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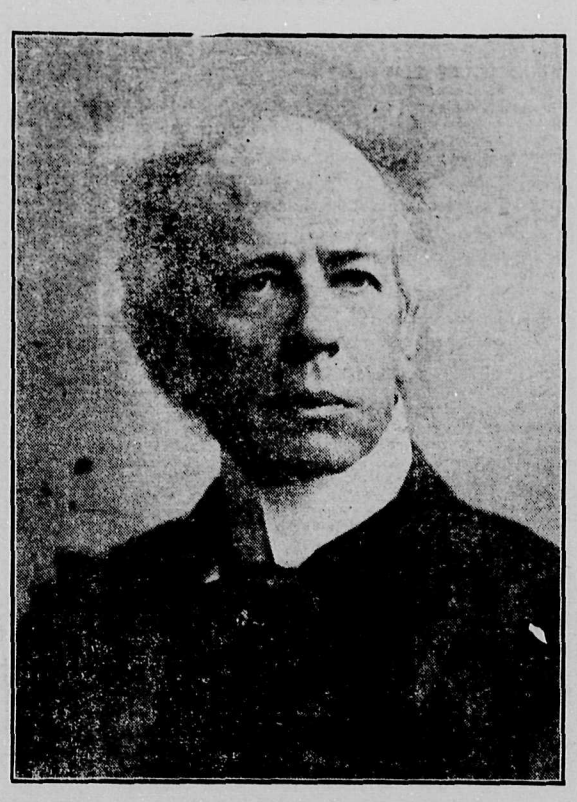
For Reciprocity, & Against Imperial Preference



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, who prefers reciprocity with the United States to Imperial Preference

Cruiser Niobe's Bad Disaster

Halifax, N. S., July 30—The protected cruiser Niobe, flagship of the Canadian navy was saved to the Dominion's young sea strength after being impaled for five hours on the southwest ledges of Cape Sable early today. Her hull was pierced in several places, the starboard engine room swamped with water and other compartments flooded. No lives were lost.

The exact means of the relief of the Niobe are not known here, but it is supposed she floats on a rising tide.

Commander McDonald anchored the Niobe in a safe position some distance from the scene of the mishap, awaiting the arrival of the government steamers Lady Laurier and Stanley, which were dispatched to her assistance early this morning from St. John.

The cause of the accident is not known, but a fog enshrouded the coast, and it is thought there was a gale blowing.

Sixteen men of the crew who left the cruiser in two boats were the cause of much anxiety for hours after the accident, as they were lost in the fog and at the mercy of the gale and strong tide which it was feared would wreck them on one of the many ledges about Cape Sable. It was learned by wireless tonight that all have rejoined their ship. They went back to the cruiser in one boat, the other apparently having been wrecked.

So extreme was the plight of the Niobe when the ship first grounded that Commander McDonald ordered all boats cleared away, ready for abandonment of the vessel if necessary. The two boats which were lost for a time with their crews were the first over the side, general launching of the boats having been deferred until the condition of the vessel had been learned.

The Niobe piled upon the southwest ledge at 12:35 this morning, while rounding Cape Sable on her return to her home part from Yarmouth, where her officers and crew had been participating in an old home week celebration. The impact was so heavy as to drive her hard upon the pinnacle of the rock, and to arouse every man on board.

The wireless apparatus was brought into play. Calls were heard at Eastport and as far south as Boston and were picked up also at Cape Race, N. F., and Sable Island; also at Father Point, Quebec. They resulted in quick dispatch of government steamers, the Aberdeen from this port and Lady Laurier and Stanley from St. John, N. B. as well as of several other vessels from other points.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 1—The condition of the cruiser Niobe at Clark's harbor, where she is anchored is one of grave peril for the warship. A dispatch from there tonight says that in spite of all her own pumps can do and although the pumping apparatus on the wrecking tugs is kept going day and night, the water is slowly gaining, and the Niobe is settling by the stern. This evening not more than ten feet aft was visible above the surface. The crusier is anchored in seven fathoms of water, three-quarters of a mile from Westhead, a point in Clark's Harbor.

A red flag has been set half way between the ship and the shore marking the most suitable spot to beach the vessel if it comes to the worst. This would be done in six fathoms of water with a smooth muddy bottom. The weather continues clear and fine. One of the holes in the Niobe is said to be 25 feet long and 10 feet wide.

One hundred and ninety boys and recruits were disembarked from the cruiser today and forwarded to Halifax. The reason given by Admiral Kingsmill for this is that they were only in the way and that as no training was going on it was better for them to be ashore, thus leaving the petty officers free for other duty. The crew is still aboard. Clark's harbor is twelve miles from the southwest ledges where the Niobe struck. Admiral Kingsmill who commands the Canadian navy and who arrived from Ottawa last night, was seen this evening. He paid a warm compliment to the discipline on board the Niobe when she was ashore on the southwest ledges.

"The discipline on board the Niobe by the boys and young recruits," Admiral Kingsmill observed, "was everything that one could wish. With the ship's position what it was, a gale blowing and a dense fog, the Canadian boys behaved fully up to the traditions of the British navy. The discipline left nothing to be desired. Of course the ship's crew and officer's displayed fine discipline, but I am speaking now of the Canadian boys and recruits. There was not the slightest panic on board."

Preparing for Successful Fair at Golden

The first annual fairs to be held at Athalmer and Golden on Sept. 14 and 15th, and Sept. 18 and 19 respectively, both give promise of being more successful in every way than was anticipated by the most sanguine when the first steps were taken towards their inauguration.

At the Columbia valley Fair, to be held at Golden some $2,500 will be distributed in cash prizes in addition to special prizes, cups, etc. The fair to be held at Athalmer, under the auspices of the Windermere district agricultural society will distribute in cash prizes over $1,000 while their exhibits will be forwarded to Golden in their entirety on the conclusion of the Athalmer fair for entry in the Columbia valley fair.

E. Tunnacliffe, secretary of the Windermere district agricultural society, was in Golden recently and says that everything possible is being done to make the fair to be held at Athalmer one round of pleasure from start to finish, in addition to providing a means of exhibiting the various products of this resourceful district. Numerous attractions are billed, while the prize list is most complete in every one of the 250 sections.

C. D. A. Lang, secretary of the Golden agricultural association is authority for the statement that the Columbia valley fair will be an unprecedented success in every particular and that not only will the exhibits be of a very high order, but attractions are being arranged that will contribute to a program not surpassed at fairs in the larger cities.

Hostilities are Inevitable

New York, July 31—James F J. Archibald, war correspondent, who has seen service with twenty armies and can speak with authority on military equipment arrived today from Europe and declared that undoubtedly there would be war bteween France and Germany. His views are pronounced:

"My belief that there will be war," said Mr. Archibald," is based upon the fact that Germany cannot back out from her position, even though it is not a righteous one, without the government losing its prestage at home. This the kaiser must avoid at all costs. Germany must either back down completely for the French people will not countenance a grant of territory in Africa to Germany, or else she must fight France. France is well prepared for war. She has nearly the finest military organization in the world. She is far ahead of any other nation in her artillery equipment, and also in her aeroplanes It will be practically the first aeroplane war. The war, if it comes to that will be fought on the frontier. France will protect her shores with submarines and aeroplanes. Germany has stuck to her dirigibles, and these are not nearly as serviceable in times of war as are aeroplanes. One thing I found was that the outside world knows nothing of the secret aero flights that occur every day in different parts of France, when trained experts are sent on five minute notice to different parts without tuning up or waiting for favorable air currents. I tell you France is a wonder today, and she is in excellent condition to get her revenge on Germany. Her army in Africa is perfect, and the esprit de corps in the entire army is splendid.

Bush Fire at Fernie

A bush fire sprung up suddenly on Sunday evening near the logging camp of the Fernie Lumber Company, a few miles up Elk river, and was swept into camp so suddenly that the men had difficulty to save the horses in the stables. Everything about the camp was burned and a few nearby logs. Supplies and lumber for the camp are being sent to the place and the camp will be rebuilt at once.

Taft Again

On Horns of Serious Dilemma On Tariffs

Washington, D. C., August 2—Now that the senate has passed both of the tariff reduction measures sent over by the Democratic house, and it is only a matter of a few days when president Taft will have to sign or veto them, the charge is being openly made that Taft secured the ratification of the Canadian agreement by making a bargain with Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, to veto all other tariff legislation at this session of the congress.

It was apparent to every one that at the beginning of the reciprocity controversy in the Senate Taft did not command enough votes to pass the bill. Penrose saw his chance. He told Taft that his support was necessary to pass the bill and that his price was a promise that there would be no other tariff legislation at this session. Taft, eager to recoup his fast declining political fortunes, agreed to the proposal.

What everyone wants to know today is whether Taft will consider the promise binding in the light of the big majority by which the wool and farmer's free list measures passed the senate.

"If Taft signs these bills," said Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, (Democrat), chairman of the ways and means committee today, "the Republican party is gone. If he vetoes them he is gone."

Manitoba Has New Head

Winnipeg, Aug. 1—D. C. Cameron, a well known business man of Winnipeg, today was sworn in as lieutenant governor of Manitoba, to succeed Sir Daniel McMillan.

Mr. Cameron stood for parliament on the liberal ticket in Winnipeg in the last election and was defeated by Alexander Haggarty, Sir Daniel McMillan's term of five years expired by limitation.

Sydney Site at Naval Dockyard

Ottawa, June 14—The bulk, if not all of the first batch of ships for the Canadian navy, will be constructed at Sydney. This may be taken as authentic. Such was the rather interesting statement made today by the gentleman who interested Sir Henry M. Pellatt in the matter and who is in close touch with the situation. The company of which Sir Henry is chairman, will get the contract for the bulk of the ships at least. This had practically been decided on by the naval department as the company's tender was the loRest of the lot. British concerns affiliated with Sir Henry in the enterprise, the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., and the Clydebank Shipbuilding Co., are now preparing to send engineers and equipment to Sydney and it was expected that construction of a shipbuilding yard would be commenced before fall. A definite announcement regarding contracts will likely be made on the reassembling of parliament.

Dumping Surplus Lumber of British Columbia Market

Vancouver, June 14—The lumber mills of Washington State are shipping 20,000,000 feet of rough lumber into British Columbia each month, according to Tacoma lumbermen. Of this amount 2,000,000 feet are shipped from Tacoma. Lumber is comparatively high in Canada at present and Washington men are able to compete with British Columbia mills because of the condition of over-production in Washington, they declare.

Lumber shipped from Washington is sold at almost cost. One of the heaviest orders ever placed in Washington by Canadians was received recently by Port Blakely Mills from the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The order was for 5,000,000 feet of ties and stringers. Canada has no duty on rough lumber.

It is reported that Jas. Greer, of Edmonton, died there of Bright's disease. Mr. Greer was a former citizen of Cranbrook, he was alderman in the first municipal council, and has a host of feiends in Cranbrook who will be sorry to learn of his untimely death.

The Dewdney Trail

Story of The First Road Through Interior of B. C.

The story of how the famous Dewdney trail was built has been told before, but it is a story which will bear repetition when the present babies of British Columbia are grandparents and after.

This ribbon of rock and earth which connected tidewater with the easternmost limits of the province, was the only highway in the early days to direct the feet of the hardy argonauts, who made it possible for we, of a later generation to exist in this favored land. Upon its sinuous course have trod the tender feet of those whose names are held up to honor and adulation.

Ex-Governor Dewdney, who has reached the span of years alloted to man, is as straight as an arrow and still stands head and shoulders over nine-tenths of the men with whom he comes in contact. Bodily and mentally he is as vigorous as a young pine tree. His portion of building up the boundless resources of this young land will be written and read long after the readers of these pages have passed out. But it he had done nothing else than to accomplish the feat which is described below, his name would still have been forever famous wherever tales of hardihood are appreciated.

Speaking to the Nelson Daily News on a recent date, Mr. Dewdney said:

"There is certainly a great change in the Kootenays since I first came up the Kootenay river in 1865. At that time, of course, there was hardly a white man in the country with the exception of one lonely settler at Grand Forks and some score of placer miners at Wild Horse Creek, near where Fort Steele is now located." said Hon. Edward Dewdney, builder of the great Dewdney trail, ex-member of the provincial house for Kootenay, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the province, at the Hume last night.

It was in April of 1865 that Mr. Dewdney, then chief civil engineer for the crown colony of British Columbia, left New Westminster and commenced that trail blazing trip of his with a party of four white men and 18 Indians which were destined to be marked with white stones in the history of British Columbia. The trail opened up a country which had hitherto been a terra incognita; a land of mighty rivers and almost impassable pine clad mountains known only to the deer, the bear and the other native animals, and a few scattered bands of Indians. Its mineral resources were only indicated by a few placer deposits, lode mining was unthought of; its timber was not needed, and it was yet 30 years before the adaptabilities of its fertile soil to fruit was discovered.

Through this country Mr. Dewdney commenced to survey the great trail, in all over 300 miles in length, which extended from Wild Horse creek to Hope and there connected with a road to the coast, from which all supplies had to be drawn. The actual number of miles of trail, hewn out of the virgin forest, was 211, and the cost to the country was $74,000, a trifling sum compared to the difficulties of the work and the advantages that accrued to the province, that are still, in certain sections, falling to the lot of the British Columbian.

BONNINGTON FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

"I explored the country between the Arrow Lakes and the Kootenay river," said Mr. Dewdney, "and finding that it would be necessary for me to come up the river, I sent two of my party with some of the Indians out toward Grand Forks, then called Grand Prairie, and wishing to obtain a boat I despatched one of my Indians to the mouth of the Kootenay river where it joins the Columbia. At that point there was a large Indian village, ruled by Chief Gregoire, one of the big chiefs of the Kootenay tribe. He supplied me with a canoe, and after I had made the trip to Fort Colville, on the other side of the boundary line, for supplies, I commenced the trip up the Kootenay river.

"It was no picnic. We made 14 portages in all, and at some places had to go miles from the river to find a deer trail through which the Indians could carry my boats and supplies.

"I remember my first sight of the Bonnington Falls. We were making a portage, and although some distance from the river I heard the sound of the water. I asked an Indian what it was and he replied 'Hyas Skookum Chuck,' and told me to look. I made my way to the river and saw what I then considered, and in fact still consider, the most beautiful falls in the world. The scene was magnificent.

"Following the river we passed where this city now stands, and I went on to Wild Horse creek in East Kootenay. There I found a number of miners washing gold from the alluvial diggings, some of which are being worked today, and after determining upon the route for the trail to Hope, I succeeded in obtaining between 60 and 70 men and placed them in charge of William Fernie, the fine old-timer, who discovered coal in the Crow's Nest and after whom the city of Fernie is named.

