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The Strike Proposition as It Stands Now

Several Differences Will Be Adjusted Before Final Action Is Taken—Operations To Be Resumed In a Few Days—Coal Famine Averted

In reference to the various interviews I have had with your committee regarding the settlement of the dispute existing in the coal fields of Eastern British Columbia and Alberta, my understanding of the basis of agreement arrived at is as follows:

"That an agreement is to be drawn up taking the Gordon Award of the Conciliation Board as a basis.

"In this it is understood that an open-shop is conceded to the operators and a non-discrimination clause inserted in the same similar to the one now on file with the Department of labor at Ottawa.

"That a uniform day wage scale of wages shall apply, applicable to all mines in the Association; said scale to be the scale of the Western Coal Operators' Association of the last agreement with the increased percentage provided by Dr. Gorden added.

"Contract rates to be the same as provided in the last agreements with the following exceptions.

1. An increase of three per cent in contract rates at Lethbridge.
2. A differential of five cents to seven cents per ton on rail pillars presently without a differential, the application to be made by mutual consent.
3. An adjustment of the contract rates at Lille Mines so as to make the rate proportionate to the thickness of the seams.

"The Operators agree to make deductions from Union Members' wages for union dues for such amounts as they have given definite orders from the individuals, with specified sum as limit of deduction.

"The management of the mine is to be fully vested in the various companies.

"All employes connected with the management of the mine are not to be under the jurisdiction of the union or members thereof.

"The term of the agreement to be for three and a half years, expiring 31st March, 1915.

"In the matter of the settling of the prices on new work, which were not determined at the expiration of the last agreement and of the differential on pillars which was to be determined by mutual consent, it is understood that the committee for each side appointed to complete this agreement determine these prices at once. If they fail to agree, an independent chairman shall be called in to do so. If the committee fail to agree on a chairman, the Minister of the Interior shall be asked to appoint one immediately.

Yours truly,

R. ROGERS.

During the current week all sorts of rumors have been in circulation regarding the possibilities of an early settlement of the strike, these no doubt were 'the wish the father to the thought.'

The arrival in Lethbridge of the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, recently appointed to that position in the Borden Cabinet, who came at the request of Minister of Labor Crothers to offer his services in the pending controversy between the mine workers and the coal operators, gave rise, as is natural to considerable speculation.

He had notified the representatives of District 18 U.M.W. of A., and also of the Western Coal Operators' Association that he would be pleased to confer with them, and as a result a copy of his understanding of the situation upon which negotiations would be resumed is given in the letter signed by Mr. Rogers and acknowledged as correct and duly signed by

W. B. Powell, President,
C. Stubbs, Vice-President,
A. J. Carter, Secretary-Treasurer
Representing District 18, U.M.W.A.
Chas. Garner,
E. Wallace,
Representing the International U.M.W.A.
Lewis Stockett,
O. E. Whiteside,
Representing Western Coal Operators' Association.

The three first mentioned members of the Executive of the Mineworkers meet the operators at Lethbridge today (Friday) for the purpose of discussing all the details of the proposed agreement.

As there are many matters of detail to be considered these will occupy the attention of the parties interested so that they may be drafted out clearly for presentation to the members of the organization to whom they must be submitted so that a referendum vote may be taken.

We may add that it is understood that the men will be given the same working places as they had prior to April 1st, provided, of course, that application is made within a time to be specified later.

Fernie, B.C.—Chief Justice Gordon Hunter is here today to preside at the fall assizes of the assize court. But one case is upon the docket for trial, that of A. J. Carter against W. G. Barclay, in which the latter is charged with making damaging statements regarding Mr. Carter's action in the matter of securing relief supplies for the miners. S. S. Taylor is appearing for Mr. Barclay and L. P. Evkstein for Mr. Carter.

The scales committee of the operators and miners ars meeting at Frank today, to take up the arrangement of a new scale of wages in accordance with the outline laid down at Lethbridge last week, when Hon. Robert Rogers succeeded in bringing the two sides to the controversy together again after a long wait following the Macleod conference with the boards of trade convention.

The task of arranging a new scale should not be a lengthy one since all details have been gone over so many times, and the basis arrived at being clear and well defined. If this work is accomplished within a few days, the vote upon the proposition can be taken in one day all over the district and the mines can be opened within the next week.

A few men have already gone to work at Coal Creek, cleaning up, preparatory to active operations.

Lethbridge, Alta.—No action was taken by the executive of the miners' union of district 18 and the operators yesterday to put the finishing touches to the Crow's Nest strike that was settled in this city on Wednesday through a conference with Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of the interior. It was given out, however, by both sides that an adjustment would take place at Frank and a session would be called there for Tuesday, October 31st.

In the meantime action will be taken towards getting things in shape for the resumption of work in the different coal mines of Alberta and British Columbia.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, President W. B. Powell of the miners' union had the following to say:

"The sessions will be continued at Frank beginning next Tuesday. We may be in session there a day or a week, there is no telling, but I sincerely hope that the matter will be settled just as quickly as possible so that we can get back to work in the mines.

"At the conclusion of the conference the matter will be put up to the men for a referendum vote, but that will only take a day or two and I expect with good luck we will be ready to go to work not later than the end of next week."

Winnipeg.—General satisfaction prevailed throughout the west when the news of the settlement of the coal strike was published. An indefinite coal famine would have ensued if the settlement had not been so timely. Now that the mines are again in operation the danger of a fuel famine is averted, this affecting both producer and consumer to a very great extent. It will also have the effect of keeping the price of coal down to normal.

Ottawa.—The following messages were exchanged between the minister of the interior and the minister of labor relating to the western coal strike.

From Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of interior, Lethbridge, Alta., October 26, 1911, "Have succeeded in getting full and complete settlement of strike signed by both parties."

To Hon. Robert Rogers, from F. A. Acland, deputy minister of labor: "I am directed by the minister of labor to convey to you his utmost cordial congratulations on the splendid success resulting from your efforts in the cause of industrial peace thus bringing to a close the prolonged dispute in western coal mines. I am also to request you will kindly convey the minister's best wishes on behalf of the parties and the expression of his desire that the settlement effected may bring a season of extended prosperity and good feelings."

Winnipeg.—A civic reception was extended to Hon. Robert Rogers on his return to Winnipeg, an address of welcome being read by City Clerk Brown, to which Mr. Rogers made a suitable reply.

ALL SEATS GO CONSERVATIVE

Calgary.—Three Conservative gains and the return of a Conservative member to replace R. B. Bennett, the Conservative member for Calgary, who was elected to the Dominion House, was the net resultof the provincial by-elections, which took place in Alberta today, three of the elections were necessitated by the election just passed of the sitting member of the provincial house into the Dominion house, while the Gleichen election was occasioned by the death of A. J. McArthur, the former member.

The main issue of the campaign was the policy of the Sifton cabinet with regard to the Alberta and Great Waterways situation. Though full returns are not yet available from Gleichen, nine polls being unheard from, the election of the Conservative candidate there is conceded.

LARGE MAJORITY IN LETHBRIDGE

Lethbridge, Alta.—Polling day opened here accompanied by a slight snow fall, although the weather was not at all cold. The rivalry between the Liberals and Conservatives was brought to a fever heat during the day, and it was conceded that the fight would be a close one. Both candidates Shepherd and Steward, Liberal and Tory, respectively, are very popular here. Public houses closed till seven o'clock. The vote was very small. Lethbridge did not seem to exhibit much enthusiasm The result of the by-election gives Steward, Conservative, a large majority.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITIES

Calgary, Alta.—Full returns in Calgary by-election: Tweedie, Conservative, 2,708; Skinner, Liberal, 1,599.

In Gleichen, Riley, Conservative, is elected by about three hundred. Gleichen is a Conservative gain.

"Madame Sherry" the most phenomenal musical success of the day, with its wonderful music, irresistible comedy, superb cast and perfect production from the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, is coming to the Auditorium shortly for an engagement limited to one night, Nov. 6th. Not in many years has any theatrical production so thoroughly captured the playgoers as this musical comedy success now being offered by Woods, Frazee and Lederer, and local theatre patrons may consider themselves very fortunate in being offered an opportunity to enjoy it at the very height of its popularity.

The beaver season opened on Wednesday and a large number of Kootenay Indians are en route to Beaver ponds. Many white trappers are also taking advantage of the open season and are now in the valleys south and west after the beaver, which are said to be plentiful.

TROUBLE AT FERNIE

MAYOR BLEASDELL READS THE RIOT ACT

Large Numbers of Miners Gather on Streets—Will Not Affect Referendum Vote

(Special to Prospector)

Fernie, Nov. 3.—There was some trouble at Fernie on Thursday evening upon the arrival of the train from Coal Creek. From reports rerived on Friday morning it would seem that a number of men who have been working at the mine previous to the signing up of the agreement, who have been receiving the regular benefits from the union were met by a number of workers, and as the men from Coal Creek proceeded along Victoria Avenue, they were greeted by hoots, remarks, and other demonstrations of disgust at their conduct.

As they proceed along Victoria Avenue the crowd increased to between four and five hundred, and the excitement was vehement, and trouble seemed imminent. At this time Mayor Bleardell appeared on the scene and read the "Riot Act" advising the men to return to their homes and await the action of their committee which was still in session at Frank agreeing to and regulating the details of the conference which will be submitted at the referendum some time during next week.

There was no bloodshed, nothing done except a few personal fights, no windows broken, and nothing serious resulted from the demonstration.

From private sources it is learned that serious objections have been taken at the action of a number of the men who have been employed several days previous to the signing of the agreement. These men were receiving the same benefits from the union as were other union men, but expecting some extra favors from the operators, went to work, the balance of the men, still out on strike, yet waiting for the referendum, submitted the explanation that all men returning to work, provided the referendum was carried, should be treated alike.

It is expected that this trivial demonstration will not effect the vote that will be taken next week, and that the strike is practically settled and that the men will be at work as soon as the mine is in condition to resume taking out coal.

How I Swam Across the English Channel

T. W. Burgess Tells of His Success After Many Failures—He Receives an Ovation on Landing in France

The Channel has been swum for the second time in the world's history.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, after many failures, yesterday succeeded in achieving the feat which many people had regarded as impossible owing to changed conditions since Captain Webb's great swim.

The news of his success came at a moment when the gravest fears were entertained as to his safety. Nothing had been heard of him for hours, and his friends were feeling the keenest anxiety.

Then, in a moment, all was changed. A brief message was flashed through that he had succeeded where so many had failed, and had achieved what was almost his life's ambition.

As a feat of endurance, of dogged pluck in the face of difficulties, there is probably no athletic accomplishment to equal his. Marathon races, twenty-four hours' cycle contests, record runs—all are practically small things compared to this great swim, lasting from 11.15 a.m. on Tuesday to 9.50 yesterday morning.

For here there was a man battling for twenty-four hours all but twenty minutes in a strange element, at the mercy of waves plucked aside by currents, with no cheering crowd tospur him to new efforts—only a few men in a small motor-boat accompanied him—and with the knowledge ever at the back of his mind that great swimmers of all nations had tried time after time and, save in that far-off case of Captain Webb, had failed.

Tempted himself to believe that no swimmer could cross that twenty-one miles of water, torn by ever-changing currents and strange tides; knowing that he had failed himself more than once in sight of the goal, this dogged Yorkshireman struggled on until he felt the beach beneath his feet and realised that his forlorn hope had succeeded.

His success is very appropriate, for, English by birth, he married a Frenchwoman and is in business in Paris. He has, therefore, been called the "entente cordiale" swimmer.

Burgess received a great ovation when he landed at Deal last night from the motor-boat which had accompanied him on his swim. He affectionately embraced his mother, who had been waiting for hours to receive him.

He said that he owed his success largely to the guidance of the Walmer boatmen who accompanied him.

His message to his wife was characteristic of the man. He scribbled it on the beach on landing. It was simply, "Arrived. It's done."

Deal.—"When I started the swim yesterday I had made up my mind I was going through with it to the end."

Thus at his mother's lodgings, Lorne Cottage, Deal, Burgess, tired but triumphant, opened his own story of the great swim.

"I had a most extraordinary experience with the tides, however, and it took all my determination to keep going when I got a set back of several miles when I got into mid-Channel.

"My course was a most erratic one and worked out like a badly written capital M with a loop on the first down stroke.

"Starting from near the South Foreland at 11.15, I was carried away by the tide to three miles northeast of the South Goodwin lightship. Then there was a very long run of the ebb tide, on which progress across was very hard to make, and I was carried along past the Varne Sandbank about three miles at a distance of a mile or so off the banks.

"The position was not bad at that time, but the most disappointing thing followed, and I had to exercise all my determination to keep going, for with the turn of the tide I was carried right over the Varne sands, and was set back towards England at a rapid rate, swim as hard as I might.

"The drive of the tide was to the northeast, and I made practically no progress for hours.

"I had a good deal of trouble with my goggles after some hours' swimming," he added, "and the sea punished my eyes greatly, but Jack Weidman, your Dover Channel swimmer, kindly lent me his, and they proved very effective.

"I was also troubled with seasickness for three hours of the swim, which was very unpleasant. I suppose I had got the idea into my head that I was going to be sick, and so it happened I had never been sick on any of my swims before.

"Mr. Wauchope Watson looked after me assiduously, however, and I pulled me round with tea, which took off the effects of the sickness, and then some beef- tea essence, which bucked me up.

"Well, to continue the story of the swim, I was about ten miles off Calais when the flood tide finished. The next tide was kinder and we made a good course towards Cape Grisnes, doing very well till seven o'clock this morning, when we were about a mile off Cape Grisnez.

"Then it was a fight for the next three hours nearly.

"It was a tremendous task to finish the swim, but I was encouraged by the party in my accompanying boats and by the sight of the people on the shore awaiting my landing.

"I was shot past Grisnez point by the tide at a distance of four hundred yards from the shore. I made a race to get in on the west of the point, where there is a sandy spit, but was caught by an offsetting current and carried around the point again only one hundred or so yards away.

"I was feeling very queer during this time; my heart seemed as if it had stopped beating, and I knew I was near the end of my resources. To ease the strain on the heart I had been swimming back stroke for some little time, and I got better.

"If I had not been an old hand at the game I would have gone under. It was touch and go. As I was swept round the point to the eastward again I realized that I must make my biggest effort. So I made a sprint for a spit sand just under the little village near Grisnez Point, and luck decided that I should succeed.

"Jack Weidman, like the good sport he is, had been swimming with me the last three hours, and when we landed and he shook hand and congratulated me I was so overcome that I cried. I was quite delirious at the thought of my success.

"Mother is responsible for the success of this swim," added Burgess, looking across to his mother, who was present, with a cherry smile. "She made all the arrangements and thought out things for this swim, and everything went like clockwork."

There was a large gathering of Kootenay Indians at St. Eugene Mission Wednesday afternoon, the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the new Industrial school. Father Beck performed the ceremony R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian Agent, was present and addressed the Indians.

Unidentified Man Foully Murdered

Duck Creek the Scene of Gruesome Deed, Probably Committed in the Summer—Discovery Made by Section Men

Creston, B.C.—A gruesome discovery was made near Duck Creek by some section men this morning. One of the section hands was out cutting fire wood when he was attracted by an unpleasant smell. Investigating he found the body of a man lying under two logs and covered with blankets. He immediately notified Paul Hagen of Duck Creek who hastened to Creston to notify Provincial Constable Gunn who at once hurried to the scene. Your correspondent also was quickly on the spot and witnessed the examination and the conclusion arrived at by those present was that a foul murder had been committed.

It is evident that the man had been dead for some time as decomposition had set in in its worst form. One of the feet was missing and it appeared as if an animal had chewed it off. There were a number of discarded clothing in the bush a few yards away indicating that the murderer had made a change of clothing.

The deceased was about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, bald headed and well dressed. He was covered with a grey blanket while his head was covered with a sheepskin coat. Two logs about ten feet long were piled upon him. The trail where the tragedy occurred is an unused one about one hundred and fifty feet from the C.P.R. right of way. Close to the body a portion of the Manitoba Free Press was found which contained dispatches dated September 1. Constable Dunn wired for the coroner at Nelson to come to Duck Creek and he is expected tomorrow.

Creston, B.C.—That a foul murder had been committed was the unanimous decision of the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of an unknown man whose body was discovered near Duck Creek on Monday morning. The verdict arrived at was that the unknown man came to his death at the hands of some party or parties unknown and the jury recommends to the attorney-general that a detective be sent to enquire into the case.

Coroner Rose arrived this morning from Nelson and immediately proceeded to view the body that had been left untouched by the local police. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition. It was conclusively proven to the satisfaction of the jury that the deceased had met his death by violence. A tamarack club four feet long and two and a half inches thick was the weapon that was admitted by the jury to have caused the tragedy. The skull was stove in and the jaw bone broken. The tamarack limb that did the deed was broken off near the end and there were strains of congeal ed blood upon it. There was proof of robbery as nothing was found upon the remains that would lead to identification with the exception of a cheap metal watch, a clasp knife of Italian manufacture and a few matches. To the jurymen it appeared that the murderer or murderers had gone carefully through the effects of the deceased.

The youth who found the body testified that he was a water boy for the extra gang and he was gathering fire wood when he noticed a portion of a blanket protruding from two logs which had been piled upon the body. He saw a man's foot and a stump of a leg. After the jury had viewed the scene of the tragedy, the above verdict was rendered.

Before Dr. Rose left for Nelson the corpse was interred under his direction within a few feet of the spot where the tragedy occurred. Dr. Rose read a brief funeral sermon over the body. It is evident that the murdered man is an Italian.

KNIFE MAY GIVE CLUE

On his return last night Dr. W. O. Rose, coroner, said "It is clearly a case of foul murder." He mentioned that the body had been lying under the two logs for about eight months. There was no writing or papers on the body. The knife, Dr. Rose believed, was of Italian make and he thought it might lead to some clue to the identity of the deceased. Fishing tackle was also found near the body.

The underclothing was of the Stanfield make and of thick, unshrinkable quality. Nearby was a bag which had contained other clothing of the same quality which had apparently belonged to the dead man and had been ransacked by someone, who had taken the best of it.

The club with which the deed had been committed was found under the body. The dead man was about 50 years of age and about 5 feet, 6 inches in height. He had dark brown hair, almost black, and appeared to be of Italian nationality.

"The deceased, an unknown man, whose body was found about a quarter of a mile west of Duck Creek siding and one hundred and fifty feet north of the C.P.R. railway track, came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown and we recommend to the attorney-general that a detective be sent to find out more particulars concerning the death of the deceased," was the verdict of the jury, which consisted of J. W. Dow, Creston, foreman; J. J. Atherton of Creston; C. J. Carlson, of Nelson, and A. J. Street, August Cozen and Thomas Rutherford, of Duck Creek.

KING'S PRINTER

Victoria, B.C.—W. H. Cullin, since last March chief clerk in the government printing office, has been appointed King's printer in succession to the late Col. Wolfenden. He was for twelve years a member of the Colonist's mechanical department, during the greater period as superintendent of the composing room. His latest appointment comes in the direct line of promotion. A past master in the craft, a man of wide information and an excellent organiser he has numberless friends in the province. He is succeeded in the position of chief clerk by William Richdale.

A very pretty and elaborate wedding was solemnized at Revelstoke on Wednesday, October 25, when Miss Eleanor, daughter of C. B. Paget, Esq., was united in Hymen's silken bonds to W. R. Grubbe, manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Wilmer, B.C. The officiating clergyman was Dean Paget, uncle of the bride. The bride and groom are very popular young people, and their nuptials was the occasion of their being remembered by their many friends, who presented them with many costly presents. The bride is well known in Wilmer having visited here. As manager of the Imperial Bank here Mr. Grubbe has made hosts of friends, who respect him, not only for his business probity but for his many other manly qualities as well. Previous to coming to Wilmer he was employed in the bank's agency at Cranbrook.

The happy couple will spend their honeymoon touring the south, and will visit Los Angeles, San Francisco and other points. They will arrive in Wilmer at the end of November.

Birthday Anniversary

Selkirk Division No. 473 Grand International Auxiliary and Moyie Division No. 563 B. of L. E. At Home to Many Friends

A feature of the past week was the observance of the second anniversary of Selkirk Division No. 473, G.I.A., and the eleventh anniversary of Moyie Division No. 563 B. of L.E.

This event took place in Carmen's Hall on Monday evening. A large number of members and invited guests were present; a special invitation having been sent to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The hall was prettily decorated with purple, red, white and blue bunting, carnations and Oregon grape vines.

Excellent music was furnished by the Edison theatre Orchestra for dancing and was thoroughly enjoyed by those in attendance.

A special feature was the birthday cake surrounded with thirteen candles. Bro. Chief Johnson in his usual happy manner said "that the two pink candles represented two bright and happy years for the G.I.A., and the balance of the number eleven years for the B. of L.E.

Dancing was continued until the "Wee sma' oor's". The committee consisting of Mesdames Margatroid, Johnson and Baldwin; Messrs. Sarvis, Harris and Cush are to be congratulated on the success of the birthday party of the G.I.A.

Brooks Comet Now Visible

Now Seen In the Evening Sky—Later in the Month Will Appear Both Morning and Evening Then Disappear For Ever

An interesting visitor from outer space known as "Brooks Comet" is now visible The comet apparently belongs to a tramp fraternity and will never be seen again.

It is not as brilliant now as it will be later in the month. The moon is too bright at present but with a new moon on the 22nd it should then become an interesting object in the more darkened sky.

It is now visible in the evening sky north west and anyone with a good field glass should have no trouble in locating its large diffused head. Later in the month it will pass between the pole and the sun and for a few days will be visible in both evening and morning, low in the north west after dark, and low in the north east before dawn. The perihelion passage occurs near the end of the month at a distance of some forty miles from the sun.

At the time of perihelion, it will be in Vigro, rising more than two hours before the sun, and should be fairly conspicuous after new moon when the morning skies are dark.

The comet was discovered a month ago and is called after the discoverer.

School Report for October

Div.	Teacher	Enrolled	Av. Att.	Per. Att
1	Miss Dick	40	37.07	92.67
2	Miss Close	48	39.52	82.33
3	Miss L. Close	41	34.88	85.07
4	Miss Suttaby	57	50.21	88.09
5	Miss Hiscocks	58	54.19	93.43
6	Miss Cartwright	54	49.00	91.71
7	Miss Easton	41	36.38	88.73
8	Miss Thompson	54	48.07	89.01
9	L. J. Cranston	14	12.86	91.84
	Totals	407	362.18	89.20

Division V. (Miss Hiscocks) wins 'Nelson Shield' for highest percentage of attendance.

The percentage obtained by High School students in October examinations were :

Advance Course—
Sarah Palmer, 88 per cent.
Sybil White, 86 per cent.
Tom Pennefather, 85 per cent.
Edith Uren, 81 per cent.
Jessie Kennedy, 81 per cent.
Marshal Barton, 68 per cent.
Sydney Elmer, 52 per cent.

Preliminary Course—
Ruth Stevens, 83 per cent.
Edith Caslake, 78 per cent.
Wilfred Dallas, 72 per cent.
Jessie McDonald, 57 per cent.
Helen Davis, 68 per cent.
Arthur Atkinson, 42 per cent.
Bernice Fraser, 38 per cent.

PERFECT ATTENDANCE

Division I.—
Frank Bamford
Nathan Barnhardt
Percy Bardgett
Martha Bennett
Melford Carson
Lavina Doris
Frances Drummond
Louise Elmer
Vincent Fink
Wanda Fink
Carl Sill
Gladys Hickinbotham
Grace Higgins
Dorothy Mackey
Robert Pye
Laura Richards
Hazel Taylor
Bertram Murgatroid
Harold Bridges
Frances Noble
Irving Leask

Division II.—
Grace Bardgett
Samuel Bennett
Alice Browne
Roy Brown
Irene Elmer
Enid Gill
Josephine Hollander
Willie Leaman
Charlotte Leask
Rainsford Parks
Russell St. Eloi
Noel Wallinger

Division III.—
Willie Daniels
Harry Doris
Bernadette Doyle
Milo Drummond
Charlie Elmer
Nellie Marcellais
Orma McNabb
Norma Moser
Agnes Reekie
David Somerville
Margaret St. Eloi
Gordon Taylor
Merle Taylor

Division IV.—
Muriel Baxter
Melville Dallas
Dan Daniels
Ruby Deacon
Ruby Finley
Janette Jones
Allan Lacey
Barcley McNeil
May Smith
Clifford St. Eloi
Crossley Taylor
John Turner
Edward Turner
Violet Simpson
Lily Lancaster
Harold Bernard
Frank Bridges

Division V.—
Donna Argue
Andrew Bratdt
Mathilda Brault
Irene Bernard
Merle Bathie
Mah Bing
Eddie Brown
Frank Biron
John Brake
Austin Chapman
Charles Clapp
Christine Carson
John Cayo
Jennie Hopkins
Hattie Hollander
Therza Johnson
Violet Jones
Harold Kummer
Wilfrid Kennedy
Willie Lum
Mary Lacey
Wilma McNabb
Evelyn Moore
Teresa Perry
Joseph Patterson
David Reekie
Hugh Simpson
Winona Stinson
Viola Sarvis
Doris Lainsbury
Garfield Taylor
Claude Williams
Irma Ward
Vern Woodman
Samuel Whittaker
Robert Hop Yuen
Delphine Bennett
Edith Lewis

Division VI.—
Edward Barnhardt
Marie Bartlam
Robert Beaton
Nina Belanger
Kathleen Brown
Mary Carson
Edith Couldwell
Marion Drummond
Mabel Finlay
Herman Hollander
Gertrude Hopkins
Ida Johnstone
Roderick Kennedy
Margaret Lacey
Sadie Lacey
Russell Leask
Eric McKinnon
Pearl Pratt
Mah Quong Kim
Flossie Robinson
Palmer Rutledge
Ray Scott
Samuel Speers
Norman Wasson
Everett Williamson
Bessie Woodman

Division VII.—
Malcolm Belanger
Raymond Brault
Norval Caslake
Oliver Cayo
Elizabeth Chapman
Margaret Carr
Mortimer De Riemer
Arthur Gill
Albert Hop Yuen
Alfred Joliffe
May Lancaster
Gertie Parnaby
Thomas Reekie
Ruth Simpson
Arthur Stanley
Hope Taylor
Gordon Woodman

Division VIII.—
Norman Beech
Omer Bernard
Dorothy Bassett
Vera Baxter
Ivan Bruch
Freddie Briggs
Richard Jones
John Lancaster
Howard Brogan
Thresa Lacey
Donald Morrison
Peggy McLaren
Marion McKinnon
Michael Moore
Willie Noyce
Mah Ping
Jack Ward

Upper Columbian Tells of His Success

One of the old timers in the Windermere district is the genial "Jim" McKay—aman whose winning personality has won for him hosts of friends wherever he is known. Like many another of British Columbia's successful and prosperous business men Mr. McKay is a son of the Maritime Provinces having been born in Prince Edward Island—the gem of the North Atlantic in 1867, the year of Confederation. He came to the Upper Columbia Valley in the spring of '86, the year the C.P.R. made connections from east to west at a place called Craiglochie. Mr. McKay started ranching first at Sinclair. In 1904 he purchased from the C.P.R. 640 acres of second class land—purchasing the same on the instalment plan of five years. His success on this ranch may best be judged from his own words in a letter addressed to J. S. Dennis, Esq., of Calgary, written some years ago.

"I purchased from your company 640 acres of second-class land in November, 1904, on the instalment plan of five years.

"I have raised successfully wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and all kinds of vegetables. I have a small orchard and the trees are loaded every year with apples, plums, cherries and all kinds of small fruits. I have never had a failure in any crop. This year was anything but a good hay season, as we practically had no rain. I had 120 acres of timothy and clover, and cut 260 tons of hay the first crop. I have taken as much as 600 bushels of potatoes off one acre.

"I have 500 head of cattle, 80 horses, and a bunch of sheep and hogs and have built a new residence which cost $6,000. All my farming land is between Sinclair Creek and Vermillion Creek, in the Windermere district. I will be pleased to give further information to anyone wishing to come to this part of British Columbia.

A few years ago Mr. McKay sold out his interests for the large amount of $420,000. He sold out to a wealthy syndicate The Columbia Valley Orchards company, who will, we understand, start in developing the land to the amount of $125,000 this present fall. Dr. Gaddes of irrigation repute will superintend the operations of The Columbia Valley Orchards Company.

Mr. McKay is the owner of the Athalmer townsite. He has lately installed an electric lighting system for the town and is connected with other improvements. In fact Mr. McKay is an optimist of optimists and a pushing energetic citizen bent on making his town a progressive and up-to-date one. His career in the valley spells success and is one that redounds to his credit.

Edmonton Express In Head-on Smash

Runs Into Open Switch — Fireman Killed, Engineer Burned Passengers Shaken Up

When it ran into an open switch at Wessex, five miles north of Crossfield, this morning about 2.30 o'clock, the express that left here at midnight for Edmonton collided with a south-bound freight, and Fireman Tom Currie, of the passenger, was killed, while Engineer J. Houston, of the same engine, was severely scalded, and J. Carson, baggageman, and a brakeman named Parsons were injured. None of the passengers were injured, although some of them sustained a shaking up.

The north-bound night express for Edmonton was scheduled to pass the south-bound freight at Wessex this morning. The passenger was running well on time, and when the siding was reached the freight was there side-tracked, waiting to proceed after the passenger had gone north.

Expecting that all was set in readiness for his train, the engineer of the passenger was steaming right ahead, but when a few yards from the entrance to the siding he noticed that the switch was open. Applying the emergency brakes he stuck to his post and made every effort to stop his train. It was too late, however, and taking the siding, the passenger crashed into the freight.

