve lecture was given by Mrs. C. R. Townley, a prominent officer of the "Daughters of the Empire" from Vancouver. Mrs. Benj, Palmer, president of the Institute, presided and in a few well chosen words stated the objects of the meeting and introduced the speaker.

The subject dealt with by Mrs. Townley was "Our Flag and What it Stands For;" and in a most intelligent speech she pointed out some of the many benefits derived from and the duty we owe to 'The Flag.'

Speaking first on the question of loyalty, Mrs. Townley pointed out that the Canadian people are as loyal to our King as any of the other Dominions but they seem to feel that our "Flag" needs no boosting and as a whole we do not give enough study to the meaning of our flag and Empire and are to forget that we have a natural reticence in speaking before other people of our love and loyalty to our King.

The speaker then went on to say, 'she considered that in every room in our schools a small Union Jack should be placed and the childrea instructed in the l rious traditions attached to the same and that loyalty to our King should be a first consideration.

Demonstrat ng on the formation of the Union Jack, Mrs Townley pointed out that the flag is composed of a combination of the flags of St. George of England; St. Andrew of Scotland and St. Patrick of Ireland; and that the whole Empire is bound together under the following:

One Flag—The Union Jack.
One Ruler—King George
One Name—The Br tish Empire
One Anthem—God Save the King.

She further pointed out that attached to our Flag is a great and glorious history and that wherever it flies there is Fair Play, Justice and Freedom, for every person whether foreigner or British born. To raise our flag to its present state of honor many brave deeds have been accomplished by both our army and navy and the blood of many brave and unselfish men has been shed to preserve its honor.

Speaking of the industries of this fair Dominion, Mrs Townley first drew attention to our great agricultural possibilities, which she said were not yet fully recognised as we have still many acres of land undeveloped; she then pointed out that our waterways and ra lways were the finest in the world and our fisheries and mines among the best.

For this prosperous state of affairs we have to be thankful we belong to the British Empire and having no army or navy to protect ourselves from invasion we have to rely on the army and navy of the Old Country but was pleased to say that the Dominions of the Empire are now beginning to realize that to preserve our present state of prosperity and ensure peace they must be prepared to help and she was confident that Canada's contribution this year would not be a small one. Mrs. Townley is Canadian born and is proud of the fact but she is prouder still to think she is British born and belonged to the greatest empire of the present day and the greatest the world has ever seen which is under one flag and one king.

Our soc al conditions, said Mrs Townley have been greatly improved of recent years but there is still plenty of room for improvement although we are the freest and best governed people in the world.

A vote of thanks to the Lecturer was given and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

In an interview after the meeting Mrs Townley said that she is delighted with the loyalty displayed by all she has come in contact with and all the meetings have been well attended at which she has spoken. A great interest is being shown in this movement both by Canadian born and Old Country people. Dealing with the question of schools and school children, Mrs. Townley said, she thought it was imperative to instill into children of the present-day love and honor for the flag and empire and we should then have a further generation of children who would display the same loyalty as is now shown. If this is not done, she said, this generation would be apt to forget as they have no opportunity of seeing our beloved King or Soldiers of our Empire.

Several books have been written by this lady among the best known being the two children's books entitled "Just a Little Boy" and "Just a Little Girl."

Another book of hers that met with an excellent reception from the reviewers was the Opinions of Mary" which is undoubtedly well worth reading.

Arbitration

Thirty thousand locomotive engineers on 52 eastern railways in the United States gained a v ctory on November 24th, in their demand for more wages, under the award announced by the board of arbitration.

The board holds the opinion that the public, which had no voice in the controversy, had more at stake than the engineers or the railroads, and emphasises the necessity of plans to safeguard the public against the possibility of a future strike.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of such a calamity," reads the report. "It is safe to say that the large cities of the east would find the supply of many articles of food exhausted within a week. The interests of the public so far exceed those of the parties to the controversy as to render the former paramount. To th s paramount interest both the railway operators and the employees should submit."

The board advocated the creation of federal and state wage commissions. These commissions, the board suggests, should be vested with virtually the same power over organized labor as public utilities commissions now exercise over quasi publ c corporations.

The award dates back to May 1st and will hold from one year from that date.

Mr. Morrissey, representing the engineers, has indicated doubt as to its renewal.

The altitude of the ra lways as outlined in a statement by President Williard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, who represents the railways on the arbitration board, is indefin te as to the future.

Additional Locals

A description of the Rex Theatre has been crowded out of this issue of the paper; but it is an absolute fact that it is the best Moving Picture House in the west today. A full and complete description will be in our next weeks issue.

The political pot is bubbling quite merrily on the Liberal fires at Vancouver, New Westminster, Delta and Cranbrook. These fires have just been started, but will be quenched in any old election by an Imperial-Conservative wave.

Beale & Elwell have a dwelling on Burwell avenue to let. 48

One of the leading social events of the season will be the Masonic dance. Committees from the Cranbrook Lodge, Rocky Mountain Chapter and Selkirk Preceptory will be appointed and everything possible done to make it a big success.

Wanted to Trade—New Sleighs or Cutters for second-hand ones of any kind or will sell the new ones at Bargain Rates.—Cranbrook Trading Company. 44-tf.

A. M. Newcombe, of Winnipeg, real estate dealer, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Frazer. Mr. Newcombe is a member of the Moose Order and was so interested in the working of the local order enough to pay them a visit on Monday night.

Have you ever stopped to think what a lot of trouble and expense you would be put to if you lost your title deeds by fire, make sure of them in one of Beale & Elwell's Safety Deposit boxes; the cost is trifling. 48

At New York, Battling Nelson lost on points to Leach Cross. Nelson went the ten rounds but the younger man was too much for him. Wonderful showing on the part of Nelson does not give Cross any laure's by outpointing the game old fighter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dennis will leave on Tuesday to take charge of ehe Macleod branch of the 41 Meat Market. Mr. Dennis has made many friends during his stay in the city his departure will be regretted by the patrons of the store and his more intimate friends.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

John Eilandson, who has been laid up in the St. Eugene hospital for the past two months suffering from Typhoid Fever, was laid to rest on Tuesday in the Cranbrook Cemetery. W. R. Beattie had charge of the funeral arrangements whilst Rev. W. K. Thomson officiated at the last rites.

Inadvertantly a mistake was made in our last issue in report ng the person representing the Conservative interests in this district at the court of revision of the voting lists. The name given was J. Henderson and should have been Alex M. Henderson. We take pleasure in correcting the same.

Beale & Elwell have a five-roomed house on Hanson avenue to let. 48

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Van Decar, of Vancouver, arrived in town on Tuesday for a short stay with some of their old friends. Mr. Van Decar is one of the old timers of Cranbrook being formerly proprietor of the Royal hotel, previous to its being taken over by W. Rollins. He has many reminisences of his residence in Cranbrook and the recalling of these will be a delight to his many friends.

Mr. W. Rollins sold out his interest in the Royal Hotel to Mr. Wm. Steward. Mr. Steward will assume possession of the hotel today at noon Mr. Steward is well known in the city and can be trusted to look after the patrons who make the Royal their home in the best possible manner. "Billy" has been practically in charge now for some time and the courteous and gentlemanly manner he has always extended to all will stand him in good stead now.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the District Conservative Association met on Monday evening in the parlor of the Royal Hotel to consider various matters of importance. One of the important items was the amount of the grant necessary for the maintenance of the roads and bridges in the district, and the building of new ones where it was considered necessary, to be asked of the government. There was a large attendance only two precincts in the district being absent.

Mrs. W. T. Reid and daughter, of New Westminster, arrived at Cranbrook Wednesday. Mrs Reid just returned from a visit to her parents' home in Wisconsin, and is enroute to her home in New Westminster. She will remain for a week in Cranbrook the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

The Cranbrook Operatic Society begs to announce the following dates for the production of the Musical Comedy, "THE CINGALEE" at the Auditorium Tuesday and Wednesday, December 17th and 18th. 48

Don't forget the Bean Supper and Bazaar, to be given by the Ladies of the Methodist Church in Worden's Store, next to Park's Hardware Store, on Saturday, December 7th.—Everybody welcome. Supper from 5 to 8 p.m.

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SCOTCH
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Dewar's Special
King George IV
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YOU WILL BE A WRECK

Our New Method Treatment can cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified, so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated: all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. **We will cure you or no pay.**

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NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat **no patients** in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.
Write for our private address.

Advertising in The "Prospector" brings returns

Personalities and Problems

Sir Richard McBride

From the Canadian Courier

Sir Richard McBride has once more been in the East conferring with the Government of Canada upon a budget of topics affecting British Columbia and Ottawa. Once more he has been manoeuvered and right-flanked by the newspapers, begirt by hob-nobbing politicians and conferenced more or less by Cabinet Ministers. There must be a reason for his popularity in Ottawa. The Premier—nay, the political and democratic dictator of British Columbia—does not come East or cross the Atlantic merely for health or pleasure. When he came back from England last year, a few weeks before the culbute generale of September 21, he was connived at by public opinion, some of which whispered through a megaphone that he should be the man to lead the Con—

Selah.

This or any other spontaneous deliverance concerning Sir Richard, who in terse communications signs himself "R. McB.," ought to be somewhat of a psalm. There is no clear way to interpret "Dick Mc Bride" except through the lyric. He is somehow a song and a dance and an exceeding great stimulus in living He is the luminent, phosphorescent hope-star of the Pacific—this is no mere flamboyancy of the journalistic imagination either; for behold what the Premier of all Canada said about him, before he became Premier or his friend, Sir Richard:

"A brilliant young Canadian whose name in British Columbia means to the people of that Province much, if not all, that the name of Sir John A. Macdonald meant and still means to Eastern Canada."

Mr. Borden did not say all that perhaps he thought. And for the matter of that, since his eulogy Sir Richard has become to be the political figure he was a year or so ago what a kodak snapshot may become in a moving-picture show. When he is interviewed by the newspapers now it is not merely to say what he thinks or knows about the Pacific Coast; but tersely what the whole of the Pacific Coast thinks about the all of Canada. The Premier of British Columbia is no longer a provincial figure, going out with Irish shillelahs to knock the heads off Liberal oppositionists. He is not only the most unparalleled Provincial Premier outboldening and out-generaling Sir James Whitney. He is not only the Progressive who believes that the surest way to conserve the interests of the Pacific Coast is to develope—without booming—British Columbia He is a man who th nks continentally who, when he says something about the Pacific Coast, refers to the problem of a united Canada in the British Empire.

It is something of an open secret and one of the amenities of public l fe nowadays, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier holds Sir Richard McBride in very high regard. The reason is not political. It is personal; and personal in a way that may yet mean a great deal for the future af Sir Richard McBride in public affairs.

And there is a curious parallel between these two leaders who have so many personal qualities in common. Personal magnetism — much-abused word—they both have it outside of politics; charm, affability, a rare smile and a tremendous gravity; aristocracy of bearing; oratory and the knack of deep silence. One French, the other as much Irish; one representing a great race and a province, the other a race less dominant in Canada, and a part of the country becom ng as important to the whole of Canada in progress as Quebec is in history. And Sir Richard McBride is personally just about the kind of a leader now that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was when he became leader of the Liberal party in 1896. He is also a man, who, in a country, supposedly mad over the almighty dollar, has no desire to get rich.

He was born in New Westminster, B.C., in the year 1870. That now flourishing metropolis on the Pacific was then about as raw a hamlet as any African village exploited by Rider Haggard. About the time Sir Richard was born, the Province of British Columbia was talking seriously of slipping away from Confederation, unless Vancouver should be tied to Montreal by a transcontinental railway. The young man was taking a course at Dalhousie University in New Brunswick shortly after the C.P.R. got through to Vancouver. In 1890 he became an LL.B. In 1892 he was a barrister and began the practice of law in Victoria, B.C. In 1896 he made his first stab at public life by being defeated in the general election for the House of Commons, running for New Westminster. From 1898 till 1907 he was Liberal-Conservative member of the local Legislature for Dewdney, most of that time as Minister of Mines; in 1902 leader of the Opposition; 1903 and until now Premier of the Province.

So he has never been a member of the House of Commons; and since British Columbia has forged ahead so rapidly he has found enough to occupy his talents as Provincial Premier. Now, with an Opposition which the Lieutenant-Governor keeps in a small glass case—what do we find? No longer the need of just one railway; but more railways—and railways with bonds guaranteed at $35,000 a mile in order to give British Columbia the chance to grow into what she wants to be as the great west gate to the Dominion of Canada. Though just as surely there are critics who say aloud that Sir Richard and his conferes are wasting the life of the Province, caring nothing for posterity.

It's some few years since R.K., of Jungle-Book fame, wrote a couple of luridly melancholy letters about B.C. That was when he probably didn't happen to run across Richard McBride, or he would have blue-pencilled his sibylline psuedo-jeremiads, and reckoned that probably the man who was born and lived there most of his life might know something worth telling hopefully about the country of the west coast.

This is all more or less irrelevant prelude to the narrative about Sir Richard and his visit East, last week He was a few days in Ottawa. He went up to Toronto and expected to be there a couple of days; but he was wired to go home. In Ottawa he gave a syndicated interview to several newspapers both in Ottawa and Montreal. The things he said to and heard from Premier Borden were not published. The interview was mainly about the Navy. But it said nothing about what Sir Richard knows concerning the Admiralty's views and expectations more than he knew when he was over there last year. He knows; but he dosen't tell it. Which is where a Premier differs from an editor.