"By the middle of September we had trail built through our own country, over which was subsequently supplied all the food and other materials required in the early development of the interior."

INDIANS DIDN'T LIKE CASH.

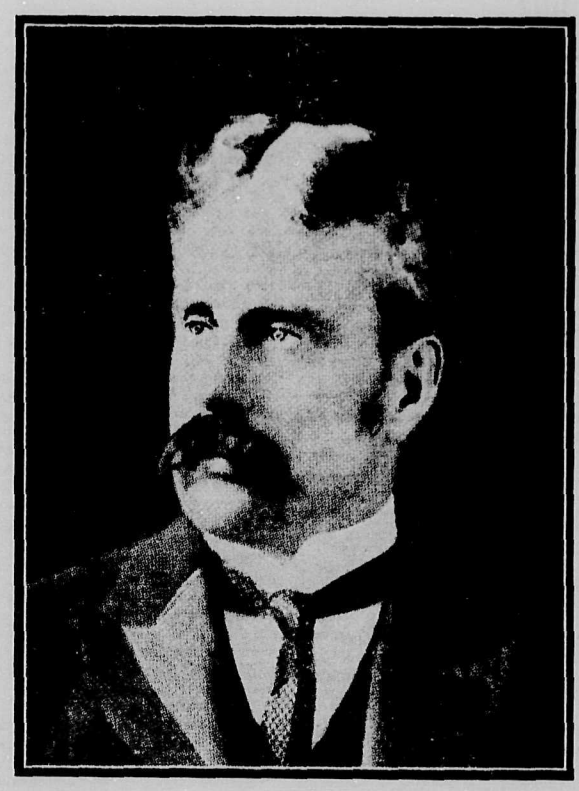
There were troubles other than physical with which Mr. Dewdney had to contend in building the trail. The Indians, he said, were good workers, but they would not accept money in payment. For this there were two reasons. One was that all the money in the interior, which was not of any great amount, was American, and the Indians hated the Americans as they hated soap and water, and would not take their money. English money, when they had learned its value, was all right, as they liked "King George men" as they called the English, but tobacco, articles of clothing, and powder formed the most acceptable payments that could be made to them.

The Dewdney Trail commenced at Wild Horse creek, passed through Cranbrook, which was then called "Pea Vine Prairie," to Moyie, and then down the Goat river and across the divide to the Kootenay flats. From there it wound its way to Summit creek, passed where Ymir now is, down the Pend D'Oreille and then along the Pend D'Oreille to Fort Sheppard, a Hudson Bay post. The next point was Trail creek, from where it passed in sight of Red Mountain, where the Le Roi mine was later discovered and where Rossland has since been built, to Christina Lake, through Grand Prairie to the boundary country and up Rock creek. The trail then followed the Similkameen river to Keremas, and up to Princeton, where it connected with a road which had been built from Hope.

Previous to embarking upon what may be regarded as the greatest achievement of his life, Mr. Dewdney surveyed the townsite of New Westminster, the capital of the colony of British Columbia, which until 1866 was separate from the Colony of Vancouver Island, which had Victoria as its capital. He also explored along the present route of the G. T. P., and was up the Skeena, Omineca and Babine Rivers, opening a route to the Omineca country, which was consuming a great amount of supplies, owing to the placer operations in that district.

Later Mr. Dewdney was elected member for Kootenay and took part in the memorable debate on March 9, 1870, when it was decided that the colony should join the Dominion federation. From 1892 to 1897 he was Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

AgainstReciprocity and For Imperial Preference



HON. R. L. BORDEN

Leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, who is Against Reciprocity with the United States and prefers Imperial Preference

Parliament Dissolved

Eleventh Parliament goes out of existence

The eleventh parliament of the Dominion of Canada passed out of existence on July 29th and on the political complexion of the new house of Commons to be elected on September 21st will depend the fate of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

The announcement of dissolution came somewhat as a surprise, as it was not expected for at least a week or ten days. The refusal of the opposition to close the debate on the government's reciprocity resolution, and to permit a vote on it, which would mean its adoption, and the improbability of a change in their attitude, resulted in the government's decision that it was useless to keep parliament another day.

This is the first time a session of the Dominion parliament has been closed without the appearance of the governor general in military state at the state chamber to give formal prorogation. As the Senate was not due to reassemble until August 9th, and as prorogation could not take place without both houses being present, dissolution was resorted to.

Although all the appropriations for the year have not been passed or voted, the government figures that it has funds enough to suffice until a new parliament has been elected and assembled to dote the remainder. The new parliament will be summoned to meet on October 11 and supply bills will be voted upon at once.

It is generally agreed that the two months campaign before the country will be better. Reciprocity probably will be the sole issue, although the Conservatives in Quebec may seek to inject the naval issue into the contest. The Anti-Annexation cry has already been raised by the Conservatives in all parts of the Dominion.

The parliament just dissolved had a membership of 133 Liberals, 85 Conservatives, and 3 Independents, giving the government a working majority of more than 40. The absence of a closure rule, however, made it a vote against the will of the majority.

Should the present Laurier government be returned with anything like a working majority it will mean that a vote can be taken on the reciprocity resolution and that the trade agreement will go into effect. A conservative victory would mean the passing of the Laurier government, and permanent shelving of the reciprocity agreement.

Vancouver After Typos

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 3—In an effort to bring the International Typographical convention of 1912 to Vancouver, five union representatives left for San Francisco, where this year's convention opens on August 14.

Cranbrook Agricultural Association

A meeting of the Cranbrook Agricultural association was held in the committee rooms of the Cranbrook hotel, on Thursday evening. There was a fairly good attendance.

President Bardgett in calling the meeting to order, said that it was called to make arrangements for holding a fair during the fall.

Secretary Hunt read a clipping from the Golden Star, re exhibition and fairs at Golden and Athelmar. He also remarked that arrangements have been completed, and that the transfer of the exhibition grounds to the association would be made in a few days. Mr. Hunt then read a report of the result of last year's fair. That the provincial government had made a grant of $2,000 for the purchase of the ground, and that there was also a further grant of $900 coming from the government. That the prize list for the coming year was practically the same as last year.

Mr. Hunt also said that several attractions were being arranged for, which should include a baloon ascension, with a paraschute descent and fire works during the evening.

It was announced that the Farmer's Institute would give several special prizes.

Dr. Hall, W. S. Santo, R. B. Benedict, on motion were elected as a finance committee.

The attractions' committee consists of Messrs. Stevenson, Pye, and C. Pidgeon.

Advertising committee, Messrs. Wilson, Hill and Russell.

Programme Committee, President Wm. Bardgett, Mr. Brown and Mr. McCreery.

Exhibit Committee, C. H. Knocke, Dr. Green, W. B. McFarlane, D. J. McSweyn, Archie Leitch, J. P. Fink, T. S. Gill, J. Leavett, Dr. Hall.

Moved by Hill and Russell, that any exhibitor taking a prize of $1 or over shall purchase a membership ticket—Carried.

Moved by Pye and Hall that a committee of three be appointed to canvass city and district for membership—Carried.

The following committee was then appointed, Messrs. Pye, Bardgett and Hunt.

The following committee were appointed as a building committee, E. Small, DeVere Hunt, W. S. Santo, Leitch, G. R. Leask and J. P. Fink. Wm. Bardgett, Mr. Brown, Archie Leitch.

The secretary was instructed to see Road Superintendant Reed about grading the road to the fair grounds.

Mr. Murray, of the East Kootenay Produce and Provision House, asked the permission of the association to erect a building for exhibition purposes at his expense. This was referred to the trustees.

British Columbia stands third in the list of the provinces of Canada in capital invested in the development of water power.

THE PERFUME OF THE LADY IN BLACK

By GASTON LEROUX,
Author of "The Mystery of the Yellow Room."

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(Continued.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

Larsan Is Now Among Us!

WHAT was Rance talking about—the "little ruby headed pin?" I remembered that Mme. Edith had told us that Old Bob had snatched one from her hand when she had playfully pricked him with it on the night of the drama of the square tower. But what relation could there be between this pin and the adventure of Old Bob? Rance did not wait for us to ask him, but hurried on to tell us that this little pin had disappeared at the same time as Old Bob and that he had found it in the possession of "the hangman of the sea," fastening a sheaf of banknotes which the old uncle had paid him on that fated night for his complicity and his silence in having brought him in the fisher boat to the grotto of Romeo and Juliet, and Rance told us, moreover, that Tullio had withdrawn from the spot at dawn, greatly disquieted at the nonappearance of his passenger. Rance concluded triumphantly:

"A man who gives a ruby pin to another man in a boat cannot be at the same moment tied up in a potato sack in the square tower."

Upon which Mrs. Rance inquired:

"What gave you the idea of going to San Remo? Did you know that Tullio was to be found there?"

"I received an anonymous letter informing me of his whereabouts."

"It was I who sent it to you," said Rouletabille tranquilly, and then, turning to the rest of us, he said in frigid tones:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I congratulate myself upon the prompt return of M. Arthur Rance. At the present moment there are reunited around this table all the members of the house party of the Chateau of Hercules for whom my corporeal demonstration of the possibility of the 'body too many' may have some interest. I entreat you to give me your undivided attention."

But Arthur Rance baited him with a quick movement.

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean," declared Rouletabille, "all those among whom we may hope to find Larsan."

The Lady in Black, who had up to this time not uttered a word, arose trembling to her feet.

"Do you mean,' she breathed, her eyes filled with agonized apprehension, "that Larsan is now among us?"

"I am sure of it," Rouletabille replied gravely.

There was an awful silence, during which none of us dared look at each other.

"I am sure of it, and there is no reason why the idea should surprise you, madame, since it has not for a moment left your own mind. As to the rest of us, is it not true, gentlemen, that the idea has occurred to each one of us at the same moment on the day when we took luncheon on the Terrace of the Bold when all our eyes were hidden by the black glasses? If I except Mrs. Rance, who is there among us that did not feel the presence of Larsan at that time?"

"That is a question which ought to be propounded to Professor Stangerson as well as to the rest of us," interposed Arthur Rance instantly, "for from the moment when we begin any course of reasoning along these lines I can see no object in not having the professor, who was at the table at luncheon with us on that day, here at this time also."

"Mr. Rance!" cried the Lady in Black.

"Yes, I must repeat it, if you will pardon me," replied Edith's husband haughtily. "M. Rouletabille was wrong to generalize when he said, 'All the members of the house party'"—

"Professor Stangerson is so far from us in spirit that I have no need of his presence here. Although Professor Stangerson had lived with us in the chateau, he was not one of us in regard to feeling the presence of Larsan on that day. And Larsan is here among us."

But I launched out, and, forgetting that I had promised Mme. Edith to defend Old Bob, I started in to attack him for the pleasure of proving Rouletabille in the wrong, and, besides, I felt Edith would not bear rancor against me for very long.

"Old Bob," I began, "was also at that luncheon on the terrace, and you take him entirely out of your calculations on account of this little ruby pin. But of what use is this little pin to prove to us that Old Bob was rowed away by Tullio, who waited for him at the orifice of a gallery leading from the shaft to the sea, if we cannot discover how Old Bob could, as he said, have gone by way of the shaft, which we found closed from above and on the outside?"

"Which you found closed, you mean," returned Rouletabille, fixing his eyes upon me with a strange expression, which somehow embarrassed me. "I, on the contrary, found the shaft open. But I had had time to run to the shaft and find out that it had been opened."

"And to close it again!" I cried. "And why did you close it? Whom did you wish to deceive?"

"You, monsieur."

He pronounced these two words with a contempt so crushing that the blood rushed to my face. I arose. Every eye was turned upon me, and as I remembered the rudeness with which Rouletabille had treated me a little while ago before Darzac I had the horrible feeling that every eye was suspecting me—accusing me. Yes; I felt myself entirely wrapped around by the atrocious fancy in the mind of each and all that I might be Larsan.

I! Larsan!

I looked at each one in turn.

"Rouletabille!" I cried madly, feeling my voice almost smothered in my throat. "You do not, you cannot suspect"—

At this moment a pistol shot sounded outside, very near to the square tower. We all leaped to our feet, remembering the order given by the reporter to the three servants to fire upon any one who should attempt to go out of the square tower. Edith uttered a cry and tried to run out of the room, but Rouletabille, who had not made so much as a gesture, calmed her with a word.

"If any one had drawn upon him," he said, "the three men would have fired together. That pistol shot was merely a signal—a direction for me to begin."

Turning to me, he continued:

"Sainclair, you ought to know that I never suspect any person or anything without previously having satisfied myself upon the 'ground of pure reason.' Larsan is here among us, and the power of pure reason is going to show him to you. So be seated again, if you please, and do not take your eyes from me, for I am going to begin on this paper the corporeal demonstration of the possibility of 'the body too many.'"

First of all, he investigated to make sure that the bolts of the door behind him were closely drawn; then, returning to the table, he took up a compass.

"I have the intention of making my demonstration," he said, "along the same lines on which the 'body too many' has produced itself. It will be thereby only the more irrefutable."

And with his compass he took upon M. Darzac's drawing the measure of the radius of the circle which represented the space occupied by the Tower of the Bold, so that he was immediately afterward able to trace the same circle upon a piece of white paper which he had fastened with copper headed nails to another drawing board.

When the circle was traced Rouletabille, putting down his compass, picked up the tiny dish of red paint and asked M. Darzac whether he recognized it as the coloring matter he had used. M. Darzac replied that, to the best of his belief, it was the same paint which he had mixed for his wash drawing.

A good half of the paint had dried up in the bottom of the dish; but, according to the opinion expressed by M. Darzac, the part which remained would upon paper give nearly the same tint with which he had "washed" the drawing of the peninsula of Hercules.

"No one has touched it," said Rouletabille very gravely, "and nothing has been added to it save a single tear. Besides, you will see that a tear more or less in the paint cup would detract nothing from the value of my demonstration."

Thus saying, he dipped the brush in the paint and began carefully to "wash" all the space occupied by the circle which he had previously traced.

When he had finished he looked at his watch and said:

"You may see, ladies and gentlemen, that the coating of paint which covers my circle is neither more nor less thick than that which covers the circle of M. Darzac. It is almost the same thing—the same tint."

"Undoubtedly," rejoined M. Darzac. "But what does all this signify? I was certainly in enough of an ill humor when I found the state it was in. Old Bob had ruined my drawing by letting his skull roll over it."

"We are there!" spoke up Rouletabille quick as a flash. And he lifted from the bureau the "oldest skull of the human race." He turned it over and showed the crimsoned jaws to Darzac.