Thomas Currie, residing at 1115A Third Street East, Calgary, the fireman on the passenger was caught in the wreck of his engine and his life crushed out almost instantaneously The engineer, J. Houston, of 327 Twelfth avenue east, city, who was pinned down when the crash came, was terribly scalded by escaping steam. His condition is serious but he is expected to recover.

The baggage car was wrecked and Baggageman J. Carson had a narrow escape. As it was he sustained a bad shaking up. Brakeman Parsons, who was riding forward and was also shaken up. Neither men were seriously injured.

The Canadian Pacific Railway company's officials this morning were not prepared to make a statement regarding the blame for the switch being left open, but are holding an investigation today.

Most of the passengers on the night train north were occupying berths in the sleepers and thus escaped the shaking up they might otherwise have received. None of the passenger coaches were badly wrecked.

A Washington man inadvertently overheard some tender exchanges between a recently bethrothed couple, who, it chanced, attended some social function at the national capitol to which the aforesaid Washingtonian was also asked.

It was on the stairs that the happy pair chose to talk the matter over, and it was from the recesses of an alcove, whither he had gone to get his hat, that the Washingtonian proved to be the accidental recipient of the couple's confidence.

"Just think, dear heart!" exclaimed the young woman. "You proposed to me but twenty-four hours ago!"

"Yes, sweetheart," came in thrilling tones from the fortunate man, "and it seems as though it were but yesterday!"—Lippincott's.

The haunting strains of "Ev'ry Little Movement has a Meaning All Its Own," which forms the musical theme of "Madame Sherry" will no longer remain merely a fascinating, tantalizing melody to the people who attend the Auditorium on Monday, November 6th, for on that date this phenomenally successful musical production will appear at this playhouse, and local theatregoers will have an opportunity to enjoy the perfection production which has captivated Paris, London and Vienna, and which is now packing the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, to overflowing at every performance.

Tuesday last October 31, was halloween, the night when ghosts and fairies are supposed to be abroad in the land. In Scotland that eve was very generally observed and "Bobby" Burns has celebrated it in verse. A custom obtaining in the Highlands is the holding of the "furach" feast. The "furach" is a mixture of oatmeal and cream. A huge basin is provided into which this palatable mixture is poured. A ring is then dropped into the dish, and laughing lads and lasses, being provided with spoons set to work in real earnest in an effort to find the ring. The lucky finder is the first to be wed, of course.

One of the best-known and ablest of English judges is not given to the use of superfluous words, and his fondness for brevity is such that he embraces every possible opportunity of leading others to seek it also. During the hearing of a certain case which came before this judge, a learned king's counselor prosed away at what seemed likely to be an interminable length, until his lordship, becoming utterly weary of the proceeding, suddenly looked towards the speaker, and gently inquired what day it was. The question was so unexpected that the barrister looked a while, in sheer amazement, at the questioner. "Tuesday, me lud," he replied, when he had partly recovered from his surprise. "Ah, yes, quite so," responded the judge, in his suavest tones. "You see, I only just wanted to mention that I shall not be sitting after next Saturday."

Auditorium Theatre

Monday, Nov. 6th

WOODS, FRAZEE & LEDERER PRESENT
The World's Biggest Musical Sensation
Madame Sherry
Every Little Movement Has a Meaning All Its Own
The New Amsterdams, New York, Greatest Success.

LARGE BEAUTY CHORUS

Special Augmented Orchestra Carried by the Company

Seats on Sale Saturday, November 4th, at Beattie-Murphy Drug Store

First Row, $2. Next Six Rows $1.50, Balance Lower Floor $1.

1 Year in London - New York - Paris - Berlin

Thursday, Nov. 9th

Geo. M. Cohan's Greatest Musical Comedy

"45 Minutes from Broadway"

With a Star Cast and The Famous Blue Ribbon Chorus

More Song Hits and Catchy Music than any other Musical Comedy ever Written

SONG NUMBERS — "45 Minutes", "So Long Mary", "Whats the Use?" "A Popular Millionaire", "Retiring from the Stage", "Mary's a Grand Old Name", "Stand Up and Fight Like Hell."

COMPLETE SCENIC PRODUCTION

Prices:- First Seven Rows, $1.50; Next Ten Rows, $1.00. Balcony:- First Two Rows, $1.50; Next Rows, $1.00. General Admission, 50c.

BETTER TERMS FOR PROVINCE

Victoria, B.C.—Premier McBride and W. J. Bowser, attorney general, leave on Wednesday next for Ottawa, where they will be joined by Hon. W. R. Ross, provincial minister of lands. The mission of the Prime minister and his two colleagues is to submit to Premier Borden the question of better terms for British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Borden has placed himself on record as in hearty accord with the proposal that British Columbia's claims shall be left for full and impartial consideration by a competent board of arbitrators and Premier McBride and his ministers have every reason to feel confident that so soon as the federal authorities are able to deal with this weighty question, the pledge will be fully redeemed.

"In this connection," says Premier McBride, "it is only right to say that there are so many various phases incident and pertaining to the solution of the better terms question as to make it almost impossible to cover in an interview the entire comprehensive subject, but the people of British Columbia have a right to expect that, with the new conditions obtaining at Ottawa, the local government will not be slow to move in pressing the legitimate claims of their province.

"I fully realize the tremendous burden that Mr. Borden is obliged to take at this juncture in Canadian affairs and how his heavy and yet delicate responsibilities just now are multiplied by various special circumstances and conditions.

"In addition to the general question of better terms which will be taken up, numerous departmental matters must necessarily be presented while we are at Ottawa. All these are of very considerable moment and it would not be fair to provincial interests were any to be overlooked or neglected. Among others there are the matters of our fisheries, rights of Indian reserves, of railway lands, of wharves and similar public works, of river and harbor improvements, and last, but not least, the questions of Asiatic immigration and the necessary regulation of immigration generally for the protection of our own workers and the building up of a white Canada as a strong and essentially British nation within and part of the empire.

"We also propose taking up with the minister of the interior the advisability of the inauguration by the federal authorities of more effective measures for promoting advantageous publicity for British Columbia."

The defeat of reciprocity is credited with bringing a new industry to Vancouver, E. C. Atkins, vice-president of the Atkins Saw Manufactory of Indianapolis today signing a lease for property for a local branch.

Offers $1.000 for Best Wheat

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, has offered $1000 as a cash prize for the best one hundred pounds of hard red wheat to be exhibited at the American Land and Irrigation exposition in New York city.

This announcement was received by Thomas J. Wall, general agent of the Canadian Pacific, yesterday. It further sets forth that Canadian farmers are preparing exhibits for the competition in which they are allowed to compete, while the prizes offered in the United States are for grains grown in the United States.

KOOTENAY CENTRAL RAILWAY

Construction work is progressing on the Kootenay Central Railway, and indications at present point towards the completion of the road some time next year.

The road is now graded, on the southern end to Wasa. Two large camps established here are working, and other camps will soon be made on the west side of the Kootenay river on the south of Skooken-chuck Creek.

On the northern end of the line the road is built south some forty miles to Spillamachine. A larger force of men are employed at this point.

People all along the line are very optimistic and predict a large immigration to the Upper Columbia and Kootenay Valleys next year.

Customs in Contrast

The English coronation is said to have had a marked effect upon the populace of China, an effect salutary enough in principle, but disquisting at short range. The Chinaman is asking himself how it comes that a monarch is thus able to show himself without danger or loss of dignity to dense masses of people, whereas in China he must live in a "forbidden city" and make his appeal to the people rather as a sort of religious myth or pious abstraction than as a human being and with common attributes. If the King of England can drive through crowded streets and with some appearance of cordial and intimate relationships why must the streets in China be cleared as soon as the emperor approaches as though it were a sacrilege to look upon his sacred person? In fact, is he really so sacred? It is a serious matter to challenge the sanctity of an Oriental potentate, but such things will happen. That they are happening in China should be a hint to the emperor to prove his divinity in some more tangible way.

Mr. Orr of Glasgow, Scotland, has accepted a position with the C. C. S.

What a Boy Thinks of Pigs

Teachers in Bury have recently been asking their scholars to write essays on animals in view of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show which has been held, and the county is chuckling over the following description of the pig, which emanates from a secondary school :—

"A dirty, grovelling mass of flesh, grunting and wallowing in the mud with which its sty is copiously supplied. That is the subject of my essay. Who would imagine that useful articles could be made from that dirty skin, and that the flesh beneath it could yield the most delicious flavours? In life the pig is of very little use, and is often the cause of a great deal of mischief. But for the pig to die is to be born again into a sphere of much greater utility In life he is often an object of contempt, in death he gains greatly in importance.

"In a few words I will endeavor to show how the dead animal can enter into one day of our life. We rise in the morning and utilize his bristles to brush our hair and our clothes. For breakfast we have a crisp, savory piece of bacon. We take out our wallet at school and find that it is made of pig skin. Then the tender pork chop for dinner send us back to our work with an increased capacity for study. When we return home, to find beautifully-done pork sausages frizzling in the pan, we are in the seventh heaven of delight. But our sleep is disturbed by a last meal of cold pork sausages for supper, and as we lie comfortably in our beds we drowsily murmur, 'Bacon, sausages, and pork chops.' And the cause of all this is the pig."

The Ten Commandments of the Present Day

1. Thou shalt not wait for something to turn up, but thou shalt pull off thy coat and go to work that thou mayest prosper in thy affairs, and make the word "failure" spell "success."

2. Thou shalt not be content to go about thy business looking like a loafer, for thou shouldst know that thy personal appearance is better than a letter of recommendation.

3. Thou shalt not try to make excuses, nor shalt thou say to those who chide thee, "I didn't think."

4. Thou shalt not wait to be told what thou shalt do, nor in what manner thou shalt do it, for thus may thy days be long in the job which fortune hath given thee.

5. Thou shalt not fail to maintain thine own integrity, nor shalt thou be guilty of anything that will lessen thy good respect for thyself.

6. Thou shalt not covet the other fellow's job, nor his salary, nor the position that he hath gained by his own hard labor.

7. Thou shalt not fail to live within thy income, nor shalt thou contract any debts when thou canst not see thy way clear to pay them.

8. Thou shalt not be afraid to blow thine own horn; for he who failest to blow his own horn at the proper occasion findest nobody standing ready to blow it for him.

9. Thou shalt not hesitate to say "No" when thou meaneth "No," nor shalt thou fail to remember that there are times when it is unsafe to bind thyself by a hasty judgment.

10. Thou shalt give every man a square deal. This is the last and great commandment, and there is no other like unto it. Upon this commandment hang all the law and profits of the business world.

Many people have always had a great dead of crossing the ocean, but according to the following facts found in an exchange, one is safer when crossing the Atlantic than at any other time. According to figures carefully collected by a German statistician, the most dangerous occupation in the world is that of a farmer. In contrast to this a trans-Atlantic steamer is about the safest place one can find: These investigations show that forty-five per cent. of all industrial accidents happen to farmers. Last year more than a million passengers were carried across the Atlantic without a single catastrophe. Even among those employed in the building trades, the danger of the accident is only about one-quarter that of the farmer, while in mining, which is commonly supposed to be very dangerous the chance of mishap is even less. More people are killed by falling from open windows than in crossing the Atlantic, so that the deck of a modern line, is actually safer than one's own home.

While the train was waiting on a side track down in Georgia, one of the passengers walked over to a cabin near the track, in front of which sat a cracker dog, howling like the horn on Fire-Chief-of-New-York Croker's automobile. The passenger asked a native why the dog was howling.

"Hookworm," said the native. "He's lazy."

"But," said the stranger, "I was not aware that the hookworm is painful."

"Tain't," responded the garrulous native.

"Why, then," the stranger queried, "should the dog howl?"

"Lazy."

"But why does laziness make him howl?"

"Wal," said the Georgian, "that blame fool dawg is sittin' on a sandbur, an' he's too tarnation lazy to git off, so he jest sits thar an' howls 'cause it hurts."

NEW NORTH-END ADDITION — TO — CRANBROOK

Messrs. Beale & Elwell

Have just placed this Subdivision on the market. The property joins the City of Cranbrook. Lots are 50 x 122. All cleared, magnificent, cultivated soil.

Terms: $10 cash and $5. per month. 8 per cent Interest.

Several of these lots are already sold

Hurry up - If you want one.

Chatter and Chaff

Earnest and Facetious

(BY PAUL SPYGLASS)

It is really astonishing how easily an astute counsel, can get the average person "rattled" whilst on the stand. The following is a case in point:

Stern Lawyer (examining witness)—Where was your maid at the time?

Excited Lady—Why, in my boudoir, arranging my hair.

Stern Lawyer—Tell me quickly, were you there also?

Excited Lady (flushed and indignant)—SIR.

Jack Johnson, heavy-weight champion of the world, has been saying some very complimentary (?) things about the clergy of Great Britain. Referring to the preachers in England (after describing himself as a *sober man*) he makes the startling and outrageously libellous assertion, "I am told the great majority are boozers." The big black fellow may interest a certain class of people on the ethics of pugilistic bouts generally and prize fights especially; but when a conceited illiterate vulgarian has the unmitigated effrontery to scandalise the ministry we are neither interested, elevated nor amused—merely disgusted.

Several men were talking about how they happened to marry. "I married my wife," said one, after the others had all had their say, "because she was different to any woman I ever met." "How was that?" chorused the others. "She was the only woman I ever met who would have me," and there was a burst of applause from the crowd.

Many good-natured jokes have been passed anent the feminine proclivity for having resource to artificial means in the matter of beautifying her person. Miss Flora Brand of Higginsville has good reason to thank her lucky stars that she was wearing false hair recently when a locomotive of the Missouri Pacific, struck her motor car—she owes her life directly to this cause. As it was her "switch" became entangled in the engine's driving rod and was pulled off her head.

Gratitude is an awfully scarce article. We have often noticed, for example, that the most honest women who borrow a quart of milk from their neighbours always make a "P'INT" of returning it.

The latest figure-reducing society craze of "picking apples" is all the vogue among the Upper Ten in *Great Britain*. The social leaders of the fashionable world are agog with excitement and "apple-pickers" clubs are springing up in all parts of the old country. Although a few very effeminate men have joined the ranks; the fair sex constitute the great majority of its members. These estimable aristocratic ladies do not really pick apples in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Of course, such an occupation would be altogether infra dig and totally incompatible with their exalted station in life. Such menial work is naturally relegated to their poorer sisters—the plebian children of the soil. This apple-picking business is absolutely metaphorical and the name has been selected as singularly appropriate because the stretching movements (not metaphoric in this instance) resemble picking-apples from the branches of a tree. The fact is quite a number of blue-blooded English women have realized that they are getting too plump—due to indolence and gastronomical indiscretions—and are extremely anxious to reduce their girth and avoirdupois as well as incidentally improve their beauty.

The athletic achievements of these pseudo "apple-pickers" conduce to a supple symmetrical figure and graceful carriage. The fair devotees of this new cult (?) agree to stand on *tip-toe beside a wall and reach up* as high as possible in an endeavor to pick an imaginary apple from the wall paper—a delightful and novel form of physical culture forsooth. The poor tired shop girl in a departmental store does not need to take exercise of this sort. She, be it understood, enjoys the privilege of picking boxes of merchandise from high shelves for her bread and butter. In this connection it is worthy of note, that the movements are almost identical; the only difference being that the rich lady picks an imaginary apple from an imaginary tree two or three times per day as a recreation whilst the poor lady (I beg the wealthy woman's pardon for designating the ordinary shop girl "lady") PICKS A REAL BOX FROM A REAL SHELF FOR A LIVING.

There were three little maidens from school.
Who determined to set up Home Rule,
But another one said,
"Then you'll never get wed,"
Which shows that this maid was no fool.

Said a small young fish to his old mam-ma,
"There's a man up there on the bank not far
From me.

He's a splendid, brand new, long, silk line,
And a jointed rod, and his turnout's fine,
You see.

And he's heaps and heaps of tempting flies
That he'll flash before my simple eyes
For fun.

He'll catch me, mother dear, he will;
So, mother, shall I just keep still
Or run?

The old fish said, in tones so mild,
"Don't bother now, at all, my child
For him:

But—
If you see a little boy with a little bent pin,
And a dozen little worms in a dirty old tin—
Then swim:"

A man on a rainy day saw a gentleman ahead of him with a handsome silk umbrella. Thinking he recognized him as a friend, he rushed up, clapped a hand on his shoulder, and shouted by way of a joke: "I'll take that umbrella, if you please."

The individual addressed looked round and disclosed an entire stranger, but before the other could apologize, he said hurriedly: "Oh, it's yours, is it? Well, I didn't know that. Here, you can have it."

And he walked off hurriedly leaving his umbrella in the other man's hand.

It is difficult for the young man who arrives home in the "Wee sma' hours" to realize that the majestic stern-faced female who towers above him at the head of the stairs is the same timid little smiling girl who once fainted in his arms at the sight of a tiny mouse.

A woman who was noted for her conjugal affection, went into an apothecary's shop last week with two prescriptions—one for her husband, and the other for her cow. She enquired what was the price of them and the assistant replied it was so much for the man and so much for the beast. The woman finding that she had not money enough, reflected for a moment and said "give me, at all events, the medicine for the cow, I can send for me husband's tomorrow."

Some of the color which we see from time to time in ladies dresses are fearful and wonderful to behold. There is oftimes a sad lack of taste displayed in the choice of suitable *costumes. Incongruity may be frequently* observed in the adoption of colors without reference to their accordance with the complexion of the wearer. How much more agreeable would be the impression of the spectator if girls would make a point of paying attention to the desirability of more harmony. We continually see a wretchedly light blue hat and gloves surrounding a sallow countenance, or a pink opposed to one of a glowing red; a pale complexion associated with a staring canary yellow. *How frequently again do we see the* large dimensions of a very tall and embonpoint figure magnified to almost Brobdignagian proportions by a white dress, or a small woman reduced to an absurdly Lilliputian size by a black dress. Girls, for goodness sake, stop this sort of thing at once.

Night is upon the earth. Darkness is in the valley and upon the hill top. But the moon rising and clearing away the clouds, dispels the *gloom. As she rolls upward* the stars gather around her. Come with me and look upon a scene of intensely exciting interest. Enter this chamber softly—it is the sanctuary of innocence—the abode of love and peace.

Bending beside a table behold a maiden—a blooming girl of seventeen—on her knees. Her cherry lips move, her graceful form is anxiously swaying to and fro. She is laboring under an excitement The cool air gushes in upon her through the lattice. She is strengthened. Could we view a more interesting picture?

"Ah:"

Was that a word or a long-drawn sigh? List.

"Ah:"

Can she be unconscious of our presence? Her hand gropes upon the floor. Has she lost a jewel? Her dark eye in wild frenzy flashes. The sweet smile has vanished from her features. But, lo: it returns in triumph. She speaks,

"Mary: I've got that flea at last."

Rightness expresses of actions, what straightness does of lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight lines.—Herbert Spencer.

Man the Maker of Things

In point of importance, the production of things come first.

Second in importance comes their transportation.

Man makes things, then he transports them.

Also, he transports himself.

Robert Fulton sent the "Clermont" on her trial trip up the Hudson in Eighteen Hundred Seven.

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the "Savannah." This was in Eighteen Hundred Nineteen. *And while an hon. gent. in the* House of Commons was making a speech to the effect that no ship would carry enough fuel to feed her boilers on a trans-atlantic trip, the whistle of the "Savannah" was heard in the offing. She was answering his logic.

Later, the argument was put forth that the carrying of this awful mass of fire in the hold of a boat was flying in the face of Providence, and disaster was sure to come to every ship that incurred the risk.

But the ship has come to stay and still plows the waters.

About Seventeen Hundred Ninety came the discovery that a wagon moving on a rail, instead of on the dirt, *could carry double the load.*

The discovery by Watt of the expansive quality of water when subjected to heat gave the cue for the locomotive, which John Ruskin prophesied would ruin England. He declared that people would quit work to go tapesing up and down the land in search of thrills. And personally, Ruskin moved to Coniston, a place where the "screech of the iron horse would never be heard."

But the railroad had come to stay.

Morse with his dot and dash came in Eighteen Hundred Forty-Nine as an added security—a necessity—in the running of trains in opposite directions on a single track.

In Eighteen Hundred Seventy-six, Graham Bell, *a canny Scot*, gave us the telephone, in response to the universal desire for a quiet means of saying things to people out of sight.

It was only a coup d'etat that *gave Broadway a horse-railroad* and banished the 'bus.

Then came the cable-car, as an attempt to sidestep the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Our hearts bled for the poor old street-car horse, galled, limping, panting, that we might fly through space at the rate of six miles an hour.

As a lover of the horse and a breeder of horses, I hail the automobile with glad acclaim. Horses never commanded so big a price as they do today: and all the time the demand is for a higher grade horse. Thus does the farmer thrive.

The electric car arrived as a matter of course, for when people want a thing they get it. We reach up in the air or dig down in the ground and lo! we find it, for everything is everywhere.

Natural gas was discovered and piped for light, heat and fuel when it was needed, and thus are the lords of electricity kept civil.

In an attempt to render kerosene oil non-explosive—so many servant girls going to the Other Side by the Kerosene Route—gasoline was removed from illuminating-oil by chemical process. *Many good people* preferred candles, and called kerosene a fad, and dangerous. Kerosene was worth twenty cents a gallon, and gasoline two cents. Gasoline was a glut on the market.

To utilize this dangerous by-product, the explosive engine was invented.

From a plaything of one to five horse power, the gas engine grew in power.

The horseless carriage is in one sense a scheme for utilizing a by-product—just as art is love's by-product.

And behold! Kerosene is now cheaper, and better quality, than it has ever been in the history of commerce. Kerosene is now the by-product, and thus does the proletariat wax glad and the farmer rejoice. If gasoline ever soars as it has in France, we will use denaturedalcohol made from mangel roots and turnips—Hubbard.

"Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" with its catchy music and it's wealth of bright, snappy dialogue, will be the attraction at the Auditorium, on Friday, November 10th. The production this season is said to be more elaborate than the first presentation. Several new and novel features have been introduced, including the famous "Blue Ribbon Ponies."

SCENE FROM MADAME SHERRY, AUDITORIUM, CRANBROOK, ON MONDAY NOVEMBER 6.

G. H THOMPSON,
Barrister, Solictor, and Notary Public
Office—Reid Buildings,
CRANBROOK, B. C.

McVITTIE & PARKER
P.L.S. & C.E.
CRANBROOK, B. C

W. F. GURD,
Barrister, Soliciter, etc.,
CRANBROOK, B. C.

HARVEY, McCARTER, AND MACDONALD,
Barristers and Solicitors,
CRANBROOK, B. C.

Cranbrook Lodge No 34 A.F.& A.M.
Regular meetings on the third Thursday of *every month*.
Visiting brethren welcome.
A. C. SHANKLAND, W. M.
E. W. CONNOLLY, Secretary

Rocky Mountain Chapter
NO. 125. R. A. M.
Regular meetings:—2nd Tuesday in each month at eight o'clock.
Sojourning Companions are cordially invited.
B. H. SHORT, Scribe E
Box 262 CRANBROOK, B.C

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
Meets in Carmen's Hall 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 8 p.m. sharp.
A. McCowan, Chief Ranger.
C. A. Abbott, Secretary.
Visiting Brethren made welcome.
COURT CRANBROOK, 8943

Knights of Pythias
Cranbrook, B.C.
Crescent Lodge, No. 33
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at Fraternity Hall
T. G. Jones, C. C.
J. M. Boyce, K. of R. & S.
Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

J. W. RUTLEDGE,
M.M.V., V.S.,
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary college, Toronto in 1898. Graduate and medalist of McKillip Veterinary college, Chicago, Ill. in 1900. Registered member of British Columbia association.
ALL CALLS NIGHT & DAY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
OFFICE AT McKINSTRY'S LIVERY BARN
CRANBROOK, B. C.

J. T. LAIDLAW,
Mining Engineer and B.C. Land Surveyor,
P.O Box 236. Phone 223.
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Physicians and Surgeons
Office at Residence, Armstrong Ave.
OFFICE HOURS
Forenoons - - - - 9.00 to 10.00
Afternoons - - - - 2.00 to 4.00
Evenings - - - - 7.30 to 8.30
Sundays - - - - - 2.30 to 4.30
CRANBROOK : : : : B. C.

Dancing, Deportment and Calisthenics
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COOPERAGE PRODUCTION

The amount of cooperage produced in Canada during 1910 has been compiled by the Dominion Forestry Branch at Ottawa. Reports were received from one hundred and thirty-three firms of which ninety-four were in Ontario showing that slack and tight cooperage was produced in Canada to the value of one million seven hundred and forty thousand dollars. As the hardwood forests of Canada are already greatly depleted, and as the Canadian products transported in barrels are chiefly flour and apples, requiring only slack cooperage, the tight cooperage stock manufactured in 1910 amounts to only one-fifth of the total value. Barrels made from tight stock as used as containers of oils, alcoholic liquors and other liquids, and as Canada has practically no wood of sufficiently clear quality for such stock, the most of it has to be imported as staves or stave bolts from the United States. Of the total slack cooperage made up one million three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, which is two hundred thousand dollars less than the 1909 value. Notwithstanding the decrease in value of slack cooperage for 1910, the number of pieces produced was five hundred thousand more than in 1909. Practically no cooperage is manufactured in Canada for export, and whatever quantity is shipped out is the cooperage left on the manufacturers hands after the domestic market has been satisfied. In the middle of the last decade the export trade was quite an important branch of the cooperage industry, but in 1910, exports of staves, heading and barrels amounted to only one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

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King George's New Crown

The Work Is Being Rushed and It Will be Ready for The Royal Durbar at Delhi—Estimated Cost is About $325,000

Calcutta.—Orders have been given for the construction of a special crown for the king when he attends the Dunbar, and that the value is estimated to be about $325,000. The design was prepared by a leading firm of London jewellers, who at present have the execution of the order in hand.

Whether the King will decide to wear the Koh-in-Noor in his crown at Delhi remains to be seen.

All India knows the legend. "He who holds the Koh-i-Noor, holds India." Since the annexation of the Punjaub the Koh-i-Noor has been one of the chief jewels of the English crown, but Queen Victoria never visited India, and King Edward's coronation Durbar was held by Lord Curzon. India has thus never yet beheld the Koh-i-Noor on the head of an English emperor.

At the coronation the great Indian diamond was the chief jewel in the crown of the queen, the great star of Africa being the central ornament of the king's crown.

PREPARATIONS BEING RUSHED

London.—The preparations for the Durbar in Delhi are now being rapidly completed, and when the King returns to London, the last details will be arranged.

At present there is no tendency in official quarters to contemplate the postponement of the Durbar, or of the absence of the King from it on account of the war between Italy and Turkey, but it is recognised that any serious development of the situation affecting European peace might cause a reconsideration of the present plans, according to which the King and Queen will sail from Portsmouth in the Medina on November 9th.

Hundreds of the most eminent persons in England have already booked their passages and secured accommodation in Delhi. The official camps in which accommodation is provided for English visitors who apply to the India office, will have about 400 inhabitants, and other camps, privately arranged, 200 or 300 more. It is expected that between 700 and 800 visitors will go out specially for the Durbar. Some have already started. The latest date for sailing from Marseilles, in order to be on time for the ceremony at Delhi, is November 14.

There is said to be still a small amount of accommodation to dispose of in official "Two-guinea-a-day" camp, but it is probable that "house-full" will be declared within a few days.

Y. M. C. A. Notes

The social evening at the Y.M.C.A., held last Friday was a splendid success.

Over one hundred members and guests enjoyed the entertainment given.

During the evening the guests listened to an address by A. S. McAllister of Kenora, and to various vocal selections by well known local talent

After the program refreshments were served to about one hundred guests and a number took part in the games on the bowling alleys and pool tables.

The program was arranged for by the Literary and Debating Society, and other evenings will be devoted to similar amusements.

This society meets again on Wednesday evening next and invite any and every man to come to these meetings and to take part in the various programs and discussions.

On Sunday afternoon the men's meeting was well attended, and all who were present enjoyed the address given by Mr. A. S. McAllister of Kenora.

Kenora Y.M.C.A. is as anxious as the Cranbrook Y.M.C.A. to secure the addition of more rooms, a swimming tank and a gymnasium, and prospects are bright for these additions soon at both places.

Request for the appropriation goes in soon for the Cranbrook addition, and with the rapidly increasing membership of the local branch and the need of more rooms will undoubtedly help in securing this much talked of and much needed addition.

The young couple had been married only a few weeks and had moved out in the country for the summer. One night they invited the village minister to dinner. When the finger bowl was placed in front of the rustic parson he looked inquiringly at it, then at his host and hostess and stammered:

"A-ah yes! Is there—is there a child to be christened?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Provincial Elections' Act

Cranbrook Electoral District

TAKE NOTICE that I have received objections in writing to the retention of the following names on the Register of Voters for the Cranbrook Electoral District on the grounds as stated below.

AND take notice that at a Court of Revision to be held on the 6th day of November, 1911, at the Court House in Cranbrook at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall hear and determine the said objections, and unless such named persons, or some other Provincial Voter on their behalf, satisfies me that such objections are not well founded, I shall strike such names off the said Register.