In Toronto, Sir Richard came and went as quietly as Santa Claus. He was at a hotel; but his name was not on the register. None of the newspapers interviewed him. When the writer of this got first glimpse of him he was at lunch in the big dining room. He was not alone. Two other knights were with him. The page brought him a brief note asking for an equally brief interview. With true democrat c bonhomie he scrawled in pencil—never bothers with a fountain pen when he's traveling—"Shall try to see you here at 6:30. Thanks. R.McB."

At 6:30 the telephone. Clerk just about to call off the number of the room was suddenly arrested by the 'phone. Took and order—for sundries room so-and-so—which was the suite occupied by the Premier of British Columbia.

"Oh!" to the interviewer. "Did you want to speak to Sir Richard Cartwright? Number three booth. Yes, he's in."

Details the order to the page.

Just at the moment around the corner swung the compact form of a man who knows unwritten books about the west and the land question Quite obviously he also must be looking for Sir Richard (but not Cartwright).

"Sorry I can't give you more than a minute by the clock," said the genial, smooth voice of Sir Richard down the 'phone. "I've been on the edge of a round-up all day; very busy now—or will be in about sixty-seven seconds. Glad to see you though. Come up."

One car beh nd the other man hunting Sir Richard, the scribe got to the elevator. Third floor up he met the other man getting aboard again and saying to the elevator boy,

"Do you know what room Sir RichardMcBride is in?"

"No sir, I don't know that."

Up he shot two or three floors too high. Meanwhile the interv ewer lands at the door of Sir Richard, who opens the door swingingly—a stunning, almost Beau Brummelian dressed in the height of comfortable fashion.

"Glad to see you," he said genially "Sir Richard—there's a man chasing you."

"Yes, I know. He's been telephoning. Where is he now?"

"Several floors too high."

"Oh, he'll be along. Now—what do you want me to say?"

"Well, primarily sir, concerning the Navy—?"

There was no time for either to sit down. In fact just as Sir Richard began to say that all he had to say about the Navy he had already given to the ring of newspapers in Ottawa, the telephone tingled again and he said to the lost man,

"Yes, I'm here. Come right up."

He slipped across the room. Most enviably groomed; brown tweed, blask bow and that almost matinee mop of fine silvery hair that might have made him a premier pianist, if he hadn't found other strings even more native to his career than the Irish harp. He has all the native gallantry and chevalier get-up of Shaun Rhue or Brian Boru; something of the inherent poetry of "The harp that once," or the Minstrel Boy. He had that fine large expressiveness to his mien; the splend d—

Selah.

This is becoming Irish. Sir R chard—oh, many a time he must have smiled when the westeners whacked him on the back and swore they never would Dick him again. He is first and above all things a true son of the West. Irish he may be as a shamrock twined in a harp or the poems of Tom Moore. Western he is in all that makes him what he is to the Pacific Coast and to Canada. Not the feather of a frill—when he could wear the robes of an Irish lord or the garb of a Killarney poet. Togged as a miner with pick and a lantern; trigged as a cowboy with shaganappi and shaps; or perked up in the elegant severity of swallowtail and bulging dickie at a British banquet; he would still be more or less plain Dick McBr de, able to fetch trills by his oratory, or to yank off his coat and up with his shirt sleeves and win an election in the name of a progressive British Columbia.

And he has music in his vo ce; the softest lyr c of smooth rhythmical expression; smiles easily, but can look as grave as home rule. And such a boy's face; the face of man that is neither young nor old nor middle-aged, but just at the prime—though he(s only forty years of age or so. He never will be properly old. He has perennial freshness—

Selah.

There's no use trying to illustrate Richard McBride in the language of plain, personal prose.

"On the navy question," he said, seeming to glide in curves about the room, "we're united in British Columbia."

"Both pol tical parties—?"

He smiled.

"There's only one party out there—on a basis of efficiency," he said. "But in that country you never can tell what may happen over-night. We're ready for anything. All I have to say about the navy I gave out in Ottawa. They've printed it"—mentioning the papers. "Yes, I came at it from all sides—East and West."

In this connection what he has summarized as saying in the Canadian Courier last week is worth repeating in brief:

"At Revelstoke he declared: 'Let us shortly be able to lay claim to a regular Canadian army and navy second to none in the world.'

"Sir Richard is not against an emergent contribution. But he would also build up a Canadian navy and a Canadian army. Moreover the British Columbia Conservative Association endorsed his attitude by a special resolution."

This is the pith and the marrow of what he gave out in entenso to the Ottawa interviewers, and a summary of which appears at the end of this article.

And by this time the lost man was at the door.

"Come right in. Through in a moment. Uh—?"

"As to the labour question, Sir Richard.

"Well, we are settling down comfortably. We're as busy as beavers building up but not merely booming the Pacific. We're building in a way that we won't have to tear down in the future so we hope; doing the best we can by such light as we have."

"But what are you doing with the

(Continued on Page 7.)

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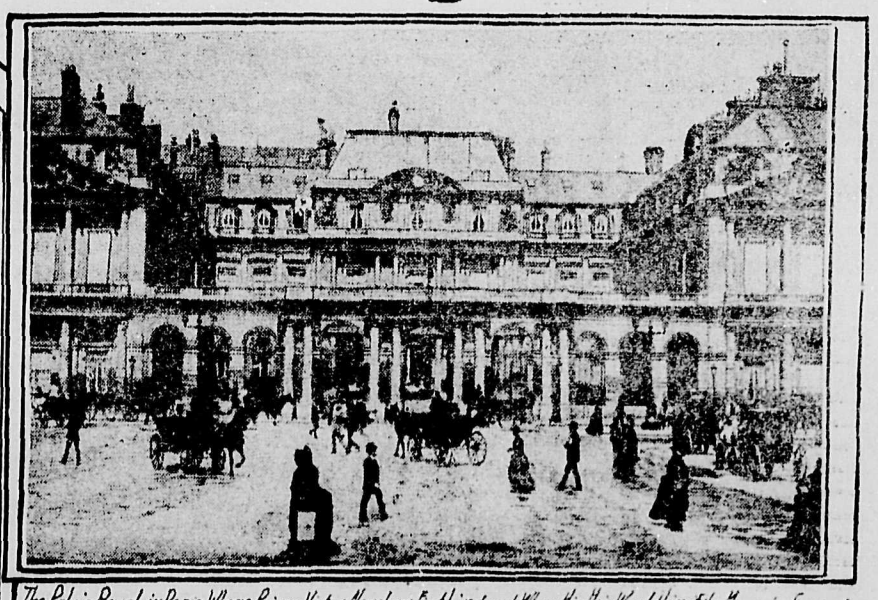
BABY BONAPARTE THE LATEST FRENCH PROBLEM

Prince Victor Napoleon, Head of the Bonaparte Line

Princess Victor Napoleon, Who Was the Princess Clementine of Belgium, Youngest Daughter of Leopold.



The Palais Royal, in Paris, Where Prince Victor Napoleon First Lived and Where His Heir Would Live if the Monarchy Existed.

Married—the Royal Chapel at the Castle of Hontzlierie, in Brussels, Where Prince Victor and Princess Clementine Were

And Now Perhaps the Nation Will Take Pity on the Littlest of the Line and Let Her Come Back to the Land of Her Forefathers

WILL France, swinging open the gate that has been locked for so many years against the descendants of the first Bonaparte, gesture amicably to one of them—the most important—to approach, with his wife and his child, and say: "Entrez!"

France, it seems, may do it; everything is possible in France.

It is the dearest hope of the man and the woman most nearly concerned—Prince Victor Napoleon and his wife, who was Princess Clementine of Belgium. In the years to come, unless it shall have been already fulfilled, it will be the dearest hope of their child, the Bonaparte princess who was born to them not quite a year and a half after their marriage.

To a less degree, it is also the hope of many, if not all, Frenchmen. For the sentiment attaching to the Napoleonic legend is very dear to France, so intensely dear that the very fondness with which it is cherished is what alone makes the Bonaparte exile so needful.

The fellow-citizens of Prince Victor are like the man who has a pet lion. He is proud and happy in its possession; but he feels it is infinitely safer to love the lion from the other side of the fence. Yet France has been debating, only this summer, whether the lion of the Napoleonic legend hasn't grown so old that its teeth are gone and its claws too dull to make it a danger to the republic's existence. There is a chance that the men who constitute the governing party there may believe the attitude of the people toward the agreeable political system of self-ownership is now so unyielding that even the head of the Bonapartes can be allowed to come home and plot, if he will, to his heart's content for the revival of his great ancestor's empire.

NOBODY knows the French so well as they know themselves; and they don't know themselves at all.

That half-paradox is what is at the bottom of Prince Victor's continued exile. Other nations can generally predict what they themselves will do on any given occasion; and they do not hesitate to act on their knowledge of their own temperaments. England and the United States are so confident of the loyalty of their peoples, as a whole, to their forms of government that, barring actual outbreaks of violence or direct instigations to riot—and even in spite of them—red anarchy can find its refuge under either flag, and the law merely winks at it.

Russia has been so sure that its people are ripe for revolt that it quelled with fire and sword the first suspicion of protest against governmental tyranny. Portugal has been so certain that the presence of a dethroned king could plunge the country into fresh revolution that it has banned him absolutely from its borders.

But France! Half the population is convinced that a monarch can never reign again; the other half is divided between wanting one and fearing him. And the king, who, one year, is inaugurated as president of the republic with solemn vows for the upholding of the constitution, need only wait long enough to arrange the list of his court functionaries to take the whole country over with the ease of a pickpocket helping himself to a pretty woman's purse. Witness Louis Napoleon's election as president in 1848 and his coup d'etat in 1851. And he need only fail to be as great as the Little Corporal was in the same situation—one of the easiest things in the world to accomplish—to find himself on the dead run for a fresh exile with his previously faithful subjects after him, carrying ropes for the nearest lamppost. The trade of kings is full of ups and downs in France that happen more suddenly and extend to further extremes than anything else on both hemispheres, except prize-fighting.

That isn't because the prizefighters have been much better, or worse, than the kings, but because the French people can change their mind quicker than their clothes. They never know what they want till they want it, and then they want it so quickly that they clear the way with guns.

It has been this unreliable mixture of doubt and certainty which has so long kept Prince Victor Napoleon from living amid the scenes of his ancestors' triumphs. And it is precisely the same mixture which now heartens hope that he may have another chance to return from his exile.

He still has a party in the patrie; the Bonapartists elect to the chamber deputies who are avowedly adherents of their cause, and, while they legislate as well as they can for the welfare of the country at large, they never forget their allegiance to the interests of the family whose name perpetuates the height of France's greatness.

This summer the Bonapartist deputy from Calvados, Fernand Engerand, introduced a bill which, if passed, will repeal the law of banishment passed twenty-six years ago on all descendants of families who have reigned in France or have so much as pretended to the throne. It embraces, necessarily, the other royalties, who now represent older dynasties; but its aim is specially the repatriation of Prince Victor. "Has he not formally recognized the republic?" M. Engerand demands. "Has he not always urged his friends to support the ministry that seeks the national welfare? Has he not declared that, if called to the chief magistracy, he will govern with the republicans who, for thirty years, have rendered service to the country? What more can he do to show his faith in a republican form of government?"

Nothing more, naturally. But the apprehensive ones recall that it was just such a declaration of faith and loyalty which let Louis Napoleon be president of France half a century ago, and proved to be the proverbial piecrust promise when he saw his chance of pulling off his coup d'etat for the crown.

The difference is that, since France remade itself republican, a whole generation has been born and reared to manhood under the republican regime, while manufactures, trade and commerce have so completely absorbed the nation into their comfortable prosperities that glory and conquest, once so inalienably part of the Gallic longings, have been replaced by a very sensible desire to let well enough alone. The traditional Napoleonic occupation, in the eyes of the average Frenchman, is gone; none of them feels the need of King Stork; any old President Log, who will let them sell silks to Americans and fend off the Germans, is good enough for their daily reverence.

SMOOTHED BY TIME

When Victor Napoleon was exiled conditions were altogether different. He is 50 years old now. His home was the splendid Palais Royal when the Communards ripped things apart in Paris and made it vitally necessary to bundle up the royal kid in a cloak—it happened to be green—and hustle him out of town and then out of France. Things had all simmered out by the time he was shaving the upper lip which he has since adorned with a mustache big enough for two grenadiers, and he was permitted to return and live as an ordinary citizen. He was 20 years old when he volunteered for the army, and started right in the footsteps of that ancestral Little Corporal, who, with his whiff of grapeshot, blew away the last of the French revolution and himself to an imperial throne.

Prince Victor became a gunner in the Thirty-second regiment of artillery. The rank he could aspire to, in the ordinary course of promotion, was that of corporal; and he passed his examination with promptness and dispatch. Had the original Little Corporal been in Victor's place, he would as surely have declined all promotion and would have gone right on serving as a high private until some great emergency gave him his chance; for the first Bonaparte was a politician as skillful as he was a general. He would have known too well, under the altered conditions, how another Little Corporal would loom like a bogeyman in the eyes of the republic, still uncertain of itself. Perhaps the difference between the two Napoleons was demonstrated in that very situation. What the great Napoleon had the brains to be afraid of, his commonplace descendant hailed as his next rung on ambition's ladder.