Then he arose, holding the skull in the crook of his arm, and went into the alcove in the wall, lighted by a large window and crossed by bars, which had been a loophole for cannon in the ancient times and which M. Darzac had used as a dressing room. There he struck a match and lighted a lamp filled with spirits of wine which stood upon a little table. Upon this lamp he set a little pot which he had previously filled with water. The skull still lay in the crook of his arm.

CHAPTER XIX.

Two Robert Darzacs.

THE more he explained the less we understood. But now—what was this dread feeling which came over us? Why did we all suddenly recoil with a single movement? Why were the eyes of M. Darzac wide with a new terror? Why did the Lady in Black—Arthur Rance—I myself—utter the same syllable, a name which expired on our lips—"Larsan?"

Where had we seen him? Where had we discovered him this time, we who were gazing at Rouletabille? Ah, that profile in the red shadow of the approaching twilight, that brow in the background of the alcove upon which the sunset rays stream as did the dawn on the morning of the crime! Oh, that stern jaw, bespeaking an iron will, which appeared before us, not, as in the light of day, gentle though a little bitter, but evil and threatening! How like Rouletabille was to Larsan! How in that moment the son resembled his father! It was Larsan's very self!

Another transformation. At a moan from his mother Rouletabille came out of his funereal frame and appeared before us as a bandit, and as he hurried toward us he was Rouletabille once more. Mme. Edith, who had never seen Larsan, could not understand. She whispered to me, "What is going on?"

Rouletabille was there before us, with his hot water in the casserole, a napkin and his skull. And he washed the skull. It was soon done. The paint disappeared. He made us bear witness to the fact. He stood in mute contemplation before his own drawing for ten minutes, during which he had by a sign ordered us to keep silence. Suddenly he seized the skull in his right hand and tossed it about so that it rolled over the drawing. Then he showed us the skull and bade us notice that it bore no trace of red paint. Rouletabille drew out his watch again.

"The paint has dried upon the plan," he said. "It has taken a quarter of an hour to dry. Upon the 11th of April we saw at 5 o'clock in the afternoon Darzac entering the square tower and coming from out of doors. But Darzac after having entered the square tower and after having fastened behind him the bolts of his door, as he tells us, had not gone out again until we came to fetch him after 6 o'clock. As to Old Bob, we had seen him enter the square tower at 6 o'clock, and there was no paint on this skull then.

"How was this paint, which has taken only a quarter of an hour to dry upon this plan, fresh enough still—more than an hour after Darzac had left it—to stain Old Bob's skull when the savant, with a movement of anger, threw it down on the plan as he entered the round tower? There is only one explanation of this, and I defy you to find another, and that is that the Robert Darzac who entered the square tower at 5 o'clock and whom no one had seen going out again was not the same as the one who came to paint in the round tower before the arrival of Old Bob at 6 o'clock and whom we found in the room in the square tower without having seen him enter there and with whom we went out. In one word, he was not the same man as the M. Darzac here present before us. The testimony of pure reason shows that there are two personalities appearing in the guise of Robert Darzac."

And Rouletabille turned his eyes full upon the man whose name he had uttered.

Darzac, like all the rest of us, was under the spell of the luminous demonstration of the young reporter. We were all divided between a new horror and a boundless admiration. Here again we found the mark of his prodigious and logical mathematical intelligence.

(To be continued.)

ARTIST'S STRUGGLES.

J. J. Shannon Found a Kind Landlady In His Poor Days.

Mr. J. J. Shannon, R.A., one of the judges at the great fancy-dress ball at the Savoy Hotel, in aid of the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund of the Middlesex Hospital, has had a remarkable career. The glories of South Kensington Art School attracted him before he was sixteen. His persistency and ability soon attracted Sir Edward Poynter, who was then the supreme authority at the schools.

One day Sir Edward was requested to find a student to paint the children of Princess Alice, and chose young Shannon. Unfortunately, however, the infants contracted some malady, and could not be painted. Nevertheless, upon the artist's disappointment coming to the ears of Queen Victoria, she commissioned him to paint one of her maids-of-honor. Everybody thought that Mr. Shannon's career was made.

But it turned out to be the contrary. About this time news came that his father had lost all his money, and the young student was thrown upon his own resources. He interviewed editors of illustrated papers, but all to no purpose; no one would look at his work. He has told of how one wet Saturday night he stood outside the Lyceum Theatre wondering whether he would invest his last shilling on a seat in the gallery or on a supper. He decided upon the former and went supperless.

Unlike the average struggling artist in London, Mr. Shannon found a friend in his landlady, who allowed him to pay no rent for three years. Another good friend he discovered in a waiter of a cheap eating-house at Victoria, who was so often content to wait indefinitely for payment.

Thus, through the days of poverty Mr. Shannon worked his way to success. The turning-point in his career came w[illegible] his famous "Girl in White" was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery. Since then he has never looked back, neither has he forgotten his excellent friends, the landlady and the waiter.

Modest to the last degree, Mr. Shannon has an aversion from appearing in public. When he was made an Associate of the Royal Academy, he was dined and feted at the Arts Club. There he was asked to make a speech. Murmuring a few words he sat down, when his hand was grasped by a distinguished Academician, who exclaimed, "Thank God, here is another artist who can't make a speech."

The Queen's Chair.

The following story of how Queen Victoria is held in remembrance is told by a Scotch preacher.

He said that he was going through the highlands of Scotland when a storm came on. He stepped out of his carriage and went up to a little Scotch hut. He was invited to enter by the woman whose home it was.

In one corner of the room stood an old rocking chair. He was just going to sit down in it when the Scotchwoman stopped him.

She said, "No, no, do not sit there," And the preacher asked why, "Look," she said. And round about the chair was wrapped a scarlet cord.

The woman explained. "It was a year ago this week, sir, when our good lady, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was driving along this road and a storm came on. She came in, and we gave her this chair. And when the Queen went away we put a scarlet thread around it. And nobody else shall ever sit in it. It is the Queen's chair."

First Poker Work.

Something like a hundred years ago an artist named Cranch was standing in front of a fire in his home at Axminster, England. Over the fireplace was an oak mantelpiece, and it occurred to Cranch that this expanse of wood might be made to look better by the aid of a little ornamentation; so he picked up the poker, heated it red hot and began sketching in a bold design. The result pleased him so much that he elaborated his work, and did other fire pictures on panels of wood. These met with a ready sale, and Cranch soon gave all his time to his new art. Beyond all doubt, this was the start of what is now known as pyrography.

"Like Daddy."

At a wooden house at which a missionary called in Australia far from the beaten tracks, occupied by a man, his wife and little daughter, the girl ran into the house excitedly crying out, "Mother, here's another thing like daddy!" The child had never seen any man but her father.

BINDERS SEE THE More Crop, More Money, Less Wages, Less Wear COCKSHUTT BINDERS DEALER

Self Evident

"Why is it that we never hear anything about the wife of Atlas, the man who had the world on his shoulders?"

"There was no Mrs. Atlas. If there has been, do you suppose that it would have been permitted him to create the impression that the entire burden rested on him."—Chicago-Record Herald.

It is probable that many queens of the kitchen share the sentiment good-naturedly expressed by a Scandinavian servant, recently taken into the service of a young matron of Chicago.

The youthful assumer of household cares was disposed to be a trifle patronizing.

"Now, Lena," she asked earnestly, "are you a good cook?"

"Ya-as, 'm, I tank so," said the girl, with perfect naivete, "if you vill not try to help me."—Lippincott's.

HOW TO OBTAIN A GOOD COLOR

A TREATMENT TO RESTORE THE BLOOD SUPPLY THAT HAS BEEN MOST SUCCESSFUL

There is only this to tell people who are pale, weak and bloodless. You are pale and weak because you haven't enough blood and you won't be better until your blood supply is increased. You should not lose any time in increasing your blood supply, for people who neglect anaemia, often slip into a deadly decline. When you have increased your blood supply you can reasonably expect to have a good color, to have lost that tired, breathless feeling, to have a good appetite and get good nourishment from your food. Now the only quick and always effective way to get a supply of new, rich, red blood is to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose helps to make new blood, and this new blood coursing through the veins, brings health and strength to every organ and every part of the body, making weak, ailing people, bright, active and strong. This has been proved in thousands of cases of which the case of Mrs. George Clark, Abottsford, B. C., is a fair sample. Mrs. Clark says: "After spending two years and six months in a hospital training for a nurse, I began to fail in health, was very pale and the least exertion would leave me out of breath. After graduating I came to British Columbia to take up my profession as a private nurse. The first case I took I found I was not able to go on with my work. Doctors' tonics failed me and acting on my own judgment I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished them I was really surprised at the result. The color came back to my face. I gained in strength and by the time I had used nine boxes I was back at my work as a nurse. I have since married, but still have my friendly feeling for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Sure Reutrn

"Out to luncheon—back in five minutes," read the sign, on the door.

"Are you sure he will get back that soon?" asked the anxious caller.

"Yes'm," said the wise office boy. "He ain't got the price of ten minutes' lunch in his clothes."—Toledo Blade.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Always That Danger

"Ah, proud beauty!" exclaimed little Sniffkins, "you return my love now, but let me tell you, I will not always be a clerk, I—"

"That's so," interrupted the heartless girl, "you may lose your job."—Catholic Standard and Times.

All's fair in love and war, but most men would rather be in love than in a fight.

"How is your new cook doing?"

"Splendidly! I'm gradually teaching her to cook, but I can't coax her to get up before 10.30 in the morning."

Did you ever see a self-made man who was dissatisfied with the job?

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

Nothing in it

"I regard conversation as a gift," remarked the studious woman.

"It usually is," replied Miss Cayenne. "If people had to pay for it there would be much less of it."—Washington Star.

Its Degree

Mrs. Blowit—Are you planning an expensive gown?

Mrs. Knowit—Well, it will take at least five courses and his favorite dishes to get it.—Harper's Weekly.

"Yes, I've seen some rough times, sir," said the sailor. "Once we was wrecked, and we'd eaten all our provisions. Then we ate our belts, and then the ship turned turtle, so we ate her too."

"Heady" Exhibitor at R. A.—"And—ah—do you like our little show as well as the Salon of Paris, mademoiselle?"

Visitor—"Oh, much, bettaire."

Exhibitor—"Really? I'm delighted. And why, particularly?"

Visitor—"There is so much less pic-chaires!"—Punch.

"I don't believe there ever was a perfect man."

"Adam would have been perfect if Eve had only been made first."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, then she could have bossed the job of making Adam."

"I had a talk with Best-Seller, and he told me all about the authors who had helped him."

"I'll bet he didn't say a word about the authors from whom he had helped himself."—Puck.

"I have a cook that took a college course in domestic science last summer."

"You seem enthusiastic, Mabel."

"Yes; I find we belong to the same secret society."—Washington Herald.

W. N. U., No. 856.

LOT OF WORRIES.

Bishop of Manchester Says That Is Secret of Happiness.

Speaking of the removal of Dr. Talbot to Winchester at a meeting at Church House, Westminster, the other day, the Bishop of Manchester told an amusing story of his own departure from a small parish to a larger one in earlier years. When he told his parishioners that he was going to have seven curates they said, "That's worse than having seven wives."

His answer was, "It all depends upon the wives. It all depends upon the curates." Besides, Dr. Knox added, his little experience of life was this—that the secret of happiness was to have a sufficient multitude of worries. The man who had only one worry, a blind that would not be pulled up straight by the servant, or a coal-scuttle the bottom of which was always coming out—that man found his way to the lunatic asylum. But the man who had no time to dwell upon his worries because he had to go from one to another and back again, and round and round like a squirrel in a cage, could be a perfectly happy man.

Dr. Knox is in many respects one of the most democratic bishops in the church. His services on the sands at Blackpool in the summer, and his "straight from the shoulder" talks to thousands of Lancashire mill hands that make holiday there, have become institutions.

Preaching on one occasion on charity, Dr. Knox, dealing with the various types of wastrels that parade up and down the country, related a story of a particularly proud and haughty member of the fraternity. An old lady, being accosted by him, gave him a threepenny piece. The beggar, holding the coin in the palm of his hand, gazed at it for some seconds: "Wot I'ye think I'm going to do with this?" he growled. "Oh, keep it," said the old lady sweetly; "keep it, and give it to some poor tramp."

THE AGE OF YOUTH.

New Governor General of Australia Is Only 37 Years Old.

Where a few years ago the young men were considered to be too hot-headed and inexperienced to be entrusted with the reins of government, they have gradually forged to the front until now they are displacing the gray-beards in positions that call for the highest qualifications to which men can attain.

A striking example of this is evidenced in the fact that the British Cabinet is the youngest that has ever been in office, and it has appointed the youngest governor-general of Australia—Lord Denman, who will succeed Lord Dudley when he retires this year.

Lord Denman will be 37 years this year, and already he has seen and done a lot. Quite early in life he made up his mind to be a soldier, and his opportunity came sooner than it does for most men, for not long after he left the military college at Sandhurst the South African war broke out, and he served as captain of the Middlesex Squadron of the Imperial Yeomanry and saw much service, and finally being invalided home after a wound received during a skirmish. He was immensely popular with his soldiers and noted for the attention he paid to their comfort.

Besides being a keen soldier, Lord Denman is a man of strong political opinions, and as he has great ambitions he is likely to be heard more of later on. He is a Liberal, and when that party came into power received his first appointment as lord-in-waiting to the late King. He has also acted as deputy speaker and whip in the House of Lords. His last appointment was that of captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, the famous royal bodyguard which celebrated its 400th anniversary last year.

New Peer's Pictures.

When the Lord High Commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, Lord Glenconner, took up his residence in Edinburgh recently, he was, according to an old custom, presented with the keys of the city, the ceremony being followed by a levee and an official dinner.

Lord Glenconner, who, as Sir Edward Tennant, was Liberal M.P. for Salisbury, inherited from his father a wonderful collection of pictures, mostly of the early English school. For these he built a gallery adjoining his house in Queen Anne's Gate, so that they might be accessible to the public on certain days of the week, a concession that is much appreciated. The Lord High Commissioner is the eldest brother of Mrs Asquith. Lady Tennant is one of three pretty sisters, daughters of Mr. Percy Wyndham.

Collects Horseshoes.

A unique sight is to be seen at Upper Studley, near Trowbridge, where Mr. James Jennings, the well-known steam-roundabouts proprietor, has a huge stack of old horse-shoes which he has collected during the past two years. It stands 17 feet high, is 10 feet through, weighs about 150 tons, and could not be purchased for $2,000. The shoe stack attracts great attention, particularly from touring motorists, who frequently stop to examine the curious pile.