A. C. NELSON.
Acting Registrar of Voters.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1911.

The following persons are reported absent from the district:

No.	Name	Place
2B	Abbott, Robert	Cranbrook
11B	Aikins, James Andrew	Cranbrook
12	Aikins, Robert Samuel	Cranbrook
14	Alexander, Robert Scott	Cranbrook
38B	Ansell, Charles James	Cranbrook
43	Armitage, Clark	Mayook
47	Armstrong, James	Cranbrook
63	Atkinson, John	Cranbrook
71	Babbitt, Charles Samuel	Cranbrook
71C	Bagan, Patrick	Cranbrook
74C	Baird, William	Cranbrook
75	Baker, Delmer Washburn	Cranbrook
79	Bakos, Peter	Cranbrook
84	Ballard, Isaac	Cranbrook
86	Barclay, Hugh	Cranbrook
92	Barnet, Peter Imirie	Cranbrook
97	Barr, John Edward	North Star
104	Bartley, George Henry	Cranbrook
107	Barton, Michael Edgar	Cranbrook
138B	Bibeault, Arthur	Cranbrook
142	Binkley, Daniel Franklin	Cranbrook
168	Blondin, Osias	Cranbrook
173	Boss, Arthur J.	Cranbrook
175B	Bougie, Edouard	Cranbrook
183	Bradford, William Henry	Marysville
188	Branch, Henry	Cranbrook
206B	Bristow, Oliver	Cranbrook
212	Brooks, Claude Ernest	Wardner
225B	Brown, Herbert George	Cranbrook
227B	Brown, Robert	Cranbrook
233	Brownlee, James	Cranbrook
235	Bryans, Frederick	Cranbrook
241	Bugler, Herbert Stanley Dare	Cranbrook
243B	Bunting, Aubrey	Cranbrook
249	Burns, John	Cranbrook
252	Burns, Robert	Cranbrook
258	Burton, Alfred Burgess	Cranbrook
262	Burton, William Thomas	Cranbrook
263B	Bussiers, John	Cranbrook
268B	Cail, John Gordon	Yahk
279	Cameron, James William	Cranbrook
281	Cameron, John Alexander	Cranbrook
288B	Campbell, Dennie	Cranbrook
290	Campbell, Frank	Cranbrook
291B	Campbell, James	Cranbrook
293	Campbell, John Alexander	Cranbrook
305	Carlion, Oscar	Yahk
307B	Carmichael, Norman	Cranbrook
336	Chapman, Charles Alexander	Fort Steele
372	Clemmer, Austin	Cranbrook
376B	Clubb, Joseph Presley	Moyie
392	Connolly, Edward Worthington	Cranbrook
393	Connolly, Hobart Elliott	Cranbrook
394	Conover, Clarence Frederick	Marysville
411	Corrison, Francis Edward	Cranbrook
500	Dischaw, James Louis	Cranbrook
512	Dormer, Robert	Wardner
597	Filleul, Thomas	Cranbrook
612B	Flanders, Frank	Cranbrook
656	Fuller, Archie	Cranbrook
657	Fuller, Henry Edward	Cranbrook
663	Gagne, George	Cranbrook
678	Gaskill, Charles Aaron	Cranbrook
702	Gillespie, Malcolm	Cranbrook
716	Godin, Joseph	Cranbrook
724	Gordon, William Angus	Cranbrook
729B	Graham, Herbert Robert	Kingsgate
732	Grant, Alexander McIntosh	Cranbrook
737	Grant, William	Cranbrook
739	Gray, Joseph	Cranbrook
800	Haslom, William	Cranbrook
849	Hodnett, Herbert	Cranbrook
851	Hogarth, Roland Douglas	Cranbrook
866	Houle, Euclide	Wattsburg
881	Hughes, Robert	Cranbrook
884	Hume, Allan	Moyie
885	Hume, Allen	Cranbrook
893	Ibbotson, William A.	Cranbrook
930	Johnston, Erastus Dorland	Cranbrook
1048	Leclare, Eugene	Cranbrook
1072B	Limond, William	Cranbrook
1085B	Long, Francis Granville	Moyie
1089	Lougheed, Johnston	Cranbrook
1097	Lye, Frank	Wycliffe
1102	Madigan, Patrick Frank	Cranbrook
1105B	Milhot, Leo	Cranbrook
1137	Masson, Octave	Cranbrook
1143B	Maynard, Napoleon	Cranbrook
1154B	Mercure, Clarisse	Cranbrook
1172	Miller, John Wesley	Moyie
1173	Miller, Lyman Kennedy	Cranbrook
1209	Morin, Alphonse Simon	Cranbrook
1218B	Morton, Leslie	Cranbrook
1245	McAfee, John	Cranbrook
1247	McAlpine, Percy Jacob	Cranbrook
1250	McArthur, William Albert	Cranbrook
1251	Macauley, Robert William	Cranbrook
1268	McCormick, Patrick	Cranbrook
1273	McCullough, Allen	Cranbrook
1310	McDonald, Wm. Maclay	Cranbrook
1317A	McDougall, Alexander	Cranbrook
1328	McEachern, John Stewart	Moyie
1329B	McElroy, Angus	Wattsburg
1331	McEwan, Duncan	Cranbrook
1332	McFadden, John George	Cranbrook
1333	MacFarlane, Alexander	Cranbrook
1349	McInnis, Hugh	Cranbrook
1361	McKay, Murdock	Cranbrook
1371	Mackenzie, Thomas Chisholm	Cranbrook
1374	McKillop, Donald Alex.	Cranbrook
1375	McKinna, David	Cranbrook
1380	McKnight, Alonzo	Cranbrook
1402	McLellan, Peter Finlay	Cranbrook
1421	McNeill, James Alexander	Cranbrook
1425	McPeak, William Francis	Cranbrook
1440	McVittie, Harry Hamilton	Cranbrook
1451D	Newman, John C.	Cranbrook
1477	Oxendale, John	Cranbrook
1484	O'Neil, Freeman	Cranbrook
1485	O'Neill, Mark Andrew	Cranbrook
1487	Page, Percy	Cranbrook
1533	Peterson, Frank James	Cranbrook
1564	Pruden, Jacob	Cranbrook
1573	Rae, Thomas Robert	Cranbrook
1574	Raison, Sidney George	Cranbrook
1580	Read, Frank	Cranbrook
1585	Reeves, Frederick William	Cranbrook
1590	Reid, Charles	Wattsburg
1596	Renton, Sydney Charles	Cranbrook
1604	Rine, Frank Henry	Cranbrook
1605	Rioux, William	Cranbrook
1626	Robinson, Hugh Miller	Cranbrook
1637	Rollins, Victor Albert	Cranbrook
1647	Rowan, William H.	Cranbrook
1648	Rowe, John	Cranbrook
1650A	Rupert, Beague Herbert	Cranbrook
1651	Russell, Edward Samuel	Cranbrook
1654	Rutherford, Samuel	Cranbrook
1655	Rutledge, Alexander	Cranbrook
1657	Rutledge, Lessie Nixon	Cranbrook
1660	Ryan, Edward	Cranbrook
1669	Sait, Henry	Moyie
1675	Santoni, Lewis	Cranbrook
1688	Scott, Walter	Cranbrook
1705	Shorpe, James	Cranbrook
1734	Smith, Charles	Cranbrook
1737	Smith, Eugene	Cranbrook
1746	Smith, Lewis Mitchell	Cranbrook
1753	Smyth, George Gordon	Cranbrook
1754	Snaddon, William	Cranbrook
1757	Sneddon, John	Cranbrook
1761	Sorenson, Gilbert	Baker
1762	Sorge, William	Cranbrook
1778	Stalker, Niel Sinclair	Cranbrook
1795	Steward, Horace	Cranbrook
1807	Stewart, Richard	Cranbrook
1808	Stewart, Royal Alexander	Cranbrook
1814	Stone, Edward Charles	Cranbrook
1814B	Stone, William Edward	Cranbrook
1817	Stouffer, Fred.	Cranbrook
1831	Sumption, William Richard	Cranbrook
1841	Symes, Harry Hayward	Cranbrook
1861	Theaker, John	Cranbrook
1863	Thiffault, William	Cranbrook
1865B	Thomas, George W.	Cranbrook
1868	Thompson, John	Cranbrook
1870	Thompson, Louis	Cranbrook
1871	Thomson, Andrew	Baker
1883	Tisdale, David Price	Cranbrook
1890	Torphy, Michael	Cranbrook
1891B	Townsend, Sydney	Cranbrook
1894	Travis, John Church	Cranbrook
1895	Trevelyan, Henry Berrington	Cranbrook
1907	Vaughan, Charles William	Cranbrook
1909	Verfaille, Camille	Cranbrook
1917	Walker, Daniel	Cranbrook
1939	Ward, Frederick George	Cranbrook
1977B	Whipple, Henry	Cranbrook
1995	Williams, Augustus Arnold	Cranbrook
2013	Wilson, Harry S.	Cranbrook
2014	Wilson, John William	Cranbrook
2015	Wilson, Robert	Moyie
2040	Workman, John	Cranbrook
2042	Worsley, Francis	Cranbrook
2054	Young, William	Cranbrook

The following persons are reported as deceased:

155	Birtch, William John	North Star
174B	Bottomley, Allen	Cranbrook
382B	Coghill, Robert Gair	Yahk
482	Desaulnier, Odilion	Moyie
632	Forrest, Timothy	Moyie
838	Higgins, Patrick	Cranbrook
979	Kerr, Henry Augustus	Cranbrook
1192B	Montgomery, Daniel	Cranbrook
1608	Roberts, Edward	Cranbrook
1668	Ryckman, William Syrian	Cranbrook
1776	Stack, Frank	Fort Steele
1789	Steeves, Isaac	Cranbrook

The following persons are reported as not qualified when placed on the list:

924	Johnson, Mark	Cranbrook

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED	SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY			DELINQUENT TAXES				
				Government Tax	School Tax	Interest to Date of Sale	Costs & Expenses	TOTAL
	MORRISSEY MINES TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 743							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
A., & Schatt, J.	35 & 36	20	Morrissey Mines	$ 5.85		$ 1.87	$2.00	$ 9.72
Montague S.	3 & 7	21	Morrissey Mines	16.21		5.41	2.00	23.61
ers, D. W.	5	21	Morrissey Mines	8.10		2.71	2.00	12.81
ers, T. T.	6	21	Morrissey Mines	8.10		2.71	2.00	12.81
W. B.	31	21	Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00	9.66
H.	32	21	Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00	9.66
D.	35	21	Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00	9.66
Mrs. Ada	1	22	Morrissey Mines	6.25		1.91	2.00	10.16
n, O.	2	22	Morrissey Mines	10.90		3.33	2.00	16.23
	3	22	Morrissey Mines	8.10		2.71	2.00	12.81
	FERNIE ANNEX, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 734A							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
George	South Half Lot 4	42	Fernie Annex	4.20	2.28	.56	2.00	9.04
, Mike	North Half 4	42	Fernie Annex	4.80	2.60	.62	2.00	10.02
enneth	5	42	Fernie Annex	3.06	1.63	.39	2.00	7.02
n, Joseph	8	42	Fernie Annex	7.20	3.90	.93	2.00	14.03
M.	1	43	Fernie Annex	3.00	.56	.40	2.00	5.90
John	2	43	Fernie Annex	3.00	1.63	.40	2.00	7.03
t, Nicholas	South Half 4	43	Fernie Annex	5.40	2.93	.70	2.00	11.03
Bros.	North Half 4	43	Fernie Annex	5.40	2.93	.70	2.00	11.03
, Tony	South Half 5	43	Fernie Annex	6.00	3.25	.78	2.00	12.03
ta, C. Farcona, E.	South Half 7	43	Fernie Annex	5.46	2.93	.70	2.00	11.03
Frank	North Half 8	43	Fernie Annex	3.60	1.95	.47	2.00	8.02
, Al.	South Half 8	43	Fernie Annex	3.60	1.95	.47	2.00	8.02
, James	North Half 9	43	Fernie Annex	4.20	2.28	.49	2.00	8.97
Leopoldo	South Half 9	43	Fernie Annex	3.60	1.95	.47	2.00	8.02
Mike	10	43	Fernie Annex	4.80	.80	.42	2.00	8.02
ne, John	11	83	Fernie Annex	2.10	1.14	.27	2.00	5.51
, Wm.	12	83	Fernie Annex	5.40	2.18	.55	2.00	10.13
M.	2	84	Fernie Annex	1.20	.65	.16	2.00	4.01
ls, Morgan	6	84	Fernie Annex	2.35	1.17	.36	2.00	5.88
	10	84	Fernie Annex	2.70	1.47	.38	2.00	6.55
Frank	13	101	Fernie Annex	4.80	2.60	.62	2.00	10.02
Tony	14	101	Fernie Annex	8.40	3.30	.73	2.00	14.43
o, Filomena	15	101	Fernie Annex	2.40	1.30	.31	2.00	6.01
, Rosina	16 & 17	101	Fernie Annex	4.80	2.60	.64	2.00	10.04
John	19 & 20	101	Fernie Annex	6.90	3.74	1.21	2.00	13.85
Hector	1 & 2	102	Fernie Annex	7.20	3.90	.93	2.00	14.03
Mike	4 & 5	102	Fernie Annex	12.00	4.70	1.36	2.00	20.06
o, Mike	6	102	Fernie Annex	2.40	1.30	.31	2.00	6.01
o, Joe	7	102	Fernie Annex	2.40	1.30	.31	2.00	6.01
Thomas	8	102	Fernie Annex	2.40	1.30	.31	2.00	6.01
M. S.	9	102	Fernie Annex	2.40	1.30	.31	2.00	6.01
Mary Ann	13 & 14	102	Fernie Annex	7.20	3.90	.93	2.00	14.03
H.	15	102	Fernie Annex	8.40	4.90	1.12	2.00	16.42
	FERNIE ANNEX EXTENSION, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 902							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
Annie R.	10	85	Fernie Annex Extension	1.35	.45	.09	2.00	3.89
Leopoldo	5	91	Fernie Annex Extension	1.35	.45	.09	2.00	3.89
a, Felice	6	91	Fernie Annex Extension	1.20	.40	.08	2.00	3.68
Wm.	8	91	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.35	.06	2.00	3.46
n, Henry L.	9	91	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.35	.06	2.00	3.46
Mrs. H. A.	10	91	Fernie Annex Extension	1.35	.45	.09	2.00	3.89
, Carolino	1	92	Fernie Annex Extension	1.35	.45	.09	2.00	3.89
n, Robert	2	92	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.35	.06	2.00	3.46
, John	3	95	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.40	.08	2.00	3.53
zyek, Frank	5 & 6	95	Fernie Annex Extension	2.70	.90	.18	2.00	5.78
Carlo	1	96	Fernie Annex Extension	1.35	.45	.14	2.00	3.94
George	6	96	Fernie Annex Extension	1.20	.40	.08	2.00	3.68
a, Felice	8	96	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.35	.06	2.00	3.46
, Sam	9	96	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.35	.06	2.00	3.46
Guiseppe	4	107	Fernie Annex Extension	1.20	.40	.08	2.00	3.68
ook, John N.	1	116	Fernie Annex Extension	4.20	1.40	.28	2.00	7.88
y, Herbert	4	116	Fernie Annex Extension	1.05	.35	.06	2.00	3.46
n, Thos.	5	116	Fernie Annex Extension	1.20		.06	2.00	3.26
, Louie	6	116	Fernie Annex Extension	.90	.30	.06	2.00	3.26
o, Phillip	8	117	Fernie Annex Extension	.60	.20	.05	2.00	2.85
ezyn, John	9	117	Fernie Annex Extension	.75	.25	.05	2.00	3.05
y, Charley	7 & 8	125	Fernie Annex Extension	.90	.30	.06	2.00	3.26
n, Arthur	6 & 7	126	Fernie Annex Extension	1.50	.58	.11	2.00	4.19
n, Archibald	8	126	Fernie Annex Extension	.60	.20	.05	2.00	2.85
ell, E. H.	9 & 10	126	Fernie Annex Extension	1.50	.50	.10	2.00	4.10
	WEST FERNIE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 735							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
, C.	Sub-division C of Lot 4	1	West Fernie	2.40		.12	2.00	4.52
Alexander	5	1	West Fernie	15.00		.75	2.00	17.75
outh, John J.	Sub-division A of lot 6	1	West Fernie	12.30		.62	2.00	14.92
bers, John	9	1	West Fernie	9.30		.63	2.00	11.93
, J. W.	9	2	West Fernie	16.20		1.60	2.00	19.80
wn	South Half 2	3	West Fernie	6.15		.89	2.00	9.04
es, E. K.	North East ¼ of Lot 3	3	West Fernie	2.10		.11	2.00	4.21
m, J. A.	North West ¼ of Lot 3	3	West Fernie	1.50		.08	2.00	3.58
, Evan	South West ¼ of Lot 3	3	West Fernie	2.40		.18	2.00	4.58
d, Wm.	South East ¼ of Lot 4	3	West Fernie	3.90		.34	2.00	6.24
n, Walter	South West ¼ of Lot 4	4	West Fernie	2.40		.18	2.00	4.58
ing, Mrs. S.	East Half 11	3	West Fernie	9.00		1.17	2.00	12.17
, Malcolm	Sub-division A & B, Lot 7	4	West Fernie	5.40		.45	2.00	7.85
r, Archibald	Sub-divisions C & D, Lot 7	4	West Fernie	22.70		1.96	2.00	26.66
son, Henry J.	11	4	West Fernie	6.30		.66	2.00	8.96
, George	Sub-divisions A & B, Lot 6	5	West Fernie	1.20		.06	2.00	3.26
Andrew	Sub-division 4, Lot 26	5	West Fernie	1.65		.12	2.00	3.77
or, Wm. S.	Sub-divisions 1, 2, 4, 5, & 6, Lot 27	5	West Fernie	9.60		1.52	2.00	13.12
	HOSMER TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 772							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
ta, Alexander	3	1	Hosmer	5.00	5.27	1.14	2.00	13.41
egor, Murdoch	9	1	Hosmer	3.00	1.94	.40	2.00	7.34
, Urbain	13	1	Hosmer	1.80	1.12	.15	2.00	5.07
mond & McIntosh	1	2	Hosmer	7.08	7.28	.86	2.00	17.22
oin, F.	3	2	Hosmer	7.20	4.50	.58	2.00	14.28
ker, John	4	2	Hosmer	4.95	5.16	1.23	2.00	13.34
, H.	6	2	Hosmer	3.30	2.13	.43	2.00	7.86
nas, Wm.	8	2	Hosmer	1.65	1.03	.13	2.00	4.81
nas, D. R.	10	2	Hosmer	4.50	2.81	.37	2.00	9.68
y, Mrs. M., Crawford, Mrs. M. A.	11	2	Hosmer	1.65	1.03	.13	2.00	4.81
ard, Walton	12	2	Hosmer	4.65	2.95	1.05	2.00	10.65
nde, Mrs. Delicsaska	18	2	Hosmer	5.22	4.17	1.27	2.00	12.66
ell, Mary Ann	20	2	Hosmer	1.65	1.03	.14	2.00	4.82
tt, Sydney	17 & 18	3	Hosmer	9.90	6.79	1.35	2.00	20.04
er, Peter	4	4	Hosmer	3.60	1.13	.45	2.00	7.18
, Felice	5	4	Hosmer	12.00	11.05	2.15	2.00	27.20
nico, Carlo	8	4	Hosmer	1.80	1.13	.14	2.00	5.07
lay, W. G.	13 & 14	4	Hosmer	13.50		2.19	2.00	17.69
R. J.	1	5	Hosmer	6.00		.48	2.00	8.48
h, Mrs. Sarah	4	5	Hosmer	5.25	1.75	.87	2.00	9.87
Bow Soo	5	5	Hosmer	6.00	3.75	.48	2.00	12.23
, Stephen	14	5	Hosmer	23.55	16.04	3.93	2.00	45.52
, A.	15	5	Hosmer	11.70	6.56	.91	2.00	21.17
stone, G. H., Skead, S. A.	19 & 20	5	Hosmer	10.80	9.85	2.87	2.00	25.52
es, Patrick	7	6	Hosmer	3.00	1.93	.39	2.00	7.32
es, Patrick	9	6	Hosmer	3.15	2.03	.46	2.00	7.64
a, Paul, Cameron, A.	16	6	Hosmer	9.27	5.14	1.46	2.00	17.87
hio, Joseph	17	6	Hosmer	2.55	.85	.39	2.00	5.79
sella, Philip	19 & 20	6	Hosmer	79.20		8.23	2.00	89.43
s, Anton	13	7	Hosmer	2.40	1.55	.32	2.00	6.27
ka, Mrs. Paraska	14	7	Hosmer	2.40	1.55	.32	2.00	6.27
s, Urbain	15	7	Hosmer	.60	.38	.05	2.00	3.03
, Miss Toshi	9	10	Hosmer	18.00	11.63	2.38	2.00	34.01
nome, Riski	10	10	Hosmer	18.00	11.63	2.38	2.00	34.01
e, G. F., Brown, Pearl	11	10	Hosmer	18.00	11.63	2.38	2.00	34.01
and, Harry	8	11	Hosmer	21.00	13.65	3.89	2.00	40.54
lay, W. G.	5 & 6	12	Hosmer	11.10		1.53	2.00	14.63
, Mrs. Kate	7	12	Hosmer	21.00		1.69	2.00	24.69
onald, Mrs. D. R.	11	12	Hosmer	31.35	20.63	4.19	2.00	58.17
onald, John A.	3	14	Hosmer	2.40	1.55	.32	2.00	6.27
tier, A. L.	5	14	Hosmer	1.80		.09	2.00	3.89
ta, Paul	7	14	Hosmer	4.80	5.52	1.05	2.00	13.37
inski, Jacob	11	14	Hosmer	8.40	7.50	2.08	2.00	19.98
, Mike	12	14	Hosmer	5.10	1.94	.77	2.00	9.81
Peter, Wm.	13	14	Hosmer	2.85	.38	.47	2.00	5.70
yn, Frank	14	14	Hosmer	8.40		.67	2.00	11.07
aytis, William	15	14	Hosmer	3.06	2.46	.73	2.00	8.25

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED	SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY			DELINQUENT TAXES				
				Government Tax	School Tax	Interest to Date of Sale	Costs & Expenses	TOTAL
	HOSMER TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 772							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
Stelmock, Anton	2	15	Hosmer	$ 4.02	$ .85	$ .48	$2.00	$ 7.35
Gauthier, Joseph	3	15	Hosmer	4.02	4.18	.99	2.00	11.19
Morneau, Elzier	4	15	Hosmer	2.70	.90	.33	2.00	5.93
Mansell, L. M.	6	15	Hosmer	3.00	1.88	.15	2.00	7.03
Stitt & Baker	9 & 10	15	Hosmer	6.00	.88	.52	2.00	9.40
Norvicki, Justin	12	15	Hosmer	12.00	13.12	3.13	2.00	30.85
Kasaluki, Alex.	13	15	Hosmer	1.80	1.88	.44	2.00	6.12
Burgess, J. E.	14	15	Hosmer	.60		.03	2.00	2.63
Mitchell, Mrs. M. A.	15	15	Hosmer	.75	.47	.06	2.00	3.28
Tyldesley, T. H.	2	16	Hosmer	1.20	.75	.10	2.00	4.05
Buckley, Mrs. M. A.	3	16	Hosmer	1.35	.85	.11	2.00	4.31
Guzzi, Mike	6	16	Hosmer	2.70	4.23	.78	2.00	9.71
Smith, F. M.	7	16	Hosmer	1.35	.85	.11	2.00	4.31
Fillion, Joseph	17	16	Hosmer	7.20	4.55	.71	2.00	14.46
Roberts, Isaac	2	18	Hosmer	.90	.56	.07	2.00	3.53
Cupik, John	3	18	Hosmer	1.65	.97	.21	2.00	4.83
Bolsaites, Joseph	12	18	Hosmer	1.50	.97	.18	2.00	4.65
Churchill, James	1	19	Hosmer	3.60	3.75	.89	2.00	10.24
Sorrento, Tomaso	2	19	Hosmer	1.80	1.16	.28	2.00	5.24
Cole, R. J.	4	19	Hosmer	2.40		.19	2.00	4.59
Tarnowicki, Martin	5	19	Hosmer	2.40	1.55	.32	2.00	6.27
McGregor, Murdoch	7	19	Hosmer	2.40	1.55	.32	2.00	6.27
Zito, Vincenzo	3 & 4	20	Hosmer	1.50	.94	.10	2.00	4.54
Pasta, Paul	5 & 6	20	Hosmer	1.50	.94	.10	2.00	4.54
Foisey, T.	10	20	Hosmer	.75	.97	.11	2.00	3.83
White, Mrs. Annie	11 & 12	20	Hosmer	1.65	1.03	.13	2.00	4.81
Lowicki, Justin	1	34	Hosmer	1.20	.78	.16	2.00	4.14
Shehadey, Said Kouri A.	5	34	Hosmer	4.50	2.81	.36	2.00	9.67
Lapeter, William	6	34	Hosmer	1.80	1.13	.15	2.00	5.08
Wildman, Albert	3	34	Hosmer	6.00	3.75	.48	2.00	12.23
	MICHEL TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 792							
	Lot Number	Block Number						
Harding, E. G.	12	1	Michel	2.25		.23	2.00	4.48
Haman, Andrew	4	2	Michel	1.80	1.35	.16	2.00	5.31
Gabrain, J.	3	4	Michel	2.70	6.53	.71	2.00	11.94
Harding, E. G.	7	4	Michel	1.80		.20	2.00	4.00
Cimolini, Luigi	12	4	Michel	3.00		.15	2.00	5.15
Estabrook, H. W.	13	4	Michel	4.20	5.08	.92	2.00	12.20
Estabrook, H. W.	14	4	Michel	5.40	6.56	1.04	2.00	15.00
Estabrook, Ernest C.	15	4	Michel	2.85	7.13	.99	2.00	12.97
Mast, Wm. J.	2	5	Michel	4.80	5.80	.91	2.00	13.51
Marsh, John	4	5	Michel	6.00	4.50	.52	2.00	13.02
Svic, A.	5	5	Michel	5.10	6.03	.94	2.00	14.07
Bastien, J.	6	5	Michel	4.80	5.80	.91	2.00	13.51
Cleaves, George	3	6	Michel	.60	.45	.05	2.00	3.10
Tutlis, John	8	6	Michel	1.20	1.31	.14	2.00	4.65
Karoly, S. Szabo	9	6	Michel	.60	1.20	.13	2.00	3.93
Horvat, M. G.	11	6	Michel	1.65	1.65	.37	2.00	5.67
Majeski, John	12 & 13	6	Michel	3.60	4.35	.69	2.00	10.64
Krus, A.	17 & 18	6	Michel	2.40	2.62	.39	2.00	7.41
Boyd, Margaret A.	7	7	Michel	3.60	2.70	.32	2.00	8.62
McFarlane, M.	1	8	Michel	1.40	1.81	.26	2.00	5.47
Medve, Albert	2	8	Michel	1.20	1.45	.16	2.00	4.81
Papp, Joseph	3	8	Michel	1.20	1.45	.16	2.00	4.81
Davis, W.	6	8	Michel	1.20	1.45	.22	2.00	4.87
Passalacqua, D.	7	8	Michel	1.80	1.35	.16	2.00	5.31
Pomahac, F.	8	8	Michel	3.60		.18	2.00	5.78
March, Mary	13	8	Michel	1.20	1.12	.12	2.00	4.44
Mottle, Joseph	15	8	Michel	1.35	1.56	.25	2.00	5.16
Hoza, Frank	16	8	Michel	1.35	1.56	.25	2.00	5.16
Padar, A.	17	8	Michel	2.40	2.35	.34	2.00	7.09
Whitney, H. O.	6	10	Michel	1.20	.90	.11	2.00	4.21
McIntyre & Blackstone	7	10	Michel	1.20	.90	.11	2.00	4.21
Ferguson, Arthur E.	8	10	Michel	1.20	.90	.11	2.00	4.21
Heinz, Ernest	2	11	Michel	3.60	5.10	1.02	2.00	11.72
Cribbs & Company	7	13	Michel	2.10	1.58	.11	2.00	5.79
McCool, A. J.	2 & 3	15	Michel	55.20		4.03	2.00	61.23
Douglas, J.	9 & 10	15	Michel	36.00	43.50	8.01	2.00	89.51
Douglas & Stedman	11 & 12	17	Michel	2.55	1.91	.17	2.00	6.63
Crow's Nest Pass Hardware Company	5	18	Michel	6.00	4.50	.52	2.00	13.02
McCulloch, J. S.	7	18	Michel	2.55	1.91	.18	2.00	6.64
Deegan, H. A.	3	5	Moyie		5.40	.27	2.00	7.67
Glendinning, James	6	5	Moyie		2.40	.12	2.00	5.42
Cambrian Mining Co., Ltd.	5 & 6	1	Lake Shore Addition, Moyie		1.80	.09	2.00	3.89
Ransome & Campbell	2 & 3	3	Lake Shore Addition, Moyie		9.00	.45	2.00	11.45
Shea & Davis	21	33	Wardner		.47	.08	2.00	2.55
Oldland, Harry	8, 11, 12, 15, 16,	14	Elko		1.50	.08	2.00	3.58
Letcher, Thomas	Lot 3054 Group One Kootenay	District			10.68	1.54	2.00	14.22
Davis, F. L.	1	95	Fernie Annex Extension		1.50	.08	2.00	3.58
Richards, Edward	11	3	Hosmer		1.23	.07	2.00	3.30
Ingram & Mitchell	7	4	Hosmer		3.75	.20	2.00	5.95
Richards, S.	6 & 7	5	Hosmer		1.68	.08	2.00	3.76
Oldland, Harry	1 & 2	13	Hosmer		6.42	.64	2.00	9.06
Thomas, Stephen	5	4	Michel		1.80	.09	2.00	3.89
Thomas, Stephen	6	4	Michel		1.35	.06	2.00	3.41
Mason, J.	9	7	Michel		.56	.03	2.00	2.59
Richards, Sam.	1	18	Michel		2.70	.13	2.00	4.83
Douglas, F. C., & Chapman, C. A.	Sub-division 13 of Lot 4590,	Group One, Kootenay District 240 acres		16.00		.80	2.00	18.80
Ireton, Wm. H.	Sub-division 19 of Lot 4590,	Group One, Kootenay District 160 acres		9.40		.47	2.00	11.87
Carrie, H.	Sub-division, 3 & 4 of Lot 357	Group One, Kootenay District 320 acres		38.40		1.92	2.00	42.32
Pugh & Livingstone & The Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company	Sub-division 16 of Lot 361,	Group One, Kootenay District 160 acres		20.80		1.04	2.00	23.84
Evans, G. I.	Sub-division 16 of Lot 327,	Group One, Kootenay District 140 acres		7.50		.57	2.00	10.07
Carrie, H.	Sub-divisions 7, 8, 9, 10, & 15 & 16, Lot 356,	Group One, Kootenay District 960 acres		115.20		5.76	2.00	122.96
Carrie, H.	Sub-divisions 1, 2, 3, 9, & 10 Lot 359,	Group One, Kootenay District 800 acres		96.00		4.80	2.00	102.80
Pugh & Livingstone	Lot 6398, Group One, Kootenay District, 152 acres			8.10		.59	2.00	10.69
Pugh & Livingstone	Lot 6399, Group One, Kootenay District, 84 acres			4.50		.35	2.00	6.85
Pugh & Livingstone	Lot 6410, Group One, Kootenay District, 44 acres			2.40		.20	2.00	4.60
McConnell, P.	Lot 6197, Group One, Kootenay District, 276 acres			15.00		.75	2.00	17.75
Hoelzel, Frank	Lot 7785, Group One, Kootenay District, 320 acres			9.60		.48	2.00	12.08
Sanburn, I. B.	Lot 3039, Group One, Kootenay District, 50 acres			3.00	3.00	.30	2.00	8.30
Miller, A. K.	Lot 6541, Group One, Kootenay District, 151 acres			15.00		.75	2.00	17.75
Jamieson, George A.	Lot 9796, Group One, Kootenay District, 80 acres			8.00		.40	2.00	10.40
Campbell, Wm.	Lot 3571, Group One, Kootenay District, 320 acres			34.68		3.23	2.00	39.91
Douglas, G.	Lot 5806, Group One, Kootenay District, 160 acres			9.60		.77	2.00	12.37
Douglas, G.	Lot 7018, Group One, Kootenay District, 165 acres			8.40		.65	2.00	11.05
Dore, Louis	Sub-division 5 of Lot 314, Group One, Kootenay District 127 acres			3.60	1.15	.24	2.00	6.99
Douglas, F. C.	Lot 3608, Group One, Kootenay District, 320 acres			12.00		.60	2.00	14.60
Douglas, F. C.	Lot 4825, Group One, Kootenay District, 40 acres			1.50		.08	2.00	3.58
Ferguson, J. A.	Lot 2320, Group One, Kootenay District, 119 acres			10.00		.50	2.00	12.50
Murray, A. C.	North Half of Lot 4135, Group One, Kootenay District, 159 acres			4.50		.22	2.00	6.72
Myers, R. C., & Myers, J. A.	Sub-divisions 3, 5, 6, Lot 340,	Group One, Kootenay District, 480 acres		15.00	10.50	1.27	2.00	28.77
Myers, R. C., & Myers, J. A.	Sub-divisions 1, 2, 3, & 4, Lot 341,	Group One, Kootenay District, 640 acres		18.00	11.25	1.50	2.00	32.75
Myers, R. C., & Myers, J. A.	Sub-divisions 7 & 8, Lot 341,	Group One, Kootenay District 320 acres		9.00	15.87	2.47	2.00	29.34
Myers, R. C.	Lot 7326, Group One, Kootenay District, 360 acres			32.00	3.00	1.75	2.00	38.75
O'Reilly, Jas.	Part Lot 3068, Group One, Kootenay District, being Lots 27 & 28, Block 2, Estmere Addition, Kimberley			.60	1.60	.39	2.00	4.59
	Lot Number	Block Number						
Howard, A. F.	Lot 3069, Group One, Kootenay District, 86.5 acres			7.00		.35	2.00	9.35
Pazzant, E. M.	Sub-division 9 of Lot 336,	Group One, Kootenay District 160 acres		16.00		.80	2.00	18.80
Kent, John G.	Sub-division 14 of Lot 335,	Group One, Kootenay District 160 acres		12.80		.64	2.00	15.44