France, when he passed, likewise passed—passed the worthy young artilleryman and gently refrained from making him corporal at all. Of course, there was a series of loud shrieks from the family partisans; which shrieks confirmed the Republic in its belief that the unpromoted corporal might enlist a little too much sympathy to be harmless. The end of it was that French democracy, afraid of its life amid the conflicting machinations of the various brands of royalty, swept them all out, Victor included.

Prince Victor made his abode in a solemn old mansion in the Avenue Louise, in Brussels, which he speedily converted into a Napoleonic museum. He had ample wealth and nothing to do, except keep on being in love with Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of grasping old Leopold, king of the Belgians, whose cupidity in the Congo made it necessary for him to retain the good will of his powerful neighbor, France—besides being very fond of Paris as his favorite place for spending the blood-stained riches he wrung out of the hapless Free State natives. Leopold, so long as he lived, would no more have allowed his daughter to wed the man France was afraid of than he would have let a franc escape from him for the sake of a Congo woman's ears.

Victor's position was one of as much spiritual misery as any man can well endure. Conscious of strong energies, and filled with corresponding ambitions—whether for his native France or for his individual self—he was condemned to an inactivity which constantly invited dull torpor. Eagerly in love with a princess whose heart he knew was his, he was debarred from hope of winning her.

His cult of his ancestor became a religion; he spent much of his time worshiping the great Napoleon's old spurs, worn at Austerlitz; the sheets he died in; the little hat of history's fame. And it was commonly known that he had solaced himself with a "morganatic" marriage, though how a throneless pretender could still flatter himself that he was really above legal union with a well-born Italian lady, the mother of his three children, is a mystery to this day. But morganatic the relations were acknowledged to be, by the wife herself; and she was prepared, at any time, to relinquish her claims to her husband if circumstances should make possible his espousal of the Princess Clementine.

After many years, when both of them were in their forties, with one bald and the other turning gray, circumstances kindly consented to oblige. The world-wide rejoicing over Leopold's departure for his eternal reward—the nature of which could have commanded odds of 100 to 1—was reflected in a markedly modified grief on the part of Victor and Clementine. Freed now of the paternal restraints, she became the Princess Victor Napoleon on November 14, 1910; and the prince's first "legitimate" child, a daughter, was born on March 30, of this year.

What harm can there now be in letting the exile return? Why not take pity on a man who for a quarter of a century has endured exile as the reward of his eagerness to give his blood for the land of his sires?

SMALL DANGER OF REVOLT

The question is a fair one; and France, to the lookers-on beyond its borders, appears to face small danger of a revolution because a bald-headed, thick-set, solemn little personage happens to be allowed to buy his breakfast eggs in Paris instead of Brussels, or worships a pair of brass spurs there instead of in the Avenue Louise?

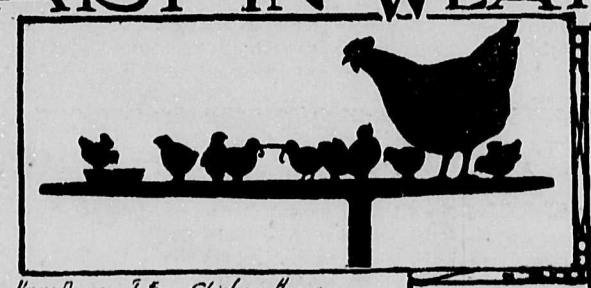
In point of fact, the French government knows that he is as harmless as an old gun without lock, stock or barrel. It isn't afraid of him at all. The only thing it is afraid of is the French people, who know their own mind so positively today that they may decide not to associate with it tomorrow.

So far as Prince Victor himself is concerned, the government has even winked at one Paris trip after another. He was there only a few weeks before his partisan, Deputy Engerand, in the chamber, proposed that he be allowed to stay permanently. He came from his country place on the Belgian frontier, enjoyed a formal dejeuner with friends in Paris—the Prince and Princess Murat—and caught the night train home.

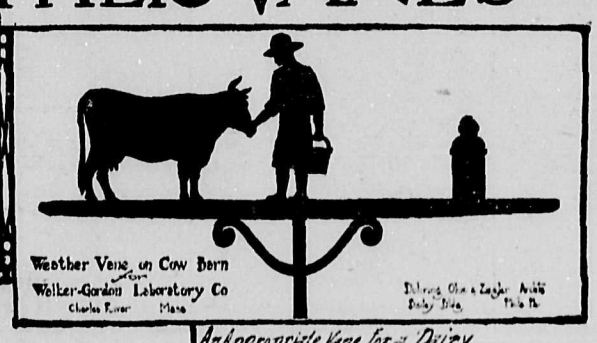
Everybody knew he was in Paris; the government knew it. The police knew it. The newspapers knew it. And nobody cared a cent or a centime. The reason he wasn't arrested was that the government chose to treat his visits with a disdain which emphasized its contempt for any danger he might offer to its stability.

The next step, which is really nothing more than governmental affirmation of its own security, would be the repeal of the laws of royal exile. And no one would be surprised if parliament were to decide, when it reconvenes, that it's a shame to keep Victor and his wife and child longer away from home.

ART IN WEATHER VANES



Vane Designed for a Chicken House



An Appropriate Vane for a Dairy

Suitable for a Country Club.

HERE'S a rare bit of news for Americans who are building their new homes, or remodeling old ones, or just moseying along with what they had, but would like to possess something, however modest, which shall lend a touch of individuality or distinction to their dwelling places.

The weather vane is being revived.

Here and there, in various parts of the country, but more especially in the east, architects are giving renewed attention to that fine old species of landmark, which alone amid the solemnities of their art has preserved its title clear to the amenities of a laugh.

For the weather vane, where it wasn't merely an instrument telling the wind's direction, has ever been cherished as the expression of some quaint quip or whimsicality, unless religion took it in hand and made of it a pious symbol. It has always been to laugh, and we Americans, as we are rediscovering it, have instinctively grasped its most amusing quality and have hastened to make that our very own.

IF YOU happen to be a guest at the Country Club, of Rochester, N. Y., you will be instantly impressed with the way the golfers, man and woman, are balanced by the indispensable caddy on the vane over the clubhouse, while the polo player above the polo pony barn will strike you as being about the best index to the use of the building that could have been put there. Edward Penfield did those two, and it is easy to see that they were a labor of love for the artist who designed them.

At Dedham, Mass., and Plainsboro, N. J., where a big milk producing company has its dairies, the milkman, with his pail in hand, is saying soothingly, "So-o, Boss" to the cow whose muzzle he cautiously caresses, while the typical can balances the scene at the dairy vane's other end.

Saunter through aristocratic Germantown and Chestnut Hill, in Philadelphia, and you will find yourself smiling, every little while, at some weather vane conceit—a mother hen among her chicks, with some wrestling in a tug of war over the unlucky early worm, others chirping for the cheerful dawn, and a lone little fluffball of appetite perched on the rim of the mashpan. That's the weather vane on the chicken house of Dr. George Woodward, who has a collection of three vanes already, and has had designed a fourth, which shall be a portrait vane, picturing his daughter and his four sons. The Ladies' Clubhouse, at the local cricket club, appropriately makes its vane goddess a dashing girl, with racquet sweeping the skies, who is playing for the tennis net that balances her windblown skirts.

These designs are the work of architects Duhring, Okie & Ziegler, a firm that has caught the cult of the weather vane in its renascent infancy.

There are others, and original designs in plenty, including up-to-date scenes by Alexander M. Adams, an architect who has developed peculiar humor in vane designs for mountain cottages, boathouses, motor clubs, stables, garages, inns and hunt clubs. To observe the sharply-defined silhouettes of a trio of actors stalking the ties at the tail end of a homeless dog, is to make any man know that the sheltering rooftree below covers an actors' club; and to note little Clarissa playing with her doll is to be sure the vane tops a child's playhouse.

The vane can be made the ultimate expression of its owner's taste, of his pleasures, even of his bent of mind; or it can be the symbol of his affairs; or it can tell the story of a whole company of people, or again make distinctive the reputation of a town, for there are places in Europe which boast of their vanes.

In the middle ages, Christendom, very much on the watch for its own protection, set roosters on its church spires as emblems of persistent wakefulness. After some centuries, a church dedicated to the patronage of St. Peter used the keys for its design; or set aloft a gridiron for the cheerful Saint Lawrence, who took a roasting with better grace than most Christians do nowadays.

ENGLAND'S VANES

In England, old Billingsgate was topped by its friendly dolphins; Walworth boasted its news crier with his horn; retired ship captains snoozed in landlubbers' beds under the veering swing of bulky galleons; sportsmen reared aloft a pheasant or a fox, as their tastes inclined; and one genius devised a lady with an umbrella which, when the wind blew from the south, she hastily hoisted in readiness for the rain the change presaged.

This country can pride itself on some few ancient vanes, none more treasured than the big copper grasshopper which has for 159 years been poised in the act of jumping over Faneuil Hall, in Boston, and hasn't landed yet. That was the work of the fine old coppersmith, Deacon Shem Drowne, and it is a worthy neighbor of the great gilded rooster that crows over Shepard Memorial Church, in Cambridge, solid and durable as it was in colonial days, when it was fashioned out of the fine old brass kettles donated for its creation.

The weather vane never quite ceased to be an item in architecture, which, like other arts, treads humbly in the furrows of the past, whenever it ceases to burgeon in some development of a new era. The vane, being here, has just stayed here because architecture always saw vanes above buildings, and so couldn't imagine buildings without vanes. But flat-topped little dwellings on the one hand, and sky-scrapers on the other, threatened ere long to make the weather vane as useless as the wagon's fifth wheel, until the recent realization came that a vane is beautiful, or admirable, or amusing, in itself. For many years such vanes as did go in place had been turned out mechanically, and they were so conventional that they had no significance at all. Now, however, the vane re-enters upon its original estate, as a thing of symbolical meaning and a vehicle in art which permits of expression of many and rare conceits.

And the landscape, wherever it has reappeared, has been the handsomer for it.

The Prospector, Cranbrook, B. C.

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18th Year CRANBROOK, B.C., NOVEMBER 30th, No 48

Creston has recently held a large and enthusiastic public meeting to consider the question of incorporation The imminent need of the city of a sewerage system formed the principle reason for desiring to incorporate, although other benefits such as protection, street lights, more sidewalks and crossings, etc., were spoken of. Public ownership of the waterworks, telephone system and a lighting plant was so ment oned. After considerable discussion a motion that the town, including the original townsite and additions of Creston, incorporate; the motion was carried by a very large majority. A committee composed of W.H. Crawford, Jas. Cook, Guy Powenburg, R. S. Bevan and R. M. Reid was deputized to look after the necessary proceedure and make a report at the next meeting to be held on December 7th.

The Creston people are to be congratulated upon possessing citizens who will properly band themselves together for the good of the city in which they l ve. This is a big step in the right direction for the people of the fruit valley, and considering the prominence in which their products have come of late in the public eye, make the time all the more opportune for them to associate themselves with the rest of the corporate cities of British Columbia. The fruit they have exhibited in various Agricultural Fairs this last few months have always brought home prizes of one kind or another and so good is it that in more than one case they have received special certificates of merit for the quality of fruit shown. The step they are taking will not only do much to eliminate variaus elements which always exist in an unorganized town, but it will raise the standing of the city and give it a greater respect in the outside populous who are forever watching, and watching closely, the steady advancement of the various parts of the province of which we are a part.

• • • •

Creston corporate will not only be proof of the wonderful advancement of the valley in wh ch it is situated, but it will be another proof of the wonderful growth which is quietly but steadily taking place in this part of the province. There is no boom here—we don't want it—but the interest being taken in the whole district does credit to th pioneer work of the early settlers; and there are many who are now with us taking part in the general prosperity and able to enjoy the results of the hard work they were compelled to undertake in laying the foundation for today's growth. All honor to the Pioneer.

• • • •

Writing in the Week (Victoria), Wm. Blakemore pays the following tribute to the people of the Kootenay who have stuck through thick and thin to the great interior section:

"Too much credit can not be given to the people of the Kootenay for the courage and persistence which they have shown. Starting originally on a mining boom, they experienced the inevitable consequences which always follows when the 'wild cats' have been sorted out. Thousands of people who rushed into the country expecting to strike a bonanza in a day rushed out again, between 1908 and 1902, and only those who stayed, determined to hold what they had, know what a struggle it has been, but they have won out. Their versatility has led them to develop the other resources in their lumber and fruit lands; mining is no longer the only interest but simply one of several, and so, more permanent foundations have been laid.

"The Kootenay may possibly be on the brink of marvelous developments in connection with zinc ores; this alone would put the country 'on its feet,' for the loss of zinc values, which in many of the silver-lead ores would be high, is a seeious handicap. Science must triumph in this matter sooner or lates, meanwhile, the Kootenay is more than ever a factor n the prosperity of British Columbia, and is more than ever entitled to the sympathy and support of all who can lend a hand in advancing its interests.