Blessing the Crops.

The quaint and picturesque ceremony of blessing the crops was observed recently on the Earl of Craven's estate at Binley, in Northeast Warwickshire. Meeting at the parish church, the vicar, Rev. Lewes Richardson, and a number of parishioners formed into procession, and various well-known farms were visited. At several points in the parish a halt was called, and an abbreviated form of service gone through.

Worked with Success

"Were any of your boyish ambitions ever realised?" asked the sentimentalist.

"Yes," replied the practical person. "When my mother used to cut my hair I often wished I might be baldheaded."—Washington Star.

He Rose

First Crook—Dey say he's at the top of our profession. How's that?

Second Ditto—He is. I can remember the time, too, when he was only a miscreant like meself, and now he's always spoken of as the "author of a series of crimes."—Puck.

Admired Him

Mr. Henpeck—Are you the man who gave my wife a lot of impudence?

Mr. Scraper—I reckon I am.

Mr. Henpeck—Shake! You're a hero.—Pathfinder.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Policeman—"See here! What do you mean by driving your horse up over the walk like this?"

Uncle Eben—"Confound you city fellers! I'm just obeying your blamed old sign here—'Keep horses on a walk.'"—Judge.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT warmed on flannels and applied on my breast cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

"The editor returned my poem in ten days." "You're lucky. He returned mine in ten minutes."—Atlanta Constitution.

Swearing won't fix a gasoline engine, and there are times when brains and a monkey wrench seem to have little effect in that direction.

Annually

"You are in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?" "Yes," replied Mr. Growcher. "We ought to have that kind of day at least once a year."—Washington Star.

"I want animation and energy in my household work. Now do you scrub floors with avidity?" "No ma'am I scrubs 'em with soap."—Baltimore American.

The body of a guide who lost his life in the Alps twenty-two years ago, has been found in the ice, in a state of perfect preservation.

The Only Way Out

Peter (sent for the milk)—"Oh, mercy, I've drunk too much of it! What shall we do?"

Small Brother—"Easy. We'll drop the jug."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When will the people cease their useless talk of a "higher life," and seriously consider the importance of the lower life?

The transition from winter's cold to summer's heat frequently puts a strain upon the system that produces internal complications, always painful and often serious. A common form of disorder is dysentery, to which many are prone in the spring and summer. The very best medicine to use in subduing this painful ailment is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard remedy, sold everywhere.

Willis—"I wonder if there will ever be universal peace."

Gillis—"Sure. All they've got to do is to get the nations to agree that in case of war the winner pays the pensions."—Puck.

The female house fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at a time, and these mature in two weeks. Under favorable conditions the descendants of a single pair will number millions in three months. Therefore all housekeepers should commence using Wilson's Fly Pads early in the season, and thus cut off a large proportion of the summer crop.

"Is a fat man necessarily uncomfortable in warm weather?" "He is if he listens to all the remarks his friends make about him."—Washington Star.

A man may move in the highest social circles, without getting very far ahead.

"Gramercy!" exclaimed Sir William de Willingham. "Likewise, Oh Fiddlesticks! and Go to! May I cease to exist, but that youngest born of yours is a terror!"

"Out upon thee! to speak so of thy precious tootsums," rejoined the Lady de Willingham. "In what way annoys he thee?"

"Ever since his arrival," answered Sir William, "the little fiend has invariably done me out of a night's sleep."

How Would You Like To Freeze to Death this Winter?

That may happen if you do not arrange for at least a portion of your coal supply now.

The Miner's Strike is Still Unsettled.

Owing to the long period of idleness there is now no stock of coal available in the western towns. When the cold weather begins, even if the mines are running full blast, the output will not be sufficient to meet the requirements, and the car supply will be another source of trouble owing to the very heavy grain crop this year. Consumers should therefore take warning and provide against the inevitable scarcity of coal for the reasons stated above, and if you have no money, it will pay to borrow it and buy a few tons now.

We are wholesale Dealers in Hard and Soft Coal, carrying large stocks at Port Arthur and Fort William for shipment to all points on the C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P.

If there is no retail dealer in your town write us at once—

D. E. ADAMS COAL CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CLOTHES' INSURANCE—a paid-up "policy" against the ordinary troubles of Wash-day—is yours if you use one of

EDDY'S WASHBOARDS
THE BOARDS WITH THE LABOR-SAVING CRIMP

Substitution doesn't pay—it means to you loss of confidence and to the Grocer loss of a customer.

There are no Washboards "just as good" as Eddy's

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.
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The TROWBRIDGE CASE

A Lesson as to Circumstantial Evidence

By EDITH V. ROSS

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The case of the state against Edith Trowbridge, a girl of twenty-two, had been tried before Judge Griffiths, and the evidence had proved her guilty beyond a doubt. The charge was grand larceny, though it was afterward changed to receiving stolen property Some goods had been missed from a store. A woman was seen to take them and had been followed. She was tracked to an apartment house, where she was lost. Among others the apartments in which Miss Trowbridge lived was searched, and the articles—some lingerie—were found between the mattresses of her bed.

Miss Trowbridge had captured both judge and jury by her innocent and modest appearance, but the evidence was so strong against her that it was impossible for the twelve jurymen to acquit her. The judge gave her the lightest sentence the law would allow—two years in the penitentiary. But even so light a sentence was a horror to one who had been carefully reared and well educated. After it had been pronounced the prisoner, having been embraced by her mother, turned to George Whitcomb, to whom she was engaged to be married and on whose face were written horror and indignation.

"Cheer up, George!" she said. "You and I know that I am innocent. Two years will soon pass, and then we will be reunited."

"It's horrible!" was his only reply.

When Judge Griffiths left the court room at the end of a day's work he thrust from his mind, as was his custom, the scenes of the day. A happier scene to come took their place. In a few days would occur a birthday to his daughter, a girl just emerging from her teens, and her father was thinking of giving her a present of some article of jewelry. On his way home he stopped at Benkard's, the principal jeweler of the town. There he looked over various articles until his fancy was caught by a bracelet, a golden serpent with two ruby eyes. He asked the price, but found it to be greater than what he had laid out for his purpose. The salesman showed him others, which he examined approvingly, but always returned to the snake with the ruby eyes.

"I wish it," he said, "for my daughter, whose twentieth birthday comes around in a few days. But I'll not decide today. Perhaps I'll come in tomorrow."

When after Judge Griffiths' departure the clerk put away a dozen or more articles that he had been showing the judge he missed the bracelet. Frightened, he looked over every article on and in the case, thinking that he might have overlooked it, then on the floor to see if it had been dropped. The bracelet was not to be found.

One thing was certain—the bracelet had been taken. The salesman reported that while showing goods to an eminently respectable appearing gentleman a bracelet had been lost. A member of the firm questioned him closely, but got no further information than has been given here. The salesman had recently been given a position on trial. He was very anxious to make sales, and both he and his employer considered that his anxiety in this respect had momentarily diverted his attention from what every salesman must constantly be on the watch for—theft.

A week passed and nothing had been heard from the missing bracelet. Then one day an anonymous note in an evidently disguised hand was received at Benkard's. It was as follows:

"On Wednesday, the 7th of June last, I was in your store looking at some jewelry. I stood near a case at which a gentleman was examining different articles. I saw a lady standing at the same case She picked up several articles, looked at them, examined the tags attached to them and put them down. While the salesman was intent on his customer she took up a bracelet, held it in both hands and examined it closely. She wore loose flowing sleeves, and while the salesman was examining the tag on a brooch for the purpose of learning its price she dropped the bracelet into one of her sleeves.

"The young lady was evidently not a common thief. At any rate, she was handsomely dressed Curiosity led me to discover whom she was and what her object might be in stealing the bracelet. She went directly from the store, hurrying as soon as she reached the door. I followed her and saw her get on a trolley car. I boarded the car myself and left it when the thief left it. Passing off the main street, she turned into a residential avenue, stopped at a stone front dwelling and entered with a latchkey.

"The adventure interested me, and I took pains to investigate as to who lived in the house. I learned that it was the residence of a prominent citizen. Describing the girl thief to those who were familiar with the family, I was told that I had described his only daughter.

"I found myself in an unpleasant position. To accuse a young lady, the daughter of a respectable and influential man, of theft without corroborative evidence would be out of the question. To permit a theft without reporting it would be a violation of the duties of citizenship. After much thought I hit upon the following plan: I gave the facts to a detective agency and asked that it endeavor to put a man in the house with a view to making a search for the stolen property. It gave one of its best men the job, and by watching the house for some time he finally found the premises left in the care of a servant. Entering surreptitiously, he searched a room which he had taken pains to learn was the bedroom of the young lady I had seen at your store. He found the bracelet between the mattresses of her bed.

"Feeling that I have done even more than my duty, I leave the matter in your hands. If you will get out a warrant and search the second story back bedroom of 32 Warren street you will find your bracelet. At any rate, the detective saw it there less than an hour ago."

While Judge Griffiths was sitting on the bench—he had just pronounced sentence on a criminal—a hurry call came over the telephone for him to come home at once. He immediately adjourned the court and, calling a cab, drove to his residence. Hastily entering, he found his family in a most distressing situation. The house was in the hands of officers of the law, who had in their possession the identical ruby eyed bracelet he had thought of buying for his daughter's birthday present. It had been found between the mattresses of her bed.

That some of the constables recognized a judge of the criminal court did not absolve them from doing their duty. Miss Griffiths was taken by them in a carriage to court, her father accompanying her, where a charge of larceny was made against her. Her father gave bail for her appearance for trial, and she returned with him to their home.

A mystery loomed up before Judge Griffiths Not for a moment did he suspect that his daughter was guilty of theft. What puzzled him was that he had examined this very bracelet with a view to buying it. He was sure that he could not have taken it from the store by mistake. And if he had done so how could it have come between the mattresses of his daughter's bed? But the mystery was nothing to the terror with which the incident inspired the judge. Without an explanation his daughter must be tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. On just such evidence he had sentenced hundreds of criminals.

He went at once to Benkard's and was closeted with the head of the firm.

On hearing the judge's errand, Mr. Benkard told him of the anonymous letter he had received and showed him another that had just come in apparently from a different person, authorizing him to say to Judge Griffiths that it would be to his advantage to recommend to the governor of the state that a pardon be granted to Edith Trowbridge, whom he had sentenced to serve two years in state prison. This was all the information received on the subject, except that Benkard had recovered his lost property by acting on the advice of his first correspondent.

For the first time the judge recalled the Trowbridge case. It was plain that some one interested in that case had planned an ingenious method of placing his daughter in the same position as that occupied by the girl he had sentenced. Furthermore, he saw at once that the scheme had been so adroitly managed that there was little hope of exposing the perpetrators.

Whether the scheme had been worked in the interest of an innocent or guilty person the judge did not know. He had no evidence to prove that a scheme had been worked at all that could be satisfactorily presented to a court. He went at once to the governor of the state and laid the case before him. The governor yielded to his solicitations and issued a pardon for Edith Trowbridge.

As soon as Miss Trowbridge was free Judge Griffiths received word that the person who had worked up the case against his daughter would explain on a promise of immunity. The judge, glad to remove the obloquy that rested upon his child, acceded to the terms and soon after received a visit from George Whitcomb, who said to him:

"You convicted an innocent girl on circumstantial evidence. After the trial I saw you walk up the street and enter a jewelry store. I went in after you, stood beside you at the counter, saw you look at the bracelet and heard all you said. When the clerk's back was turned and you were intent upon another article I saw an opportunity to steal the bracelet. To do so and make a plan for laying the theft at your door occurred to me. At the risk of you or some other criminal judge sending me where you sent Miss Trowbridge I slipped the bracelet into my sleeve.

"My object thus far was revenge upon you for sending an innocent girl, the girl I loved, to state prison. Then it occurred to me that my case would be stronger and my revenge greater if I could fix it on your daughter. A third idea was to show you the fallibility of circumstantial evidence, and, lastly, I saw an opportunity to compel you to use your influence to secure the release of the girl you had wrongfully sent to prison.

"I wrote the note to Benkard & Co. and employed a detective to steal into your house and place the bracelet between the mattresses of your daughter's bed."

When the marriage between George Whitcomb and Edith Trowbridge took place a handsome wedding present was received from Judge Griffiths.

The Correspondence of Royalty.

If one were asked to speculate as to the sovereign whose daily mail bag was the greatest one would hazard the Kaiser, says The London Globe. But no. Then most will say it ought to be. On the unimpeachable authority of a Paris contemporary we learn that the Pope is the recipient of the greatest number of missives. The mail of his holiness consists on the average of 23,000 letters, newspapers, etc. To go through this mass 35 secretaries are kept employed. The President of the United States receives nearly 1,000 letters daily and about 4,000 journals and books. The Kaiser's mail consists of 4,000 letters and frequently the same number of books and papers. Our King, we learn, is favored with 1,000 letters a day and over 2,000 newspapers and books. The Czar is not overworked in this respect for a sovereign, his majesty's mail being given at 650 letters, etc., per day. The kings of Italy and Spain have to deal with about 300 letters each. Queen Wilhelmina is still more favored, with 150 letters, etc. But President Fallieres is still more fortunate, for we are told that he receives few letters and hardly any papers.

"THE SARN MAJOR."

About the "Crowned" King of the Lower Ranks.

"Sergeant-Majors are unpopular," said ex-Sergeant-Major Robert Edmondson in a recent famous law suit And he was about right.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth the sergeant-major could afford to ignore this; for he ranked as a sort of brigadier on the staff, with pay at $5 a day—just double the colonel's rate!

But, alas! he fell on evil days, for by 1800 that princely salary had been reduced to 49 1-2 cents per day.

He gets three times as much to-day, and in his way he approximates to what Tommy Atkins calls "a tin god." But his evil genius is still at work.

All the officers who want unpleasant duties done, fly to the sergeant-major. If rubbish has to be cleared away, or a trench dug, or baggage loaded, or extra sentries mounted, or coal carried, the sergeant-major has to "find" the men.

His chief duty is to see that everybody else does theirs. He cannot, then, expect popularity any more than a hangman.

There is that terrible "Sergeant-major's parade," generally in the early morning, and consisting mostly of rapid evolutions that mean torture to the older non-commissioned officer burdened with "avoirdupois."

But there is no escaping him. If you plead a blister on one foot, he may send you down to the gymnasium for hopping exercises on the other foot. If you plead inability to do fatigue work because of injured hands, he may have you harnessed to the heavy roller on the officers' cricket pitch.

One bold Tommy pleaded exemption from church parade on the ground that he was an agnostic.