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THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT

Sermon by
CHARLES T. RUSSELL,
Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle

BLASPHEMY COMMON

Millions of Christians Unwittingly Profane the Creator in Misrepresenting What His Holy Name Represents.

Denver, June 18.—Pastor Russell gave two public addresses here to-day, one of which we report. Many of Denver's prominent religious people were conspicuous in the large audience. Profound impressions were undoubtedly made. Speaking from the text, "Holy, holy, holy Lord God Almighty, the whole earth shall be filled with Thy glory" (Revelation iv, 8), the speaker said:

Shakespeare tells of some "damned by faint praise!" We grasp his statement as implying that a faint praise is more injurious than silence. But as we look to ourselves and the remainder of the reputed four hundred millions of Christendom and their united tribute of praise to the Almighty Creator we are forced to admit that with many He is given "faint praise," while the vast majority positively blaspheme the Holy Name by most atrocious misrepresentations of the Divine character, which they claim to be His own revelation of a demoniacal plot for the eternal torture in one way or another, of the thousands of millions brought into existence by His power and without their own consent.

There may be said to be three different theories prevalent in Christendom on the subject. They all have zealous, earnest, honest advocates. Each contradicts the others. Each claims to love God and to seek to serve and honor Him. Evidently, two at least of the three are wrong. It is our conviction that all three are in error. We believe that all three of them have fragments of the truth around which have crystallized distorting, slanderous, blasphemous errors. The upholders of these theories are so blinded and bewildered that they fail to discern that their praise and worship toward the Creator are defiled and converted into slanders and calumnies and blasphemies by their incrustations of falsehood.

All three of these views declare that the Almighty, with full power to have done otherwise, so created humanity that a child once born into the world can never die—he must live somewhere unceasingly—either in pain or in pleasure. By what authority any make these declarations we have never ascertained.

Surely it is a gross slander upon a God of infinite Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power to claim that He ever entrusted to poor, fallen, human parents the power to bring into existence sin-blighted and sin-disposed human creatures such as we see our race to be, and then made the happiness of their eternity dependent upon a superhuman resistance of the evils of their environment and of their depraved constitutions! This blasphemy against the Holy Name is common to nearly every creed of Christendom.

Our Catholic friends tell us that by Divine arrangement terrible purgatorial experiences await practically every member of our race, in the hope that, if rightly exercised thereby, after centuries of torture, an eternity of bliss will be gained. Is not this also a blasphemy against the Holy Name? Who can deny it? Who would not shudder to have such an awful crime of evil design charged against himself or against his earthly parents? Who that is begotten of the Holy Spirit is not pained even to think of such a charge being made against his Heavenly Father, "the God of all grace"? Surely such a theory is blasphemous, horrible.

But we have grown so accustomed to this blasphemy that it fails to prick the majority to the heart as it should. With all of our development of human sympathy and care for the sick and even for our wounded enemies on the battlefield, and with our precautions of modern times agaist criminal negligence which might lead to the destruction of human life by conflagration—with all of our fire apparatus and benevolent laws for the protection of the very humblest of our race, we have calmly and without protest charged against our great Creator, and indorsed it as our belief, either publicly or tacitly, that He would look upon a holocaust of millions with no fire brigade for their relief. Is not this blasphemy of the Holy Name?

Is it any wonder that in early life our childish hearts were filled with fear rather than with love toward our Creator and toward His Revelation, the Bible? Is it any wonder that it required all kinds of fighting with our common sense to believe, as we were taught we should, that God lovingly predestinated that all the families of earth should suffer eternally except a saintly handful—because He was pleased to have it so! because He foreordained that it must be so! because He made a great place called hell before He made the earth, and made it large enough to hold the entire human family! because He created fire-proof demons to inflict torture upon the poor unfortunates who were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in sin conceived by their mothers, and many of them left without an opportunity of hearing of the "only name whereby they must be saved" — and that He wisely and with devilish intention laid up fuel enough to last to all eternity for the torture of His helpless creatures!

And are not such evil thoughts and presentations respecting our great Creator blasphemy? If not, pray tell me what would be blasphemy? Most assuredly I can think of nothing that could possibly enter the human mind or pass the human lips more blasphemous than this doctrine. And yet those who bow down before this creed number some of the ablest and most intelligent, most enlightened and most benevolent of our depraved, fallen race. How is this? How comes it that we have been so blinded as respects our own conduct and misbelief? The Scriptures answer that Satan has deceived us; he has put light for darkness and darkness for light.

A considerable portion of thinking and Christian people will join with us in saying, Ah! surely Brother Calvin grievously erred and grievously misrepresented the God of Love when he taught the doctrine of the predestination of the wicked to eternal torture! Ah! say these Christian friends, our hearts rebel against that theory of Divine predestination. We claim that the Almighty is Love itself—that He is sympathetic with His creatures and is using every effort to avert the great calamity of eternal torture.

Ah! my friends, is not this still another form of blasphemy? If some of us blasphemed the Holy Name in representing our Heavenly Father as merciless, loveless, have we not in another way blasphemed that same Holy Name in declaring that He lacks the power and the wisdom to do the good which His loving heart would prompt? Do we worship a stupid and impotent God, one who blundered in the creation of our race, and who, for six thousand years, has been striving to rectify that error and all the while has been allowing thousands of millions of His creatures whom He loves to go down to an eternity of torture! Alas! it would be nearly as easy to worship an all-powerful and loveless God as to worship an all-loving but unwise and impotent God who foolishly, sinfully, brought thousands of millions of intelligent beings into existence only to cause them to suffer an eternity of agony through His incompetence.

Thank God! dear friends, for the glorious day in which we are living, with its electric light and other evidences that we are in the dawning of a New Age. Thank God! that in this day the electric lamp of truth is showing up the mistake of these blasphemous errors which have so defiled all the precious truths of God's Book for years, for centuries. Thank God that our Bible is becoming a new Book to those whose eyes of understanding are opening to the lengths and breadths and heights and depths of the love of God which it declares.

Now we are seeing that "the wages of sin is death"—not eternal torment nor Purgatory. Now we are seeing that Jesus met this death penalty as the Redeemer of our race from the power of the tomb. Now we are seeing that the salvation that God has promised will be brought to us at the second coming of Jesus and the establishment of his mediatorial kingdom for the blessing of all the families of the earth! Now we are seeing that the salvation provided is a resurrection of the dead — not merely an awakening from the tomb, but a complete uplift out of sin and degradation to the full perfection of human nature in the earthly likeness of the Creator.

Now we are seeing that this great blessing has been set apart by the Almighty as the work of the great Sabbath Day of a thousand years, in which "the last enemy to be destroyed is death." Now we are seeing that the whole earth is to be reclaimed from the curse and made to blossom as Eden—that the place of Jehovah's feet, His footstool, will be made glorious and in every way happytying to all the willing and obedient, whom the great Messiah shall recover fully from sin and death. Now we are seeing that the intelligent rejectors of Divine Grace will not be tormented but, as it is written, "All the wicked will God destroy."

Now we see that the free grace and glorious opportunity to human restitution will be ushered in with the Kingdom, but that preceding that glorious Epoch God is making a selection of a saintly class to be the Bride of Christ—"the Lamb's Wife." This explains why the darkness has been so long permitted—because God would test the "elect" by obliging them to walk by faith and not by sight—He would test them by obliging them to endure hardness as good soldiers—He would test them by requiring that they shall suffer for righteousness' sake and thus manifest their love of righteousness to a remarkable degree. Now we see that the faithful of these are to experience a change from earthly to heavenly conditions, in the First Resurrection, and that this change has its beginning in the Divine begetting of the Holy Spirit. Now we see that these, with the Redeemer, will constitute the Kingdom class which, invisible to men, will bind Satan for a thousand years and supplant his reign of darkness and sin by a reign of light and righteousness, helpful and uplifting to mankind.

We come now to our text: It declares that the time is coming when the whole earth shall be full of God's glory. Ah! glorious Day! Then the shadows of ignorance, superstitution, misunderstanding and misrepresentation in respect to the Divine character will all flee before the light of the knowledge of the glory of God—the appreciation of the Divine Plan for human salvation! Could this Scripture ever be fulfilled, could the Divine character ever be appreciated by intelligent, honest, just and loving hearts, if in any corner of the Universe there were such orgies and tortures of His creatures as the creeds of the Darker Ages have set forth? Surely not! On the contrary, in this glorious Day will be fulfilled the Scriptural prediction: "All in heaven and in earth and under the earth (everywhere) heard I saying, praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever!"

As we emerge from the darkness and praise the Lord in thought and word and act, we thus "show forth the praises of Him who has called us out of darkness into His marvelous light."

The Apostle Paul (Romans viii, 21) declares that the groaning creation shall be delivered from its bondage to corruption into the liberty of the Sons of God. The meaning of this is clear. The corruption came upon all through Adam, the deliverance from that corruption is to come to all through the second Adam. All are to be delivered from such bondage, however they may use the deliverance and the privileges of liberty. Those who use them rightly will come into harmony with the Redeemer and with the Heavenly Kingdom and will be blessed eventually with the eternal life. Those who reject these liberties after they come to understand fully, and comprehend their lengths and breadths, will thus be choosing for themselves the Second Death.

The liberty of the Sons of God, their freedom from corruption, death, is here distinctly shown. The angels are not subject to, not bound by, such corruption, such dying conditions. They, as sons of God are free from corruption, from death. Adam in his original perfection was a son of God, as the Scriptures declare (Luke iii, 38), but he lost his sonship for himself and for all of his race and received instead degradation and bondage to corruption. The hope for Adam and for his race, then, in Christ, is deliverance from the power of sin and death into the liberty proper to them as sons of God. The entire reign of Christ on the earth, as the Scriptures show us, will be devoted to this work of setting free the human family from the various bondages of ignorance, superstition, weakness, heredity and bringing back all who will by restitution processes to the original image and likeness of God, and making them again human sons of God like unto Father Adam before he sinned, plus a large and valuable experience gained during the 6,000 years of the fall, and also through the 1,000 years of the raising up—the Restitution Age, the Resurrection Age (Acts iii, 19-21).

How glad we are that in this dawning time of the New Dispensation the light is shining upon the Divine Word as well as throughout the realm of nature! How glad we are that we no longer must think of the Church alone as the subject of salvation and the world as a whole the subject of condemnation and eternal torture! How just, how reasonable, how loving are the Divine arrangements! To see these things draw our hearts near to the Lord in appreciative love, and we should worship with the greater devotion One whom we thus see worthy of praise and adoration.

We are not, however, to expect the world to be able to realize these things; it is not the Divine intention that they should grasp the Plan, as the Master said to the faithful disciple of old and still says to us—"To you it is given to know the mystery of the Kingdom of God, but to outsiders all these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings, that hearing they might hear and not understand. They will both hear and understand in due time, but now is the time for the calling out of the elect, the perfecting of the saints," etc.

Let us whose ears and eyes have been blessed of the Lord respond with all gratitude and humility, not merely withoutward praises of our lips, but also with our hearts let us confess His loving kindness and tender mercy, and let this appreciation more and more sanctify our hearts and separate us from the world, its aims, its selfishness, and let us fight a good fight against sin, especially in our own mortal bodies, because even though the imperfections of the flesh be not counted against this New Creation, begotten of the Spirit, nevertheless the fact that we possess the Spirit of the Lord should lead us more and more to desire that perfection which is most pleasing and acceptable to Him, and to strive, therefore, to the extent of our ability, not trusting to the attainmen of that perfection, but relying upon the merit of that great atonement sacrifice.

All glory to Jesus be given,
That life and salvation are free,
And all may be washed and forgiven;
Yes, Jesus has saved even me.

From the darkness of sin and despair,
Out into the light of His love,
He has brought me and made me an heir
To kingdoms and mansions above.

Silver Hall-Marks.

By examining the hall-mark on any silver article made in Britain, the name of the city where it was manufactured can be ascertained.

At the present time the following cities have halls at which silver plate is assayed and marked: London, Birmingham, Chester, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sheffield.

London is represented by a leopard's head within a shield, and has been in use with slight variations since 1300. The mark of Birmingham is an anchor; of Chester, three wheatsheaves and a dagger; Dublin, is represented by the figure of Hibernia, and Edinburgh by a castle; Glasgow, a tree, fish, and bell, while the mark of Sheffield is a crown.

A date-mark is also given by means of a letter, which is changed every year. These letters sometimes run through the whole alphabet, omitting J, and thus cover a period of twenty-five years. London, however, uses only twenty letters, J, V, W, X, Y, Z being omitted. To distinguish the different periods the form of the letter is varied in each cycle of twenty years, and the shape of the shield in which the letter is enclosed is also varied at each period.

Harry Lauder a Miner.

Mr. Harry Lauder has recently published a letter on behalf of the pit ponies, and thereby serves to record his humble origin and hard up-bringing. For years he worked as a miner, and afterwards eked out a precarious livelihood by appearing at small local concerts, sing-songs, and the like in his native Scotland. His first five-shilling night was, he has confessed, a big event, and it was years again after this before his talents attracted the notice of a larger public—first in Liverpool and eventually in London. He made his first appearance there about ten years ago as an "extra turn" at Gatti's, in the Westminster Bridge road. Between now and then, with a rapidity hardly equalled, Lauder has made himself a name to conjure with in the music-hall world. With two or three performances every night, not to speak of royalties on his enormously popular songs, he now makes an income which a prosperous barrister might envy; but, "so far as I am concerned," he once declared, "I find that money makes no difference whatever, save that when I want a thing I can walk into a shop and get it. It's a pleasant difference, I grant you; but 'a man's a man for a' that'."

A Whist Expert.

Lord Sherborne has kept his eightieth birthday. He has been one of the best whist players in London, and has never forsaken it for bridge.

His country place is Sherborne House, situate about half-way between Oxford and Cheltenham. It takes its name from the stream called Sherborne, meaning "clear water," which is famous for trout fishing. A remarkable feature of Sherborne House is that the Parish Church forms part of it.

Lord Sherborne, the fourth baron, was born at Bibury, in Gloucestershire, and married in 1894 Miss Emily de Stern, daughter of the late Baron de Stern. Lady Sherborne died in 1905.

Flight of the Gray Wagtail.

The gray wagtail is a striking example of the undeviating flight of certain bird species. This bird passes its winters in the heart of Africa, and in summer it is seen everywhere in Europe, in Asia and even in Greenland. It has never been known to travel to North America from Greenland. It goes to Greenland by way of England, the Faroe islands and Iceland. The bird does not know and will not know any itinerary that has not been laid out by the birds of its species in the past.

Trade With New Zealand.

According to a report received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, Canadian exports to that colony for the fiscal year which closed on March 31, totalled $1,404,535, an increase of $404,625, as compared with the previous year. The principal increases were: Chassis for motor vehicles $75,000, and newspaper $55,000. Practically all increases were in the manufactured products of Eastern Canada. The report indicates that Canadian makers of automobiles are commencing to get a pretty good grip on the New Zealand market. By the end of June one Canadian firm will have sold 320 cars. There promises to be a continued demand in New Zealand for good serviceable motor cars, which are not too high in price.

ANOTHER TO GO WEST

AUGUSTUS POWER OF OTTAWA LEAVING FOR COAST.

Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice Since 1879 Has Retired From Public Service and Will Make His Home on the Pacific Slope — Has Been One of the Most Valuable of the Government Staff.

Augustus Power, K.C., one of the most prominent civil servants of the capital who has been chief clerk of the Department of Justice since 1879, has retired from the Dominion public service and in future will reside on the Pacific coast. He is the second to go, Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary surgeon, having announced his retirement some weeks ago.

Mr. Power was born in Quebec in 1847 and is a son of the late Hon.

AUGUSTUS POWER, K.C.

Justice Power and Suzanne Aubert de Gaspe. He was educated at St. Mary's College and McGill University and was a brilliant student. He subsequently studied law and was called to the Quebec Bar in 1869 and practiced with marked success for some time in Montreal. In 1874 he entered the Dominion Department of Justice and was employed for a considerable time on the revision of the Dominion statutes and in 1887 he was appointed a commissioner for the revision of the federal statutes. As chief clerk of the Justice Department since 1879 he has handled many of the most important criminal cases that have come from the higher courts of the Dominion and his reputation as a lawyer and a man of exceedingly keen intellect is very high. He has many warm friends in the capital and his departure from Ottawa will be regretted by a large circle of friends and his retirement will be a distinct loss to the Justice Department of Canada.

A Brilliant Woman.

The David Syme Research Prize for 1911 has been awarded by the University of Melbourne to Dr. Georgina Sweet for her researches on Parasites of Australian Stock and Native Fauna. This is the first time the honor has been conferred on a woman. Dr. Sweet is a graduate of the Melbourne University. She graduated as Master of Science in 1898. In 1904 Dr. Sweet presented a thesis on the Marsupial Mole of Central Australia, for which work she gained the degree of Doctor of Science, being the first woman in Australia to obtain the degree. Dr. Sweet was in 1908 a Government Research Scholar at the University, investigating the subject for which the Syme prize has been now awarded. In 1909 she was appointed acting lecturer and demonstrator in biology and lecturer and demonstrator in biology and lecturer in Parasitology at the Veterinary School of the University, and is now a full-time lecturer and demonstator in the university and a member of the Faculty of Science.

K.C. and Dramatist.

Into the forty years of his life Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., who, in collaborsation with Mr. Francis Neilson, M.P., has written "A Butterfly on the Wheel," produced at the Globe Theatre, London, has crowded many experiences. At Oxford he gained a brilliant record as an athlete and oarsman, graduated with honors, and after being called to the Bar quickly made a name for himself as a lawyer and politician. In 1909 he was appointed Recorder of Liverpool. As a speaker, Mr. Hemmerde is known for his wit. During a meeting some time ago a member of the audience shouted, "Even if you were the Archangel Gabriel I would not give you a vote." Quick as lightning Mr. Hemmerde replied, "If I were the Archangel Gabriel you wouldn't be on the register."

Winnipeg's Population.

The board of assessors' report just issued shows that the population of Winnipeg increased last year 19,238, a gain over the previous year of 15 per cent., and, as compiled from the assessment rolls a total population of 151,958. This is a record year except that of 1906 when the percentage of gain showed an increase of 22 per cent. The report also shows an increase in assessment values of $15,069,030. The exempted property is this year valued at $27,511,350, which added to the rateable realty valuation for the City of Winnipeg of $200,188,600.

Oldest Weathercock.

Probably the oldest weathercock in England is that now standing on the tower of St. Sidwells, Exeter; it dates back to 1484.

Has MSS. Bound.

Miss Braddon has all the manuscripts of her novels bound in red leather.

Certain Cure

Quack doctor (writing to Pat, whom he has induced to part with a half-crown for a sure cure for rheumatism)—"Hunt a common house flea into a corner where it cannot possibly escape, tickle its ribs with a clothes pole till the tears run down its cheeks. Catch the tears in a cup as they fall, and then rub the affected part with the tears, and I will guarantee that the most stubborn case of rheumatism will disappear like magic."

The bachelor should be arrested for contempt of courtship.—Life.

PICKED THE RICH PLACE.

Vancouver Man Forecasted the Wealth of the Canadian Yukon.

Belief has been general that the discovery of gold in the Yukon district of Canada was the result of an accident, as in the case in most great finds in mineral.

The story of John McDougall, of Vancouver, shows that the finding of gold at Dawson was the outcome of observation, following a working out of gold location theories in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Circumstances deemed important at the time prevented him from making the trip into the Yukon. Had he carried out his original intention he might not only have made the discovery, but much money besides. Mr McDougall has resided on the Pacific coast thirty years, and is a successful contractor in Vancouver.

The early 90's on the Pacific coast were very dull. In the later months of 1894 McDougall, finding that little was doing, decided to venture into the northern territory, from which tales of gold finds came from time to time. On the boat were Dan Hart and John Guise, with whom he formed a partnership.

On the same boat was William S. Lansing, a prospector from Montana, who had gone north in 1885 and had struck gold up the Stewart River. Lansing told him of the working of French Canadians at the head of Sixty Mile and at the head of Forty Mile, these two creeks coming almost together at their sources.

When he was told by Lansing that the workings on the Stewart were two hundred miles in a south-easterly direction from the head of the Forty Mile, he became interested at once. Remembering his other observation in Cariboo, that the best ground lay just north of the highest elevation, he inquired if there was any height of land on the line between these two points. Lansing replied there was a place known throughout the country as the "Moose Pasture," located approximately half way.

McDougall was more interested than ever. He got Lansing to draw on the billiard table in the Occidental Hotel at Juneau a rough map of the Yukon River, with its tributaries, the Stewart, the Forty Mile, and the Sixty Mile. This showed the Moose Pasture close to what was then known as Reindeer Creek, and almost on the Yukon River.

"When we go in," McDougall said to his partners, "we will prospect there," drawing a semicircle on the north side of the Moose Pasture. It is a remarkable fact that this semicircle included the best paying ground of the late Yukon discoveries.

The trip over the mountains and down the Yukon River was tedious in those days, and because of the delay McDougall concluded that he would have to give it up, as he had contracts to look after in August, and he could not get out again by that time. So he sold his interest to his two partners, Hart and Guise, and left the map with them, extracting the promise that they would prospect the ground marked.

Hart and Guise made the trip down the Yukon. They passed Moose Pasture and went on to Forty Mile to replenish their supplies. Here Guise was offered work at good wages and accepted the certainty. Hart got another partner named Hanson. Hart and Hanson persisted till they got gold at Forty Mile. Then the rush began.

McDougall visited Dawson in 1900. It would be difficult to analyze the feelings of a man who practically picked the ground for prospecting where such rich gravel was found.

The Flight From Scotland.

From to-day's papers it appears that no fewer than 4,400 emigrants left the Clyde on Saturday by various liners for the United States and Canada, and for London, on the way to Queensland. Of these, a thousand were navvies. Last Saturday alone Great Britain lost as many Scotsmen as would suffice to people a good-sized town. The Boer war cost us 20,000 lives. Four weeks of similar emigration will cause to Scotland alone a loss almost as large as that which was caused to the British Empire during the three years of war. A Liberal writer has attributed the fearful emigration from Scotland to the grouse kept by the landowners. This argument is erroneous, because the bulk of the Scottish emigrants comes from the towns, and they are driven from the towns by the lowness of free trade wages.—London Outlook.

Lobster Fishery.

From Canso, N. S., we learn that with warmer weather lobster fishermen are having better luck than was their lot in the early season. With such a continuation of rough weather as has prevailed since the opening of the season some were inclined to prophesy a poor season. Indications point to a smaller catch than last year, but prices are so high that fishermen will realize equally as good returns on the whole season. The live lobster shipments to Boston this season have not been up to the average, the canneries have handled almost the total catch.

Cod fishermen are doing well, and have no reason to complain.

Bank fishermen continue to report fairly good fishing on the banks. Bait is plentiful at Magdalens and a great many vessels have baited more than twice there during the last two weeks.

Might Be Worst.

Horrified Mother—I just this minute saw Mr. Nicefellow's arm around your waist. It's perfectly awful.

Repentant Daughter—Y-e-s, mother, but it would be a great deal more awful to see his arm around some other girl's waist.

Words of Comfort.

"My doctor says I must sleep out of doors," said the man who is not strong.

"Well," replied the friend, "it's all right so long as your landlord doesn't say it."

Four year old Margaret and a large bulldog were members of an automobile party. The dog was held on his mistress' lap and a great deal of attention was paid to him. Margaret, desiring to be held by her aunt, said to her pleadingly, "Please let me be your puppy, Aunt Mary."

"They say she's an enthusiastic motorist." "She is. She's acquainted with four gentlemen who own six-cylinder cars."—Detroit Free Press.

When you give temptation a chance to talk it over, he's got you!

THE POPULAR DANCES.

Countries From Which They Come and Origin of Names.

The position taken up by the dancers gave the name of the "quadrille," which is literally French for "a little square"; while "country dance" has no connection with rustic gymnastics, but is simply a corruption of the French centre dance, which has reference to the position of the couples opposite to each other during the dance.

The "lancers" derived its name from the fact that this variation of the quadrille was originally improvised by a company of lancers for their own amusement while seated in their saddles. The "polka" is a Polish dance, and its name comes from the Bohemian word "pulka," meaning half, and refers to the half-step which occurs in the lively measure, of which the more graceful "schottische" is a variation; both names, like that of the national dance of Poland, the "mazourka," being native terms.

The short steps peculiar to the old-time favorite—the "minuet"—gave the dance its name, the Latin for "small" being "minutus.' The "waltz," again, owes its name to its characteristic movement, the German "waltzen"—meaning to revolve—expressing the circling motion of the dancers.

The "Sir Roger de Coverley" is named after its originator, while the less familiar dance known as the "tarantella" is so called because its vigorous movement were supposed to be a certain antidote to the poison of a noxious spider at Taranto, in Italy, where the dance is highly popular.

The evolutions of the dancers sufficiently explain the term "reel." "Jig" is from the French "gigue," and "breakdown" is a term from across the Atlantic, and refers to the final rout before the break-up of a free-and-easy dancing party.