• • • •

Why should Hon. R. F. Green, M.P be appointed Minister of M nes?

Because he represents the largest mineral producing province in the Dominion of Canada. That n British Columbia almost every variety of the minerals of commerce are produced, in large quantities, and that as a man interested in mining, well acquainted with every branch of mining, fully understanding the necessities of the mining industry, the Dominion and the Province can be better served by a man of his ability, than by a man who has noknowledge of mining except what he hnows of placer mining.

• • • •

The imminence of the danger of a war of appaling extent in Europe seems to indicate that the powers of the world stand as much in need of "a more perfect union" as did the American colonies over a hundred yeaes ago. It is within the range of possibility that from the very shadow of the terrible fate of the "world' war there may arise a compact which will aqproximate an actual confederation of the great nations with the prime object of preventing war.

• • • •

Just three weeks and two days from tonight will be Christmas eve. Have you attended to any of that shopping yet?

• • • •

With the municipal elections within hailing distance it is time there was a little more noise being made by possible candidates.

• • • •

Austria will not seek war with Servia unless she is assured of the assistance of Germany.

The proposal of the Dominion government to allow banks to advance money on the security of crops and live-stock is a move along right lines.

From an Unexpected Quarter

The really critical moment in the Balkan-Turko situation seems to be rapidly approaching. Over the question of the division of the spoils, Austria and Servia are already at daggers drawn, and it will take the finest of silken diplomacy to prevent a clash that may result in chaos for the whole of Europe. This is just the situation the powers expected and dreaded. It is what Great Britain, through the aid of her all-powerful navy as an instrument of moeal suasion, is endeavoring to prevent. If she gets the assistance she should from the other powers success is bound to crown her efforts.

In the meantime aid which may be of very material sort comes lrom a quarter most unexpected. Yesterday at a socialist gathering held in Swit zerland a most remarkable resolution was unanimously endorsed. Pre pared as a manifesto, it called upon all Socialists of America and Europe to resist any measures taken by their governments. The text of the document is so clear in argument and sane in its presentation that it is well worth repeating here:

"If the Balkan war should spread to other countries it would be a frightful blow to civilization. It would be one of the greatest scandals in history because of the disproportion between the immensity of the castastrophe and the unimporttance of interests on which it would be based.

"The time has passed when the working classes of the world should shoot down one another for the profit of the capitalists, the pride of dynasties, or the exigencies of secret treaties! If the governments suppress the possibility of evolution and force proletariat to desperate measures, the responsibility for what happens will rest upon the shoulders of the governments."

If this manifesto is generally subscribed to by the Socialists of Germany and other European countries it is not inconceivable that the governments of these nations will still further hesitate before countenancing war measures. For the Socialists have become a very important polical body in many European countries and their power at the ballot is something not to be trifled with. That the Socialists are taking this sensible view of the present situation in the Balkans is likely to do an immense amount of good to their cause generally, not only in Europe but in other countries as well. This is the sort of socialism that the people who are not Socialists can under stand and endorse. And it goes to prove that there are many men who call themselves Socialists and who preach socialism as they understand it, who know but little about the thing or principles underlying it.—Lethbridge News.

ImproperUseofExperts' Reports

That some action will have to be taken by the government to stop the unauthor zed use of names of government officials to bolster up doubtful mining and other schemes has become apparent.

Statements from experts, who are government officials as well, naturally bear double weight with the ordinary public. This is the reason they are so much sought after by promoters of various schemes, and it is for the same reasons that schemes so advertised, if they are not leg timate ones, succeed in doing a lot of harm.

A recent case has come to light in the use of the name of Mr. J.F.P. Crean, chief technical clerk in the railway lands branch, and head of the recent explor ng expedit ons sent to the far northwest by the government. H s name was used in connect ion with an oil project in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Crean, who has just returned to Ottawa from the west was credited with the statement to the effect that the oil found by a certain company was of the best quality he had ever seen, and the richest!

The matter was brought to his attention and, on procuring a sample of the oil said to be referred to, he found it was indeed of good quality but was California oil, whereas the well which was alleged to have produced it was situated as stated in Saskatchewan.

An oil well photograph in the report got out by the railway lands branch was also converted to the use of one promoter. It was reproduced as a picture of the well owned by his company, whereas it really was that of quite another and better founded project.

Among other government officials who have suffered in a similiar way are Mr. W. R. Brock, director of the geological survey, aad Mr. H.H. Row att, of the interior departmeat, and it is urged that some action must be taken by the government.

Naval Defense

The two incidents of the present week which have emphasised public interest in the subject of imperial naval defence are the masterful speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Guidhall and the statesmanlike interview with Sir Richard McBride reported in the Eastern papers. In the former Mr. Churchill reiterated his previous warning as to the danger which threatens the Empire from the accelerated programme of the German Navy, and the neccessity for an even more generous expenditure by the home government than has been authorized. Mr. Churchill's speech coming as it does after a lapse of several months since he made the one which startled the Empire, must be regarded as the sober second thought of a minister weighed with the responsibilities of office and keenly alive to the necessities of the case. It is all the more impressive because it shows that his views have survived the severest critic sm and rema n practically unaltered. At the same time as the report of Mr. Churchill's speech came to hand telegraphic information of the Budget of the German Government reached Canada. The details show an increased expenditure over last year of $74,000,000, of which $4,000,000 represents the increase in ordinary naval expend ture and $5,250,000 the increase in non-recurring expenditure on the Navy. Also an addition of $45,000,000 for submarines and $14,250,000 increase in the Army estimates. This latter increase is required by the new military Bill, which calls for the organization of nearly one hundred machine-gun compan es. No one who masters these figures will question the soundness of Mr. Church ill's policy. The second incident of the week affecting this question has hardly been appreciated at its full value by the people of British Columbia, because the telegraphed reports of the interview which Sir Richard McBride gave to the eastern papers were very meagre. Now that those papers are to hand it will be seen that once again the Premier has voiced the opinion of the Province in no uncertain manner. The Eastern dailies recognise this fact, but they go further and show quite clearly that they regard Sir Richard as the one man in the Dominion who has had the courage of his convictions on the most vexed question which has ever agitated the public mind. Four years of consistent, strenuous and impassioned advocacy has effected its purpose, and today Sir Richard's is the voice which not only the West but the East would gladly hear on this great Imperial question. He once more made it clear that the question was not one of party, but of national importance and he reiterated his oft-repeated statement that "the Government could not do too much to satisfy the people of British Columbia'." It was the one strong note which caught the public ear, and the one strong expression of opinion which has seized the public imagination. All the leading Canadian Clubs in the East invited Sir Richard to address them, and it is to be regretted that the limited time at his disposal prevented him from doing so in any single instance. But it must be gratifing to the people of Britith Columbia to know that the man who has championed the cause so dear to the r hearts, with such ability and consistency since it first became a public quest ion, is now regarded far beyond the limits of our Province as the leader in a nat onal movement. He has endorsed the policy of the British Columbia Navy League, which voices the unanimous opinion of this Province. If their proposals fall short of the requirement the Province will not have far to look far a champion. —The Week.

Poultrymen - Attention

The regular meeting of the Cranbrook Poultry Association will be held on Friday evening, December 6th in the Government building, at 8 p.m. The meeting will take the form of a judging class. Each person present will receive a score card, and specimen fowl of the Rhode Island Red breed will be gone over. Each attendant marking his card as he judges the bird, section by section, after which the cards will be gone over carefully and discussed as to the reasons f r the scores given.

Notes on the or gin of the breed will be read and an interest ng evening is expected. All interested are welcome and it is hoped all poultry men will take a hand as this will be the first of a series of such evenings.

Warm Clothing

These cold mornings one requires warmer clothing. Carss' mackinaw clothing will meet the requirements in every respect. We have coats, pants, shirts, sox,

oversox and mitts Penitang packs and stub-proof rubbers are the kind that always give satisfaction, they have to because they are Guaranteed.

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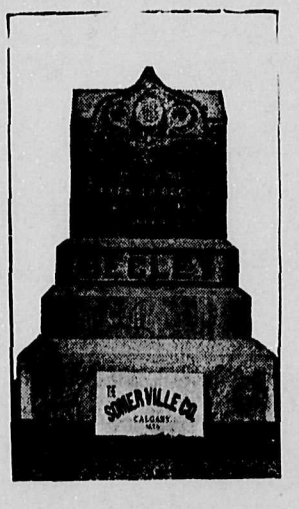

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Special through Tourist Car Service in connection with these Excursions For dates of departure and reservations apply to Local Agent.

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For Tickets and further information of the above apply to J. W. Spence, ticket agent, Cranbrook; or R. G. McNeillie, district passenger agent, Calgary, Alta.

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

CRANBROOK-WASA

Automobile will be run weekly on TUESDAYS between Cranbrook and Wasa connecting with incoming and outgoing trains. Good Passenger Accomodation.

N. Hanson

Presbyterian Church

Pastor—
Rev. W. Kelman Thomson

Morning Service at 11 A. M.
Morning subject "Anxious Care"
Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.
Evening Service at 7:30 p.m.
Evening subject "Romans XV-4"

Catholic Church

Sundays—Low mass at 8:30 a.m., high mass, 10:30 a.m., Sunday school from 2 to 3 p.m., Rosary and Benefiction at 7:30 p.m.

Mondays and holy days of obligation—Mass at 8 a.m.

Week days—Mass at 6 a.m. at the hospital.

P.Piamondon, O.M.I.

Methodist Church

Pastor—
Rev. W. Elson Dunham

Morning Service 11 a.m.
Evening Service 7.30 p.m.
Pipe organ and vocal selections at every service. All are Welcome.

Baptist Church

Pastor:—
Rev. O. E. KENDALL

Morning worship, 11:00 o'clock.
Evening Worship 7:30 o'clock.
Preaching services Morning and Evening. The Pastor, Rev. O. E. Kendall will preach from the topics —"A Man Born Blind:" "Rolling Stones and Raising the Dead." The Public is invited.

CHRISTMAS

Comes but Once a Year and when it come it Brings Good Cheer

Advertising Your Goods in the "Prospector"

Is Proof Y O U have the GOODS FOR SALE

Our Word is Our Bond--The

"Prospector" reaches The Majority

THE SUPPLANTER

A Modern Romance

By WILMOT KAYE

(Continued)

By the bye, I owe Miss Grant some money. Do you mind giving it to her? I have made the cheque payable to you, as I don't suppose she has a banking account. I hope you don't mind, but the manager of the Pier Hotel will probably cash it for you.

It's rather a large amount, isn't it? She has been doing a lot of work for me, and I've given her some fresh orders. The materials are expensive he said suavely.

Very well, Vaughan said indifferently.

In a few moments Crawley Brann took his departure.

I think that will remove the young cub out of the way, for no bank cashier will cash that cheque, he remarked to himself with a cruel smile.

Crawey Brann walked along to the Pier Hotel, where he ordered a lunch which he ate with an excellent appetite. He was quite satisfied with his morning's work; for he was a thousand pounds to the good, and with excellent prospects of obtaining a large sum either from Vera or Hilda. He was not very hopeful that he would succeed with the former, for he recognized that she did not fear him, but he intended to give her yet one more chance, and if that failed he would go to David Clay and tell him the truth. As a consequence Clay would transfer to Hilda the money that he had *given to Vera, for he did not think* that the latter would refuse to disgorge her ill-gotten gains. When once the true Hilda was in possession of this fortune he did not contemplate any difficulty in obtaining what he wanted from her, for he had taken steps which would result in the removal of his only stumbling block in the person of Vaughan Seymour.

When he had finished his lunch he walked in the direction of Radnor Manor, but he suddenly determined to again see Hilda, and he turned off to Sunnicote. He found her holding a letter in her hand, and her face was troubled.

Have you had bad news? he asked.

No, only that Mr. Seymour has been summoned to town. His publisher has wired that he wishes to see him immediately.

I don't suppose they will keep him long. By the bye, I gave him a cheque for two pounds to get cashed for me. Has he sent you the money?

He doesn't mention it. He was in a great hurry and sent a boy out on a bicyble with the letter.

Brann was gravely concerned, for it looked as if Vaughan Seymour would not have cashed the cheque before his departure, and in that event his plans might be seriously interfered with. He saw the necessity of finding out, but he could not devise a means of doing so without causing suspicion. He thought it probable that the cheque had not been cashed, for if it had been Seymour would naturally have made some mention of it in his letter to Hilda, although he might not have cared to entrust so large a sum as twenty pounds to the care of a boy.

Please go on with your work. I want to have a chat with you, he remarked as he drew his chair closer.

You will remember what I spoke to you about a few days ago, he continued confidentially. I mean the money that you might be entitled to. I am now in a position to say that a large sum will be at your disposal, and shortly.

She looked at him with wondering eyes, but she did not show the pleased excitement that he had expected.

Where does this money come from?

From a friend of your father's; from a gentleman that was greatly indebted to him. The money will not be in the nature of a gift, for it will be yours by right.

I wish Mr. Seymour was here. I don't know what to say to you. You bewilder me.

Don't you think you can trust me to advise you, he said reproachfully I have your interests at heart, and have taken a great deal of trouble over this affair.

He took her hand in his and squeezed it affectionately.