The sergeant-major assumed an expression of innocent interest.

"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" he mildly asked the bold free-thinker.

"Not one, sir," was the reply.

"What! Not the rule about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Ah! Well, you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen!"

The sergeant-major wears a gold crown—on the arm, of course—which is the envy of all the non-commissioned ranks. He must always be addressed as "Sir"; and, if other staff-sergeants share his privileges of gold lace and slung sword, the sergeant-major is the only man who ever unsheathes that sword.

Yet, with all these privileges, the sergeant-major cannot escape his evil genius. He is responsible for seeing that the canteen and sergeants' mess are cleared out at night; he has to remove the caps of prisoners before marching them in for their "interview" with the colonel, and their stripes as well, if they be reduced But he has the goodly compensation of marching at the head of the regiment, next behind the colonel.

The S.-M. is generally credited with the ability to drill a squad on a three penny-bit. And if, during the process known as marking-time, a lack of harmony mars a squad consisting of only two recruits, the sergeant-major is the only possible human being who could solve the puzzle as to which recruit is out of step!

If sergeant-majors be doomed to unpopularity, there is obviously unlimited popularity in store for the soldier who can take them "down a peg."

Private Murphy was being treated right royally in the regimental canteen, and his comrade Jones watched the proceedings with a jealous eye. He inquired the reason.

"Why, Murphy's the regimental hero!" was the reply. "There was a company cricket-match this afternoon, and Murphy was one of the bowlers. He's a great bowler, is Murphy!"

"Oh! He got 'em out quick; did the trick—eh?"

"No, he didn't; he never hit the wicket once."

"Thought you said he was a great bowler?"

"So he is. Why, man alive, he knocked out four the sergeant-major's teeth first ball. The bounder won't be able to shout, ''Shun! As-you-were! 'Shun!' until he gets a new set.!"

In the Good Old Times.

The brand of "S" figures in an extraordinary act passed by our Parliament in 1547, says a London paper. Any able-bodied man or woman found loitering and not seeking work for the space of three days could be seized and brought before two justices of the peace, who, upon confession or on the proof of two witnesses, "shall immediately cause the said laborer to be marked with a hot iron the breast the mark 'V' and adjudge the said person living so idly to his presentor, to be his slave for two years. The said slave shall be made to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise." If convicted of running away during this period, the justices could cause him to be branded on the forehead or the cheek with the letter "S" and then adjudged to his master as a slave forever. For running away a second time the penalty was death.

Knill's Favorite Duty.

Sir John Knill, the retiring Lord Mayor of London, has been very popular during his year at the Mansion House.

The duties of a Lord Mayor are manifold. Some chief magistrates may find their principal interest in the numerous brilliant banquets they have to attend—some costing as much as $50,000, and, on rare occasions, no less than $250,000; others take great delight in organizing gigantic charity undertakings; but Sir John Knill's favorite duty has been presiding at the Mansion House Police Court. He takes the keenest interest in this work, and has never, unavoidably, missed a day's sitting.

It is not generally known that the Lord Mayor has to attend at the Old Bailey on the opening day of each session, the Sword of Justice being placed behind him.

For Dainty Handkerchiefs.

Delicate handkerchiefs can be done up easily at home, and careful handling causes them to wear much better. Wet them, rub each gently over with good white soap and soak in tepid water overnight. Squeeze out (do not wring), put them in a small enameled pan and cover with cold water and half a teaspoonful of powdered borax. Boil slowly, pour into a basin, add cold water and squeeze out all soap.

Next immerse them in clear tepid water and rinse about in this; then plunge into cold water tinged with blue. Leave in this for half an hour, squeeze and dip into a slight stiffening (one teaspoonful of corn flour to a breakfast cupful of boiling water).

Squeeze and roll carefull each handkerchief in a towel and iron with a moderately hot iron.

Good Form

A little observation and attention to detail will make it possible for every woman to have her dinner table appear and be served in accordance with the newest decrees of form. Details of service change as do shapes of gowns. For example, soup spoons now are placed at the right side of the plate instead of, as formerly, at the top of it. The dinner knife retains its old place next to the plate, but the soup spoon is parallel. Except when soup plates are of extreme beauty they are banished, cups with one handle at each side being served instead. There are soup or bouillon spoons which correspond in size to the cups, those to be used with plates being too large for the smaller surface of a cup.

Individual saltcellars are relegated to limbo, probably on the theory that all food is so well cooked that further seasoning is not required. This being more theoretical than true, large salt cellars appear, and, be they of silver or glass, they are more ornamental than individual receptacles. Two are enough, although four—if one has those that match in sets of two or four—may be put on the table together, one at each corner of the center, as it were. Salt shakers are never seen now.

It is no longer good form to have more than three forks at a plate at one time. If the meal is a long course dinner or luncheon, when more will be required, they are brought in with the service plate after the last one already on the table has been used.

Never are dessert forks or spoons now seen on the table until they are brought on the individual plates and placed, still on the plates, before each person. Also both fork and spoon are used, not merely one, no matter what form the sweet may take.

Equally also the finger bowls are not on separate plates to be brought in later, but appear on the dessert plate, which, when properly appointed, has the finger bowl on a small doily in the center, with the fork on the left side and the spoon on the right, the handles pointing in the same direction, which is toward the individual before whom they are placed.

Every one at the table immediately removes the bowl and doily, putting them at the upper left of the table, and then lays the spoon and fork by the plate, one at each side.

A "Bread and Butter" Note.

Following a Sunday spent at the house of friends a "bread and butter note" must be written. As a matter of fact, it is safe to say that a note must be written after any courtesy when a call is impossible. As one cannot pay a call on persons living forty miles away unless one has an automobile, a note becomes the medium of thanks A married woman expresses appreciation of hospitality for her husband as well as herself, and the form of communication sent by an unmarried woman differs only in that she thanks her hostess for herself alone.

A "bread and butter note" may read something like this:

My Dear Mrs. Bronson—Mr. Page and myself made our train without difficulty Monday morning, and we were even fortunate enough to have our trunk come through without delay. We did enjoy our time with you so much. It was really awfully good of you to ask us, and to have a breath of the sea after the country we found decidedly stimulating. Thank you so much for all you did for our pleasure. With best wishes for you both, sincerely,

ELIZABETH STANLEY PAGE.

Congratulatory Note.

Immediately on hearing of the engagement of a girl friend a man or woman is expected to write her a note of congratulation, or if she is an old acquaintance a call is necessary. Sending flowers at the same time is optional, but it is a delicate act of friendship and always gives great pleasure. It is to be remembered that, however commonplace to others an engagement to be married may be, to the principals it is extremely important, and anything which helps to celebrate the event means much to them.

A note of congratulation from a formal acquaintance might read:

My Dear Miss Van Toule—It is with interest and pleasure I have heard of your engagement to Mr. de Groot, and I want to add my congratulations and good wishes to the many that must be reaching you now. Will you kindly extend my sincere felicitations to Mr. de Groot in his good fortune and tell him I hope and believe this is only the beginning of a happiness that will increase during your lives? Cordially,

DOROTHY REVERE STAUNTON.

Good Breeding.

The best bred women do not fuss. They take their gowns and their furniture and their jewels as a matter of course. They are unconscious of their veils and their gloves, and they expect every one else to be equally so. If they see an intimate wearing a handsome gown they refer to it admiringly, but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husbands are not aired; neither are the domestic upheavals. The repose of the well bred woman is not the quiet of weakness, says Woman's Life. It is the calm of trained faculties, balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color, but will not bring forth a loud cry.

The Cookbook.

Apples cored for baking are delicious filled with orange marmalade and a little butter and sugar.

Bananas fried in butter and seasoned with a tiny pinch of salt and paprika are often used as an accompaniment to roast mutton.

Dates stuffed with walnuts and then dipped in melted chocolate make a delicious bonbon. Among a saucerful of such dates have for variety's sake a few that are stuffed with raisins and dipped also in chocolate.

CHILDREN'S STYLES.

Heavy Cluny Lace on Hats Is Smart and Pretty.

Following the lines of the fashions for their mothers and older sisters, the clothes for the little folks shown in Paris have new and pretty applications of bands on the short skirts of both dresses and coats, heightened waist lines and a tendency to greater simplicity in trimming.

Probably one of the newest features of fashion for the young people is the use of heavy cluny lace on the hats, coats and dresses. It is a charming lace combined with heavy or sheer quality linens for dresses for all the year around wear and will take the place of embroidery in trimming silk or cloth coats.

As a garniture for children's hats there is nothing quite so appropriate as cluny or fillet lace, which belongs to the same family of laces. It has a heavy, substantial look and yet is light in weight and young looking. Often a piece of cluny edging or insertion forms the entire brim of an adorable poke bonnet, while the crown is a huge stiff appearing baker's shape in black velvet.

It is a new and pretty idea to use clusters of these tiny roses in scatterings over the upper brim of a child's hat, or one will be found pressed closely to the underbrim at the side to give a gay bit of color to the face.

To be sure, bows are still used on the hats. The newest ones for satin and velvet hats are made of white suede kid, which are also used much for older folks' hats this year. This, too, is an economical idea, as one can send the hat to the cleaner's or freshen it at home with benzine, whereas white silk and satin ribbons would have to be discarded as soon as soiled. It is used also for the crowns and as an upper brim facing on the severer types of hats for school or everyday wear, but it is not suitable for a frilly lace or fancifully trimmed style.

Black satin and velvet are having an unusual vogue for children's coats as well as hats, and it is delightfully old fashioned and quaint looking and has a tendency to add to their youth and babyishness rather than age them, as one would be inclined to think about these materials. A charming little coat of black velvet was made with the body portion and coat in one piece and seamed at the underarm and sleeves. The shoulders and sleeves hung with fullness and were drawn on two heavy cords from the neck across the shoulders to the sleeve ends. The

NEW SHORT KIMONO FOR GIRLS.

fullness of the skirt was confined in a six inch wide plain band set on the lower edge and joined to the upper part with cording.

The collar is fastened high at the neck in the sensible fashions of the greater number of the new winter coats for children.

The short kimono pictured is a smart little garment for the small girl. It is made of duckling fleece in a lovely shade of pink patterned with dainty apple blossoms. The bands are of plain silk in a matching shade of pink. Although the usual kimono lines are followed, there are several new features in the cut of this useful jacket.

A Woman Introduced Starch.

In 1564 a woman introduced starch into England. She was a Mrs. Dingham, a Dutchwoman, wife of a coachman in the service of the queen.

The England of her day blossomed into linen ruffs, enormous, snowy, until the tight little island looked like one huge snowdrift. These ruffs were a foot wide and stood straight out, starched stiff as a board, on men and women alike. They were got up with a "poking stick" until they were a marvel to behold and propped up with a framework of wire underneath.

All the women of the kingdom were driven to the starch bowl, and they used starch in all the colors of the rainbow. "A certain kind of liquid matter which they call starch, wherein the devil hath willed them to die their ruff," is the way one crabbed old chronicler puts it.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Chocolate Fruit Cake.

Beat one-third cupful of butter to a cream and two yolks of eggs until thick and light colored. Beat one-half cupful of sugar into the butter and one-half cupful of sugar into the yolks, then beat the two together. Add one-half cupful of hot mashed potato, one ounce or square of chocolate melted over hot water, then one-fourth cupful of sweet milk and one cupful of sifted flour, sifted again with one and three-fourths teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and mace and one-fourth teaspoonful of cloves. Add one-half cupful of seeded raisins cut in pieces and, lastly, the whites of two eggs beaten dry.

Good Humor.

According to ancient theory, there are four principal humors in the body—blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy. The predominance of any one determined the temper; hence the expression "choleric humor," etc. A nice balance made a good compound, called a good humor, and a preponderance of any a bad compound, called an ill or bad humor.

Worse Yet.

"The fashion news writers say that women this spring will wear helmet hats."

"Great Scott! Will they use spears for hatpins?"

"LOVED HIS FELLOWS."

"Dicky" Lane of Montreal Was Head of the "Charity Trust" There.

"Dicky" Lane, the genial "Dicky," is dead, and the poor old mothers, the outcasts, the released jailbirds are wondering who is going to fill their baskets for them this winter.

For "Dicky" to the poor was like a chirrup of a free canary to a sparrow in a cage. When he crossed a threshold care flew out the poor man's transom and the necessities of life came in; more than that, Dicky's smile and Dicky's chatter dispelled the gloom of poverty. "Dicky" was the genial secretary of the Montreal branch of the Charity Organization Society. For ten years and more he has dispensed riches, in the shape of pound loaves of bread cut into quarters, to those of Montreal's humanity too proud to beg, too honest to steal, too weak to work. Not that "Dicky" handed out his charity indiscriminately. Far from it. He was a keen judge of character, and woe betide the habitual bread line man who grovelled into "Dicky's" sanctum on Bleury street apeing a sickness. Then "Dicky's" chirrup became a caustic snap, and the bread line man would be seen not long after hastening away with a chagrined air and a little yellow ticket—the little yellow ticket deloting work to be done in some quarter of the town before he could eat. "Dicky" was the head of a "Charity Trust." He had no difficulty in maintaining the monopoly.

Besides being a servant of the Lord to the poor, "Dicky" never found a door closed to him amongst the wealthy. When he was not commiserating with some poor old dame over her lot in life, or picking out waifs and strays from the Recorder's dock, he became quite a Beau Brummel and a boy about town. You never saw him that he did not have a red carnation or a rose in his buttonhole, topped to the nines. He stood in just as well, perhaps a little better, with the wealthy old dowagers who have carriages and pairs, as he did with the decayed old ladies who carried off afoot what he put under their shawls. 'Dicky' was undoubtedly a ladies' man.

Born in the United States, college bred, of independent means, a fad which led him to study scientific, social and charitable methods showed him his life's work. The Charity Organization Society in Montreal has been Richard Lane and Richard Lane was the Charity Organization Society Through his keen interest in this work he had placed himself in a class by himself, and was recognized in all the cities of Eastern Canada and the United States as an authority on organized charity.

His funeral, in which the president and directors of some of our largest manufacturing, financial and industrial institutions rubbed elbows with their furnace men, was ample proof of the goodness of his work.

Actors Looking to Canada.

Canada is regarded in England as already worth serious consideration as a theatrical touring ground. More and more we will find English companies coming to Halifax for an exclusive Canadian tour."

So remarks Mr. George Graham, an English actor of high standing, who passed through Ontario recently.

"Canada as a theatrical country is gaining every year in favor with English managers," said Mr. Graham. "With the passing of every twelvemonth the population is given such an impetus that towns which previously were unable to support companies find themselves suddenly with a nice theatre and a public demand for attractions.