Every year dancing takes place in the parish church of Musgrave, in Westmoreland, in connection with the ancient rite of rushbearing. On May Day twelve young maidens of Brough, approved by the vicar, assemble at 10 o'clock in the morning at the foot of Brough Bridge decorated with flowers and fresh garlands on their heads. Accompanied by a band they proceed through the fields to Musgrave, the band playing and the rushbearers dancing.

The girls are led up the north aisle of the church and hang their garlands at the side, there to remain until the following year. The Gospel is read by the vicar, prayers are offered, and palms sung, after which the clerk and vicar retire. A space is then cleared near the altar, and a fiddle produced. Dancing now commences, and continues until the afternoon.

Dancing is frequently seen in Continental churches. During the Corpus Christi octave a ballet is performed every evening before the high altar of Seville Cathedral by boys wearing plummed hats and the dress of pages of the time of Philip III.—Globe.

Bolted for "Safety."

Apropos of Mr. Irving's interest in crime and criminals, an amusing story is told. One day he was on a country walk with a friend, a very nervous man. At a particularly desolate spot Mr. Irving stopped with the abrupt exclamation: "Wouldn't this be an ideal place for murder!" His companion made some inarticulate noise that might be taken as dissent.

"Oh, but suppose I were to murder you now," Mr. Irving went on, quite charmed with the idea, "it would be almost impossible to trace the crime back to me." Calmly ignoring the other's obvious objections, he went on very earnestly to elaborate his wicked plans. He explained exactly how he would commit the crime, pointed out where he would conceal the body, and finished up by showing how easy it would be for him to escape detection.

"Don't you agree with me?" he asked, turning again to his companion. To his surprise he discovered that he was alone. The other man was disappearing over the far horizon as fast as his legs could carry him!

A Grand Old Man.

Sir Walter Gilbey, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, has probably done greater service to practical farming in England than any other individual, a fact duly recognized when he was appointed president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1896. Small holdings, the rural housing question, fruit-growing, flower culture, live stock breeding, particularly in regard to horses, are a few of the questions on which Sir Walter is an authority. He is an all-round sportsman, and in his early days devoted his leisure time to mountain-climbing. On one occasion he was about to make an ascent in Switzerland, when he thought he might as well make some inquiries about his guide. "Is he a thoroughly skillful climber?" he asked his hotelkeeper. "I should say so," was the reply. "He has lost two parties of tourists down the mountain-side, and each time has come off without so much as a scratch on himself."

Selling Police Clothes.

Much money is made out of cast-off police uniforms. Quantities are bought by African traders and exported to various parts of the "Dark Continent," where they are exchanged for palm-oil, ivory, skins, and other merchandize. It is by no means an uncommon sight to see a swarthy savage dressed in the uniform of a London policeman, and wearing the regulation helmet of the force.

Homing Pigeons.

Homing pigeons are not only endowed with marvelous speed, but with great endurance. Some years ago a bird belonging to the late King Edward, who was a great pigeon enthusiast, made a record for 510 miles at a velocity of 1,307 yards a minute.

Give a Guarantee.

As a means of retrieving their reputation, Australian "water-diviners" now undertake to sink wells and provide the material necessary for the purpose on condition of "no water, no pay."

His Nerve

Assistant—Mr. Grumbley writes: "I don't see how you can have nerve to sell your worthless remedy for 50 cents a bottle."

Manager—Well, strike out "have nerve to" and "worthless," and put the letter in our testimonials.—Christian Intelligencer.

"Happiness," declared the philosopher, "is the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Have you ever," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the owl car on a rainy night?"—Toledo Blade.

BIG MAN IN A BIG JOB

G. M. BOSWORTH IS A PILLAR OF THE C.P.R.

The Man Who Has Charge of Freight and Passenger Business on Land and Sea For the Great Corporation Started as a Clerk at $25 Per Month and Cheer Ability and Hard Work Have Put Him on Top.

Those who know the man and the system say that the letters G. M. attached to the front of Bosworth's name will eventually be moved around to the rear and be capitalized and enlarged into General Manager. However, that is in the future. At present the letters stand for George Morris, and are the front appendages of the name George Morris Bosworth, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

A while back G. M. Bosworth was fourth vice-president of the C.P.R., but a year ago the numerals were abolished, and he is now known as vice-president, in charge of the passenger and freight business and ocean steamship lines. At first sight that looks like a big man's job, as it includes pretty nearly everything the ordinary layman connects with a transportation system. However, the C.P.R. is a big concern, and there are still a few odd jobs which are attended to by others than G. M. Bosworth. Still, he fills a big place among the seventy-five thousand odd employes; and, if rumors can be trusted, he is destined to fill a still bigger place; but more of that anon. Bosworth came to bat for the C.P.R. in 1882, and has been knocking out home runs and three-baggers ever since. He is not a follower of sport, and would not know an out-curve from an in-shoot. He just naturally developed into a

MR. G. M. BOSWORTH.

batter. In other words, he is a worker, and his success must be attributed to long hours and steady application.

He was born in Ogdensburg in the year 1858, and is therefore another example of our free trade policy with the United States in the matter of exchanging railroad men. We have received from the States such men as Van Horne, Shaughnessy, Hays, and Bosworth, and have given them J. J. Hill and a few others of lesser calibre. Bosworth's first job in the railroad business netted $25 per month. That was away back in 1875, when he was a boy with the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain Railroad. He moved to Chicago as traffic freight agent of the National Despatch Line, and came to the C.P.R. in 1882 as assistant general freight agent of the Ontario and Quebec lines of the company. Two years later he was appointed general freight agent of lines east of Fort William. Then he became assistant freight traffic manager, and in 1896 freight traffic manager of the whole system. In 1901 he was appointed fourth vice-president of the company, and in 1910 he became vice-president.

Mr. Bosworth has done almost everything around a railroad except run an engine, and could probably do that if occasion demanded it. He has been on the pay-roll of a railroad for over thirty-six years, and knows exactly how it feels to hear the 7 o'clock whistle blow. He has been office boy, clerk, passenger agent, freight agent and assistant to fifty-seven varieties of bosses, but always kept moving up nearer those initials of his. No doubt he felt that those letters, G. M., in front of his name looked lonesome there, and decided early in his career that he would have a more symmetrical name if it read G. M. Bosworth, G.M. If his motives could have been analyzed there would have been found an innate desire to put those initials where they belonged. It has been a big job, but unless his batting eye fails him he is apt to get there. His long training, especially with the C.P.R., has been invaluable to him.

The C.P.R. is not only a transcontinental road, but it is also a transoceanic steamship company, and Mr. Bosworth has to keep his eye on the Atlantic steamship boats, the passenger and freight business from Halifax to Vancouver, and take an occasional look at the Pacific. Certainly a man whose field runs from Liverpool to Hong Kong has to have a long arm and a clear vision, and can't take all day to decide a point. It's certainly a big man's job, and one that is apt to keep the ordinary man awake at nights gathering up the loose ends and seeing that the system doesn't sag in the middle. However, G. M. Bosworth is used to work, and takes to it like the proverbial duck to water, and that reminds one that when Mr. Bosworth finds things beginning to pall on him he takes to the water. Apart from his work, and the fun he gets from it, "fishin'" is the only recreation he ever takes. He has no other hobbies. He is not interested in sport of any kind, is not in any sense a club man, nor is he a slave to fads of any description.

The Cautious Tongue

Singing Teacher—"Now, children, give us 'Little Drops of Water' and put some spirit in it."

Principal (whispering) — "Careful sir. This is a temperance school. Say 'put some ginger in it.'"—Woman's Home Companion.

Indignant Stranger (mistaking visitor for proprietor of inn)"Here! coming through your garden, I've been stung by one of your confounded bees"

Visitor—"Which one? Just you point it out, sir, and I'll deal with it immediately."—Punch.

The Thirteenth Floor

A Case Where the Number Thirteen Makes Good Its Reputation

By CLARISSA MACKIE

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As the office door closed behind the retreating form of Homer Dickson the stout stenographer sighed relievedly and drew a magazine from her desk.

"I thought he'd never go," she said.

The dapper bookkeeper took a silver quarter from his pocket and dipped it toward the office boy. "Peanuts," he said succinctly as he spread the morning paper over his ledger and turned to the market report.

"I saw Homer beatin' it for the ferry," remarked Jimmy when he returned with the peanuts and they had been divided into three portions. "I guess he's good for the day."

"So he said," agreed the bookkeeper, cracking shells and tossing them over his shoulder into the waste paper basket with admirable dexterity. "If you want the afternoon off, Miss Porter, you can have it," he said, with a smile.

The stenographer smiled lazily as she reached for another peanut. "This suits me," she murmured, turning the pages of her magazine.

Suddenly the outer door opened and precipitated confusion upon the trio. A tall man, middle aged, with a strong, clean cut face and piercing dark eyes glanced from one to the other.

"Mr. Dickson in?" he asked sharply.

"Out," said the bookkeeper curtly, thrusting the newspaper into a drawer and dipping pen into the ink well.

"When will he return?" asked the stranger quietly.

"He didn't say. I think he's gone for the day," replied the clerk ungraciously as he bent above his ledger.

"I'll wait awhile," remarked the visitor, seating himself in a chair and opening a notebook.

Bray, the bookkeeper, shrugged his narrow shoulders and applied himself to his neglected work. Miss Porter laid aside her magazine and thumped noisily upon the typewriter, while Jimmy swept up the accumulation of peanut shells and filed letters with brisk attention.

The stranger sat absorbed in his notebook, making calculations with a stubby lead pencil.

"Nice weather for crops," remarked Bray, with a slight wink toward the stenographer.

Miss Porter ruffled her flaxen pompadour and giggled.

"We got our hay all in," said Jimmy nasally, as he scuttled past the stranger on business intent.

"You re'collect our old black hen?" went on Bray facetiously. "Waal, by gum, she laid a egg yesterday most as big as a grapefruit. I reckon on sending it to the county fair."

"Did Mr Dickson mention having an appointment with Mr. Penworth this morning?" asked the rustic.

A leaden silence settled on the office. Bray broke it at last.

"Penworth!" he gasped, with a sickly smile. "J Augustus Penworth?"

The stranger nodded impatiently and glanced at his watch. "Did Mr. Dickson mention having an engagement with me?"

"No, sir," returned the bookkeeper respectfully. "I think he must be detained somewhere. I'll try to trace him by phone. Jimmy, give Mr. Penworth a seat in Mr Dickson's office." Bray disappeared within the telephone booth with agitated countenance.

"Tell that idiot to keep away from the telephone. I'll wait till Mr. Dickson comes in," growled the visitor so savagely that Jimmy skipped to obey. The brutal message, conveyed verbatim, Mr. Bray emerged from the booth with a very red face and returned to his ledger, while Mr. Penworth accepted a comfortable Turkish rocker in the private office and lighted a long black cigar.

"J. Augustus Penworth, Multimillionaire and King of Finance." So the special article in Bray's Sunday newspaper had capitalized him. His name was as well known as that of the president of the republic, and the entire office force had laughed openly at him.

Bray writhed on his high stool as he looked at the back of the millionaire's gray head, and he cursed his own bad manners in ridiculing the stranger. Bray was ambitious, and Penworth was known to be especially interested in young men and if he knew them to be capable and willing to work could always find places for them in his numerous industrial plants. The bookkeeper had read the article in the Sunday paper, and his imagination had been fired with the possibilities that would open out if he should ever cross the path of the great man.

Here he was—J. Augustus Penworth, and Bray had ridiculed him! It was too much to bear calmly, yet the bookkeeper solaced himself with the thought that perhaps the millionaire had been too much absorbed in his notebook to heed the idle chattering of the office force. Bray's usual alert manner and his courteous, almost servile demeanor toward his employer's customers would ordinarily attract the attention of a business man.

He welcomed a sudden acceleration of business now. He transacted trivial matters with a crispness and courtesy that made Miss Porter and Jimmy open their innocent eyes. He darted from telephone to ledger and from ledger to vault and spoke with an air of authority. Altogether he showed himself to be a man of considerable affairs. All the time he was pleasantly aware that the great financier had wheeled his chair about and was watching with curious intentness.

After awhile when business had quieted down the financier beckoned the bookkeeper into the private office, and as the gratified Bray paused before him Penworth asked:

"How long have you been with Mr. Dickson?"

"Ten years," stammered Bray excitedly.

"And I suppose you are satisfied with your position?"

"Well—not exactly, sir. You see, there is no chance for advancement."

"H'm—I can imagine not—here!"

"How much is Dickson paying you now?" demanded J. Augustus Penworth.

"Fifteen hundred, sir."

"I'll give you three thousand," snapped out Penworth. "I like your looks, and you're just the sort of chap I'd like to have around—young, active and businesslike. What do you say?"

Bray gasped. "Why, yes, sir—thank you, sir! I shall be delighted"— he stuttered.

"Can you come to me tomorrow?" asked Penworth.

The bookkeeper hesitated a brief instant, then: "Yes, sir, I will come tomorrow. Of course Mr Dickson could not expect me to refuse such an excellent offer," he said reflectively.

"Of course not—even if you have been with him ten years," rejoined Penworth grimly. "Now, Mr.—er"—

"Bray—Harry Bray, sir."

"Mr Bray suppose you sit right down and pen a letter of resignation to Mr. Dickson. I like to have these matters cleared up as I go along, otherwise I'm apt to forget them. If you resign now I can put you right into our main office here to fill an important vacancy. There are writing materials here on this small table."

The bookkeeper sat down and nervously indited a brief epistle to his employer, in which he formally resigned his position, stating his reasons for doing so and generously waiving all salary due him in lieu of longer notice. This he closed in an envelope which he sealed and addressed. Mr Penworth held out his hand for it and regarded the envelope with a thoughtful smile.

"Now that's settled," he said. "I suppose you'll want to settle up your books, Mr Bray. I'm rather impressed with the rapidity with which that young woman out there operates her machine. Now, I'm in need of just such an expert stenographer, and while I suppose it doesn't look exactly square to take Dickson's help away from him—it's all in the business and I pay my people well. Send her to me, will you?"

Miss Porter was flattered and charmed to accept a position in the luxuriously appointed offices of Penworth & Co at double her present salary. Sooner or later ability will meet with its proper reward, she told herself, while she was writing her letter of instant resignation at Penworth's dictation. He held the two letters in his hand and regarded them thoughtfully.

Jimmy drooped forlornly when he heard the whispered confidences of the other. He had not read "From Office Boy to Millionaire" for nothing, and here was his chance to rise. J. Augustus Penworth was pushing people along on the upward path. Why could not honest Jimmy Lee be among the risers?

That was how it happened that he approached the great man and respectfully asked for a job as office boy, and he got it. Twice the salary he had been receiving caused his eyes to sparkle joyously. Mr. Penworth had just told him that he could write a letter of resignation when there was the sound of rapid footsteps in the corridor outside.

Instantly the millionaire leaped to his feet, and Bray and Miss Porter, who were in the line of vision, saw him drop their letters of resignation through the letter slot into Dickson's closed and locked desk, and they exchanged glances of satisfaction.

The outer door opened, and there was the sound of footfalls. J. Augustus Penworth thrust aside the startled Jimmy and darted behind the tall desk, where he crouched as if in fear.

"J. Augustus Penworth? Let's have a look at him," said a gruff voice, and two dark forms filled the doorway of the private office before they discovered the millionaire and pounced upon him just in time to wrest a revolver from his hand.

"No, you don't, Mr. Mike Hennessey, alias The Farmer, wanted for forgery and so forth! We tracked you to this building, and we've raked every office with a fine toothed comb till we come to the thirteenth floor. Say, Mike, this number thirteen 's an unlucky number for you all right."

The detectives laughed as they handcuffed their prisoner, and the other asked, with a humorous wink: "J Augustus Penworth, are you moving in high financial circles, eh? What kind of business you been transacting here?"

The prisoner stared impudently at the horrified faces of the bookkeeper and the stenographer and winked toward the locked desk where their resignations waited Homer Dickson's return.

"I been studying human nature some and playing schoolteacher by learning these folks some lessons," he said, with an affected nasal drawl. Then they led him away.

It was Jimmy, the office boy, who broke the ghastly silence that followed his withdrawal.

"I guess I better dust up Mr Dickson's office," he said virtuously. "He'll be pretty busy the next few days, and somebody's got to be on to the job."

Strange Middle Names.

Taking the writers at hazard, we find Doyle with Conan and Chesterton with Keith as a second name. Pinero has the unusual Wing, and the D. of W. D. Howland stands for Dean. Behind W. W. Jacobs lurks the second name Wymark, which is strange, and J. K. Jerome never mentions the strange "Klapka" that is indicated by his second initial. Rider Haggard is frank with his curious name, and possibly Mr. Pett Ridge is the frankest in using both his names, which are his own and also belong to a hilltop at the southwest corner of England.—London Chronicle.

An Army of Wild Ponies.

The wild horses living on the sand banks of the North Carolina lagoons are the descendants of horses left behind by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists when they abandoned Roanoke Island. On these banks sea oats with luxuriant heads grow quite profusely, and these are an article of food green or ripe. No one knows exactly the number of these ponies, but there are said to be more than 3,000 of them now on the banks.

HIS VIEW OF TIME.

Judge Bacon Made a Difference For the Benefit of a Lawyer.

His Honor Judge Bacon, who for a few weeks is discharging the duties of Judge in the Cornwall district, had the unique experience of holding an appointment before his father, for the son was a revising barrister while his parent was a leader at the Chancery Bar. Judge Bacon is now the senior judge, and in his seventy-seventh year, but for activity he surpasses many a man twenty years younger. He is one of the finest linguists in the country, having an acquaintance with nearly every continental language.

His honor has a wide knowledge of the law and of the world. He has also earned the reputation of knowing everything, while his scathing comments of women suitors have at times created much amusement. His remark that "No woman's hat should cost more than 7s. 6d.," some time ago, led to a "silly-season" correspondence.

Judge Bacon is a stickler for English as it should be spoken. Not long ago he laid down the dictum that there are no such things as tailoresses and manageresses, the proper terms being female tailors and female managers.

But Judge Bacon is equally as scathing in his remarks to counsel as he is to witnesses. There is a good story told of how a young barrister, drifting along in a particularly prosy and vague manner, suddenly detected his honor giving vent to a very suggestive yawn.

"I sincerely trust," he broke off, "that I am not unduly trespassing on the time of this court."

"There is some difference," retorted the judge, "between trespassing on time and encroaching on eternity."

"What do you work at?" Judge Bacon asked a well-dressed women at Whitechapel County Court on one occasion. Witness: "I am married." Judge Bacon: "Then you spend your husband's money?" "I keep his children."

"And dress like that?" pursued his honor, with emphasis.

"Well," retorted the woman, "I couldn't go out undressed, could I?"

Has Faced the Enemy.

Col. Frederick Hacket-Thompson, C.B., is taking over the command of No. 7 District (Counties of Warwick, Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, Bucks, and Berks), in succession to Col. G. W. H. Pain, C.B. Col. Hacket-Thompson, of Bilbrough Hall, Yorks, was born in 1858, and joined the army when 21 years of age, becoming a captain in the Cameron Highlanders in 1884.

He was at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, for which he has the clasp and bronze star; was with the Soudan expedition of 1885-1886, and the Nile campaign of 1895, when he took part in the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal and other decorations.

Col. Hacket-Thompson was also in the last South African campaign, for which he has the Queen's medal, with five clasps. He commanded the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders from 1901 to 1905, and the Mounted Infantry School at Longmoor from March, 1906, to February, 1910. The C.B. was conferred upon him for his good work in South Africa, where for nearly six months he commanded a mobile column.

Ghost In a Coach.

It may not be generally known that there was a reputed ghost in the family of the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, who has been Speaker of the House of Commons since 1905. It was the disembodied spirit of Jemmy Lowther, called by the country folks, "the bad Earl Lonsdale," who died at Lowther Hall, in Westmorland, in 1802. According to a biographer, "Jemmy was more detested than any man alive, as a shameless political sharper, a domestic bashaw, and an intolerable tyrant over his tenants and dependents."

His ghost was said to career all over the estate in a coach and six. To quote a chronicler, "The hall became almost uninhabitable on account of the dead man's pranks, and out of doors was, for a long time, almost equally dreaded, as there was constant danger of encountering the miscreant ghost." The bad earl's kinsman and successor, the first Earl of Lonsdale of the present creation, lost no time in pulling down the hall, ghost or no ghost. On the site he built Lowther Castle, which was finished in 1809.

The New Agriculture.

"I calc'late my boy Seth is goin' ter come back to the old farm after all when he gits through up there to college," said Granger Timothy Seede as he leaned on the top rail of the acre lot fence and conversed with neighbor Joel Haycock in his buckboard in the road.

"Sho'! You don't say?" said Joel. "I thought the boy was goin' ter quit the farm."

"Well, it did look like that fer a spell, but I guess he's thought better on it, fer he sent his ma and me home a newspaper piece which says that he 'plowed up the field for many yards and his team never pulled better together.' Gosh, he'd never touch a plow at home here!"

St. Petersburg Bars Boxing.

The prefect of St. Petersburg has forbidden prizefighting and boxing in every shape and form, and not even the mildest of exhibitions are to be tolerated. The law on the subject is very explicit. It rests on a rescript by the Empress Catherine II., who based it on the simple point of good manners. Exchanging blows, especially in public, was uncivilized and must be prohibited, and so the "noble art of self defense" is doomed to extinction in the Russian capital.—Exchange.

A Song Bird's Mate.

Mme. Sembrich is the wife of Herr Stengel, who used to be a piano teacher at the conservatory at Lemberg. He is a bright eyed and gray bearded little man, who speaks somewhat broken English, but who, like his wife, is able to carry on a conversation in almost a dozen languages. Somewhat her senior in years, he has spent his life traveling with the singer, and they have often been pointed out as one of the most devoted couples in public life.

Late Honors For a Japanese.

By his majesty's special grace the junior grade of the third rank has been posthumously conferred on Ono Yasumaro for his distinguished services in writing the Kojiki, the most ancient history of Japan. The Kojiki was first published 1,200 years ago.—Japan Mail.

Self Conquest

How Love and Bravery Saved a Man From Himself

By CHRISTOPHER BARKLEY

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Not far from Fort ——, in what was then called the far west, was once a ranch house. In those days the American Indian was not kept in continued subjection, and the rancher built his house near enough to the fort to go there with those of his household for protection in case of necessity. The fort, now that the Indian has been eliminated, has sunk to nothingness in importance, and the ranch house is but a charred spot, having been burned by the redskins years ago.

Not an hour before its destruction a couple, a young officer from the fort and a girl, the rancher's daughter, were sitting on the broad veranda in the light of a full moon. Allen Kimball had enlisted in the United States army because he could neither be controlled nor control himself. He had given in to almost every kind of dissipation, and at the end of a spree, not having the hardihood to meet his father and being out of money, in a fit of desperation he had enrolled himself in a cavalry regiment, choosing that arm of the service since it would send him farthest from his home.

He had not been long at his station when trouble with the Indians came on, and Kimball showed himself so brave that he was rapidly promoted through the noncommissioned grades and before the fighting was over was made a lieutenant. This gave him heart, and he determined to redeem himself with his family. But a passion for gambling stood in his way. At those remote posts there was little or nothing for the men to do except drink and gamble, and Lieutenant Kimball found the temptation to gamble too strong for him. Once he had begun to play all caution deserted him, and he bet wildly. The result was that he became indebted to his brother officers in large amounts. One or two of his creditors in order to get what they considered to be their just dues formed a clique against him, and he found himself a "cut" man, which is the army expression for one whose brother officers will not speak to him, though some dissented from the rest on the ground that Kimball did not deserve what was inflicted upon him.

Kimball had formed the acquaintance of Winifred Armour, the ranchman's daughter, at the height of the reputation he had made for bravery and efficiency. He loved her, and his loved was returned. He confessed his previous life to her and announced his intention thereafter to be a credit instead of a disgrace to his family. She sympathized with him deeply and promised him that if he adhered to his resolution for a given time she would marry him.

"But," she said, "I will confess that there is in the east a man of sterling worth who has asked me to be his wife. He is much older than I, and thus far I respect him only. My love is yours. If you relapse into your former condition when I return to the east I shall accept his proposition."

Doubtless she put the matter thus to furnish an incentive to him to conquer himself.

He had ridden over to the ranch house on this moonlight night to bid her goodby. He had failed to conquer himself and had lost her. The interview was painful to both.

"Well," he said, "in one thing I rejoice—you in time will be happy. Thank heaven, I am not to drag you down with me! You will be a member of a family, while I—I am every day expecting an invitation to resign."

Winifred made no reply. What could she say? She could not find it in her heart to upbraid him. And there was nothing she could say to relieve the mental torture both suffered. She simply put out her hand in a mute farewell.

They were both recalled from the melancholy status existing between them by hearing distant sounds of a galloping horse, evidently coming at full speed. Both listened. The animal was not coming from the direction of the fort, but toward it. Kimball knew that the Indians on the nearby reservation had been unruly, and something told him the comer was a messenger bringing a warning. His fear was realized. A horseman, reaching a point in the road opposite the ranch gate, pulled his horse back on his haunches and cried out:

"The Indians are coming! They're right on us!"

Without a word Kimball ran for the stable near the house and in a few minutes returned, leading Winifred's mare, saddled and bridled. Her father was away from the ranch, and there was no one in the house but employees and servants. They, too, prepared for flight. Kimball put his companion on her horse, mounted himself, and they tore through the open gate and away toward the fort. They had scarcely started when behind them came that terrible whoop which only an Indian can give.

The fort was six miles from the ranch not a long distance for an ordinary ride, but too great to enable the fugitives to reach safety with a horde of yelling savages in their rear. The horses knew that yell and put forth all their strength.

Scarcely a mile had been covered when the gallop of a single horse was heard that had evidently distanced the rest. Kimball knew that he was gaining upon them.

"I'm going to slow up and fire," he said. "You go on; don't lose any time. I'll overtake you."

He pulled his horse back on his haunches and turned him as quickly as possible, but not too quick, for an Indian was right on him. Seizing a repeating rifle that he carried hooked to his saddle, he fired when the man was not a hundred yards from him and dropped him. Then, turning, he followed Winifred. She had preferred to reduce her pace, and he consequently soon caught up with her.

"Why did you not go on when I drew rein?" he asked. "I am doing this for you, not for myself. You know that death is my only refuge."

"I shall draw rein every time you do," was the reply.

"You are demented. Those men who are following us are savages. When I halt again go on. If you fall into their hands you will add a thousandfold to my anguish."

"Do you suppose I can ride to safety leaving you behind to be tortured and then murdered?"

"You are a woman. I think of the agony you will occasion me, the sadness for your loss that will be for others."

There was no reply to this.

On the two galloped, maintaining the distance between themselves and those behind, who were delayed on coming to the body of the buck who had been shot. Here they divided, a part remaining with the dying Indian, the others continuing the pursuit. Half the distance between the ranch house and the fort had been passed when suddenly a red glare was added to the pale light of the moon. Kimball said nothing. He knew that the glare came from the burning of the ranch house. On, on they sped, the glare adding to their terror of the whooping savages behind them.

Again the footfalls of the pursuing horses, by their varying distinctness, indicated that the Indians were separating in accordance with the speed of their ponies. Then Kimball saw that he might save the girl by sacrificing himself.

"There's a rise in the ground ahead," he said. "I'm going to stop there and take them as they come on. Hurry to the fort. With what delay to the savages I cause you can certainly reach it."

"No! No!" cried Winifred, who knew very well what this meant. "Keep on. We shall soon meet a force from the garrison."

"Either we or that red light will be the first news they will get that the Indians are on the warpath."

"I will remain with you."

"Go!" he cried. They had reached the crest, and, reining in his horse, he dismounted. Seeing that she, too, had stopped, he said, "My only chance is to hold them at bay till you can send assistance."

She hesitated a moment; then, thinking that he might be right, she gave her horse a cut and dashed onward.

Kimball, who had trained his horse for Indian fighting, forced him to lie down on the crest, and, placing himself on his stomach behind him, waited for the first Indian to come within range. But a few moments passed before, on a rise in the ground, a hundred yards away against the glare of the burning ranch house, appeared the silhouette of an Indian. The man was coming swiftly, advancing straight toward Kimball. For the few seconds the savage was on the crest he seemed to be standing still. The officer used these few seconds to draw a bead on the man's breast and fired. The Indian rode down on to the lower ground, his arms thrown up above his head, then fell backward, not fifty feet from his enemy.

Kimball saw that in the burning building he had a great advantage. But there was no time to consider. Before the Indian he had shot had fallen another appeared on the crest. At the moment one of those bursts of flame that shoot up now and again from burning buildings added intensity to the light, and the body of the savage was pictured with inky blackness. Kimball took a sure aim at his head and pierced his brain.

At that moment many silhouettes of Indians appeared on the crest. Kimball felt that his time had come, but he welcomed it. Life to him had lost all charm; indeed, it was his wish to leave a world for which he had proved himself unfitted. Nor did he wish to remain to know that the girl he worshiped was in possession of another. He began a rapid fire at the advancing Indians.

This is all that is known of that remarkable battle in which a single man killed five redskins and wounded four more. His own account and the Indians he put out of the fight are all there was to tell the story, and he remembers nothing more than has been given here. A troop of cavalry from the fort met a party of Indians and put them to flight. In the road where the meeting took place, unconscious and badly wounded, the soldiers found Lieutenant Kimball. When he came to himself he was being carried on a stretcher in the moonlight, and beside him walked Winifred Armour. Bending down, she whispered to him:

"My life is yours to help you."