What do you want me to say? she said helplessly, and she firmly withdrew her hand.

You might thank me for one thing, he answered dryly.

Of course I do. You have been very kind, but I am mystified. Who is this friend of my father's?

I will tell you that at the proper time. Will you answer me a question? Have I your confidence? he asked sternly.

Yes, Mr. Brann, she answered timidly.

Leave me to act for you then, he said promptly. I have prepared a little paper for you to sign. It is merely a formal matter, but I like to put things on a business footing.

He placed a piece of foolscap before her and handed her his fountain pen.

Sign there, he said quickly.

His eyes glinted with satisfaction as he saw her write her signature. He was not mistaken in his judgment of this girl, and he was certain that he could do with her as he willed.

Just as he was about to leave Vera came in, and she showed no surprise when she saw Brann.

I expected to see you here, she said quietly. If you have quite finished your business you can go, for I want to talk to Miss Grant.

But this was not in keeping with Brann's wishes, and in spite of many hints he kept his seat, for he had determined that he would not budge until Vera made a move to go.

It will soon be dark, he said pointedly to Vera. Won't they be wondering what has happened to you?

No, I told Mr. Clay that I was coming here, Vera answered.

At last she lost patience. She did not want to make a scene before Hilda so she decided to go.

I will look in tomorrow, she said, as she kissed Hilda.

Brann followed closely, and when they had walked a few steps, he began to speak.

I now consider that you have had plenty of time to consider the proposition that I made to you the other day. I am not referring to my proposal of marriage. You may consider that withdrawn. You have lost that chance of safety.

I am heart-broken to hear you say so, she said with a mocking smile.

But I want this money. I am going to be frank with you. I am not a blackmailer by wish, but I really require it.

There was an appealing note in his voice, but having failed with threats he was now about to try his powers of persuasion.

I have had an unfortunate time of it. All my speculations have gone wrong, and if I don't get a large sum my position will be about the same as yours, that is if you are found out.

You mean that you will go to prison?

Not quite that, but bankruptcy is fatal to a solicitor, he said quickly, for he did not wish her to know of his defalcations.

I shall not give you the money, she said sternly. You may not believe it, but I would give anything to undo what I have done.

Except return the money.

Do not be too sure. I shall even go to that extent.

You disappoint me greatly, he said incredulously, but may I ask how you are going to make up the amount that you have already spent. There is the thousand pounds that you have given me today. And you have not been exactly economical.

I will refund every penny of it, she said firmly.

They were reaching the house, and Brann made one last effort.

For heaven's sake, help me, he said imploringly.

Mr. Brann, I prefer your threats to your whimperings. Not a penny, she said cuttingly.

Vera was glad that David Clay was not in the hall when they entered, and she did not see him before dinner. She looked inquiringly at Lady Barton but that lady only smiled quietly. As they were going upstairs Vera spoke to her.

Have you anything to tell me, she asked with a smile.

No, I have been keeping out of his way. I haven't yet got used to the feeling that I am a free woman once more, she answered with a blush.

(To be Continued)

MAKING MILLIONS

Secrets of Pierpoint Morgan's Wealth

Mr. Morgan, they tell me you know every detail of banking and can do anybody's work in your office better than the man whose specialty it is.

Oh, I don't know about better, what I do know is that I can sit down at any clerk's desk, take up his work where he left it, and go on with it.

Presently he added: I don't like being at any man's mercy.

This conversation took place between Mr. G. W. Smalley and Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, and is mentioned in the former book, "Anglo-American Memories" (Duckworth) as an illustration of the great financier's knowledge of business, not only in its bigger aspects, but in all its particulars. Indeed, Mr. Morgan owes much of his success to his attention to details, thoroughness, capacity for work, and his ability to act quickly. On the greatest financial questions he comes to a decision without any delay.

On one occasion he was asked to take charge of a financial operation requiring the transfer of a great property in a foreign country with drafts in the first instance on New York, and then from New York to London; all this at a time when exchange was unsettled and the markets of the world were extremely sensitive. He had to calculate the commissions and stamps on the transfer and a twofold rate of exchange, and then make up his mind what the price of money was likely to be on the completion of the undertaking. He looked at the papers, computed prices, exchange, middle profits Government dues, in his head there and then, forecast the state of the market at a date some weeks ahead, and within ten minutes had accepted the proposal. Is it wonderful, an English banker said to Mr. Smalley, that he gets business away from us in London, going as slowly as we do?

Try This One

And what is the explanation of this, sir?

Mosh unfortunate, m'dear. Met the suffragettes and got mistaken for Lloyd-George.

Do you believe that all men are created equal?

I used to before I was married?

And now?

Now I find that I can't begin to compare with other women's husbands.

First Girl—So you're not engaged to him any longer?

Second Girl—Oh no; I had to break it off.

Why, what was the matter?

The simpleton got too sentimental. He was beginning to talk of marriage.

Australia's Design

Australia is preparing to contest with Canada the post of England's greatest child.—Boston Transcript.

Why Should I Use Cuticura Soap?

"There is nothing the matter with my skin, and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it *is* for skin troubles, but its great mission is to *prevent* skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. It is also invaluable in keeping the hands soft and white, the hair live and glossy, and the scalp free from dandruff and irritation.

While its first cost is a few cents more than that of ordinary toilet soaps, it is prepared with such care and of such materials, that it wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of other soap, and making its use, in practice, most economical. Cuticura Soap is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, but the truth of these claims may be demonstrated without cost by sending to "Cuticura," Dept. 7M, Boston, U. S. A., for a liberal sample cake, together with a thirty-two page book on the skin and hair.

W. N. U. 917

"Do you mean that girl with the spots on her face?"

Overheard in a Street-Car. There's a lesson right there!

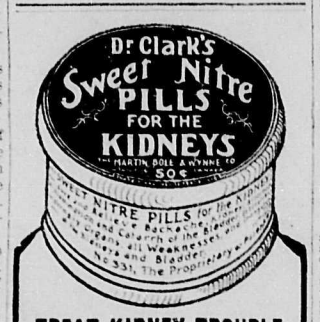
Little blemishes of complexion, small sores, eruptions, spots, are not only unpleasant to the person afflicted, but are the first thing noticed by other people.

A little Zam-Buk applied at night to spots, eruptions, sores of any kind will do wonders.

Zam-Buk is not a greasy preparation which will go rancid on your dressing table. It is made from healing, herbal extracts and essences. Always pure, fresh and ready for use. Doesn't lose its power. Keeps indefinitely. Healing, soothing and antiseptic all the time. Try it!

50c. box all druggists and stores.

Zam-Buk



TREAT KIDNEY TROUBLE EARLY!

If your kidneys are not right, your whole body suffers. Neglect that condition and your sufferings will be increased tenfold. The best time to treat kidney trouble is in the beginning. Take DR. CLARK'S SWEET NITRE PILLS at once, when you have lame back, headaches, spots before the eyes, pains in the joints, etc.

Most people **Know** the value of sweet nitre in its action on the kidneys. **Five** other proved specifics are used in DR. CLARK'S SWEET NITRE PILLS. They cleanse, tone and stimulate impaired kidneys. **Put you right and keep you right.** Sold everywhere at fifty cents a box or mailed direct by 46

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.
Winnipeg, Canada

Human Hair-Nets

The annual sale of nets of human hair, according to the report of the American Consul at Kehl, is estimated at 12,000 000.

Hair-nets are made almost wholly in the houses of Alsatian and Austrian peasants; the peculiar skill required to net hair has become in part hereditary.

The children begin first to tie the hairs together, end to end, to make one long hair. Then with only a round piece of wood about 6in. long and 1-2 inch in diameter and a needle the older girls and women—and sometimes the men—weave the nets. Each mesh is knotted in much the same way that fish-nets or hammocks are made. Only tying a single hair is a more delicate and difficult task than tying a string.

To make a dozen nets is a day's work of ten or twelve hours.

You don't look strong enough and rugged enough to be a policeman. Have you ever had any experience or training in that line?

Well, sir, said the applicant, I rang the parish church bells for ten years. How's that for bein' a pealer?

Reversible

Say, Uncle Zeke, have you been all the way to town and back *so soon?*

No, sah; I ain't even got dah yit. Dis here mule got turned around in de road, and I got to let him go back to de stable afo' I kin reverse him.

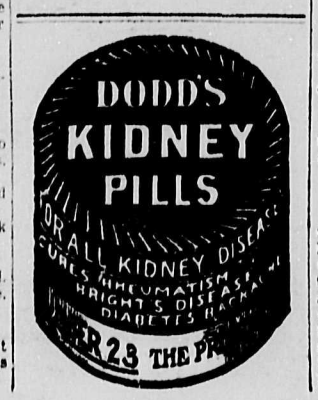
Some of the farmers in Western Canada are complaining that not enough men are coming from the east to help them in harvesting their crops. They blame the railways in part for this, on the ground that the excursion rates are too high. Now the fare from Moutreal to Winnipeg is $10, and to Edmonton and to other points it is proportionately as low. Do the kickers expect the railways to carry the workers for nothing?—Montreal Gazette.

Following the Hounds

Smith was a great cyclist, but had rarely been on a horse. One day when staying with a sporting uncle he thought he would like to follow the hounds, which were to meet near by, so he borrowed from a young relative a horse which was not much accustomed to the hunting field. At first he went steadily until the horse, being startled by a rabbit darting from a clump of grass, broke into a mad gallop. The rider was flung forward on the horse's neck.

What are you doing, my lad, with your arm there? jokingly called out his uncle.

I'm feeling for the brake, was the muffled reply, but I can't find it.



Proud of It

The old-age pension officer had a magnificent sense of his own importance, and questioned the old lady with a zeal that would have done credit to the reporter in search of a "scoop."

And now, he proceeded, drawing himself up to his full height of nearly five feet, tell me this. Have you ever been in receipt of parish relief?

Never, answered the applicant.

M'yes. Have you at any time been in the hands of the police?

The lady hung her head, and the officer smiled as much as to say, Got yer.

Come, on come on; tell me the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he commanded, fixing the woman with his steely eye.

Well, replied the applicant, I don't see that either you or the Government have any business to know, but I don't deny it. Girls will be girls, you know. But still, proudly—he was a sergeant.

Cheapest of all Oils.—Considering the curative qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

An Elephant's Bath

The elephant's bath takes a week to carry out in every detail. It requires the services of three men and costs about $50.

This treatment is necessary for a circus elephant and if the animal is a valuable one the proprietor of the circus does not consider the money wasted. The first process consists in going over the immense body with the best soap procurable; 150lb of soap is used, and the elephant's ears are especially carefully attended to.

When the soaping and drying are completed the elephant is well sandpapered, and after that rubbed all over with the purest Indian oil until the mousegrey skin is supple and glistening. The last finishing touch is the most expensive part of the whole bath, as over $30 has to be spent on the oil alone.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price, 75c. per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In illustration of the dreary Glasgow Sunday, a lecturer told this story of the late Mr. J. L. Toole. He was leaving his hotel in Glasgow one fine Sunday morning, when the sun was shining brightly. As he was strolling along George Square a policeman eyed him suspiciously, and at last approached and said—

Ye had better tak' care, sir, what ye're doing.

What am I doing? inquired Toole, and added, with a merry wink: Why I'm not even whistling.

No, replied the Glaswegian, in solemn and reproving tones; but ye're lookin' almost as happy as if it were Monday.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Small Boy—Uncle, do you know the difference between an elephant and a egg?

No, said the uncle.

Then you would not be much good to send to buy eggs, chuckled the small one.

In the treatment of summer complaints the most effective remedy that can be used is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard preparation and many people employ it in preference to other preparations. It is a highly concentrated medicine and its sedative and curative qualities are beyond question. It has been a popular medicine for many years and thousands can attest its superior qualities in overcoming dysentery and kindred complaints.

I suppose you do a bigger trade when it rains than when it doesn't rain?

No, I don't notice any difference, said the umbrella dealer.

But you get better prices when it rains, don't you?

Why should I?

Why umbrellas go up, don't they?

The Wheat

(Minnie J. Reynolds in New York Press)

The wheat upon a thousand hills,
A thousand valley floors,
Is heaped in mellow richness where
The sun of August pours.

Far as the wondering eye can see
The yellow stacks extend,
And melt against the distant blue
Where sky and mountain blend.

The pointed firs stand guard above
The wealth poured at their feet,
And still it riots o'er the land
The wheat and wheat and wheat

O yellow wheat, you take your way
To distant lands and far;
To teeming cities, foreign shores,
Where hungry millions are.

But ere you go to feed a world,
Let me your beauty scan;
One moment with your beauty feed
The heart and mind of man.

Judge—Five dollars fine for exceeding the speed limit.

Offender—But I was only going three miles an hour.

Judge—Then it's ten dollars for obstructing the highway.

That's All

What makes you think that Jackson is a tight-wad?

Because he is always so willing to offer his moral support.

The theatrical season is coming on, but still there are those to whom a favorite play is a home run.

Colored Pie

A Westerner visiting in Boston, was much surprised, when served with jelly cake, to have it called Washington pie. He made a mental note of this, and when in Washington asked again for Washington pie. The waiter brought him a piece of chocolate cake. He eyed this for a moment and pushing it from him, saying, No go! I want George, not Booker T.