"Edward Terry has announced a tour here of eight weeks solid. That shows faith in Canada by a distinguished English management and I am convinced that his example will be followed by many others. Canada is a delightful country for the most part to play in; the audiences have likes similar to our own people in England and seem particularly glad to welcome English companies.

"This augurs a pleasant relation in Canada's theatrical affairs as time goes on."

Original Interpretations.

A story is going the rounds of a school teacher in one of the foreign settlements of Toronto, upon whom a deputation of Italian mothers waited with a complaint that they would not have their children taught songs which ridiculed their nationality by referring to them as "dagoes." Inquiry showed that the offending line occurred in "My Old Kentucky Home," in which the sentiment occurs that "The day goes by like a shadow on the heart."

This anecdote is matched by a woman who had sent her little son to the infant class of a Sunday School. He came home lustily chanting a hymn, and one line caught her attention as it ran, "White men to the forward; dark passengers through." When the small boy was questioned he felt certain that such was the hymn taught them by the teacher, but by piecing out the context his mother found he had made a slight mistake in catching the words which were in reality "Fight manfully forward, dark passions subdue."

On the "Hog Special."

From Thousand Island Junction to Gananoque runs a spur line railway commonly called "The Hog Special," which is much used by commercial travelers and other unfortunates. Stories beyond number are told on this line, for though it is only a few miles in length, there is ample time. This is one which the drummers will swear to be true.

It was a hot summer day, and the train stopped just a mile out of the town There was nothing unusual in this, and the travelers continued to smoke. Finally the conductor appeared.

"Has any one a piece of string?"

After some fumbling one of the men discovered a bit about a yard long.

"That ought to do," said the conductor.

"What do you want it for?" asked a curious person.

"Axle's broke," came the laconic reply

Army's Champion Swordsman.

Lieut. J. Betts, who recently won the army and navy foils championship, has for five years in succession carried off the challenge shield as best man-at-arms, and during the last twelve years has been the trainer of the class of non-commissioned officers from Aldershot giving gymnastic displays at the annual tournaments. Lieut. Betts was promoted in 1906 to the Victorian Order by the late King Edward, who presented him with the silver medal of the Order in recognition of his services in connection with physical training in the army.

A STUDY IN BROWNS.

Pretty Picture Hat Trimmed With Leaves and Fruits.

BROWN PICTURE HAT.

Various shades of brown cleverly harmonized are used in designing this pretty hat for a young girl. The straw is a pale russet, and the velvet facing is a deeper shade of brown. The bows of ribbon are a blending of various autumn leaf tints. Clusters of oak leaves and sprays of wintergreen berries, or a good imitation of them, encircle the crown of the hat. This makes a serviceable summer hat. The sun does not stain straws of this shade, as it is apt to do in case of white ones.

A PRIMA DONNA'S VACATION.

Strenuous Doctoring For Rheumatism Mme. Gadski's Summer Recreation.

The great prima donna, Mme. Johanna Gadski, who sailed for Europe lately, lamented to friends that this year she will be unable to enjoy her usual summer housekeeping. Mme. Gadski has a beautiful home in Berlin, where during her vacations she literally revels in housewifely effort. Each year when she gets home to Germany one of her first recreations is the inauguration of a grand housecleaning campaign The servants understand that their mistress is just as particular about the removal of specks

MME. GADSKI AND DAUGHTER.

of dust from shining furniture as she is about the quality of a high C or the clearness of a trill. This season Mme Gadski, who is known to Berlin society as Frau Hans Tauscher, will be unable to open her mansion, for the physicians, who cut short her American concert tour on account of a severe attack of sciatica, commanded her to repair at once to Sommering Pass, Germany, where there are springs and baths warranted to do wonders in repairing the ravages of sciatica.

There now is poor Mme. Gadski drinking mineral waters, taking the baths and conscientiously endeavoring to banish the rheumatism, while her thoughts wander regretfully to the Berlin domicile which must for this season be trusted to the tender mercies of its caretakers. Therefore Mme. Gadski will continue to drink the mineral waters, for sciatica is no small thing to a prima donna who plays so strenuous a role as Brunhilde, said Mme. Gadski has many engagements for the fall that are more important than any mere housecleaning enterprises. The Tauschers are a very devoted family. Herr Hans Tauscher, who was at the time of his marriage an officer in the German army, resigned in order to accompany his wife to America. He represents a big German manufacturing company and enjoys an income of $50,000 in his own right. Both the prima donna and her husband idolize their pretty seventeen-year-old daughter Lotta, whose talents are many.

Bishop In a Donkey Cart.

One of the best stories told regarding Bishop Barry, whose death was announced recently, relates how on one occasion he had a good distance to travel in order to keep an appointment at Brentford, but for some time he failed to find a vehicle to convey him to the place of meeting. Then a costermonger appeared in sight, and, learning of the bishop's difficulty, modestly offered him a lift. With equal modesty the prelate accepted, and the sight of a past Primate of Australia riding in the humblest vehicle known filled many persons with astonishment as the barrow and its strangely-contrasted occupants neared its destination. One of the bishop's first tasks was publicly to express his thanks to the costermonger for enabling him to fulfill his engagement.

Small Boat Overwhelmed.

A very sad drowning accident occurred the other morning at Scalloway. A small open boat returning from the haddock fishing was passing at what was thought to be a safe distance from the Brethren Reef, when she was suddenly overwhelmed by an enormous sea, and sank almost immediately. Of the four men in the boat two were drowned; the others managed to hold on to an oar and a buoy until rescued.

Of Some Benefit.

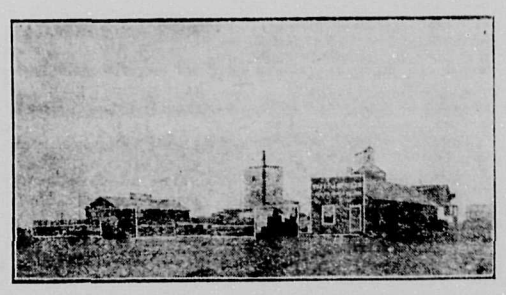
Barber—Did that bottle of hair restorer I sold you do any good?

Customer—Yes, indeed. It kept me from wasting my money on any more.

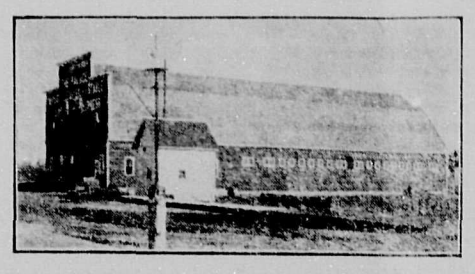
Widespread Attention is being Attracted to the Business Openings and the Possibilities for Quick Profits in the close-in Lots in

NOKOMIS

"The Junction City"



North American Lumber Yards at Nokomis



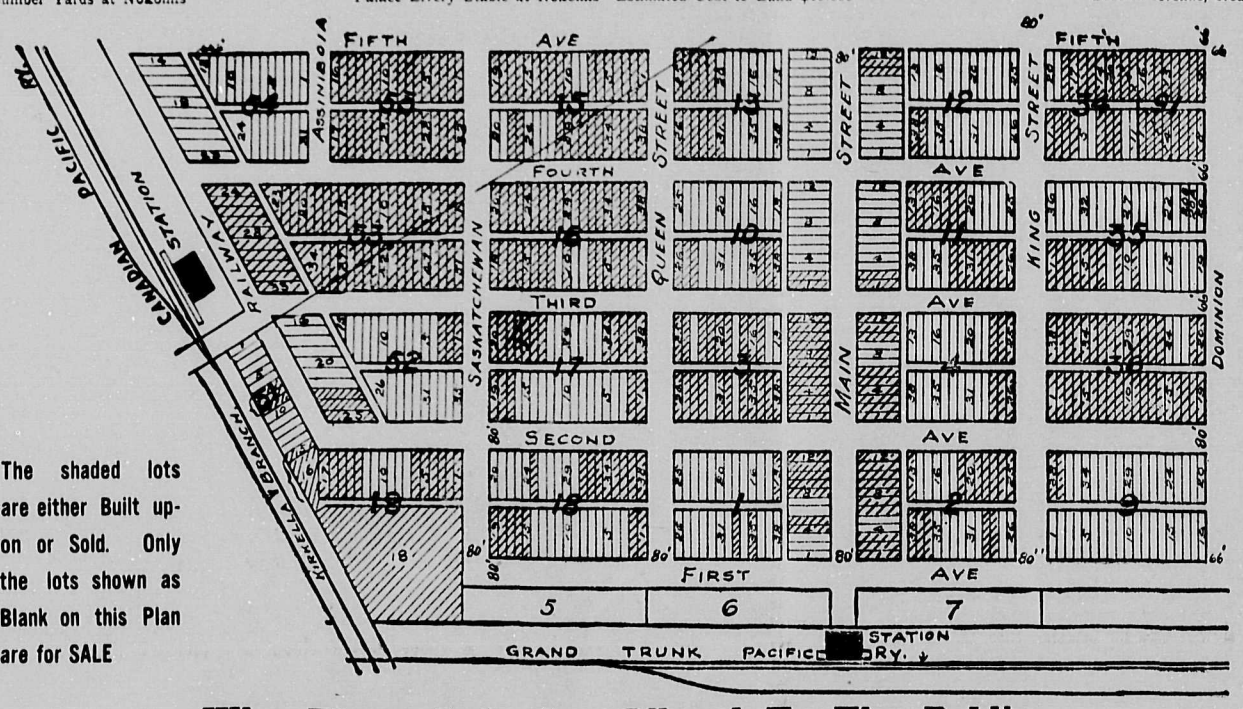
Palace Livery Stable at Nokomis—Estimated Cost to Build $16,000

Second Avenue, Nokomis

Watch Nokomis Grow

We predict a rapid and substantial growth for this new railway City within the next 12 months. We received a letter a few days ago from a barrister in Antigonish, N. S. asking us if there was an opening in Nokomis for a solicitor. Yesterday we received a letter from a baker in Chapleau, Ont., asking us if there was an opening in Nokomis for another bakery. Another letter from a resident of Nokomis advises us of his intention to at once erect a restaurant and confectionery store.

The widespread attention which our extensive advertising campaign is attracting to Nokomis should within the next few months materially increase its population, and cause new business enterprises to engage in business here. When population doubles real estate value quadruple.



The shaded lots are either Built upon or Sold. Only the lots shown as Blank on this Plan are for SALE

Future Railway Centre

Nokomis is situated in the centre of the province of Saskatchewan—in the heart of the renowned wheat district, the Last Mountain valley.

Nokomis is served by two Transcontinental railways — the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. And the Canadian Northern is to extend its line through Nokomis. This will give Nokomis three Transcontinental railways which undoubtedly will assure its future importance as a railway centre.

An opportunity for the investor to share in the large profits that will result from the rapid growth of this new railway city.

A city is building at Nokomis.

Why These Lots Are Offered To The Public

The Grand Pacific Land Company, Limited, is chartered and authorized by the Dominion government to buy and sell western Canada lands. The question might be urged that if we honestly believed that these Nokomis lots were going to advance in value, why do we not hold them. Not even a Rockefeller or a Rothschild could buy and hold all the good things in the business world. If the townsite of Nokomis were owned by a group of men, and no lots could be purchased by the business man and investor, Nokomis as a town would cease to exist. It is the business men who will go to Nokomis and engage in various lines of business, the farmers who will store their grain and purchase their supplies at Nokomis and the railways already there which afford unexcelled transportation facilities, that will cause Nokomis to develop into an important city. It is those who buy well located lots when a town is in the infancy of its development that make the large profits—not those who buy at the top of the market. It is a well known fact that more than one-half of mankind are like sheep—they wait until others have started and then follow. We are offering well located Nokomis lots at such low prices that Nokomis will not have to grow very much before these lots will be worth double what we are now asking for them. We believe in Nokomis and that those who invest in this new railway city at present prices will have made an investment, the result of which will fully demonstrate the soundness of our advice.

Easy Monthly Payments without Interest

The lots we offer range in price from $5 to $3.50 and they can be bought by paying one-tenth of the purchase price with application and the remainder in nine equal monthly payments without interest. A Fifty Dollar lot will mean a payment of $5 with application and nine monthly payments of $5 each. Can you afford to miss this opportunity when the terms are so easy? Remember this is not a subdivision property. Every lot shown on the above plan is located in the original townsite of Nokomis. Perfect title will be issued to purchasers of these lots. Come in at once or phone, write or wire us, at our expense, asking us to reserve the lots you want. They are going very rapidly, and the close-in lots are going first. Don't delay, send in your order or fill in attached coupon TODAY.

Northern Crown Bank at Nokomis

Building Operations Active in Nokomis

It is understood that arrangements have practically been completed by the Council of Nokomis to at once begin the erection of a large, modern town hall. Debentures running over a term of years will be issued for this purpose. This building probably will be erected at the N. W. corner of Third avenue and Main street, where the fire hall is now located. The Fire Hall probably will be moved back on third avenue. One of the grain elevator companies is to at once begin the construction of a large grain elevator. Several new residences are now under construction, and it is expected that many new business buildings will be erected in Nakomis within the next few months.

Nokomis Likely To Be a Divisional Point On Two Railways

It is claimed that the Canadian Pacific has expended over $40,000 at Strassburg, thirty-two miles south of Nokomis, in endeavoring to secure an adequate supply of water to enable it to make Strassburg a divisional point. It is understood that sufficient water has not yet been obtained at Strassburg, and it is being rumored that the Canadian Pacific is considering making Nokomis a divisional point on its Pheasant Hills line.

The extension of the Canadian Northern through Nokomis will assure the future of this rapidly growing new town as one of the important distributing points of Western Canada. It is not only possible, but very probable that Nokomis will also be a divisional point on the Canadian Northern. The Canadian Northern must have a divisional point at or near Nokomis, and as an abundant supply of pure water at a divisional point is essential, it is believed that Nokomis' advantages in this respect will not be overlooked.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, Nokomis

INFORMATION COUPON

GRAND PACIFIC LAND CO., Limited, 243 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me by return mail full particulars regarding the sale of lots in Nokomis. It is understood that in receiving this information I am under no obligation to invest.

NAME .....

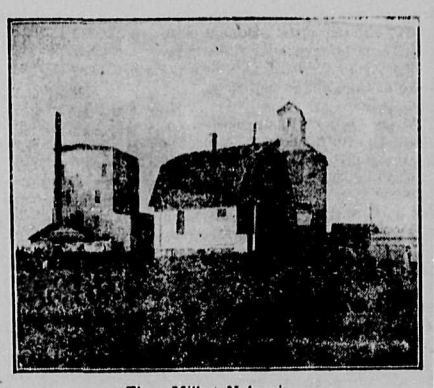
ADDRESS .....