A wild joy triumphed over all else but he could reply only by a pressure of the hand.

In the army bravery overtops almost any offense. Kimball remained in it, respected and admired. His wife's love was all that was needed to enable him to keep himself in subjection, and, supplying as she did, support for his weaknesses, he conquered.

Shoes With Toes.

A novelty in shoes introduced in Germany has partitions to separate the wearer's toes. The interior of these shoes terminates in soft pads pressing against the foot, so that the thrust in walking is taken at the base of the toes instead of the point. Jamming of the toes is thus prevented. It is claimed that the deforming of the feet, now so common, will be avoided by this arrangement and that walking will be made more comfortable.

The French Immortals.

The French Academy of Immortals has added four new names to its membership. They are those of M. de Regnier, who writes poems; General Langlois, who wields a pen as well as a sword; Henri Roujon, ex-director of the Beaux Arts, and Denis Cochin, a man of letters. The academy is now up to its full strength of forty and for the first time in several years.

Grimly Named.

Cambrai boasts of a grimly named street, Rue Sans Tetes, so called because all its inhabitants were beheaded during the revolution.

GRIM PARTNERS.

The Graft Scheme "Death and the Devil" Tried to Work.

An extraordinary case of official roguery is reported in the Bavarian press. A peasant woman named Kroll, living at Wagsellye, received a notification from a local bank that her husband, who was in America, had remitted her £250, says the London Sketch. She was requested to bring evidence of identification.

Frau Kroll applied to the local magistrate, who said that his personal certificate would be enough and advised her to tell no one about the remittance.

The same night into Frau Kroll's cottage came two frightfully got up monsters, who introduced themselves as the "Devil" and his brother "Death." The "Devil" explained that Herr Kroll had come by the £250 dishonestly and that unless it was given to him he would hand over Frau Kroll to the tender mercies of "Death."

Next morning Frau Kroll applied for the money at the bank. She informed the clerk that she intended to pay the money to the "Devil." The clerk paid out the money, but secretly informed the gendarmery.

A few hours later the "Devil" and "Death" duly arrived at the cottage. Frau Kroll begged to be allowed to keep £10 of the money, but the "Devil" was inexorable, and the pair made off with the £250.

Hardly had they left the cottage when they were pounced on by the gendarmes and arrested. The "Devil" proved to be the magistrate and "Death" a local resident whom he had chosen as accomplice.

A PALACE IN THE AIR.

The Splendid Astor Villa That Overlooks the Bay of Naples.

William Waldorf Astor's splendid villa at Sorrento stands on a gray rock 150 feet above the sea in a garden of orange trees. It formerly belonged to Barone Boecchigliero Labonia, from whose heirs Mr Astor bought it some years ago. He enlarged the domain by the purchase of the old convent of St. George and other estates.

The house is a three story one, painted in light colors. It is reached by a little road on the old walls of Sorrento which passes before the Hotel Tasso, where the poet, Torquato Tasso, was born in 1574. For the splendor of its view the spot where the Villa Astor is built cannot be equaled. The gulf of Naples lies before it, with smoky Vesuvius in front. Below the Villa Astor can still be seen in the sea the remains of the Roman temples to Neptune, Venus Anadyomene and Saturn.

In old Roman times Sorrento was a health resort, and great patricians had villas there. Pollia Asinio had one with a hundred rooms at the Capo Santa Fortunata, and Caesar, Nero and Antonius were other villa owners. —Argonaut.

PERIL OF THE MAHDI.

A New Fanatical Leader Who May Spread Terror In Africa.

The word "mahdi" is a title. According to the Mohammedan creed, the prophet was but the forerunner of another prophet greater than himself and who would be known as the mahdi, literally the "man led by Allah." Naturally, considering how vague the definition of the promised leader is, there have been scores of pretenders within the past few hundred years, ambitious men who thought that by playing on the fanatical passions of the Arabs they would rise to power. They were and are generally successful for a certain period, and it has been the policy of governments to put down the unruly rebels whenever they could. Thus in the Sudan, for instance, hardly a year passes without its madhi inciting the dervishes to drive the Christians into the sea. As long as the rising is only local it can be dealt with rapidly and with energy. Were it to spread there would be an immediate conflagration. As it happens, there exists at the present time in the heart of Africa a mahdi who is the recognized leader of 8,000,000 followers, called the Senoussi. The most inaccessible oases of the Sahara desert form the core of this vast empire, but the mahdi's subjects, armed to the teeth, are scattered throughout the greater part of north Africa and Arabia and are by all accounts increasing rapidly in numbers.—Wide World Magazine.

Curious Anticipations.

Many peculiar anticipations have been cited against patent applications. At one time a congressman took the patent office a lock invented by one of his rural constituents. The lock was an exact copy of a lock figured in "Price on Locks," showing the lock used on a gate of ancient Thebes, thousands of years before Christ. The congressman, after examining the illustration which was shown him by one of the officers, exclaimed that he didn't care who that fellow in Thebes was—he certainly stole it from his constituent. On another occasion an application for a patent was filed for a flower basket whose construction corresponded in detail with the Scriptural description of the ark in which Moses was placed in the bulrushes, which we are told in the second chapter of Exodus was an ark of bulrushes daubed with slime and with pitch. This is also probably the first recorded instance of a reenforced concrete structure.—Scientific American.

Books and Beeches.

At a sale in New York a bibliophile said:

"Book is a word that comes from the German buche, or beech. But what connection has a book got with a beech? I'll show you."

The bibliophile led the way to a superb Caxton that had just been sold for $3,800.

"This volume, you see," he said, "is bound in boards—not pasteboards—real boards, beech boards. That is how all books were bound when printing began. Yes, when printing began in Germany, each incunabulum, or early book, was bound in buche—in beech boards half an inch thick, covered perhaps with leather, tipped and clasped with brass and studded with precious or semi precious stones."

Cookery Points

Apple Cooking.

Some people know only two ways of preparing apples—to stew or bake them. Try some of these old ways of presenting "the king of fruits:"

For float apple make a nice apple butter or puree from tart fruit, sweetened to taste and flavored with the grated rind of one lemon and cinnamon or nutmeg. Put the puree on the ice to become very cold, then beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, adding this to the fruit, which should now be in the serving dish. When it comes to the table cover the top with a cupful of rich cream.

To make fried apples wash and wipe dry some tart cooking apples, cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick and fry them in butter until tender and brown. Dredge with powdered sugar and serve piping hot on warm plates.

Caramel apples may be made as follows: Into a skillet put one cupful of light brown sugar and one-half cupful of hot water. Let boil for three or four minutes, then drop in five nice cooking apples which have been peeled, cored and halved. Let these stew in the sirup until they are tender and fluffy, then drain them out into a glass dish. In another saucepan have ready one tablespoonful of butter melted with one teaspoonful of flour, and over this pour one-half cupful of cream. When hot add to the boiling sirup, stirring briskly for several minutes, then pour over the apples and serve either hot or cold.

Culinary Hints.

All fruit salads are improved by marinating in French dressing, though later served with mayonnaise.

Instead of the individual pate it is more popular now to pass one or two large pates, each guest serving herself. Fill with mushrooms, oysters or creamed sweetbreads.

Biscuits or French rolls for formal use are more diminutive than ever. The former should be the size of a fifty cent piece and a quarter of an inch thick.

A delicious salad is made from different nuts, white grapes, a little shredded grapefruit, pineapple cut into cubes and shredded celery. Mask in mayonnaise or serve with a cream dressing.

When a boiled egg is the usual breakfast dish vary it by breaking it raw into the egg cup and cooking in hot water to the desired consistency. The flavor is quite different than when cooked in the shell.

Dandelions.

The suburban housewife can find plenty of young shoots of dandelions at this season to use on her table if she possesses a good sized lawn. For salads and pot herbs at this season gather the delicate young leaves early in the morning, as the hot sun of midday seems to toughen them.

The dandelion is such a bitter little herb that a salad made entirely of it is not to be advised. The leaves combine well with lettuce or onions and may be used with new beets or deviled eggs. An excellent French cook adds a bit of bacon cut in dice to a salad of bleached dandelion leaves.

Macaroni and Bacon.

To cook macaroni and bacon take a quarter of a pound of macaroni, a quarter of a pound of rashers of bacon, four tomatoes or six if small, grated cheese, butter, pepper and salt. Boil the macaroni in salted water till tender, then drain and cut into short lengths. Fill a buttered baking dish with layers of macaroni and tomatoes, flavoring each layer with pepper, salt and grated cheese and putting some small bits of butter between. Cover the top with breadcrumbs and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with nicely fried rashers of bacon on top.

Coffee Cake.

To make coffee cream cake take one and a half cups of sugar, two of flour, two eggs, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, about three-quarters of a teaspoonful of lemon, a quarter of a cup of butter and a tablespoonful of cocoanut. Melt the butter, break in the eggs without beating and pour in an eighth of a cup of milk and half a cup of cold coffee. Make in three layers.

For filling use a pint of milk, half a cup of flour, two eggs (beaten), salt, essence and a cup of sugar. Boil ingredients in double boiler.

Tarragon Sauce.

To make tarragon sauce, which is a suitable accompaniment to various kinds of fish, vegetables and dressed eggs, beat up the yolk of an egg with a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar and stir it into half a pint of boiling melted butter after taking the saucepan from the stove. Continue to stir for a few minutes to prevent the sauce from curdling, then add a large teaspoonful of finely chopped fresh tarragon and it is ready for use.

Where They Parted.

Meyerbeer and Rossini, in spite of all their rivalries, were the warmest of friends.

Rossini once said, "Meyerbeer and I can never agree." When some one in surprise asked why he replied, "Meyerbeer likes sauerkraut better than he does macaroni."

One Method.

"Do you always keep a-smiling about your daily duties?"

"Naw; I look grouchy. Then I ain't asked to do no extra work."—Washington Herald.

Monaco.

The tiny principality of Monaco comprises eight square miles of territory, in which two other towns besides Monte Carlo manage to squeeze themselves. The population approximates 14,000.

Sale of Lands for unpaid Delinquent Taxes in the Fort Steele Assessment District, Province of British Columbia.

I hereby give notice that on Thursday, the 16th day of November, A.D., 1911, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house Cranbrook, B.C., I shall offer for sale at public auction the lands in the list hereinafter set out, of the persons in the said list hereinafter set out, for delinquent taxes unpaid by the said persons on the 31st December, A.D., 1910, and for interest, costs, and expenses, including the cost of advertising said sale, if not sooner paid.

THE LIST ABOVE MENTIONED

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED	SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	DELINQUENT TAXES: Government Tax	School Tax	Interest to Date of Sale	Costs & Expenses	TOTAL
	FORT STEELE TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 624.					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Kalispell Furniture Co.	16 / 4, Fort Steele	$ .60	$ .59	$ .19	$2.00	$ 3.38
	WESTPORT TOWNSITE, REGIST ERED PLAN NO. 668.					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Chum, Jack	8 / 3 being sub-division Lot 296, Group 1, Westport.	4.50	1.09	.91	2.00	8.50
Smith, Miss F.	2 / 9 being sub-division Lot 296, Group 1, Westport.	1.80	1.09	.28	2.00	5.17
Woo, Charlie	10 / 9 being sub-division Lot 296, Group 1, Westport.	7.54	1.09	2.06	2.00	12.69
Wise, Adam, Kelly, J. N.	1 / 1 being sub-division Lot 428, Group 1, Westport.	.90		.05	2.00	2.95
Dewar, Robert	9 / 1 being sub-division Lot 428, Group 1, Westport.	2.20	.36	.63	2.00	5.19
Guenley, Al., estate of	10 / 3 being sub-division Lot 428, Group 1, Westport.	2.50	.36	.70	2.00	5.56
	MARYSVILLE TOWNSITE, REGI STERED PLAN NO. 733.					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Finch, C. E., Jones, F. A.	10, 11, 12 / 3 Marysville	43.00	37.15	12.30	2.00	94.45
Tilsen, F.	21 / 5 Marysville	1.50	.30	.31	2.00	4.11
Simpson, F. E., Hutchison, John	10 / 18 Marysville	1.20	.45	.23	2.00	3.88
Chinette, A. P.	1 / 46 Marysville	3.00	1.65	.81	2.00	7.46
Belangee, Grant	1 / 47 Marysville	1.20	.60	.15	2.00	3.95
	KIMBERLEY TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 668.					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Dowser, Mrs. B.	19 / 1 Kimberley	.30		.02	2.00	2.32
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	20 to 23 / 1 Kimberley	3.20	3.15	1.52	2.00	9.87
Gates, John L.	10 / 2 Kimberley	4.00	3.15	1.56	2.00	10.71
Pollard, H.	12 / 2 Kimberley	2.90	1.60	1.01	2.60	7.51
Wade, Miss Marcia	16 / 2 Kimberley	1.20	1.20	.41	2.00	4.81
Gayette, Alexander	17 / 2 Kimberley	5.00	3.15	1.96	2.00	12.11
Carroll, James M.	18, 19 & 20 / 2 Kimberley	59.60	31.50	24.19	2.00	117.29
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	10 to 22, 25 to 30, 35, 36, / 3 Kimberley	14.50	16.60	7.18	2.00	40.28
Reddy, J. F.	23 & 24 / 3 Kimberley	5.75	3.15	2.31	2.00	13.21
Schmidt, Joseph	5 / 4 Kimberley	1.50	1.60	.61	2.00	5.71
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6 to 12, 14 to 17, 19 to 21, & 23 to 25, 27 / 4 Kimberley	14.19	14.15	6.58	2.00	36.92
Finch, C. E., Jones, F. A.	3 & 4 / 5 Kimberley	20.00	15.40	10.93	2.00	48.33
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	15, 16, 18, 19, 20 / 5 Kimberley	4.00	4.60	1.88	2.00	12.48
Reddy, J. F.	14 & 17 / 5 Kimberley	5.80	3.20	2.39	2.00	13.39
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	15 to 19, 22, 23 / 6 Kimberley	4.60	5.55	2.20	2.00	14.35
Reddy, J. F.	1 & 5 / 7 Kimberley	4.80	2.40	1.81	2.00	11.01
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	13, 15 to 20 / 7 Kimberley	5.59	5.55	2.49	2.00	15.63
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	1 to 4, 14, 16 to 20 / 8 Kimberley	9.49	7.90	4.29	2.00	23.68
Reddy, J. F.	5 & 12 / 8 Kimberley	5.05	2.40	2.08	2.00	11.53
Howard, Mrs. B.	11 / 8 Kimberley	4.50	7.90	2.33	2.00	16.73
Finch, C. E., Jones, F. A.	13 / 8 Kimberley	13.20	9.45	5.02	2.00	29.67
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6, 7, 9, 13 to 16, 18 / 10 Kimberley	6.43	6.35	2.98	2.00	17.76
Whitmore, W. A.	8 / 10 Kimberley	11.60	6.30	4.69	2.00	24.59
Carroll, James M.	12 / 10 Kimberley	9.10	5.75	5.30	2.00	22.15
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	2 to 7, 8, 10 to 16, 19 to 23 / 11 Kimberley	14.04	11.85	6.62	2.00	34.51
Gregg & McMillan	24 / 11 Kimberley	12.20	6.30	4.71	2.00	25.21
Doyle, J. H.	25 / 11 Kimberley	7.00	5.50	2.69	2.00	17.19
Marsh, Richard	26 & 27 / 11 Kimberley	.60	.60	.05	2.00	3.25
Redmond, Patrick	7 / 12 Kimberley	2.90	1.60	1.12	2.00	7.62
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	8 to 10, 16 to 19 / 12 Kimberley	5.90	5.50	2.67	2.00	16.07
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6 to 10, 18 / 13 Kimberley	4.64	4.75	2.20	2.00	13.59
Reddy, J. F.	11 to 17 / 13 Kimberley	9.45	5.50	3.77	2.00	20.72
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6, 8 to 10, 13 to 16, 17 to 20 / 14 Kimberley	8.69	7.90	3.83	2.00	22.42
Reddy, J. F.	7 / 14 Kimberley	1.75	.80	.61	2.00	5.16
McNaught, T. T., estate of	11 & 12 / 14 Kimberley	1.50	1.50	.57	2.00	5.57
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6 to 14, 16 / 15 Kimberley	6.19	7.90	3.11	2.00	19.20
Leonard, Miss M., estate of	17 / 15 Kimberley	1.05	.80	.33	2.00	4.18
Sullivan, Miss D.	19 & 20 / 15 Kimberley	2.50	1.60	.98	2.00	7.08
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6 to 19 / 18 Kimberley	8.95	11.05	4.42	2.00	26.42
Reddy, J. F.	20 / 18 Kimberley	1.75	.80	.61	2.00	5.16
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6 to 20 / 19 Kimberley	9.80	11.80	4.79	2.00	28.39
Reddy, J. F.	6 & 7 / 20 Kimberley	2.90	1.60	1.14	2.00	7.64
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	8 to 16 / 20 Kimberley	5.25	7.10	3.73	2.00	18.08
Beale, M. A.	17 to 20 / 20 Kimberley	4.50	3.15	1.78	2.00	11.43
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	6 to 9, 11 to 17 / 20 Kimberley	8.95	8.65	4.14	2.00	23.74
Reddy, J. F.	10 & 18 to 20 / 22 Kimberley	5.10	4.05	2.20	2.00	13.35
Fort Steele Development Syndicate, Ltd.	3 to 9 / 23 Kimberley	5.55	5.50	2.73	2.00	15.78
	MOYIE TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 647.					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Mills, Mrs. Anna	1 & 2 / 1 Moyie	7.20	2.40	1.05	2.00	12.65
Kinsey, R. E., estate of	3 / 2 Moyie	3.00	4.76	.97	2.00	10.73
Calder, R.	12 / 2 Moyie	8.00	1.80	.49	2.00	12.29
Fitch, J. W.	7 & 8 / 3 Moyie	25.10		3.60	2.00	30.70
Fraser, John	1 / 4 Moyie	.90	.90	.09	2.00	3.89
Clark, A. T.	13 / 4 Moyie	.60	.60	.06	2.00	3.26
Pollard, H.	15 & 16 / 5 Moyie	10.00		2.54	2.00	14.54
Ferguson, James	4 / 6 Moyie	1.80	1.80	.18	2.00	5.78
Ryan, John	12 / 6 Moyie	3.00	2.86	.75	2.00	8.61
Myers, George	13 / 6 Moyie	5.00	4.58	1.81	2.00	13.39
McNaught, T. T., estate of	16 & 17 / 6 Moyie	7.50	7.44	2.22	2.00	19.16
Jewell, Wm.	5 / 8 Moyie	3.00	3.00	.30	2.00	8.30
Pringle, Fred. S.	1 & 2 / 9 Moyie	1.20	1.20	.12	2.00	4.52
Ito, Jennie	5 / 9 Moyie	3.60	4.13	.64	2.00	10.37
McDonald, Archibald	12 / 9 Moyie	32.00	29.00	11.78	2.00	74.78
Peddie, Donald	4 / 10 Moyie	3.00	3.00	.30	2.00	8.30
Frazee, Mrs. A. M.	2 / 11 Moyie	.45	.45	.05	2.00	2.95
Barber, A.	4 / 12 Moyie	.45	.45	.05	2.00	2.95
	MOYIE, GOVERNMENT ADDI ION, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 647A					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Conser, Stein	8 / 1 Government Addition Moyie	3.00	3.00	.30	2.00	8.30
Cameron, W.	6 / 2 Government Addition Moyie	4.80		.38	2.00	7.18
Hartigan, Patrick	7 / 2 Government Addition Moyie	3.90	2.40	.44	2.00	8.74
Reid, George	8 / 2 Government Addition Moyie	.75	.75	.08	2.00	3.58
Gill, M. J.	14 / 2 Government Addition Moyie	3.00	3.00	.30	2.00	8.30
Pollard, H.	4 & 5 / 3 Government Addition Moyie	38.10		11.48	2.00	51.58
Richardson, A.	6 / 3 Government Addition Moyie	5.35	3.63	2.06	2.00	13.04
	MOYIE, LAKE SHORE ADDITION, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 681					
	Lot Number / Block Number					
Taylor & Bonner	3 / 3 Lake Shore Addition, Moyie	9.00		.45	2.00	11.45
Bonner, Mike	4 / 3 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	.90	.90	.09	2.00	3.89
Orchard, Mrs. Annie	5 / 3 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	2.40	2.40	.24	2.00	7.04
Mackay, Charles A.	7 / 4 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	13.80	3.00	2.46	2.00	21.26
Jensen, Paul	11 / 4 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	11.60	2.42	2.12	2.00	18.12
Day, John	3 & 8 / 5 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	5.40	7.25	2.06	2.00	16.71
Dimock, H. H.	9 / 5 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	3.60	3.60	.36	2.00	9.56
Unknown	4 / 1 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	1.20	1.29	.26	2.00	4.75
Potter, Samuel	9 / 1 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	4.20	2.10	.44	2.00	8.74
Weaver, Fred.	E½ 10 / 1 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	2.55	1.80	.26	2.00	6.61
Perrier, Arthur	1 / 2 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	4.80		.35	2.00	7.15
Morris, Patrick	4 / 3 Lake Shore Addition Moyie	1.50	2.12	.47	2.00	6.09

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED	SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	DELINQUENT TAXES: Government Tax	School Tax	Interest to Date of Sale	Costs & Expenses
	MOYELLE TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 684				
	Lot Number / Block Number				
Unknown	8 / 3 Moyelle	$ 1.05		$ .16	$2.00
Unknown	9 / 3 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	10 / 3 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	1 / 6 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	1 / 14 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	3 / 14 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	4 / 14 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	5 / 14 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	6 / 14 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	1 / 15 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	2 / 15 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	3 / 15 Moyelle	1.05		.16	2.00
Unknown	9 / 15 Moyelle	.80		.13	2.00
Unknown	10 / 15 Moyelle	.80		.13	2.00
Doris, T. J.	Block 149 Outside Corporate Limits Cranbrook	14.40		1.63	2.00
	WARDNER TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 639				
	Lot Number / Block Number				
Rutherford & Hargreaves	6 / 8 Wardner	4.80	1.30	.79	2.00
Dempsie, E.	17 / 16 Wardner	.60	.21	.06	2.00
Wulfsohn, Johann	8 / 9 Wardner	2.50	.32	.66	2.00
Gorum & Kelly	13 / 11 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
Blodell, J. H.	20 / 11 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
Gorum & Kelly	13 / 12 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
Estmere, Chas.	1 & 2 / 20 Wardner	1.20	.23	.12	2.00
Stephens, Miss Mabel	1 / 23 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
Wulfsohn, Johann	10 & 11 / 24 Wardner	5.00	.96	1.40	2.00
Gorum & Kelly	23 / 24 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
Jennings & Mills	19, 20 & 21 / 25 Wardner	1.20	.43	.13	2.00
Sanburn, Mrs. I. B.	1 / 26 Wardner	.60	.32	.05	2.00
Jennings & Mills	7 & 8 / 26 Wardner	1.20	.43	.13	2.00
Wulfsohn, Johann	10 / 26 Wardner	2.50	.47	.70	2.00
Simpson & Brown	1, 2, Part of 3 / 27 Wardner	5.80	.96	1.73	2.00
Fitzsimmons & Turner	11 / 27 Wardner	3.70	.47	1.26	2.00
Simpson & Eckstrom	17 / 27 Wardner	11.60	1.90	3.43	2.00
Unknown	20 / 27 Wardner	4.80	2.33	1.00	2.00
Dimock, H. H.	21 / 27 Wardner	13.60	2.34	4.57	2.00
Branish, Hans	24 / 27 Wardner	10.50	.47	3.86	2.00
Higbye, Mrs. Ada	2 / 28 Wardner	3.35	.47	1.10	2.00
Schmidt, Joseph	1 / 29 Wardner	1.50	.47	.21	2.00
Wulfsohn, Johann	2 / 29 Wardner	2.00	.47	.60	2.00
Wilson, Irving H.	6 / 29 Wardner	.90	.21	.10	2.00
Hughes, Richard	21 & 22 / 29 Wardner	3.80	.66	1.02	2.00
Peterson, Louis	3 / 30 Wardner	1.56	.47	.21	2.00
Gorum & Kelly	14 / 30 Wardner	2.70	.47	.71	2.00
Jennings & Mills	16, 17, 18 / 30 Wardner	1.20	.43	.13	2.00
Rice, John T.	20 / 30 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
Wolfsohn, Johann	1 & 2 / 31 Wardner	5.00	.96	1.63	2.00
Blodell, J. H.	12 / 31 Wardner	2.90	.47	.85	2.00
McLennan, Christine	13 & 14 / 31 Wardner	5.80	.96	1.70	2.00
Curtis, G. T.	14 / 32 Wardner	.30	.11		2.00
Schmidt, Joseph	15 / 32 Wardner	1.50	.47	.21	2.00
Doak, W. E.	17 / 32 Wardner	2.00	.47	.38	2.00
Hindle, J. A.	19 / 32 Wardner	.30	.11		2.00
Berg, L. J. D.	16 / 33 Wardner	.60	.21	.06	2.00
Doak, W. E.	23 / 33 Wardner	1.80	.47	.63	2.00
Leete, Wm. M.	1 & 2 / 41 Wardner	4.55	.85	1.32	2.00
Blodell, J. H.	19 / 43 Wardner	2.60	.47	.75	2.00
Speaker, Fred.	15 & S½ 16 / 47 Wardner	1.20	.45	.08	2.00
Rickworth, F. H.	5 / 23 Wardner	3.00	.96	.67	2.00
	ELKO TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 666				
	Lot Number / Block Number				
McKee, John	9 & 10 / 2 Elko	2.40	.72	.40	2.00
Hutchison, Wm.	19 & 20 / 3 Elko	1.35	.90	.11	2.00
Jones, H.	1 / 4 Elko	1.50	1.13	.21	2.00
Perry, J. L.	5 / 4 Elko	1.20	.40	.12	2.00
McArthur & Co'y D.	9 & 10 / 6 Elko	4.00	1.88	1.20	2.00
Barton, H. A.	9 & 10 / 13 Elko	2.95	1.29	.89	2.00
Shinoni, Michizo	6 / 16 Elko	.60	.40	.05	2.00
Kagawa, James	6 / 19 Elko	2.50	.94	.80	2.00
Moulton, Miss Flo	7 / 19 Elko	.90	.69	.19	2.00
	MORRISSEY TOWNSITE, REGIS TERED PLAN NO. 736				
	Lot Number / Block Number				
Geddes, A. F.	3 & 4 / 3 Morrissey	12.00		4.08	2.00
Drake, G.	6 / 3 Morrissey	6.00		2.04	2.00
Kanouse, H. A.	8 & 9 / 3 Morrissey	43.60		15.04	2.00
Johnston, Andrew, et al	18 & 19 / 3 Morrissey	12.70		4.35	2.00
Paquin, Agnes	4 / 4 Morrissey	6.00		2.05	2.00
Leask, Geo. R.	7 & 19 / 4 Morrissey	11.10		3.99	2.00
Itter & Askew	8 / 4 Morrissey	6.00		2.05	2.00
Hyde, R. C.	17 / 4 Morrissey	6.00		2.05	2.00
Miller, Anna	18 / 4 Morrissey	.90		.10	2.00
Sliger, Miss Clara	1 / 13 Morrissey	3.30		.52	2.00
Rogers, R. W.	1 / 14 Morrissey	5.30		1.66	2.00
McCabe, Frank	2 / 14 Morrissey	6.30		2.17	2.00
Carruthers, J. T.	4 / 14 Morrissey	6.00		2.05	2.00
Patmore, J. C.	6 / 14 Morrissey	.90		.10	2.00
Greer, Jas.	10 & 14 / 14 Morrissey	14.30		4.92	2.00
Hyde, R. C.	11 / 14 Morrissey	6.00		2.01	2.00
Hyde, R. C.	1 / 15 Morrissey	6.70		2.14	2.00
Bannett, B.	3 & 4 / 18 Morrissey	12.00		4.08	2.00
Higbye, Mrs. Ada	7 / 18 Morrissey	2.25		.51	2.00
Walter, Eugune	9 / 18 Morrissey	2.80		.71	2.00
Plant, John	17 / 18 Morrissey	2.40		.56	2.00
Moultan, Miss Flo	19 / 18 Morrissey	6.00		2.01	2.00
Bevington, Miss Cora	Block 24 Morrissey	6.00		2.01	2.00
Stewart, W. M.	1, 2, 3, / 27 Morrissey	3.60		.39	2.00
	MORRISSEY MINES TOWNSITE, REGISTERED PLAN NO. 743				
	Lot Number / Block Number				
Unknown	10, 20 & 25 / 5 Morrissey Mines	10.50		3.03	2.00
Chong Wing	27 / 5 Morrissey Mines	3.15		.79	2.00
Maudsley, M.	8 / 10 Morrissey Mines	1.50		.25	2.00
Lefebre, Sef.	26 / 13 Morrissey Mines	4.20		1.15	2.00
Choy, Joseph	20 / 15 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.75	2.00
Robins & Broley	22 / 15 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.75	2.00
Cuthbert, W. F., estate of	23 / 15 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.75	2.00
Ganong, W. B.	24 & 27 / 15 Morrissey Mines	10.45		3.32	2.00
Jensen, Paul	28 / 15 Morrissey Mines	11.60		3.67	2.00
Chong Wing	29 / 15 Morrissey Mines	6.40		1.92	2.00
Pasky, J.	23 / 15 Morrissey Mines	.30			2.00
Henry, Margaret	16 / 17 Morrissey Mines	7.80		1.21	2.00
Houghton, Rev. C. W.	17 / 17 Morrissey Mines	1.80		.34	2.00
Johnson, Andrew	18 / 17 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00
Paquin, Agnes	21 / 17 Morrissey Mines	8.25		2.30	2.00
Proctor, W. S.	22 / 17 Morrissey Mines	9.65		3.01	2.00
Rogers, R. W.	23 / 17 Morrissey Mines	7.05		2.30	2.00
Rose, E. C.	24 / 17 Morrissey Mines	8.10		2.71	2.00
Harper, Mrs. M. J.	27 / 17 Morrissey Mines	1.80		.33	2.00
Choy, Joseph	1 / 18 Morrissey Mines	.60		.05	2.00
Knitt, Mike	9 / 18 Morrissey Mines	4.15		1.24	2.00
Dolmonico, Isaac	14 / 18 Morrissey Mines	.60		.05	2.00
Cozza, Gaspero	16 / 18 Morrissey Mines	3.15		.82	2.00
Milleaux, A.	18 / 18 Morrissey Mines	6.95		2.28	2.00
Aiaia, Samuel	20 / 18 Morrissey Mines	4.65		1.43	2.00
Miller, Anna	2 / 19 Morrissey Mines	2.70		.35	2.00
Rader, Thomas	5 & 6 / 19 Morrissey Mines	13.50		1.49	2.00
Machieuse, Frank	7 / 19 Morrissey Mines	35.20		11.54	2.00
Rose, E. C.	8 / 19 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00
Newman, S. G.	9 / 19 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00
Choy, Joseph	11 / 19 Morrissey Mines	1.80		.14	2.00
Gourlay, Robert	12 & 13 / 19 Morrissey Mines	10.45		3.27	2.00
Hazzard, Wm.	14 / 19 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00
Jim Foo & Wong Jack	15 / 19 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00
Chinnette, A. P.	20 / 19 Morrissey Mines	6.20		1.96	2.00
Carruthers, Geo.	5 / 20 Morrissey Mines	7.70		2.34	2.00
Watson & Liphardt	6 / 20 Morrissey Mines	8.10		2.71	2.00
Cole, R. J.	10 / 20 Morrissey Mines	2.40		.19	2.00
Gorman, James	11 / 20 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00
Kefoury Bros.	12 / 20 Morrissey Mines	5.80		1.86	2.00

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"The Prospector"

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CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South-East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Edith Leckie, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands :—Commencing at a post planted on the North Boundary of Lot 7123, Group 1, Kootenay District, near the bank of Sage Creek, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 29th, 1911.