ANIMALS AGES

Whales Live for 1,000 Years

Undoubtedly the longest-lived animal on earth is the whale, its span of existence being estimated by Cuvier at 1,000 years. The next largest animal the elephant, will, under favorable conditions, live 400 years.

When Alexander the Great conquered Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant that had fought gallantly for the defeated king, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and placed upon him a metal band with the inscription "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found alive 350 years later.

The average age of cats is fifteen years; of squirrels, seven or eight years; of rabbits, seven; a bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a wolf twenty; a fox, fourteen to sixteen. Lions are comparatively long-lived, instances having been recorded where they reached the age of seventy years.

Pigs have been known to live to the age of twenty years and horses to sixty but the average age of the horse is twenty-five to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of a hundred, and stags are very long-lived, one having been taken by Charles VI. in the Forest of Senlis which bore about its neck a collar on which was engraved, "Caesar hoc mihi donavit.

Whether or not this stag had actually lived since the days of one of the Caesars it is impossible to say, but the evidence seems good.

Eagles occasionally and ravens frequently reach the age of a hundred years, and swans have been known to live 300 years. A tortoise has been known to live 107 years.

Efforts have been made to connect the rapidity of the pulse-beat with longevity, but no logical conclusion can be reached as will be seen from the fact that the pulse of a lion beats forty times a minute; that of a tiger ninety-six times a minute; of a horse, forty times; of a wolf, forty-five times; of a fox, forty-three times; of a bear, thirty-three times; and of an eagle, 100 times. It has been impossible to count the beats of an elephant's pulse, but that of a butterfly beats sixty times to the minute.

Reflections of a Bachelor

A girl wants to love a fine man, so she loves any kind that comes along.

The trouble with Eve was there was nobody's wash to count on the line next door.

If you tell a woman you have good news for her, she can listen to it cheerfully even if it isn't.

When a woman tries to improve a man's temper, she's got a chance to make him break out worse than ever.

What makes it so easy for a girl to please a man before they are married is it is going to be so hard for her to after they are.

Reform makes more noise and does less business than about anything else in this world.

If you think you are right, go ahead; but don't be disappointed if the crowd doesn't follow you.

Some girls must dread the idea of becoming old maids. Otherwise they wouldn't marry the kind of men they do.

Unfounded Suspicions

Shortly after marriage a young man whose wife was very jealous, found his domestic felicity often marred by her suspicious nature. If he arrived home a few minutes later than usual, there was always a scene.

He conceived a plan by which he hoped to cure his bride of her silly fault. He got his friend, Jones to send him a telegram: Meet Kitty tonight, 7.30, Victoria. After carefully leaving the message where his wife would find it he proceeded to his office.

His irate spouse thrust the telegram into her pocket, and resolved to spoil his little game. In a fighting mood she repaired to the station at the stated time. There was her husband waiting, but she kept out of sight.

Into the station steamed the train, the carriage doors opened, and her husband eagerly rushed up. Out of a compartment stepped Jones, with a basket on which was written "Kitty." Lifting the lid, out popped a beautiful Persian cat.

Turning round the husband came face to face with the aggrieved wife, who smilingly received the lovely feline, and arm in arm the now happy couple made for home.

A Happy Outlook

In Detroit they tell of a young man who, although he had made a great deal of money, was always in debt *because of his extravagance.* Not long ago, however, he wooed and won a young woman of great wealth and immediately things took on a roseate hue.

During the honeymoon the bride ventured to ask hubby whether the fact that she had money made any difference to him.

To be sure it does, my love, was the unexpected response.

Whereupon wifey was a bit alarmed. What difference? she asked.

Why, darling, continued the husband it is such a comfort to know that if I should die you'd be provided for.

And if I should die? added the bride.

Then, darling, was the reply, I'd be provided for.

It was due to the clamor raised by the Hearst papers that the United States, in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, decided to fortify the Panama Canal. It was partly due to the uproar of yellow journalism that the war with Spain was declared, and this section of the press is practically alone in urging that there should be discrimination in favor of American shipping.

Son of Athens, ere we part,
Ere to shine my shoes we start,
Ere you start your polish brisk,
Ere your brush begins to whisk,
List to my appeal forlorn—
Please go easy on my corn!
Son of Athens, do you know
What you did a week ago?
Your massaging caused me pain;
Now I'm walking with a cane,
So dismiss me not with scorn—
Please go easy on my corn!

The way a woman knows her clothes are sensible when they make men senseless.

Suspicious of Germany

Signor Pinoretta, an agent of the Brazilian Government, who was in Montreal recently, told a newspaper man in that city that the German menace against his country was not only real, but imminent. It is, apparently, not so much the number of German immigrants pouring into Brazil that alarms the people there as the fact that few of these show any inclination of becoming naturalized.

More About The Loading Platform

The present generation of Western farmers will never know the difficulties and vexations experienced by their predecessors in the earlier years when no one could get a carload of grain shipped in bulk except by loading it through an elevator. The system forced the majority of farmers to sell their grain to the elevator owners at arbitrary prices, and oft times to submit to heavy dockage and other annoyances, causing continual dissatisfaction. Now however the distribution of cars as fixed by the Grain Act, and the use of the loading platform, provide facilities which enable the farmer to secure satisfactory treatment in the disposal of his grain, and the highest market prices at time of sale. Every farmer therefore, should more and more endeavor to use the loading platform in shipping his grain to the terminal elevators. It is the safeguard of the farmers' freedom in disposing of his grain to the best advantage for himself. If farmers refrain from using the loading platform freely, it might result in its being done away with, because railway companies and elevator owners are strongly opposed to it. It is easy to understand why elevator people desire the loading platform abolished. The railway people on their part say it delays the loading of cars and helps to cause car shortage. This we know to be nonsense, because frequently after cars are loaded whether with grain, coal lumber or other merchandise, they are sidetracked for days and even weeks instead of being promptly moved forward to destination. It is engine shortage and shortage of competent train men that mostly causes grain blockades on railways and not lack of cars. Let every farmer therefore, do all he can to use the loading platform and become an independent shipper. In subsequent advertisements we will state in detail the savings and other advantages of direct loading into cars compared with loading through elevators.

We handle the farmers grain strictly on commission, make liberal advances on car bills of lading, supervise the grading at time cars are inspected, secure the highest prices at time of sale and make prompt returns when sold. Write us for shipping instructions and market information.

Thompson Sons & Company

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

701-703 Y. GRAIN EXCHANGE. WINNIPEG, CANADA.

One Link Missing

Reporter—I believe that's about all, colonel. O, by the way, how did your grandfather get his start in business?

Col. Kneemo (candidate for congress)—I haven't the least idea, young man, but if there was anything disreputable about it some of my biographers will print the story before the campaign is over. Good morning.

The burglars of London are quite justified in opposing the night bank scheme. Is there to be no protection for this section of the financiers e'ther?

Young man, said the father of a bright boy, this school report of yours is very unsatisfactory. I don't like it.

I told teacher I didn't think you would, replied the little fellow, but she was too contrary to change it.

In the Pie Belt

Guest—Bring me some breakfast food.

Waitress—What kind?

Guest—What kind have you?

Waitress — Pechapulblackrazkoknutancustard.

Guest—All right. Bring it along.

Sinister Purpose

Why did you insist on having your wife join the Suffragette Club?

Because, replied Mr. Meekton grimly, I want to see that Suffragette Club get all the trouble that's coming to it.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

Mamma—No, dear, you had better not play in the park if your head aches.

Little Beatrice—It isn't my head, mamma; I think it's only my hair that hurts.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture was talking on the Mauretania about the record crops of 1912.

These wonderful crops, he said, are almost enough to make you believe the crosscut saw story.

A farmer, you know, sent his hired man to a neighbor's with a note, saying:

Friend Smith—Will you please lend me your crosscut saw, as I wish to cut a watermelon up, so as to get it into my dray?

The neighbor wrote back—

Friend Jones—I would be glad to lend you my saw, but same has just got stuck in a cantaloupe.

Mabel is engaged!

Whom to?

She doesn't say in her letter. All that she knows so far is that his first name is Frank.

A Reversible Proverb

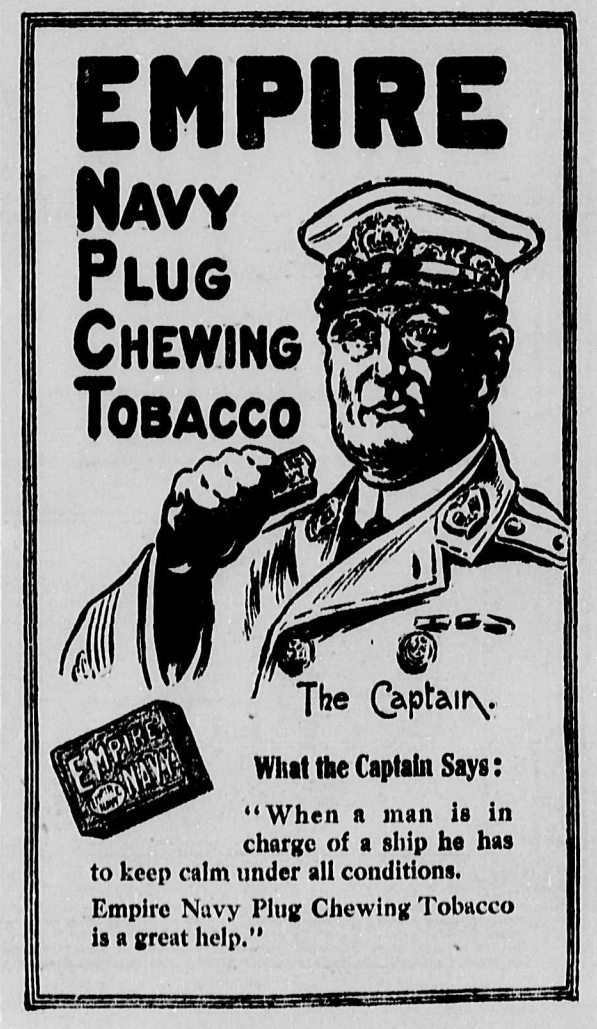
Too bad, Mrs. Smartleigh, always has such abominable weather for her afternoon teas!

Yes, she never pours but but it rains.

A Counter Question

Nannette, dearest, can you cook?

No, Willoughby, darling. Can you?



Our Columns are The Best for "The Advertiser"

The "Prospector" is read all over the Kootenays

Lea on British Future

Famous American-Chinese Commander Writes the "Day of the Saxon"—Sees Great War Ahead—Hour is Near

General Homer Lea—he is an American citizen by nationality, but a general in the Chinese army—has given the world another remarkable book which has in it more than a touch of genius.

His "Valour of Ignorance" despite some astonishing exaggerations was full of thought. In "The Day of the Saxon"—by "Saxon" he means the Anglo-Saxon, or Br tish branch of that race—he analyses with extraordinary insight andfreshness the mil itary and naval problems that confront the British empire. The book is dedicated to Lord Roberts. Disturbing though its conclusions are it deserves the attention of every Englishman, if only because of the clearness with which General Lea states the limitations of naval power and force with which he sets forth the menace from Germany.

It is pervaded by the conviction that the hour for the supreme test for the British Empire— the test of war —draws near, and that the dissolution of that empire is at hand." General Lea does not accept the theories of the "Blue Water" school. On the contrary, he holds that n any conflict with a great continental enemy British naval power is nullified by the inadequacy of British forces.

The real cause of conflict and danger to the British Empire could not be better stated than in his words:

CIRCLE MUST BE BROKEN

"There can be no retention of present British sovereignity without repression of the territorial and political expansion of other nations—a condition that must culminate in war, one war if the empire is destroyed, a series if it isvictorious.

"The intensity of these conditions increases with each year of added population; each year of argumented arts and sciences that open up to mankind new wants, while at the same time diminishing the source of their supply; each year of new invention that shatters time and space and crowds the greater nations, by irresistible and uncontrollable expansion, against the circle of the British empire.

"The circle of the Saxon dominion must be broken or the greatness of other nations be restricted.

"In this epoch of war upon which the empire is about to enter hopes ofpeace are futile; constitutions and kings and gods are without avail, for these are the old, old struggles that govern the growth and dissolution of national life."

STRUGGLE WITH GERMANY

In the struggle with Germany, which he believes to be imminent and inevitable, the conditions are one-sided and favor Germany. Nations governed by the popular will, as Renan wrote 40 years ago, and as he repeats, will not systematically prepare for war. They allow "individual wants to take precedence ovee the vital interests of national existance." A British naval victory will only transfer the theatre of war from the sea to the land, where the British Army is too weak to act.

"A German victory destroys the (British) empire." Even if the German navy is beaten England will be "no nearer the destruction of German power and its potentialities for world expansion than prior to the war," because she cannot arrest "the militant expansion of the German race and limit its suzerainty over Europe."

The vital points for England in any conflict are the southern bounhary of Denmark and the eastern frontier of the Netherlands. The absorption of Austria, Denmark and Holland will deprive England of all chance of maintaining the balance of power in Europe and will precede or accompany Germany's attack upon England.

General Lea considers in detail the precautions which are required to meet such an attack.