Call on OUR EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for Cranbrook and District.

THE CRANBROOK AGENCY CO.

CRANBROOK AGENCY BLOCK, BAKER STREET. **CRANBROOK, B.C.**

They have been over the townsite personally and have picked out the very best located BUSINESS LOTS in the townsite. Investigation will bring BIG PROFITS.



Flour Mill at Nokomis

GRAND PACIFIC LAND CO. LIMITED

237-243 SOMERSET BUILDING WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Exclusive Sales-Solicitors For Cranbrook and District:—

CRANBROOK AGENCY CO.

BAKER STREET, CRANBROOK, B.C. REAL ESTATE and INVESTMENT BROKERS

Thousands Visit Howe's Great Circus

The Winnipeg Free Press, in a recent issue, says:

Howe's great London show came to the city early yesterday morning. Two special trains, consisting of 42 cars, were unloaded at Berry street sidetrack, Norwood, while on the open market square several large tents had been put up, floating a banner bearing the inscription: "Howe's Great London Show."

A large parade shortly after ten o'clock started the circus day celebration. Crowds turned out to see the colosiial parade pass. The parade showed the long list of performers, the beautiful horses, the herds of elephants and camels, the large number of cages containing many wild beasts from the wilds of Africa and Asia, together with their cubs; the lady snake charmer sitting in the midst of large serpents from the marshes of South Africa, the large corps of clowns with their bucking donkeys, the German minstrel and clown bands all of which were billed for performance during the afternoon and evening, and which went to make up a complete circus outfit.

The matinee performance began at 2 o'clock, and for two hours the crowds which filled the main tent to its capacity were held in amused interest in the wonderful acrobatic feats performed in the rinbs, on trapeze and on the tight and slack wires. The Eddy family distinguished themselves during the performance yesterday, Master Phillip Eddy's somersaults on the tight wire have made his name famous in the world of wire artists.

Another of the many attractions was the Japanese juggling troupe from Sacremento. Their countless feats in the juggling and hand balancing line won much applause.

The Uyend Japanese equilibrium artists are known the world over and have been one of Howe's principal attractions throughout the tour.

BEAUTIFUL HORSES

Special mention is due the bareback riders for their graceful, comic and difficult riding, which added greatly to the afternoon's entertainment, and the horses attracted the admiration of all for their beauty and excellent condition.

The menagerie contained a number of interesting specimens—principally the sacred ox with gold tipped horns the baby camels, leopards, lions and many specimens of the monkey family.

The tents were packed to the ring banks at the evening performance. The Howe's London Great show was one of the best, brightest and cleanest shows that ever visited the city. Last night the circus left for Gladstone, Man., having made a very successful appearance here.

This splendid circus will be seen in Cranbrook, on Friday August the 11th.

The Cigarette Habit

Mr. W. C. Gladwin, supervisor of Firewardens, in receiving the report of the fire that ran for miles along the country in the vicinity of Squamish, said:

"I think that owners of camps should have stricter regulations prohibiting their men from smoking while out in the woods. The most dangerous form for fires is cigarette smoking. A match will soon go out, but the stump of a cigarette thrown among dry leaves will smoulder for a long time and break out in flames when the men are all away."

This is the time of year when everyone should exercise the strictest precaution, and no precaution should be avoided that will save the valuable limits we have.

Require More Circulation

Montreal, August 3—A movement is gathering strength in banking circles here to secure greater circulation during that period of the year when money is in greater demand, namely, the period in which the crops must be moved.

Conservative bankers consider that capitalization on which note circulation rests, has been increased to the limit of purchase already; the next alternative, therefore, is to be attempted, and the government will, in all probability, shortly be asked to lengthen the period in which the banks are allowed to increase their note circulation by 15 per cent., to include the months of September, and March, as well as October, November, December, January and February.

A contemporary rises to remark that "Pain is but the product of pleasure."

Ah, yes! but too often its our pain and someone else's pleasure.

Coming to the Auditorium

Winnipeg, July 24, 1911.

Auditorium Amusement Co.,
Cranbrook, B. C.

Dear Sir:—

"The Flower of the Ranch" closed their engagement here on Saturday to very good business. The show is a good clean musical comedy. The music is bright and catchy, singing good, costumes and scenic equivment pretty. I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best musical shows that have toured the west this season, and feel sure it will warrant the support of your patrons.

Yours very truly,

C. P. WALKER.

WENTWORTH HOTEL Cranbrook, B. C.

Is a large and attractive hotel of superior elegance in all its appointments, with a cuisine of superior excellence. Railway men, Lumbermen and Miners all go to

The Wentworth
J. McTAVISH - Proprietor

Found!

On Baker street, one door west of Messrs. Hill & Co., the only place in town that can make life worth living.

Cosmopolitan Hotel
E. H. SMALL, Manager.

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

NORTH STAR HOTEL
KIMBERLEY, B.C.

H. W. DREW, Proprietor.

Your Husband Would Enjoy a Delicious Beefsteak for Dinner

HE has had a hard day, but his tired body and fagged brain will be cheered by the sight and taste of a nice cut of beefsteak, done to a turn and served up with some of those fresh onions. We know the cut which will suit him exactly shall we send it?

P. BURNS & CO.
Phone 16 P. O. Box 8

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.

Report of Bureau of Mines

Following is the report of the Minister of Mines for the year 1910.

The total value of the ore production from mines in the province, including minerals of all kinds is $26,377,066.

East Kootenay is the banner district of the province having produced minerals to the value of $6,121,832, or nearly one-fourth of the entire output for the province.

In 1910 East Kootenay, Fort Steele division, produced 115,762 tons of minerals, 150 ounces of placer gold; 501,475 ounces of silver, and 21,874,562 pounds of lead.

The production of cement, bricks, etc. amounted to $5,000.

In East Kootenay, five mines were on the shipping list, and these mines produced 115,762 tons of ore, and employed a total of 229 men under ground, with 34 men above ground, a total of 313 men.

EAST KOOTENAY COALFIELD.

The annual returns of the eastern slope, or Alberta side of the Rocky Mountains are made to the government of that province, whence they may be obtained by anyone interested.

Three companies were operating on the British Columbia side in 1910, viz.:The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Hosmer Mines, Ltd., and the Corbin Coal and Coke Co., Ltd. The details of their several operations are given elsewhere, together with particulars of other properties at present under development. A description of this coalfield, by the Provincial Mineralogist was given in the report of 1909 under the heading of "Coal Mining."

By far the greatest proportion of coal is produced by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., operating collieries at Michel and Coal Creek (Fernie), the united gross output of which, in 1910 was 1,080,145 tons. Of this output 265,566 tons were used in making coke; the resulting coke amounting to 173,659 tons. The Hosmer Mines mined 158,123 tons of coal and made 42,037 tons of coke. The Corbin Coal Co. praduced 126,851 tons of coal and no coke.

The collieries in the East Kootenay District made in 1910 a gross producduction of 1,365,119 tons of coal, of which 3,539 tons were added to stock during the year, leaving the amount af coal distributed 1,361,580 tons. Of this amount 335,519 tons were used for making coke, the resulting coke being 215,696 tons.

SILVER

The St. Eugene mine in East Kootenay, formerly a large producer of silver and lead, has, temporarily at least, run out of the ore-shoot, and made a very much decreased output, which was, however, partly compensated for by the reopening of the Consolidated company, of the Sullivan mines.

LEAD

The lead production is this year, as usual, derived chiefly from the Fort Steele Mining division, which amounted to 23,874,562 pounds of lead, or 68.88 per cent. of the total production of the province.

COAL MINING

The East Kootenay Collieries, owing to their distance from the seaboard, are protected by the cost of transportation from competition of the coastwise fuels, both solid and liquid; but the same factor also limits the field of the market for East Kootenay fuel to the Interior of British Columbia and to the States immediately south.

East Kootenay district produced 1,365,119 tons of coal, employing 3,111 men.

In the East Kootenay field the competition of the various collieries in British Columbia and immediately across the line in Alberta has kept the price obtainable for coal between $2.25 and $2.50 a ton, with little probability of a material increase, owing to the facility with which new collieries can be opened up in that district.

The gross output of the collieries of the East Kootenay district for the year 1910 was 1,365,119 tons (2,240 lb.) of coal actually mined, of which 3,539 tons were put into stock, making the actual consumption of coal 1,361,580 tons. Of this gross consumption of coal, 933,665 tans were sold as coal, 82,323 tons were consumed as fuel by the producing companies, 11,073 tons were lost in washing, while 334,519 tons were converted into coke, of which there was produced 215,696 tons, while 1,940 tons of coke were added to stock, and 79 tons were used under companies boilers, making the coke sales for the year 213,677 tons.

The East Kootenay collieries exported to the United States about 80 per cent. of the coal they sold, and about 4 per cent. of the coke.

REPORT OF J. F. ARMSTRONG GOLD COMMISSIONER

I have the honor to submit a report on the progress of mining in the Fort Steele Mining Division for the year 1910.

The following table shows approximately the number of mineral claims held during each year since 1899—

Year	Held under Crown Grant of Certificate of Improvement.	New Certificate Location of Work	
1899	37	718	729
1900	71	704	470
1901	104	642	455
1902	117	451	253
1903	142	335	200
1904	167	260	169
1905	189	193	181
1906	241	235	160
1907	254	160	115
1908	264	150	100
1909	280	154	116
1910	294	161	179

MINERAL CLAIMS

North Star Group (south-west side of Mark Creek).—This property was shut down during 1910, but will probably resume development this spring.

Sullivan Group (north-east side of Mark creek)—This property was taken over by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada in 1910. The company has purchased several adjoining claims and has done much development work, and has shipped 23,000 tons of ore.

St. Eugene group (east side of Moyie Lake).—The consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada has reduced its working force during the year, and the output diminished to 78,000 tons.

Aurora Group (west side of Moyie Lake)—This group made a trial shipment, with encouraging results, and it is hoped that shipments will be continued in 1911.

Society Girl Group (east side of Moyie Lake)—This group also made a trial shipment with good results.

On Tracy Creek the Estella group has been bonded for $175,000, and the Swan and St. Lawrence have been purchased by a Spokane syndicate. The portion of the Kootenay Central railway now being built will come within six miles of these properties, and means of transport thus furnished is sure to increase the work in this camp.

In the St. Mary's country increased interest is being manifested and two groups are now under bond.

The year 1910 saw the turn of the tide in prospecting, and the year just past shows a continued increase and mining matters are now much brighter.

OFFICE STATISTICS—FORT FORT STEELE DIVISION

Mineral claims recorded	179
Placer claims recorded or re-recorded	9
Certificates of improvements issued	16
Certificates of work	161
Conveyances and other documents of title	26
Partnership agreements	4
Gold Commissioner's permits	4
Documents filed	15
Affidavits filed	279
Records of water grants and permits	4
Mining leases issued	5
Mining leases in force	45
Free miner's certificates (ordinary)	331
Free miner's certificates (company)	4
Free miner's certificates (special)	1
Crown grants issued	10

REVENUE

Free miner's certificates	$1,721.50
Mining receipts	4,382.01

WINDERMERE MINING DIVISION REPORT OF GEO. F. STALKER, MINING RECORDER.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on mining operations in the Windermere Mining Division for the year ending December 31st, 1910.

The mining operations in this district show a very slight improvement over last year; there were more locations recorded this year than in 1909, but the development work done during the year was limited to a few properties, and, with two or three exceptions, amounted only to the usual assessment work.

OFFICE STATISTICS—WINDERMERE MINING DIVISION

Free miner's certificates issued	52
Locations recorded	32
Certificates of work recorded	52
Certificates of improvements recorded	7
Money paid in lieu of work	1
Bills of sale recorded	7
Revenue	$3,213.10

"Meetings in connection with our Farmer's Institute work were held at Cranbrook, Athalmer, Briscoe and Golden, all being well attended, especially that at Athalmer. That part of the province, owing to the hitherto existing difficulties of transport, has not received up to the present that measure of attention from the Department commensurate with its merits and the resident settlers showed themselves very well pleased to welcome officials of the department, and to receive from them practical advice as to fruit growing and with regard to the varieties which may be planted in the Columbia Valley with the greatest chance of success. We made the trip through from Cranbrook to Golden by motor car without mishap or delay, this method being, if time is an object, the only way at present presenting itself."

Corbin Miners at Work

The coal miners at the Corbin camp are back at work, and their determination to return to their labors is looked upon as an indication that the men in other camps will soon follow suit, and that all danger of the threatened coal famine is averted by the resumption of production.

The men of the Corbin camp who have taken the lead, came to this decision after hearing an address Saturday night by Superintendant Gus Smith, translated by Father Meissner.

Their return to work is a blow that will be keenly felt by officials of the organization, but it is admitted that it will have an influence upon the other locals, which may result in an acceptance of the finding of the conciliation board, and a speedy resumption of work throughout the district.

The vote cast at Corbin stood 85 to 17 in favor of returning to work, and the mines were opened Monday morning in full swing. About 100 men are now on the rolls, all but 6 in the camp having signed with the company.

A mass meeting has been called at Fernie for Tuesday, at which the district officials will meet the men in conference over the proposition now before them.

It is probable that the men at this meeting will cast a favorable vote, and prepare to sign an agreement along the lines of the findings of the conciliation board. The action of the Corbin miners is conditional upon the acceptance of the other locals in the district of the scale that may be adopted by the district and the operators' association to govern a permanent agreement.

Miners Reject Gordon's Plan

Fernie, B. C., Aug. 1—The mass-meeting of the miners of Gladstone local union held here today furnished another surprise to the public by passing a resolution unanimously repudiating Chairman Gordon's recommendation to the minister of labor, in which he recommends a reduction in pillar work of from 5 to 7 cents a ton.

There was some misunderstanding among the men regarding the position taken by the operators at the Macleod meeting of the board of trade Monday of last week.

Colin Macleod, the operator's representative on the conciliation board, when signing the report with Chairman Gordon, added a recommendation of his own, which called for a reduction of pillar work of from 7 to 12 cents a ton, and when it was made clear to the meeting today that the operators had refused to consider Dr. Gordon's report without the recommendations of Mr. Macleod, they passed a resolution which repudiated the chairman's report and leaves the situation just where it was before the boards of trade on convention.