EDITH LECKIE, Locator.

David Jenkins, Agent. 37-9t

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Mammoth Mining Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located :—Half way between Wolf and Lewis Creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. T. McVittie, agent for B. Lundin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 37437B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements,

Dated this 11th day of September, A.D., 1911.

THOS. T. McVITTIE. 37-9t

MINERAL ACT
(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements

NOTICE

Wasa Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District.

Where located :—Half way between Wolf and Lewis Creeks.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Thos. T. McVittie, agent for B. Lundin, Free Miner's Certificate No. 37437B, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 11th day of September, A.D., 1911.

THOS. T. McVITTIE. 37-9t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South-East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Florence M. Burroughs of Vancouver, B.C., spinster intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands :—Commencing at a post planted on the South East corner of lot 7282, Kootenay district, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, (save and except thereout that part covered by Lot 7330,) being surveyed Lot 7283, Group 1, Kootenay District.

Dated August 29, 1911.

FLORENCE M. BURROUGHS,

David Jenkins, Agent. 37-9t

Locator.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South-East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Guy H. Kirkpatrick of Vancouver, B.C., broker, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: —Commencing at a post planted on North West Corner of Lot 7284, Kootenay District, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, being surveyed lot 7285, Group 1, Kootenay District.

Dated August 30, 1911.

GUY H. KIRKPATRICK, Locator.

David Jenkins, Agent. 37-9t

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that all public highways in unorganized districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organised Districts, are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., July 7, 1911.
38-17t

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Imperial Hotel, situate at Fort Steele, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

B. W. WERDEN.
43-4t Applicant.

WATER NOTICE

I, William Thomas Levy, of Galloway, B.C., by occupation a farmer, give notice that I intend, on the 8th day of December next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office, Cranbrook, B.C., for a license to take and use one-quarter cubic foot of water per second from Spring rising near centre of Sub-lot 7 of lot 4590, Group 1, Kootenay District, and which sinks on same Lot.

The water will be used on part of Sub-lot 4 of Sub-lot 7, of lot 4590, Group 1, Kootenay District being five (5) acres owned by the applicant, and the point of diversion is where said Spring rises.

(Signature)
WILLIAM THOMAS LEVY.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1911. 43-5t

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that J. Edwards Leckie of Cobalt, Ontario, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on the South East corner of lot 7286 on the dividing line of lot 7286 and 7287 close to a witness post marked W.P. 11.50, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that Margaret Gillies, of Vancouver, intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on the south east corner of lot 7287 thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator.

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that B. D. Gillies, of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on the north east corner of lot 7287 thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator

CRANBROOK LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

TAKE NOTICE that David Jenkins of Vancouver, B.C., intends to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, Commencing at a post planted on south east corner of lot 7284, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated August 30th, 1911.

DAVID JENKINS,
43-5t Locator.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the North Star Hotel, situate at Kimberley, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

H. W. DREW,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Central Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

PAUL HANDLEY.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wycliffe Hotel, situate at Wycliffe, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

HARRY EDWARDS.
43-4t Applicant.

Strayed or Stolen.

Dark brown gelding, weight about 1400 lbs. white stockings, white face, white spots on eyes, eight years old. Reward for return of same to Kimberley.

The Taylor Lumber Co.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Royal Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

H. L. SAWYER.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wasa Hotel, situate at Wasa, in the province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

N. HANSON,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the International hotel, situate at Kingsgate, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

A. MUTZ.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Yahk Hotel, situate at Yahk, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

BENJAMIN J. RILEY,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the International hotel, situate at Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

MICHAEL J. BONNER,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Moyie Hotel, situate at Moyie in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

PHILIP F. JOHNSTON,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Wardner Hotel, situate at Wardner, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

R. H. BOHART,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Perry Creek Hotel, situate at Perry Creek, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

ARTHUR BURGE.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Kootenay Hotel, situate at the Town of Moyie, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

A. D. CAMERON,
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Central Hotel, situate at Moyie, B.C., in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

V. DESAULNIERS.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Falls View Hotel, situate at Marysville, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

E. T. CROWLEY
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 42)

NPTICE is hereby given that, on the first day of December next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for renewal of the hotel license to sell liquor by retail in the hotel known as the Windsor Hotel, situate at Fort Steele, in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1911.

H. S. MATHER.
43-4t Applicant.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1910
(Section 19)

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first day of December next, application will be made to the superintendent of Provincial Police for the renewal of the license to sell liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises known as the Moyie Brewery, situated at Moyie in the Province of British Columbia.

Dated October 16th, 1911.

MUELLER & HESS,
43-4t applicants

Mrs. W. Edmondson
WATT AVENUE
Graduate of
London College of Music
Receives Pupils for Pianoforte Organ and Vocal Instruction

Holy Names Academy and Normal School
For Young Women
Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. First class boarding and day school primary and grammar grades. State accredited high school. Advanced normal course of two years accredited by the state of Washington. State diplomas conferred. Music and art studio.
Write to Sister Superior for Year Book, Spokane, Wash.

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At our establishment is done right and prices suit all pockets. . .
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W. KILBY
O.K. Barber Shop, Armstrong Ave
Box 802 - - 'Phone 277

Wardner Notes

Mr. Adney left last week to spend a few days in Michel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Morrow left for Fort Steele on Monday.

Lou Manning went to Fernie for a short visit on Saturday.

Mr. A. Johnson was a Cranbrook visitor on Thanksgiving day.

Constable Eggleshaw was absent in Nelson last week on business.

Mr. H. Pearson of Fort Steele, was in Wardner on Thursday last.

Messrs. Damstrom and Furneau of Jaffray, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Fred Burgess came in from Lundbreck on Tuesday to attend the dance.

Mr. Graham Donahoe visited Cranbrook on Thursday last and took in the show.

Mr. Lund returned on Sunday from Spokane where he has been visiting friends.

Willie Tully of Fernie, has been visiting for several days with Lou and Harry Manning.

Mr. Wm. Barclay traveller for the C.N.P. Lumber Co., has been spending a week in town.

Mr. Roy Anderson came up on Saturday from Hanbury to spend Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. Arthur Lund returned home on Friday from Barons, Alberta, where he has been spending the summer.

Mr. Henry Bohart returned on Saturday from Fernie hospital, and is reported much improved in health.

Mrs. Stinson, a trained nurse from Cranbrook who has been in attendance on Mrs. F. W. Speaker for several days, left for home on Sunday.

A young man named Tom Gallaway who is well known in town, had his leg broken on Monday at Camp A a log rolling on him from the top of a load. He was at once removed to Cranbrook hospital.

Thanksgiving day was very quietly observed in town, the stores and lumber company's office were closed but the planer mill was running as usual. A number of the boys were absent on hunting excursions.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and family leave on Wednesday for Fernie where they will take up their residence. Mr. Goodwin has been organizer and leader of the Wardner band during the summer and his departure is much regretted.

A card party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lund on Saturday as a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Morrow. A very pleasant surprise party was given in honor of Mr. W. Anderson on the occasion of his birthday. His friends met first at his home and afterwards spent the evening in the hall in games and dancing. They then repaired to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson where an appetizing lunch was served.

The masquerade ball given on Halloween at the Library Hall was quite successful, and a large crowd turned out to witness the gay and merry scene. Quite a number availed themselves of the privilege of masking, and the costumes were various and beautiful, and ranged from the picturesque and graceful to all stages of the ridiculous. The music was excellent and a most enjoyable time was participated in by all present. The prize for the best dressed lady was presented to Miss Edith Lund, who represented an Indian Princess, and Mr. Burgess received the prize as the best dressed gentleman, representing a Turkish Prince.

DAWSON CONSERVATIVE WINS

Dawson, Y.T., Oct. 23.—Dr. Alfred Thompson, Conservative candidate, was elected today by a majority of four hundred over F. T. Congdon his liberal opponent for the federal house. Thompson polled 1125, while Congdon polled 736 votes. Congdon, who was a member of the last parliament, carried only Grand Forks and Bear. Nine small polls unreturned are expected to increase the majority for Thompson.

For the Safety of Royalty

Precautions Necessary for the Protection of Those Upon Whose Shoulders Rests the Responsibility of Government

The safety of Royal personages is guarded with a watchfulness that would render their lives a burden to them were it not for the fact that they are accustomed to being guarded from their very earliest years, so that later on in life the knowledge that they are practically never out of the sight of those whose duty it is to watch over their safety does not specially trouble them.

A detective who is charged with the duty of guarding the safety of a crowned head must, however, take care to cause his Royal charge as little inconvenience as possible, and the various plans and arrangements that a Royal detective may find it necessary to make in the course of his work must be as unobstrusive in character as they are effective in attending their object.

King George, for example, is at all times guarded with the greatest care. It is doubtful, indeed, if his Majesty, except when he is actually in his bed, is ever out of sight of at least one of the personal detective staff at Buckingham Palace, yet so secretly and unobstrusively is the work of the detective department carried out that nobody, even in the immediate encourage of Royalty, would have the slightest reason to suspect that any special arrangements for safeguarding the King existed, did they not know that such was the case.

When King George dines at the house of a personal friend, a member of the Buckingham Palace detective staff is present in the house from the moment the King enters it until his Majesty leaves; but he is never observed. Frequently he is disguised in the livery of one of the Royal servants, two of whom are usually in attendance in any private house at which the King may dine.

When the King stays at the house of a friend, the chief of the detective staff, with one of his assistants, accompanies his Majesty, and always occupies a room immediately adjoining the Royal apartments; but throughout the visit the presence of the detective is no more noticeable than is the presence of any other member of the Royal suite, and it would be impossible for anyone present getting to know, unless he were told, that there were two detectives in the house engaged night and day in watching over the personal safety of the Royal guest.

So secretly and unobstrusively do detectives on the staff of Buckingham Palace perform their work that, with the exception of the chief detective most of them are unknown even to King George.

The chief detective has interviews from time to time with the King when it may be necessary to make special arrangements for safeguard his Majesty; but normally the chief detective's plans are known only to the King's private secretary.

A detective who has charge of the safety of an important Royal personage has to receive a special training. He must be thoroughly well versed in the ways, doings, and methods of those innumerable secret societies with which Europe is honeycombed, the members of which are eternally plotting against the lives of Royal personages. The detective who guards the safety of the German Emperor was for two years a member of one of the most dangerous societies in Europe, known as the Third Union, and he acquired during that period a most intimate knowledge of the methods of the class of criminal which men in his position have to keep a watchful eye on—greater, perhaps, than any other Royal detective living.

During those two years the detective lived with his life in his hands. Had the faintest suspicion been aroused among the members of the Third Union that the detective was a spy, he would, without the slightest doubt, have paid for his daring with his life.

A Royal detective must also be a good linguist, for he is constantly brought into contact with foreigners.

The chief of the detective department at Buckingham Palace is a good linguist, and can speak French and German quite as fluently as English; but in this respect the detectives at foreign Courts are distinctly ahead of their brethren at the English Court.

The chief detective at the court of the Tsar is probably one of the most remarkable linguists living. He can actually speak nine languages as fluently and easily as his own.

No lady detectives are attached to the detective staff at the English Court, but there are several at the Courts of foreign monarchs.

In the entourage of the Queen of Spain is frequently seen a richly dressed lady whose name, however, never appears in the papers or in the Court circular. She is supposed by some to be a wealthy American, who is a maid of her Majesty; but in reality she is the chief of the lady detective staff at the Spanish Court, and is always in attendance when her Majesty travels.

The German Empress, the Tsarina, and the Queen of the Hellenes are also continually guarded by lady detectives.

A Royal detective's life is one of ceaseless care and anxiety. He is always fighting what might be termed an unseen foe. It is true he is able, as a rule, to keep himself well informed as to the enemy's doings, and as long as his information is trustworthy and reliable, he can outmanoeuvre him; but he never can be quite certain that his information is reliable. In making his plans, he has to use his own judgment as to how far he can rely on the truth of the information gleaned from hundreds of different quarters. If he makes a mistake, the chances are, especially in the case of a foreign monarch, that an attempt will be made on the monarch's life, and even if it completely fails, the detective's reputation is ruined.

A Royal detective seldom continues to hold his position after fifty; and, if he has fulfilled his duties successfully, he can retire comfortably then.

A detective engaged in guarding a monarch is not paid an especially high salary, not more than five hundred a year, certainly, but his "perquisites" are considerable. Royalties always are very generous in their rewards to the chief of the detective staff at the Courts they visit, and it is quite a common thing after a Royal visit for a detective to be several hundred pounds the richer.

It is safe to say that the chief detective at the Court of any important monarch makes at least £1,000 per annum in this way, and, of course, is well pensioned on retiring.

Survey Road to Canal Flats

Golden, B.C.—H. G. Parsons, M.P. P., for Columbia riding, has been instrumental in inducing Hon. Thos. Taylor, minister of public works, to order the survey of a road from the survey of a road from the proposed Banff Windermere highway to Canal Flats. Mr. Haffner, who is in charge of the survey of the proposed road, received instructions this morning to make a survey of the proposed branch road through the Upper Kootenay valley immediately after the completion of the survey of the Banff Windermere road. The land through which the latest addition of the network of good roads will pass is all under reserve for the settler, and thousands of acres of agricultural land will be opened up.

Ore Shipments

The following are the ore shipments from mines in the Cranbrook district for the past week and year to date :

Sullivan	.....	156—15,725
St. Eugene	.....	125— 6,117
Total	.....	281—21,842

Cranbrook Plumbing, Tinsmithing and Heating Company
W. F. JOHNSON & SON, Props.
Business is now being carried on in our old store on Edward Street, (Crossing French Avenue)
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Everything in Tin and Iron Made to order. Blower system, Mine Ventilation Expert
Hot air furnace, Hot water and Steam boilers
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 340 P.O. Box 904

The Prospector, Cranbrook, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1895

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F. M. Christian, Manager.
A. B. Grace, Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS—Advertising rates furnished on application. No advertisements but those of a reputable character will be accepted for publication.

ADVERTISERS AND SUBSCRIBERS—Unless notice to the contrary is given to local manager advertisements and subscriptions will be kept running and charged up against their account.

17th Year CRANBROOK, B.C., NOVEMBER 4, 1911. No. 44

Premier McBride has advised the Cannery Companies to get rid of Oriental labor.

• • • •

Halloween, the one glorious night of all the year, especially dear to the boys and girls, was celebrated in Cranbrook on Tuesday. There was no occasion for reprimands, though there was lots of fun, there were no malicious destruction of property.

• • • •

The Italian-Turko war drags on, with but little change. One day the Italians are in front, the next day the Turks seem to be getting the best of it. The main question at issue is will the Bulgarian, Servian or Roumanian soldiers attack the Turkish troops, and precipitate a general European war.

• • • •

Monday was Thanksgiving day. It is not intended that all the gratitude and thankfulness of a man's heart should be poured out upon his Maker in one day. The idea is, rather, to commemorate the season of Thanksgiving which naturally follows harvest. In Canada, speaking generally, the past season has been a good one.

• • • •

For six long months the Liberal government, apparently endeavored to settle the coal strike in the Crows Nest Pass, but failed in every attempt, possibly this was because neither operator or miner had no faith in the minister of labor or his party. The entire west give vent to their approbation of the success of the Hon. R. Rogers, minister of the Interior, who succeeded in making a settlement that appears most satisfactory to all concerned in the very short session of the operators and miners.

• • • •

A conference of Provincial Premiers will probably be called in the near future to consider the result of the census recently taken. British Columbia has the right to get an increase every ten years according to her population, but, on the contrary should her population decrease she would still be entitled to retain six members. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this redistribution works up and down according to population. It is for the purpose of adjusting the redistribution so that every province shall have its present membership even if its population has decreased. The claims of these provinces will depend on the willingness of the Premiers of the other provinces.

• • • •

We suppose it is altogether likely that in the next honor list issued from London, the name of Mr. Borden will be included. Indeed it will be somewhat of a surprise if he is not knighted and made a Privy Councillor of the United Kingdom at an early day.

• • • •

Wealth is determined by the natural resources of the country. If the people fail to develope a country filled with such resources as are found in Southeast Kootenay they are found to remain poor. Cranbrook district, the Kootenay valley, has the largest area of undeveloped agricultural and fruit lands in the Province of British Columbia. The class of people here are not as energetic as they are in other portions of the province—they seem to lack confidence in the future of this portion of British Columbia, and in consequence are slow to advertise the possibilities which in a few years return to them an increase such as they have never dreamed of. There are thousands of immigrants going to Alberta and Saskatchewan every year, that would come to Cranbrook if they knew of the wonderful resources of this district.

• • • •

A number of cities in the Province of British Columbia are now satisfied with the result of the census. The figures for Cranbrook has not been announced at this writing but are believed to be in the neighborhood of three thousand. The census of Cranbrook was taken about three years ago without any artificial inflation by the police force, which gave us 2,400. This like the present census, was confined to the people resident within the corporate limits of the city. Like the city of Nelson, there is a large population living within one mile of the post office which should be counted and credited to Cranbrook. If this was done Cranbrook would have a population of not less than 5,000. Everyone who has noted the hundreds of new houses which have been built during the past few years, all of which are occupied, that there is not an empty house in the city, knows that the population of Cranbrook, with its suburban population, is not less than 5,000.

• • • •

The result of the census just made public although a disappointment to the mass of the people did not greatly surprise the present government. During the past session Hon. R. L. Borden and his followers repeatedly protested against the way in which the census was being taken. The enumerators were practically appointed by Liberal members and Liberal politicians with the result that some political advantage was sought rather than a proper enumeration of the people. In some cases the enumerators were directed to report to the Liberal organizer of the Province or district and it is a well known fact that in some parts of the country the enumerators spent more time in preaching reciprocity than in taking the census. From all over the country complaints poured in respecting the way in which the work was carried on. In Montreal, Toronto and other cities whole streets were missed and in one city an entire ward was omitted. The fact that Hon. R. L. Borden was not enumerated until he complained from his place in the House indicates how carelessly the work must have been done.

Hon. Sydney Fisher met all these complaints and objections with the cynical remark that the enumerators being paid per capita would be more likely to exaggerate than to under estimate the number of people. It appears, however, that a large part of their compensation depended upon their listing all parcels of land of one acre or less in their respective districts. In some parts of Quebec at least this interferred with the census proper. According to La Presse the Liberal organ at Montreal, some $200,000 of public money was wasted in this way and that paper pronounces the census a veritable scandal and worthy of investigation by the new government.

But, however carelessly the census may have been taken the fact is apparent that the people of the country were misled as to the true growth of the country by the Laurier government. That Government in order to make a good show of progress kept giving out inflated claims as to the population. In his last budget speech Hon. Mr. Fielding who should have had scientific data to draw upon estimates Canada's population at 7,775,000. For some reason the government kept no count of emigration from Canada. They exercised no supervillance over bonused immigrants to ascertain whether they remained in Canada or merely passed through here on their way to the United States. Session after session the attention of the government was directed to these matters by Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. George E. Foster, Hon. F. D. Monk, Mr. Uriah Wilson, ex-M.P., Mr. Andrew Border, M.P. and other gentlemen in the opposition. Even as late as May 1st, 1911, the present Prime Minister, then Leader of the Opposition, brought the matter up as one of urgent importance upon the motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means. His remarks at that time are recalled with interest in view of the fact that Canada has less than 7,100,000 people instead of nearly 8,000,000. Mr. Borden upon that occasion said, "Mr. Speaker, I wish to again direct the attention of the government to the subject of emigration from Canada to the United States to which I alluded last year. At page 5524 of 'Hansard' of last year, I set forth a statement which appeared in the annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States. It appeared from that report that the total immigration into the United States from Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was 96,520, and that, after eliminating certain portions of that immigration which could not be properly classed as actual immigration from Canada to the United States, there was found to be a total immigration into the United States from Canada of 61,038, according to the returns made to the Commissioner General of Immigration of the United States and as embodied by him in that report. I also called attention to certain rather important statements in his report of that year, in which he gave reasons why the immigration into the United States from Canada had increased in so marked a degree during the twelve months covered by his report.

I have now the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States, which gives the returns up to June 30, 1910. According to these returns the emigration from the United States to Canada during the twelve months mentioned amounted to 116,377. The report classified that emigration as follows: United States citizens, 78,697; Canadian citizens, 15,203; other aliens, 22,477; making a total of 116,377. During the same period the emigration from Canada to the United States, according to this report was as follows: United States citizens, 22,832; Canadian citizens, 44,328; other aliens, 27,336; making a total of 94,496. If these statistics are correct, the balance of immigration into Canada from the United States over the emigration of Canada to the United States was a little less than 22,000, whichresult I am bound to say, is one that I would hardly have expected. I do not know whether the Honorable the minister of the interior has any observations to make on these statistics I do not know whether they are accepted by the government as accurate. There does not appear to be any official information available in this country as to the number of persons leaving Canada for permanent residence in the United States. In other words, although we have very full, and I believe very complete statistics of immigration into this country to the United States or elsewhere. Am I correct in that regard?

Mr. Oliver—Yes.

Mr. Borden, Halifax.—Well, there may be difficulties in the way of obtaining and preserving such statistics of which I am not aware, but otherwise I would be very much inclined to think that we might follow the example of the United States and compile and publish statistics not only of the immigration into this country, but of the emigration from this country. That is done in the United States in a very complete way. Not only do they keep statistics of all the persons leaving that country, but they classify them as United States citizens, Canadian citizens, and other aliens, so far as those statistics relate to emigration from Canada, to the United States in three classes—United States citizens, Canadian citizens and other aliens. I am bound to say that I think it would be greatly to the advantage of the country if we knew at the present time, as we do not seem to know, from what provinces of Canada, and in what proportion from those provinces, this very large emigration of nearly 95,000 persons has gone during the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1910, if the figures of the United States Immigration Department are to be accepted as accurate. We know that at one time there was a very considerable emigration from Canada to the United States, especially from certain of the eastern provinces. We had been lead to believe that that emigration had wholly ceased; but if these figures are even approximately correct, it is evident that our belief on that regard was not based on a very sure foundation, because it is rather astonishing to find that in a single year no less than 94,496 persons have left Canada for permanent residence in the United States, and that these figures comprise 44,528 Canadian citizens in addition to 22,832 United States citizens, and 27,336 aliens not being citizens of Canada.

Mr. Foster.—How do their figures of emigration from the United States to Canada compare with our figures?

Mr. Borden, Halifax.—It is a little difficult to compare them on account of the difference in the fiscal year. They give their figures for the year ending the 30th June, while our figures are given for the year ending the 31st of March. In the United States returns they are given by months. I do not know whether ours are or not. However, I thought the matter worthy of some attention from the government, and, therefore, I have brought it to the notice of the house. I would be very glad if the Minister of the Interior would give us any observations which would indicate whether or not these figures are to be accepted as substantially accurate, and, further whether there are in his opinion any serious difficulties in the way of inaugurating a system by which statistics of emigration as well as immigration may be compiled in this country in the future, for the information of parliament and the people."

Hon. Frank Oliver then minister of the interior, made no satisfactory reply to Mr. Borden, but contented himself with saying there always had been a reciprocity in immigration between Canada and the United States and that there always would be. No steps were taken by him to meet the views repeatedly advanced iby the present Prime Minister and his followers. The government's immigration bookkeeping contained entries only on one side and the people were invited to cheer over phenomenal results which had in fact not been achieved. It is a startling fact that our gain in population for the decade ending May 31st, 1911, did not exceed the actual number of immigrants received here during that time Unless there was some great exodus during the decade or unless the immigration figures were shamefully padded we are forced to conclude that only enough children were born in Canada between 1901 and 1911 to supply the losses in population caused by deaths.

TO PRESERVE FREEDOM OF SEA

Melbourne, Australia, Oct. 25.—Hon. Andrew Fisher, the premier, in a speech yesterday said that Australia ought to co-operate with the motherland in preserving the freedom of the sea.

Co-operating perhaps with the United States England might be able to say to those who would break the peace of the world, "You shall not do it with impunity."

Never Too Old To Wed

The bells of the little village of Keevil, in Wiltshire, rang out the other day for two old-age pensioners who were lovers fifty years ago, and were married after being married twice before. The old man had gone to the village post office for his old-age pension, but could not sign his order, and an old lady who was also in the office came to his assistance. His name was familiar to her, and when the next pension day come round the two old couple compared notes, and discovered that they had been lovers fifty years ago. Each had married twice since then, and now they are married again for the third time—to each other.

A remarkable scene took place at the Wesleyan Central Hall, Rochester, some little time ago, when Wm. Hennan, who has the distinction of being the oldest post boy in England led Fanny Wadhams to the altar. Mr. Hennan looked quite sprightly, in spite of his ninety-four years. Indeed, he may be said to have looked no older than his bride, though she had the advantage of fourteen years over him, being just turned eighty.

Perhaps the most remarkable instance of youth and age joining in matrimony occurred quite lately at Brighton. This bracing town has the honor of sheltering many very old people, and among others is Mr. Jamer Doughty, the oldest clown in England. He is still fond of surprising his friends, for, though he is ninety-three years of age, and lost his first wife a short time since, he has married his housekeeper, a young lady of no more than twenty-four years.

The papers lately recorded the marriage of a certain vicar, whom they described as nearer ninety than eighty years of age. He had vacated his incumbency over two years ago owing to his advancing age, but he did not find himself too old for wedlock. The marriage register gave the age of the bride as thirty-five and that of the bridegroom as "full."

When December mates with May, one naturally expects the month of snow to be represented by the bridegroom and the month of blossoms by the bride. But that the roles are occasionally reversed was proved a short time ago, when a marriage, in which a lady of sixty-eight summers had made a husband of a young man of twenty-two, was dissolved in the Divorce Court. But the records of Cupid contain even more remarkable unions than this. As long ago as 1769 we read of "a woman of Rotherhithe, aged seventy, marrying a man of twenty-three," and of a widow of sixty-four leading to the altar a youth of eighteen, whose fickle heart she had wrested from her own daughter.

Our Clubbing Announcement!

"The Family Herald and Weekly Star"
and
"The Prospector"

$2.25

With the "Family Herald and Weekly Star" Subscribers will receive a copy of the Beautiful Premium Picture entitled "Home Again."

PHONE
56
THE QUALITY STORE

Gold Standard
Teas and Coffee

Our whole time is devoted to your wants in the Grocery line therefore we absolutely guarantee every article that leaves our store.

We will thank our customers to advise us if at any time goods are received that are not No. 1 quality.

CAMPBELL & MANNING
Staple and Fancy Grocers

A. C. Bowness
Wholesale
Wine and Spirit Merchant
Manufacturer of all kinds of Aerated waters
Agent for
Anheuser Busch Budweiser and Fernie Beers.
Melcher's Red Cross Gin and P. Dawson Scotch Whisky.
Importer of all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Spirits
Baker St. Cranbrook, B. C.

NORTH STAR HOTEL
KIMBERLEY, B.C.
E. W. DREW, Proprietor.

LAKE VIEW HOTEL
St. Mary's Lake, B. C.
P, Handley, Prop.
The most attractive Outing Resort in East Kootenay
Good Hunting, Fishing, and Hunting
Boats to Let, Horses for Hire
For further information apply to
P. Handley, Central Hotel
Marysville, B. C.

Attention Conservatives!