"If the Saxon race is to survive it can do so only as awhole:(1) Through the military and naval unification of the empire (2) the complete separation of the military and naval systems from the civil government of the dominions and colonies; (3) the introduction of universal and compulsory military service among the Saxons throughout the empire; (4)all armies to be organized on the basis of expeditionary forces."

WEAKEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT

He discusses whether such an organization is possible, and points out that the British empire represents the weakest form of government, a federation of statesl In view of the home rule bill and the current exaltation of the virtues of a federal system, his conclusions, which would be unhesitatingly adopted and accepted by soldiers, deserve special attention:

"Had the American republic (a federal system) in the beginn ng of its independence been subject to the same dangers to which every nation is now exposed through the intimacy their intercourse and the shortness of the distance that intervenes between them, the republ c would not have surv ved a single generation.

In exact proportion as science has brought it into closer contact with the rest of the world, argumenting its responsibilities and dangers, it has altered its political system, taking away the sovereign rights of the states. * * * The struggle to survive forced the American republic to abandon a confederated form ol government.

"A confederation is an old ignorance. It is a falsification of political independence and has no more place in a modern state than have those other blind errors nations have put away forever."

And this blind error we are introducing in the United Kingdom at one of the most cr tical moments of our history.

A WORLD WIDE COALITION

The one defect of a work which deserves to be regarded as one of tha most notable contributions to modern political thought is that General Lea fails to take into account the fact that a power which aims at world ascendancy, as Germany unquestionably does, is liable to provoke a world-wide coalition against its aggressive purposes. The destruction of the British empire and the transference of its dominions to Germany would hardly be regarded as a gain by France or Italy or the United States or even by Russia, though General Lea decides that Russia could best serve her own ends by entering a coalition against England.

The book is one which should be read and meditated upon, for it stands out preeminent from the mass of modern l terature which attempts to cast the horoscope of the British empire.

Personalities and Problems

Continued from Page 2

I.W.W.—the new knights of labour that don't want to work more than three hours a day and aim to tie up all your industries if you don't do thus and so?"

He shrugged with eloquent significance.

"Pff! That has been immensely exaggerated. It is good for yellow copy in some journals. There was a small strike in a railway camp. It is over. I tell you we are too busy to be—"

And Sir Richard was personally quite too busy to be further corraled

"Come out West and see me," he said at the door. "It's a great country. It really is. Glad to have met you. So long."

SIR RICHARD AND THE NAVY

(Condensed from his syndicate interview)

"Nothing that the Prime Minister will evolve in the way of a strong policy of naval defence will be too much to satisfy our province.

"We owe a duty to the State to see our enormous assets in railways, terminals and ports should have the protection that common decency demands.

"The Pacific Coast is practically defenceless."

"There can be no question of the emergent position that naval affairs have assumed.

"There can be no question of the stand taken by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons.

"There can be no question that the Canadian people are beginning to appreciate the situation."

"We are leaning almost entirely on the Motherland for the development of our resources. We should be prepared to give invested capital the protection to which it is entitled.

"We feel certain that when the Prime Minister's statement is presented to the house, it will command the support of every right-thinking Canadian from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"The question should be kept out of party politics as much as possible."

Sir Richard also eulogised the prospects of the Panama Canal as a possible wheat highway from Western Canada. He referred to the Western wheat movement that must take place when the two new transcontinentals are completed to the Pacific. He spoke of the friendly relations between Western Canada and the United States, since the defeat of reciprocity. He praised the Duke of Connaught and intimated that the Asiatic problem is one that should be dealt with at once. In which connection he said:

"The people of Eastern Canada who are not obliged to meet the competition of the Asiatics can scarcely realize how vital this issue is to our people."

And after all is said and done—what other Provincial Premier could possibly put over to the people of all Canada, speaking in the Capitol of Canada, such an authoritative and national message as this of the Hon. Sir Richard McBride?

MADAM LAVAL'S

Cotton Root Compound Tablets

A RELIABLE REGULATOR

These Pills are compounded with the greatest care from the most reliable remedies known to science; such as are being used with much success by the most celebrated physicians known.

They are a specific for the distressing disorders to which the female constitution is liable.

Price $2 a box. No. 2 (much stronger), $3 a box. Sold at all drug stores, or by mail from The Laval Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, I. R. Boyd, of Calgary, Alberta, intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands commencing at a post planted at the east corner of lot 6625, thence running west 68.75 chains, thence south 54.80 chains, thence east 68.75 chains, thence north 54.80 chains, to the point of commencement.

I. R. BOYD, Locator
J. Laurie, Agent

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, Rev. Schrog, of Calgary, Alberta, intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 339, thence west 80 chains, thence south 58 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 58 chains to the point of commencement.

REV. SCHROG, locator
J. Laurie, Agent

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, H. G. Blow of Calgary, Alberta, intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 6624, thence running north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to the point of commencement.

H. G. BLOW, locator
J. Laurie, Agent

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Mulholland, of Calgary, Alberta, intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 6623, thence east 125.57 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 58 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 16.82 chains, thence south 145 chains, thence west 50.75 chains thence south 15 chains to the point of commencement.

WILLIAM MULHOLLAND
Locator.
J. Laurie, Agent

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

World's Greatest Race

Sir Thomas Lipton wants to race not only an American yacht in 1915, but the best the world can show. His challenge in the 23 metre class, under the universal rule of measurment was accepted in San Francisco on the 21st instant.

"You ought to have the yachtsmen of the world here," said Sir Thomas to a Frisco correspondent. "Of course the eastern yachtsmen w ll be invited and there will be a Canadian boat. The German Emperor and Kind Alfonso of Spain, both keen yachtmen, ought to be represented, and I think Japan and Australia could be induced to accept. I should like to see the 1915 race the greatest between the 23 metre class the world has ever seen."

Lipton's Challenge to Race Accepted

Sir Thomas Lipton's proposal for an international yacht race in 1915 was accepted by San Franciscans on November 21st. At a luncheon of the San Francisco Commercial Club, given in honor of Sir Thomas. The following letter was read to him.

"On behalf of a syndicate yet to be named, permit me to accept your challenge for a race in 23 metre class to be sailed here n 1915.

"We will meet you with a boat designed under the universal rules, built and sailed by San Franciscans, and may the best boat win.

"(Signed) Thomas Miller."

It is estimated that the American boat will cost about $75,000, and she will probably be named the "1915."

Scobell's Liquor, Tobacco and Drug Cure Permanently dispels the need for Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs. It counteracts the effects almost instantly—removes all cravings. After taking the treatment there will never be any need to drink intoxicants or use drugs again. Can be given secretly. We have yet to hear of one failure. Mailed under separate cover to any address. Price $5.00 box, or 3 boxes for $10.00. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of Southeast Kootenay

TAKE notice that I, John Robertson, of Kingsgate, B.C., occupation farmer, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of P.R. 1275; thence east to L10199; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south to P.R. 1279; thence east to the northeast corner of P.R. 1279; thence south to the point of commencement.

JOHN ROBERTSON
Name of Applicant

Date September 23rd, 1912. 40-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of Southeast Kootenay

TAKE notice that Jessie A Wallinger, of Cranbrook, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north of the southeast corner of Lot 9970, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

JESSIE A. WALLINGER
Name of Applicant

Date September 11th,1912 40-9t

WATER NOTICE

For a licence to take and use water

NOTICE is hereby given that Alex Herbert Smith, of Bonners Ferry Ranch, Gateway, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use one and three-quarters (1¾) cubic feet of water per second out of Linklater creek which flows in a southerly direction through lots 326 and 328 and empties into Kootenay river near International Boundary. The water will be diverted at 900 feet in a westerly direction from the north-west corner of Sub-lot 13 of lot 326 will be used for irrigation purposes on the land described as sub-lot 4 of lot 326.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 18th day of October 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook, B. C.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

ALEX H. SMITH
Applicant.

44-5t

WATER NOTICE

For a licence to take and use water.

NOTICE is hereby given that H. W. Drew of Kimberley, B.C., will apply for a licence to take and use one cubic foot per second of water out of Kimberley Creek, which flows in a south easterly direction through Kimberley townsite and empties into Sullivan Creek near and east of Block 1. The water will be diverted at a dam on Sullivan Hill and will be used for Domestic purposes on the land described as Lots 12 & 13, Block 6, Kimberley townsite

This notice was posted on the ground on the 4th day of November 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder,at Cranbrook, B.C.,

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

HARRY WEBSTER DREW
Applicant

45-9t

WATER NOTICE

For a licence to take and use water.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mary A. Soper of Kimberley, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use six (6) inches of water out of Kimberley Creek, which flows in a South Easterly direction through Kimberley townsite and empties into Sullivan Creek near and East of Block 1.

The water will be diverted at or near Lot 5, Block 11, and will be used for Domestic purposes on the land described as Lots 1 and 2, Block 5, and Lot 5, Block 12, Kimberley townsite.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 4th day of November 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder,at Cranbrook, B.C.,

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

MARY A. SOPER
Applicant

45-9t H. W. Drew, Agent

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, William Palethorpe of Kingsgate, B.C., intend to apply to the commissioner of land and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, bounded as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of P.R. Record 1118 or Lot No. 10317, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1912

William Palethorpe

35-9t W. B. McFarlane, Agent.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Laurie, of Cranbrook, B.C., intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner of Lot 6620 thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 74.89 chains, thence east 11.25 chains, thence south 5.18 chains thence east 68.75 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN LAURIE,
Locator.

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

Corporation of the City of Cranbrook

COURT OF REVISION

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Revision for the purpose of correcting and revising the voters' list of the City of Cranbrook, and to determine any application to strike out the name of any person which has been improperly placed thereon, and to place on such list the name of any person improperly omitted from such list, will sit on the 10th day of December, 1912, at thehour of 11 o'clock a.m. (local time) in the Council Chambers in the City of Cranbrook.

T. M. ROBERTS,
C.M.C.

46-2t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, Reginald J. Lydratt, of Calgary, Alberta, intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 6622 thence running east 80 chains, thence south 78.80 chains, thence west 50.75 chains, thence north 25 chains, thence west 31.25 chains, thence north 54.80 to the point of commencement.

REGINALD J. LYDRATT
Locator.
J. Laurie, Agent

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. Powers, of Calgary, Alberta, intend to apply for the purchase of the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 6621, thence east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the point of commencement.

R. POWERS, Locator
J. Laurie, Agent

Dated October 28, 1912. 45-9t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

COAL CREEK SCHOOL

Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tender for Coal Creek School," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 25th day of November, 1912, for the erection and completion of an additional frame class-room between and connecting the two existing schools, with furnace-room, basement, new entrance and vestibule at Coal Creek, about five miles from City of Fernie, in the Fernie Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 4th day of November, 1912, at the office of J. S. T. Alexander, Esq., Government Agent, Fernie; H. G. Miard, Esq., Secretary of School Board, Coal Creek, B.C.; and the Department of Public Works, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 10 per cent. of their tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline so enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderor, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B.C., October 30th, 1912
45-3t.

WATER NOTICE

For a license to take and use water.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Frances Blake of Wasa, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 100 acre feet of water out of Skookumchuck creek, which flows in a Easterly direction through 6616 and empties into Kootenay near Wasa. The water will be diverted at ½ mile upstream from foot bridge on the Skookumchuck-Cranbrook road and will be used for irrigation purposes on the land described as 6616.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 1st day of November, 1912. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Cranbrook.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

Frances Blake,
Applicant.
by J. A. Arnold,
Agent.

46-6t.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. March 25-6m.

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Cartoons from dailies and weeklies published in this country, London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Warsaw, Budapest, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Stuttgart, Turin, Rome, Lisbon, Zurich, Tokio, Shanghai, Sydney, Canada, and South America, and all the great cities of the world. Only the 200 best out of 9,000 cartoons each month, are selected.

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MASONRY

Steam Boiler, Furnace, and Septic Tank work a specialty

Cost and stock estimates furnished on application.

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Joseph H. McLean
DEALER IN
All kinds of Second-Hand Goods
Furniture a SPECIALTY

BUYER OF FURS

Sage's Old Stand, Hanson Ave
Phone 351.

Makes Short Work of
RHEUMATISM

Deep-seated and apparently hopeless cases of Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia and all other forms of Rheumatism yield at once to Abbott Bros. Rheumatic Remedy. Like an angel of mercy it has given instant relief to sleep-forsaken sufferers, lifted them from beds of agony and for 25 years has been curing men, women and children for whom there seemed no help. Just a few bottles have cured cases of from 30 to 60 years' duration and today it stands unrivalled as a quick, safe and absolutely reliable treatment for all uric acid diseases, weak kidneys, etc. Let a dollar bottle of

Abbott Bros' Rheumatic Remedy

end your pains at once—start your cure today. Sent prepaid by Abbott Bros., 711 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., if your druggist does not have it.

Sold By the Cranbrook Drug & Book Co.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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Pictures — Never Seen Before in Cranbrook — Pictures

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For This Afternoons Matinee and Tonights Entertainment

"The Pasadena Beach" —Kalem— A Novel Comedy

"The Diamond Brooch" —Vitagraph— A Special Featured Drama

"Alkaly's Beasts"—Broncho Billy —Essany— A Very Laughable, Western Comedy

The Girl in the Case

may want a watch herself—and perhaps it is up to you to buy her one. If you are going to buy a Watch, or any other article of Jewelry, and want to get the best value for the least outlay, it will pay you to come here where you will find an infinite variety to select from and where you may rely on being courteously and honestly treated.

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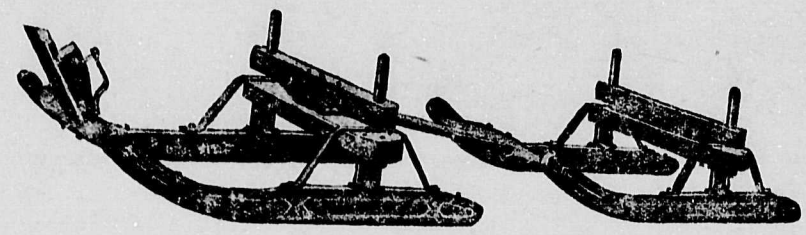

Call in and See our Stock

PRICES TO SUIT

Cranbrook Trading Co.

HILLSIDE DAIRY

Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily

I have just received a shipment of high-grade Ayrshire cattle from the East and am now in a position to supply a limited amount of first-class milk.

I will deliver every morning after December 1st and in addition to my deliveries, milk may be obtained at any time of day at JOHN MANNING'S Grocery Store.

Phone Hillside Dairy

Box 373

10

More human lives are in the keeping of one lock when it is placed on a railroad switch than in any other position.

Great railroads like the Pennsylvania and Union Pacific that take every possible precaution to safeguard their patrons, use Yale & Towne Bronze Padlocks.

There are many imitations that resemble the Yale Lock. We sell genuine Yale Padlocks.

F. Parks & Co.
Hardware & Yale Locks
Cranbrook, B.C.

Local News

Philosophers tell us that there is nothing new under the sun—that is where they are wrong—we have something new. Our new stock of mouldings consists of 30 different patterns that are absolutely NEW. KILBY FRAMES PICTURES.

Frank Desall was in Spokane this week on business.

Mrs. W. H. Gladwin will not receive again this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. McVittie, of Fort Steele, were in town Monday.

F. M. MacPherson was at Lethbridge, Tuesday, on business.

The Quain Electric Co. are selling 25 watt, Tungsten Lamps at 85c.

W. B. McFarlane, was at Spokane, Monday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Warwick, of Moyie, were Cranbrook visitors Monday.

Comfortable furnished shacks to let by Beale & Elwell. 48

E. Dingman, of Nelson, a cattle buyer, was in town Monday.

E. Mallandaine, of Invermere, was a guest at the Cranbrook, Monday.

The Quain Electric Co. are selling 60 watt Tungsten Lamps at $1.25.

Mrs. Robert Brown will not receive on December 5th.

Cranbrook is one of the busiest railway points in British Columbia.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

Mrs. Wm. Forsyth of Kimberley, was shopping in town Friday.

The weather during the past week has been such as make the woodsman smile.

Quality counts—therefore buy the Best when you will find at Campbell's & Manning's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Deane, who have been visiting at the coast, returned home on Thursday.

A complete change of programme at the Edison every night next week and no repeaters.

WANTED a Young Lady for the Ticket Booth at the Rex Theatre.—Apply to the manager.

BOY or YOUNG MAN WANTED—To collect tickets in The Rex Theatre! See Manager of Theatre.

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms, all modern conveniences, two minutes walk from Post Office, enquire of Mrs. Kellogg or write Box M.

RICK and CORD WOOD For Sale
M. B. Knight, Wood Merchant
Phone your Orders to Phone 16
48-4t

Remember it pays to deal at the Cranbrook Trading Company for CASH. tf.

It is now proposed to raise the sessional indemnity of members of parliament to $3,600.80 per year.

Seal of Alberta, "The Faultless Flour"—$4.00 per sack—J. Manning. 40-tf

The Arena Rink will be open for business as soon as weather conditions will permit.

The Quain Electric Co. are selling 40 watt Tungsten Lamps at $1.00.

George M. Judd, of Fort Steele, was transacting business at Cranbrook, Monday.

Leave your orders early for Xmas Flowers, we guarantee to please—Campbell & Manning.

R. Campbell, who has been visiting in Alberta, returned to Cranbrook on Monday.

Good Second Hand Sewing machines in good condition, from $5.00 up at the Singer Store. Phone 157.

On account of Mr. H. Dennis, Manager of the 41 Meat Market, being removed to Macleod; Mr. E. E. Harlow, of Frank, is taking charge.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Frazer, Miss Bernice Frazer and Mrs. Tom Caven, attended the dance at Fort Steele last night.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

J. P. Fink of the Fink Mercantile Co. was at Elko, Bull River, and other points on the Crow this week on company business.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bowness, Mrs. Wm. Caven and Miss Whitehead motored over to Fort Steele last night to attend the benefit dance.

THE BIG FEED STORE—Everything in Feed for animals, birds, etc. by the pound or train load at the Cranbrook Trading Co.

Santa Claus is getting busy; he has sent large stocks to Cranbrook, and its about time to advertise the same.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church will hold a bazaar and bean supper in Worden's building on Baker street on Saturday, December 7th

We have the largest and best stock of Fancy China in the City. Call and examine our stock.—Campbell & Manning.

The Neil Institute guarantees to make a new man of you in 3 days if you are in any way addicted to the liquor habit. 48

A chimney on fire monday night at the residence of F. M. MacPherson called out the fire brigade. Very little damage was done.

Mother's Favorite Flour cwt. $3.40 50lb $1.75; 25lb $.90. Pride of Alberta flour, cwt. $3.65; 50lb $1.85; 25lb $.95. Five per cent off for cash Cranbrook Trading Company.

J. McKinnon, of Vancouver, was in town Monday, installing new fixtures at the Cross Keys hotel, in the interests of the Brunswick-Balke Co.

Rent one of Beale & Elwell's Safety Deposit boxes for storing your valuable papers. 48

The Watson hotel at Rossland has been turned into an isolation hospital to accommodate the numerous cases of scarlet fever which is having quite a run in Rossland just now.

It was not "wedding bells" that we, the residents of Cranbrook street have been hearing almost every night during the past week, it's 'Cow bells.'

Tungsten Lamps sold by the Quain Electric Co. are all of the highest standard.

Beale & Elwell have three 80-acre tracts for sale, 2 miles from Post office at prices varying from $25.00 to $50.00 per acre, on terms. Call and see them.

All over the province the Liberals are busy looking around for a leader who it seems, is hard to find. It looks as if they will have to fall back on that old Liberal warhorse "Honest John" of Delta.

East Kootenay Mercantile House

A Full and Complete Line of Harness Saddles, Etc

Everything Up-to-date

Repairing, a Specialty

Liquor Habit Cured in Three Days

No Hypodermic Injection. Send for free booklet

THE NEAL INSTITUTE
Box 325 Cranbrook, B. C.
Cor Fenwick Ave. & Kains St.
40

Clarionet for sale—Key of "C". Buffee Crampon Paris make, a high-grade instrument. Price $15.00. Cost $35.00. Only slightly used. Apply to Edward Hawkins 45-tf

FOR SALE—In excellent condition, One Karn Organ, 5 stops. Apply 'X' Prospector's Office. 45-tf

FOUND—A 12-foot chain, apply at the Prospector Office. 47-tf

DRESSMAKING — $2.00 per day — Phone 15, Miss B. H. Kalson. 46-1t

If you want a reliable and reasonable job of plumbing done or sewerage connections made, call up Ed. F. Johnson, 'phone 267. 44-tf

FOR SALE—House on Cranbroo Street, 4 rooms and large pantry apply Christian & Jones, terms to suit purchaser.

Furnished Rooms to Rent, two minutes from Post Office, enquire at this office, or write Box "M".

Classes in Drawing

Water Colors, Pastels, Oils and China Painting will be opened the second week of November. For further information intending pupils should call or write

Miss M. A. Doyle
at the residence of Mr. Louis Mc Donald

East Kootenay Butcher Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Meats, Fish, Game & Poultry

Phone 57

CRANBROOK B C

Better Than The Best

While it is generally admitted that The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, is the best family and farmer's weekly paper printed, the Publishers are determined to make it still better. They are sparing no expense to give their subscribers of 1913 bigger value than ever. Their beautiful picture "Mother's Treasures," is a delightful subject for the home and it is safe to say that no one who receives a copy would part with it for double the money.

No mistake can be made in sending one dollar for that great weekly paper for 1913. Every subscriber gets the picture "Mother's Treasurers," size 23 by 29 inches, free. It is the biggest dollars worth offered today.

Do not forget the dates of the production of "The Cingalee" by the Cranbrook Operatic Society at the Auditorium, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th of December. 48

Mr. Graham, of St Mary's Prairie, threshed 2,500 bushels of oats last week and Mr. Geo. Tisdale 1,200. The yield was an average of 50 bushels per acre on the farms of both gentlemen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lower leave during the middle of next week to spend Xmas and New Years with their Parents in Yorkshire, England. The "Shop boys" wish them a good time.

KILBY FRAMES PICTURES

A number of local curlers have been consulting the weather clerk as to when there will be ice for the roaring game. Just 'bide a wee' and the stones and besoms will be in active operation.

The Public Works department has announced that $17,000 has been placed on the appropriation list for 1913 for the repolling of the Telephone line from Golden to Windermere.

Frank Smith, who it will be remembered committed suicide last week, was buried on Tuesday from Beattie's Undertaking Parlors. Rev. W. K. Thompson officiated.

The regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. met at the home of Mrs. J. Robertson on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Ryckman gave an instructive address on the work of the Union in different countries.

At the Edison Theatre tonight will be shown the following subjects: "The Padrones Daughter," "In Far Away Fields," "How She became Her Husband's Wife" and "The Foundling."

Willie Richie, of Los Angeles, defeated Ad. Wolgast, at Daly City on Thursday The fight ended in the 16th round, Wolgast fouling Richie twice, thus causing him to be disqualified.

The Manual Training School will be open for public inspection on Monday, December 2nd, for all those who are interested in the work which is being carried on for the welfare of the children. All are welcome.

Con Whelen of Fernie, has commenced the construction of a new hotel at Waldo. This hotel will be fitted up with all the latest improvements and the comforts of the travelling public is being well looked after.

Phil Foley an Austrian, was brought in from Wardner on Thursday by Constable Morris, charged with robbing a man of $115.00. He was sent up for trial at a court of competent jurisdiction.

At the Auditorium tonight Custer's last Fight. A three reel feature. These are positively the only original films of the big massacre made on 101 Bison feature films. Come and see them and be convinced that they are the real Custer's Last Fight.

W. W. KILBY
PRACTICAL PICTURE FRAMER
ARMSTRONG AVENUE
P.O. Box 802 Cranbrook, B.C.

woes of the Editor

Kelliher, a town on the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad, ninety miles north of here is in a state of riot bordering on armed warfare tonight. November 26. Late last night, according to advices received at Regina, Mr. Charles Riddell, editor of a local paper, was waylaid and a coase of tar and feathers applied to his body.

Today friends and enemies of Riddel took sides! Riddell's friends, it is claimed are quartered in a hardware store, afraid to venture out side. A squad of mounted police left Regina for Kelliher today with warrants for the arrest of several leading citizens.

The trouble is said to nave started over the refusal of the Kelliher banks to extend credit to some of the merchants, and the agitation for the establishment of a new bank in a rival town, to which they declared they would transfer their business.

Calendars and Books

Fads may come and Fancies may go, but the demand for a pretty Calendar never seems to wane. And the reasons are not hard to find—first, because a calandar is so useful, and second, because from an artistic view there is nothing nicer as an appropriate remembrance for the Christmas and New Year's season.

Beattie-Murphy Co. Ltd.
THE REXALL STORE

Is'nt It The Truth?

Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon are a little better than the "Best" Fresh Stock of all Prime Meats always on hand.

TRY OUR

Premium Cooked Ham

Ideal for Luncheon

41 MARKET COMPANY 41
Phone 72

Opposite C.P.R. Station

Kootenay's Leading Taxidermist

GAME HEADS
Mounted - A Specialty

Fancy Moccasins for Ladies, Misses and Children. Indian Bead Work
Burnt Leather Goods

JOHN G. MITCHELL
PROPRIETOR
Cranbrook, B.C. P. O. Box 296

Opposite C.P.R. Station

LESS BOWEL TROUBLE IN CRANBROOK

Cranbrook people have found out that A SINGLE DOSE of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as compounded in Adler-i-ka, the German bowel and stomach remedy, relieves constipation, sour stomach or gas on the stomach INSTANTLY. This simple mixture became famous by curing appendicitis and it antiseptic izes the digestive organs and draws off the impurities. It is surprising how QUICKLY it helps. THE Beattie-Murphy Co. 25-6t

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to our many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and assistance in the time of our trouble.

MRS. C. R. SHEPPARD
MRS. J. R. WALKER

One reason why you should have a Singer is this—Our Agents are in Every town to stay and you can always get supplies without sending away. 46-tf.

Hardware Of All Kinds

Including

Stoves and Ranges

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Adam Hall Camp Range

See Us For

Camp Supplies of all Kinds

SNOWSHOES & SKATES

J. D. McBride
THE HARDWARE MAN
Cranbrook, B. C. Phone 5