A meeting of the Cranbrook District Conservative Association will be held in the Edison Theatre instead of the Secretary's Office, on Tuesday evening, November 14th, 1911, at 8: p.m.

T. T. McVittie, Pres.
P. DeVere Hunt, Secy.

Central Meat Market
NORBURY AVENUE A. JOLIFFE, Proprietor
Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats
All Kinds of Game and Fish in Season
For Sale Young Pigs, Fresh Killed Beef and Pork.

ETHEL BELL AND BEAUTY CHORUS, SINGING, "EV'RY LITTLE MOVEMENT HAS A MEANING ALL ITS OWN," WITH MADAME SHERRY COMPANY AT THE AUDITORIUM, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

Earl Grey's Great Speech

Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada has made many fine speeches, all showing a full appreciation of Canada's natural resources, sympathy with the national aspirations of Canadians and confidence in the future greatness of the Dominion among the nations of the British Empire. His great speech at the farewell gathering in his honor in the city of Montreal was, perhaps, the best of all.

After paying a tribute to the enterprise and energy of Canadians in developing the vast Dominion, and expressing his opinion that nothing could prevent Canada from becoming some day the controlling part of the British Empire, he dwelt at some length on the noble and lovable qualities of French-Canadians, or, as he prefers to call them, Canadians of French descent. He said that if any of them believed that they could ever establish a racial ascendancy on this side of the Atlantic it was a vain and futile dream, but as a part of the Canadian people they would leaven the character of the nation with their graces, their culture their charm and their art. He referred to the deeds of prowess in the old regime which illumined the pages of Canadian history, and described two couriers des bois with whom he happened to become acquainted in the wilds of Northern Quebec last summer, "two of the bravest and most delightful companions whom it is possible for any man to meet," he said.

He gave instances to show that the general disposition of the Canadians of French descent was loyal to the Empire and the King, and finally appealed to the French-Canadians present on behalf of the British navy. A distinguished prelate had said to him that any change in the condition of Canada would be a disaster; the only way to prevent a disastrous change was to maintain the supremacy of Britain on the seas. "It would thus appear," said Earl Grey, "that the problem on which your prosperity and the continuance of your liberties depend is how is that supremacy to be maintained? Do the people of Quebec think it can be maintained by doing nothing? Will it satisfy their self-respect to float idly on the tide while every other part of the empire is at work? Will such an attitude inspire a feeling of affection for them in the other portions of the Empire. What is the ambition or ideal of the various self governing units, whose aggregate strength makes up the strength of the British Empire on the maintenance of which the continuance of your contentment depends? Is it to be a parasite on the Trunk of Empire, or is it to be the sustaining influence nourishing and strengthening with its invigorating sap, the Tree of Empire, whose branches cast a beneficent shade over the whole earth?"

We believe if our politicians would appeal to the loyalty and courage of the French-Canadians as Earl Grey does there would be no difficulty in securing their support for a Canadian navy that would co-operate with the British navy in peace and in war.

Really modern couples are just as apt to be truly mated as the old-fashioned sort of which we read about in the romances. A young Clevelander who is often described as a "man about town" became engaged not long ago, and he spoke as follows to the lady who had honored him: "I don't want to have anything that I must hide after we are married, dear. So I may as well tell you that I played poker, I smoke cigarettes, I drink, I stay out late, and I bet on the races." "I'm glad to hear you say so," said the up-to-date girl, brightly. "I was so afraid that you and I wouldn't be perfect companions!"

Geo. W. Wilson
GENERAL TAXIDERMIST
Taxidermistry Treated in All its Branches.
Game Heads and Rug Work a Specialty
STANDARD METHODS SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Our Terms are the Best, write for Price List
CRANBROOK, - B. C.

FELLOWSHIP

When a man ain't got a cent an' he's
feeling kind of blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy
an' won't let the sunshine
through,
It's a great thing, O, my brethren,
for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a
friendly sort of way.

It makes a man feel queerish, it makes the tear drops start,
An' you sort o' feel a flutter in the
region of your heart,
You can't look up and meet his eyes
—you don't know what to say—
When his hand is on your shoulder
in a friendly sort of way.

O, the world's a curious compound,
with its honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses—
but a good world after all—
An' a good God must have made it
—leastways that is what I say
When a hand is on my shoulder in a
friendly sort of way.
—James Whitcomb Riley

In an Illinois town that you can't find on the map, the fire department has an unexcelled record for conscientiousness and devotion to duty. One night the church bell clanged out an alarm with the code taps that indicated "fire north of square."

In instant response the fire department jumped on his horse and galloped to the rescue. He had not gone far when a second alarm announced a second fire, this time to the south. An anxious citizen speeding toward his southside property called out to the passing marshal:

"Hi, Jake, you're headed the wrong way. There's a big blaze to Greenings."

The fireman was no shirk. "Keep it a-going Ed!" he shouted. "I'll be over in less 'en ten minutes!"

When Mark Twain in his early days was editor of a Missouri paper, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper and asking if it was a sign of good or bad luck. The humorist wrote his answer and printed it. "Old subscriber—finding a spider in your paper is neither good nor bad luck. The spider was merely looking over your paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so he will know where the other spiders have got their webs up."

Christ Church

Rector, Rev. E. P. Flewellen.

21st Sunday After Trinity
Matins at 11 o'clock.
Children's service, 3 o'clock.
Evensong, 7.30 o'clock.
There will be no celebration of Holy Communion on Sunday next.
Services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Colquhoun, B.A. (late vicar of Windermere).
Offerings for "The Diocesan Pension Fund."

Salvation Army

Sunday Services. Capt. Fred. Stride and Lieutenant W. Lewis in charge.

Holiness meeting at 11 a. m.
Free and easy at 3 p. m.
Salvation meeting at 8 p. m.
Thursday—Salvation meeting at 8 p. m.
everybody welcome.

Knox Presbyterian Church

Morning service at 11 o'clock.
Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.
Evening service at 7.30 o'clock.
Prayer meeting on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Methodist Church

Rev. W. Elson Dunham, Pastor

Sunday Services—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Morning Subject—"The Tongue—It's Triumphs and Tragedies."
Evening Subject—"The Social Awakening of Youth."
A five minute object sermon will be delivered at the morning service.
Subject—"The Greatest Pump in the World."
Special music will be provided by the choir at the evening service.

Baptist Church

Rev. H. C. Speller—Pastor.
Residence Norbury Ave.

Services—11 a.m., 7.30 p.m.
Morning Subject—"A Hard Proposition."
Evening Subject—"Despised, Rejected," Why?
Bible school at 3 p.m. Lesson—The story of Esther.
The editor is always glad to receive an item of news however small it may seem, over the phone. Our number is 145. When you have a visitor, or are yourself going away on a trip ring us up and tell us about it.

Catholic Church

Parish Priest—Father Plamondon.

Sundays—Low Mass at 8.30 a. m. High Mass, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school from 2 to 3 p. m. Rosary and Benediction 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.

George A. Labeau, an employee at the Canadian Hotel, died at Spokane on Sunday last. The body was brought to Cranbrook for interment. The funeral took place on Tuesday from the Catholic Church and was largely attended. "Joe" Labeau, as he was familiarly known, was an old timer in the district having come in during the early days of construction of the Crow's Nest branch. Mr. Labeau was well liked and very popular with those who knew him.

A lady who owned a tortoise shell cat called her grocer up one morning and gave her usual economical order—an order for dried beans, hominy, yesterday's bread, and so forth—and she concluded with a request for one cents' worth of cat's meat. The grocer sighed, for this order would have to be delivered three miles away, but as he was entering the items in his order book the lady called him up again. "Mr. Sands," she said, "oh, Mr. Sands!" "Yes, madam?" "Mr. Sands, I want to cancel that order for cat's meat. The cat's just caught a bird."

Treason Saps Italian Army

Hundreds of Anarchists Enlist As Italian Soldiers—Five Thousand Killed at Tripoli—Peace Negotiations at an End

Rome.—A sudden outbreak of treason in the Italian army has caused great excitement throughout Italy. Augusto Mazetti a reservist at Bolgna yesterday shot his commander, Lieut.-Col. Guiseppe Stroppa, in the left shoulder, inflicting a severe wound and the investigation started today has revealed other acts of treason. It is said hundreds of anarchists have enlisted in the Italian army and are now spreading their propaganda among the troops. The press today demands that any anarchists caught be executed.

Some drastic measures of suppression and punishment were adopted by the Italian military authorities but isolated attempts at mutiny and treachery among the supposed friendly tribesmen continue.

The reports from Tripoli that the Italians mercilessly massacred 'unarmed Arab women and children were officially denied today. It was suggested that it had become necessary to shoot some Arabs who were found with arms.

TURKS TELL OF VICTORY

Constantinople.—The chamber of deputies today loudly cheered the reading of a telegram from the deputy from Tripoli, Slueiman El Baruni. The telegram was dated October 28 and said:

"I reached the coast accompanied by the volunteers October 26 and delivered a formidable assault upon the enemy who were driven from their entrenchments. Today I am marching on Tripoli. Thanks to Divine assistance I shall enter the town."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Constantinople.—The government today notified the foreign ambassadors of all four powers looking to mediation between Turkey and Italy that negotiations had been broken off.

Two batteries of field artillery started today for the Bulgarian frontier. The district of Adrianople is now completely fortified, strangers being excluded.

FIVE THOUSAND ITALIANS SLAIN

Constantinople.—Beyond admitting that the war office had received the report that 5,000 Italians had been slain in the fighting in the suburbs of Tripoli and that practically all the rest of the garrison of 20,000 had been taken prisoners by the Turkish army and Arabs, the department refused any statement. There was an air of gladness about the office, however, which indicated that the victory was unexpected.

WAR COSTS HUGE SUM

Rome.—Admiral Aubrey, the commander of the Italian naval forces at Tripoli, arrived here today to hold a conference with the government. It is reported that the Italians have occupied Rhodes, the capital of the Island of the same name in Asia Minor, and Mitylene in the Aegean sea. The cost of the war to Italy during the two months has been estimated at about $100,000,000.

Boxing for Sport or Trade

"Why," asked the intelligent foreigner, "Why is it that in your England they are raising so much protest against this arranged boxing match between Johnson and Wells? Is not England the home of boxing? Are you not all patrons of what you call 'the ring'? Why, then do so many of you wish to prevent this great fight from taking place? You call boxing 'the noble art,' yet you all seem to want to prevent this great feat of sport."

The average Englishman shook his head. "It is because it is not sport" he said.

"Not sport," said the intelligent foreigner in surprised tones. "But is not boxing always sport?"

"No," said the average Englishman "not when it's purely business."

So the intelligent foreigner went his way wondering, and the average Englishman his deploring the depths to which "the noble art" could sink His mind went back to the stories he had read of the palmy days of the ring when men practised this noble art for the joy of it, and went into the ring with bare fists to fight a sporting battle, with no other thought than to prove which was the better man.

"They were real sportsmen," mused the average Englishman. "It was strength against strength, skill against skill, in those days, and, black or white it made no difference Hey-ho for the days before men made a prize fight a racial combat!

But the intelligent foreigner had returned to break into these musings. He looked puzzled. "Tell me, I pray," he asked, "why cannot this fight be sport and business too? What is this strange idea of sport you English regard so highly? I do not understand it."

The average Englishman looked puzzled, too. "It is hard to explain," he said, "but it's like this. With boxing, for instance, you fight a man for the love of fighting him and to try to beat him as soon as you can by using all your skill and keeping all the rules of fighting. You don't care about anything else but your skill against his and the glory of the great game you are playing, for it's only a game after all.

"You know the rules of the game, and you want to be the best man at that game because you love the game and you regard the honor of being its finest player as one of the greatest in the world. Now, that's sport.

"But if you play that same game not for the glory of proving yourself the best man at it, but just to please a crowd of people whom you don't know and who pay money to come and see you fight, you can't help feeling that if you don't win they won't pay you nearly so much money next time you fight. So you try to please them instead of trying to play the game for the sake of the game. And then you know that all these people don't come to watch you fight because they like boxing; most of them don't know anything at all about it; they don't appreciate your skill a bit, they only want excitement, so you are really only employed by a crowd of people to give them excitement, and you are afraid to finish the game soon even if you can for fear of disappointing the people who pay you money. So you have to pretend to keep the game going longer than you need so that the people shall have their money's worth of excitement, and the other people who have paid you money to let them take moving pictures of you fighting shall get a lot of pictures.

"Now, when you fight like that it isn't sport; it's business, isn't it?"

And the intelligent foreigner nodded his head. "I see the difference now," he said. "When it's sport it's noble and generous, but when it becomes a trade it is mean and deceitful. What a pity, for this trade must harm the reputation of your great sport."

"It does," said the average Englishman, bitterly.

The above is a good photo of our advertising man after he had eaten Thanksgiving Turkey cooked in the oven of a Canada "B" Range.

F. Parks & Co.

Hardware, Stoves,
House Furnishing Goods
CRANBROOK, - British Columbia

One New, Malleable Steel Stump Puller For Sale At a Bargain

The Cranbrook Trading Co., Ltd.

CRANBROOK, - - B. C.

Guns Rifles Revolvers Ammunition

We wish to draw your attention to the following

Specials

Savage 303 Featherweight
Remington 30-30 Rimless
Mauser 7 m 7
Mauser Pistols

Everything in Shells, Cartridges and Loaded Shells

Hunting Knives **Cartridge Belts**

J. D. McBride

Wholesale Hardware Retail

Phone 5 Box 195

LOCAL NEWS.

Toys. C. C. S.

J. H. Belyea, of Calgary, was in town Tuesday.

F. E. Watson of Calgary, was in town Tuesday.

H. R. Mather, of Fort Steele, was in town Tuesday.

W. Gaybutt of Marysville, was in town Tuesday.

C. S. Corsan of Toronto, was in town Tuesday.

J. Scott, of Montreal, was at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

E. H. Small was at Fort Steele, Tuesday on business.

A. Wardrobe of Toronto, was at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

H. M. Johnson of London, was at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

Furniture makes good Xmas gifts. C. C. S.

A. Chandler, of Seattle, was a guest at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

T. Hunter of Spokane, was registered at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

E. Mallandaine left Cranbrook on Tuesday for the Windermere country.

C. A. Vest, and J. E. Bush were guests at the Cosmopolitan Tuesday.

J. Felton, of London, Ont., was registered at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

Just unloaded a car of winter apples. Order your winter supply now prices will be higher. Campbell & Manning.

W. A. Binning of Medicine Hat, was visiting his son R. Binning this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Granger, of Canal Flats, were Cranbrook visitors Tuesday.

H. E. Stevens of Wardner, was transacting business at Cranbrook Tuesday.

E. A. Busby, of Creelman, and N. E. Broley of Vancouver, were registered at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

Our Toys will be displayed next week. C. C. S.

Mr. H. E. Birtch left on Wednesday morning for Calgary. He will make the trip in his sixty-horse power auto.

J. W. Whiteley, grand organizer of the L.O.L. will be here Monday on his annual visit. Local lodges will entertain him.

Construction work on the new Campbell & Manning building on Hansen Avenue is progressing. When completed this will be one of the best store buildings in the city.

Respectable woman wishes house cleaning by day or hour. Apply "B.A." Prospector. 43-2t

WANTED—A situation as house keeper. For further information apply to Mrs. Montgomery at W. J. Selby's residence, or at Prospector Office.

G. H. Scott of Nelson, arrived in Cranbrook Tuesday. Mr. Scott is a mining man, and is on his way to Blairmore to look over some coal property in which he is interested.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. **Phosphonol** will make you a new man. Price $5 a box, or two for $9. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.**

The annual meeting of the Cranbrook Farmers' Institute will be held on Tuesday, November 7th, in the committee room of the Cranbrook hotel for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

"Bill" Earley, who for the past year has been under the guidance of Wes. Cline, president of the Fishing Club, went to Robinson and McKenzie's pond, with a view to catching a few trout. When he arrived at the mill-pond he found it covered with ice and a number of "braw Scottish laddies" curling.

Price, Quality and Prompt Service is our constant duty to our Patrons
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House

Frederick Brett was up before Judge Ryan Tuesday charged with forging several cheques. A cheque for $20 payable to Chas. Day, importing to be signed by Campbell & Manning, was cashed by P. Matheson Several other cheques were found in his possession. He was sent up for speedy trial before Judge Wilson, who gave him two years in the penitentiary.

Local playgoers usually have to wait a year or more after a big New York theatrical success before it is offered to their view. That is why they may consider themselves particularly privileged at the opportunity to see "Madame Sherry" the big musical comedy sensation which makes an epoch in theatricals come direct from the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, to the Auditorium, for an engagement limited to one night, Monday, November 6th. In its music, comedy, cast, chorus and production, "Madame Sherry" stands forth as the one big perfect musical production of the decade.

SIGNET RINGS

Very popular indeed is the Signet Ring for Ladies or Gentlemen's wear. We are showing an exceptional fine collection—low in price, but high in quality. One of these Rings may be just what you are looking for to give to your friend. Stone set if you wish.

Opals, Rubies, Amethysts, Coral, Topax, Bloodstone, Jade and Agate. Also in Plain and Gold and Carved Shapes. Prices in Gold $2.00 to $20 Stone set $3.00 to $25.

Raworth Bros
JEWELERS

Hothouse Lettuce and Celery. Campbell & Manning.

V. De Saldnier of Moyie, was in town Monday.

W. D. Hill, of Vancouver, was in town Monday.

J.A. Jones of Elko, was in town Sunday last.

C. H. Jackson of Spokane, was at the Cranbrook Monday.

H. S. Reynolds of Calgary, was in the city Sunday last.

R. J. Watt, of Calgary, spent Sunday last in Cranbrook.

F. Weltor of St. John, N.B., was at the Cranbrook Monday.

W. Atwood of Kimberley, was at the Cosmopolitan Monday.

C. Hannan of Kimberley, was at the Cosmopolitan Sunday last.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. **Dr. de Van's** are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont**

J. A. Gillispie, of Vancouver, was a guest at the Cranbrook Monday.

G. A. McIntire of Vancouver, was in the city Thursday.

Mrs. C. Loasly of Sirdar, was a Cranbrook visitor Thursday.

N. A. Jones of Windermere was at the Cosmopolitan Thursday.

C. H. McDougal, of Moyie, was transacting business at Cranbrook Monday.

P. R. Lyons of Wardner, and E. G. Stahl, of Gateway, were guests at the Cosmopolitan Wednesday.

R. E. Brown and H. J. Murphy of Calgary, were guests at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

The C. C. S. has added three extra hands to their staff this week.

A man's got to be very old or very forgetful who is sore because the kids tore things up a little on Tuesday night.

The Empire Heater or Range is a Real Bargain at the Prices we quote. Call and see our stock and prices.
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House

Mr. and Mrs. George James, Mrs. E. Biddle, and Mrs. B. White of Marysville, were Cranbrook visitors Thursday.

Frank Dickinson of Jaffray, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Dickinson secured a water right on Sand Creek, for irrigation purposes.

The small boy was much in evidence Tuesday night. Curfew made no difference to him as it was his one night in the year mischief.

Tokay, Malaga and Concord Grapes. Campbell & Manning.

Messrs. Potter and Jones were at Munroe Lake Monday fishing. The only thing they caught was a severe cold.

Major F. Morris of the Salvation Army, who has charge of the army work in British Columbia, Alaska and the Yukon, will be paying a visit to Cranbrook on Thursday, 9th. This special meeting will be a farewell to the Major who has labored faithfully for the past four years in the north and west he has received orders for fields afar. We should like to invite the friends and those who take an interest in the army work to a farewell cup of tea with the Major, on November 9th at 7.30 o'clock. After which an attractive program will be rendered.

The fact that the better class of musical comedy has been amply evidenced by the continued success of George M. Cohan's clever musical offering, "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway, which comes to the Auditorium on Friday, November 10th.

This is the fifth season that this piece has been on the road, yet the demand has been so great with the limited number of companies playing it, that there is a vast territory that has not been covered before this season.

The musical numbers have been sung in every town and country and every one is familiar with the captivating strains of "So Long Mary" "I Want to be a Popular Millionaire," "45 Minutes From Broadway," "Mary's a Grand Old Name," "Stand Up and Fight Like H——", and half a score others.

W. Barrio of Yorkton, was in town Monday.

N. Willis of Winnipeg, was in town Thursday.

N. Broday of Fernie, was in town Sunday last.

H. Ross of Michel, was in town Sunday last.

Dan Howe of Marysville, was in town Tuesday.

G. G. Jewell of Jaffray, was in town Thursday.

J. F. Bennett of Ottawa, was in the city Monday.

A. L. Moore of Crow's Nest, was in town Wednesday.

G. H. Trache of Lethbridge, was in town Wednesday.

J. Whitehouse of Nelson, was in town Wednesday.

W. A. White of Spokane, was in the city Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brady left on Thursday for Wilmer.

A. E. Burgess of Toronto, was in the city Wednesday.

J. Stannart of Wasa, spent Sunday last in town.

Floyd Hannan of Colon, was a guest at the Cosmopolitan.

P. Lund of Wardner, was transacting business in town Thursday.

T. T. McVittie, P.L.S., of Fort Steele, was in town Thursday.

Robin Hood Rolled Oats in 5 lb. packages, very fine. Campbell & Manning.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bird of Marysville were guests at the Royal Tuesday.

W. Hoffman, of Baynes Lake, was a guest at the Cosmopolitan Monday

Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson of Waldo, were Cranbrook visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Moore of Wilmer, were Cranbrook visitors Thursday.

T. H. Wright of Stillwater, Minn., was a guest at the Cosmopolitan on Monday.

J. A. Fabert of Wasa, and F. M. Young of Fort Steele, were in town Thursday.

A. G. Henderson of Jaffray, was registered at the Cosmopolitan on Monday.

A. B. Hayland and J. E. Porritts of Kaslo, were at the Cranbrook on Wednesday.

O. Winstead and W. Dunlop of Kaslo, were guests at the Cranbrook Thursday.

E. Small, G. Hoggarth, Al. Mutz and M. Robertson motored to Fort Steele Friday.

Thos. Summers and P. W. Spence of Kimberley, were at the Cosmopolitan Thursday.

The Twins, "Tommy and Jerry," are due to arrive in Cranbrook some time this month.

Ostrich feathers cleaned and curled by experienced curler. Orders can be left at Niblock and Barker's. Armstrong Avenue, or Mrs. C. R. Sheppard, back of St. Eugene hospital. 43-4t

Mr. and Mrs. Watson Hall returned Monday from their honeymoon trip to the coast.

Mrs. L. Doolan of Sirdar, who has been visiting at Cranbrook returned home on Monday.

J. Vineberg, and A. H. Skelton of Montreal, were registered at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

"Forty-five Minutes From Broadway" will be the attraction at the Auditorium on Friday, November 10.

Al. Mutz, manager of the Fernie-Fort Steele Brewing Co., was transacting business at Cranbrook Thursday.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. I. R. Manning, Garden Avenue.

Otis Staples, President of the Otis Staples Lumber Co., at Wycliffe, was registered at the Cranbrook Thursday.

G. G. Jewell, President of the Jewell Lumber Co., at Jaffray, was transacting business at Cranbrook Thursday.

The Edison Orchestra will give a dance in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening, November 17th. Tickets for the dance including supper, $1.00

It is announced that the Women's Institute will hold a meeting next Tuesday at 3 p.m. in the Carmen's Hall, at which Mrs. Murgatroid will give a demonstration on making tea.

Mrs. I. Manning and Mrs. G. Powell will entertain the friends of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 9th, at Mrs. Powell's residence.

The next dance of the winter series will be given at the Auditorium on Wednesday, November 8th. Admission 75 cents. Invitations can be secured at the theatre.

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.**

On Sale!

Two Ladies Persian Lamb Coats to go CHEAP.

Several second-hand Clothes and Suits for both Ladies and Gentlemens requirements To Be Obtained At

"My Valets"

NIBLOCK & BARKER

Phone 370

They make a Specialty of Cleaning, Pressing and Alterations.

We are Agents for the 'White Sewing Machine" which is the best on the market to-day. We invite you to call and look our stock over. It will surprize you.

Secondhand Sewing Machines bought and sold

Have you seen our New Electric Cleaner? Especially installed for Ladies Work.

R. G. Strachan, O. A. Ross, and G. P. Mahey of Vancouver, were registered at the Cranbrook Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. McVittie and Mrs. Fenwick of Fort Steele, were Cranbrook visitors Monday.

Apples! Apples! Before buying your winter supply, see our stock. We have secured some of the finest Verities Grown.
East Kootenay Produce and Provision House

N. Hanson, G. Erickson, A. Erickson, and G. Cooper left on Friday for a trip to the Windermere district.

The musical scores for the Country Girl have arrived, and rehearsals for this popular musical comedy will begin at once. This musical event will be produced by the Cranbrook Operatic Society.

The C. C. S. has received a large consignment of Xmas crockery and Chinaware. The crockery department is being remodelled, so that in future this branch of their trade can be handled conveniently.

There will be a masquerade ball at the Auditorium theatre on Tuesday, November 21st. Prizes will be awarded for best fancy and comic costumes. A midnight luncheon will be served, and a good time is assured. Invitations can be secured at the theatre box office.

The character of Kid Burns in Geo. M. Cohan's merry musical comedy "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," was written for the popular pugilist, Kid McCoy, but the Kid got stage fright at the first rehearsal and a rush order was sent out for an actor who could look like an athlete. The part fell to Victor Moore, then in vaudeville. Moore made a hit—scored a knock-out, and played the part for two years.

J. Roy Claire will be the Kid Burns of this season's production. He is a trained athlete and an actor of uncommon ability.

P. Burns Helps in Settlement

It has developed that Patrick Burns, the cattle king, was instrumental in clearing the way for the settlement of the coal strike finally effected by Hon. Robert Rogers. It is stated that Mr. Burns had worked for some weeks to get the two parties together and that his efforts in that direction proved of the utmost value.

Tennis Dance.

The Cranbrook Tennis Club gave a very enjoyable dance in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening. There was a large attendance. Everybody was pleased, and the ladies' committee are to be congratulated on the success which resulted from their efforts. The music furnished by the Geurrard Orchestra was pronounced excellent.

Italian Fleet off for Turkey

Malta, Nov. 2.—It is reported that the whole Italian fleet has left Tripoli for Turkish waters.

Frankfort, Nov. 2.—A despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Tripoli under date of October 31, says, "The American and Austrian consulates have been removed to the interior of the city because of the danger of exposure to shells. At least 3,000 natives were executed by the Italians."

Licenses Bring Great Revenue

Victoria, Nov. 2.—October's contribution to provincial revenue from the timber branch of the lands department amounted in the aggregate to $145,322.80, the various details and heads of receipts being given as follows: Four hundred and forty-nine timber licenses issued for lands west of the Cascades, $67,320; 424 licenses for lands east of the Cascades, 53,548.80; timber license transfer fees, $355; penalties, $1,150; 195 coal prospecting licenses, $19,550; coal prospecting license transfer fees, $10; and miscellaneous, $3,389.

Bank Loot Recovered.

Vancouver, Nov. 2.—About $25,000 of the money recently stolen from the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster, was discovered by George McCleary, foreman for the Powers Construction company, which has the contract for laying the new sidewalk along Fourth street.

The men engaged on the work had torn up the old board when they came upon the money, $4,480 of which was in gold in a sack stolen from the bank, and $20,000 in new $5 and $10 bills. McCleary at once notified the police and the money was removed to the Bank of Montreal. More important developments are expected.

A Beautiful Picture.

"Home Again," is the title of one of the most beautiful pictures ever seen in this country. It is an inspiration of love and affection—a picture that will be like a member of the family. This delightful picture, size 22x29 inches, all ready for framing, is given absolutely free to all who subscribe to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal this season. The year's subscription including the picture, is only one dollar. The picture alone could not be bought for the money and every one knows what a magnificent paper the Family Herald and Weekly Star is. All Canada is proud of that great weekly. The publishers deserve the immense circulation the paper enjoys.

Farewell Banquet.

E. Mallandaine who for a number of years has been chief timber ranger for the C.P.R. land department in this district has been promoted to the position of general manager of the Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Company.

Mr. Mallandaine was tendered a farewell banquet on Saturday night by his associates in the land department, and a number of his friends in this city.

Mr. R. S. Bodkin was chairman and toast master.

At the conclusion of the banquet Mr. Mallandaine was presented with a gold watch by Mr. B. St. Clair, on behalf of the staff, andMr. Mallandaine was also presented with a silver card case for Mrs. Mallandaine by Mr. F. W. McLean.

Mr. Mallandaine will spend the winter in touring the Old Country and on his return will reside at Windermere, where the head office of the company will be located.

Constable Joseph Walsh of Fort Steele, was in town Wednesday on business.

DEFINES CONTRABAND

Washington, Nov. 2.—The vessels whose cargoes are made up, either in bulk or weight, of one half contraband of war will be confiscated by the Turkish government, according to a despatch from Ambassador Rockhill at Constantinople. The Turkish government defines a contraband of war as all material which can be used without further preparation in promoting warfare.

Lord Charles Beresford, popularly known as "Condor Charlie" who returned to England a few days ago after an extended visit to Canada has this to say of Canada. Interviewed by a reporter just previous to his sailing for England he said:—"Best country in the world," he declared, "splendid people." "Can't stop to tell you why," he answered, "this is the country for investments I came to get a closer acquaintance with the country and the people and also to see into financial projects, and do as a result of my visit? I am going to scrape up every penny I own and sent it over here for investment. I've been all over the country this time from Montreal to Vancouver, and I say again its the best country in the world."