The larger percentage of day-wage men in this camp led some to believe that a large vote in favor of accepting Chairman Gordon's report would be recorded, but today's action dispels that hope. The conditions at Michel and Hosmer are very much like those at Coal Creek, and it begins to look as if the recommendations of Chairman Gordon are doomed to defeat on Friday, when the final vote is to be taken by ballot.

To leave Morocco

Vienna, Aug. 3—A sensation was caused here today when it was learned that Herr Sylvester, president of the lower house of the Austrian parliament, in speaking at Salesburg yesterday, said that Austria, France and Italy should unite to break the power of England, "which is constantly interfering in political waters all over the world." He said this would not be very palatable to England, but as president of the newly elected parliament, he felt bound to express these sentiments. Herr Sylbester urged closer relations between Austria and Italy and declared that the Adriatic sea belonged to the countries bordering on it.

Salvation Army's Example

An interesting example of the Army's undenominationalism and its desire to help all classes, irrespective of their creed or beliefs, is furnished by a recent census taken of the inmates of ten of the Army's Homes in New Zealand.

Apart from officers and Salvationist employees, and sixteen lodgers in the People's Palace, the inmates' "religions" were classified as follows: Church of England, 196; Presbyterian 63; Roman Catholics 62; Methodists 42; Baptists 14; Lutherans 6; Congregationalists 4; Church of Christ and Seventh Day Adventists 2 each; and Jew, Swedenborgian, Plymouth Brethren, Buddist, and Freethinkers, 1 each. Seventeen declared they had no "religion."

Has his Eyes Opened

Deputy Minister of Agricultural visits the Kootenay and Columbian Valleys

That the people of British Columbia possess in the wonderland of the Columbia Valley a veritable garden of Eden, awaiting the husbandman's attention, and containing from 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres of unsurpassable agricultural lands girt about by mountain scenery of incomparable grandeur—and with the promise too of immediate and exceptionally good transportation facilities! such in brief is the conclusion that has been arrived at by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. E. Scott, who has just returned brimming over with enthusiasm from the first official trip through the wondrous Columbia valley.

Mr. Scott's trip, which he regards as being signally successful, was undertaken in connection with the Farmer's Institute work, and upon it he had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Terry, the Departmental poultry expert, and Mr. Middleton, the assistant horticulturist. The trio of officials went in by way of the Arrow lakes to Cranbrook and motored thence to Golden, traversing the entire one hundred and eighty two miles length of the Columbia valley, at present winning world wide recognition as one of the most picturesque and delightful sections of the known world.

"The Columbia valley proved an absolute revelation to me," says Mr. Scott, chatting of his recent trip. "I have never been in that district before and was wholly unaware that there was in this entire province so magnificent a valley offering such illimitable opportunities for the fruit grower and the general farmer. For dairying and mixed farming the Columbia valley cannot be excelled anywhere. For small fruit growing it is also eminently good, and if great care be taken in the selection of varieties, tree fruits can also be grown there with thoroughly satisfactory results. During my short stay, I myself saw some trees there—young trees and trees up to fifteen years of age—which showed no trace of any winter injury, and which were bearing good crops of excellently colored apples.

"Construction of the Kootenay Central Railway is being very rigorously prosecuted by the C. P. R., which is working large gangs from either ends, having given a promise that construction will have been completed by the end of next year. When this is accomplished there is certain to be a very large influx of desirable settlers to the valley, as the transportation facilities will be equal to the best in any section of this province, shipments being made alternately via Golden and the C. P. R. main line or by way of Cranbrook and the Crow's Nest branch to the eager and profitable markets of the prairie provinces. In this respect the Columbia valley will be exceptionally favorably situated, being within 04 hours of the markets of Alberta.

"As to the Valley itself and its suitability for agricultural colonization and development, I should estimate it to contain between 800,000 and 1,000,000 acres of good agricultural land, with countless streams bounding down the magnificent slopes of the Selkirks on the one hand, and of the Rockies on the other, and providing an inexhaustible abundance of water for irrigation purposes. The country for the greater part is park like, undulating land, but lightly timbered, so lightly that an average expenditure of from $30 to $40 per acre should be sufficient to clear it and make it ready for cultivation. The soil is a rich silt of great depth for the most part, and with water turned on would be capable of growing literally anything. I myself, saw melons, grapes and many varieties of tree fruits maturing to the greatest advantage and with magnificent market facilities assured with the completion of the Kootenay Central, the valley should be rapidly settled up and speedily take its place among the districts adding appreciably to the total of home produce, food stuffs of British Columbia."

"The scenic setting of the Columbia Valley in its regal magnificence baffles alike either verbal or pictorial description. It must be seen to be understood and admired in proportion to its desserts. At present his Excellency the Governor General has his summer camp and home at Toby Creek, while the C. P. R. is erecting a large tourist hotel at Invermere, on Windermere Lake, which will no doubt in years to come attract its full measure of attention and patronage from discriminating tourists, and lovers of the beauties and majesty of nature.

HOWES GREAT LONDON SHOWS
AT CRANBROOK
Friday, Aug. 11 th

Full of Honors and Wonderful Triumphs of its Long, Conquering Tours of the Continent, and presented on a Scale of Colossal Magnitude and Lavish Expenditure never known before in this country.

THE TRAVELING AMUSEMENT SENSATION OF THE DAY.

BRIMMING OVER WITH MIRTH AND OF JOY.

20 CLOWNS
50 LEAPERS
100 ACROBATS
KENTUCKY HORSES.

250 HORSES.
400 PEOPLE.
The Dublin Grays.
The Black Hussars.

-THE MARVELOUS EDDYS-
MONARCHS SUPREME IN THE AMUSEMENT REALM.
THE ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE
And 200 Other Great Acts.
DOUBLE MENAGERIE
Containing Wild Animals from Every Country.
THREE BANDS OF MUSIC.
..ROYAL ROMAN HIPPODROME..
Many times the Biggest and Most Bewildering Production ever in America Most Stupendously Stirring Spectacle, that Human Eyes Ever Witnessed.

AFTERNOON AT 2 - - NIGHT AT 8
GRAND FREE STREET PARADE AT 10 A. M.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT

Sermon by
CHARLES T. RUSSELL,
Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle

GEHENNA FIRE A FIGURE OF SPEECH

It Symbolizes the Second Death—A Total Extinction

Toronto, Can., July 16.—Pastor Russell delivered three addresses here today under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association, by request two of his addresses were more particularly to the Hebrews, on "Zionism in Prophecy." Another was specially to Bible Students, and it we report. His text was, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched" Mark ix, 44). The speaker said:—

There are other and much more beautiful topics than the one I have chosen for this occasion. Nevertheless, "Handsome is that handsome does." This text has stood in the way of God's people for centuries, and still continues in the way of many of them. To such it proves the Almighty Creator to be a most unkind one, a most un-Fatherly one, view the matter as we will. Some say, lovelessly and illogically, that God provided from before the foundation of the world a great gehenna of fire, torture, suffering, and that all mankind were doomed on account of father Adam's transgression, but that through Jesus' death arrangement was made by which the small number who walk in His footsteps in the "narrow way" may escape this awful eternity.

Others say, not so; God is love, and these unquenchable fires and immortal worms are matters of necessity which His love cannot overcome because, by some slip of unwisdom in the beginning, or by some lack of power since, the Almighty is unable to do better than to save the mere handful and to allow the great mass of mankind to suffer endless torture in the fire that never shall be quenched, and where the worm will never die.

These words from the lips of our Master, the Great Teacher, have been grieviously misunderstood. The teaching of our Protestant childhood was to the effect that only the saintly elect would go to heaven and that others would not only lose heaven, but gain an eternal life in torment. Thus our text was understood to portray what practically the whole world of mankind would be compelled to endure.

This hell was pictured to our childhood minds from outside the Bible as heated to a white heat. If we expressed wonder or surprise that any creature could endure such conditions so long the answer was that God would exercise his omnipotent power to make us fire-proof and pain-sensitive.

Some theologians of the Thomas a Kempis school of thought went so far as to picture the poor creatures in their sufferings and to show that the heat would form a kind of an asbestos covering which would shield them from a measure of its intensity. But those deluded theologians proceeded to explain that these outer coverings would crack and shell off every little while, leaving the poor victim freshly tender that his suffering might be the more intense.

Of course, these theologians of the past had their difficulty in dealing with the worms. They could imagine devils who would oversee the torture as being made immune to pain by the chief torturer, the Almighty God. But just how to imagine the worms getting along in so great a heat and how they would in any wise increase the torture of the poor sufferers was to many a perplexity. But patient thoughtfulness along these cruel and devilish lines enabled some to formulate the theory that the worms would be fiery ones, living in fire, delighting in fire — worms that would bore through the incrustations and add still further to the horrible sufferings of the world of mankind.

Did the Great Teacher intend that such conclusions should be drawn from His language? And did He stop short of the description from reasons of sympathy or modesty or shame? Is this the general teaching of God's Word or has a great and terrible mistake been made? And have we mistaken a figure of speech and treated it as literal? We erred. We misunderstood.

The Great Teacher who rebuked His disciples, James and John, when they desired to call fire from heaven upon the City of Samaria, because the people thereof refused to sell them food for the Master—the sympathetic One who said to them, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; the Son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them"—could that Son of man in any wise intend to tell us that our great Heavenly Father had less of the spirit of love and righteousness than the two impetuous disciples?

Did he mean to intimate that while the disciples might impetuously have been willing to destroy the earthly life of the Samaritans, the Heavenly Father, of still more demoniacal disposition, would treat practically all mankind ten million times worse than that and use Divine Power to all eternity to perpetuate the sufferings of His earthly creatures, which His own Word declares were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in sin did their mothers conceive them—earthly creatures, too, whose environment was unfavorable and whose Adversary, the Devil, God neither destroyed nor bound?

As we have heretofore seen, the only Hebrew word translated hell, from Genesis to Malachi, is sheol which is indiscriminately translated grave, pit and hell in our Common Version of the English Bible—the greater number of times grave — its propert translation. Its Greek equivalent in the New Testament, we have seen, is hades, which likewise is indiscriminately translated grave and hell, but should always be rendered grave. We repeat again that no scholar in the world will claim that there is the slightest thought of life or suffering or joy connected with these words.

The Scriptures distinctly declare that "there is neither wisdom, nor device, nor knowledge in sheol"—to which all, both good and bad, go at death, and where they remain until the resurrection. In the New Testament the word tartarus occurs once only and is mistranslated hell, whereas it should be rendered our earth's atmosphere. It has no reference to humanity in any way, but to the fallen angels. The Apostle says that as a punishment "God cast them down to tartarus" and they are "reserved in chains of darkness until the judgment of the great Day."

But to-day we will examine the fourth and last word translated hell in our common English Bible. This word in the Greek is gehenna. It occurs but twelve times, as follows: Matthew v, 22, 29 30; x, 28; xviii, 9; xxiii 15, 33, Mark ix, 43, 45, 47; Luke xii, 5; James iii, 6. One of the occurrences is in connection with our text to-day The question is, To what does this word gehenna refer? Is it a name for Purgatory? Or a name for a still worse place of unending torture, as our Protestant creeds declare? We answer, No. It is a figure of speech used to symbolize the Second Death—the death from which there will be no resurrection, no resuscitation—the everlasting destruction mentioned by St Paul, and of which St. Peter says that they which experience it perish like the brute beast (II. Thessalonians i, 9, II. Peter ii, 12). This is very plainly stated in Revelation xx 14, where of this "lake of fire" it is declared, "this is the Second Death."

The Greek word gehenna is the synonym for the Hebrew word Ge-hinnom, which means "The valley of Hinnom. This valley is repeatedly mentioned in the Bible. It was owned by a family named Hinnom. The first reference to it is in Joshua xv. 8. Looking at any Bible map of the city of Jerusalem, the valley will be seen to the southwest of the city wall At a time when the Israelites became sadly involved in idolatry, this valley was used as a sacred place. An image of the heathen god, Moloch made of brass, and hollow, was erected. It was so constructed that the chair, which was a part of the image, constituted a furnace fired from the rear, and the head of the image was the top of a flue.

The image held out its arms as though to receive something and, heated red hot by the fire, was a receptacle in which deluded Israelites placed their children as sacrifices, while trumpets were blown, drums beaten and the people shouted, stifling the cries of the tortured infants (II. Kings xxiii, 10). When the good King Josiah came to the throne all this idolatry was abolished and the proper worship of God in the temple was resumed. Then, lest the people should ever again resort to such atrocious customs, the valley was desecrated. It became a valley of abomination. It was used as a dumping place for the filth of Jerusalem. Dead dogs and dead cats were thrown there, and it is claimed that some of the vile criminals, after execution, were thrown therein instead of given burial — to typically illustrate that there is no future life for such obnoxious beings—that they will be refuse.

The valley of Hinnom is now filled up and an orchard grows there; but originally it was quite deep. The carcasses of animals were thrown there intended for destruction, the worms feeding upon them. No one sought to hinder the worms from making a complete destruction. In the bottom of the valley fires were kindled for the consumption of the waste debris, and brimstone was added that the fumes of it might destroy any germs of disease. No one thought of quenching that fire; it was one that was desired. This was the gehenna of our Lord's day. He uses it in a figurative or pictorial sense as illustrating the Second Death, which will be the portion of all wilful sinners. He used it also symbolically, in connection with other symbols, in the book of Revelation, where as already seen He explains it to mean the Second Death.

The worms of that valley were no more immortal than any other worms or maggots and the fires enkindled there are not burning now. This expression, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched," merely signifies that the destruction of the class represented would be complete, that nothing would interfere to save them from destruction. Adamic death will be destroyed, as the Scriptures declare. Christ died that He might have the rightful authority to destroy Adamic death and uplift all of Adam's race who will accept His favor back to all that was lost in Adam, and redeemed at Calvary. But the Second Death is a friend to God and to all who love righteousness, since it will utterly and forever destroy such as have love or sympathy for sin and refuse to be obedient to the Divine will after full enlightenment.

As the earthly Jerusalem was a figure of the Jerusalem from above, the heavenly Jerusalem, the Kingdom of God that is to be established in all the earth, so gehenna and its "fire" and "worms" prefigured the destruction of the Second Death upon every wilful sinner, during or shortly after the termination of Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom and reign and the delivery of the Kingdom back to God, with righteousness fully established.

As the New Jerusalem will not be a literal city, with literal streets of gold and gates of pearls and walls of jewels, neither the valley of Hinnom nor the lake of fire outside the city of Jerusalem will be literal—both are symbolical. The one represents harmony with God, the Divine blessing and everlasting life; the other represents separation from God, everlasting destruction, the Second Death.

Fire is never used as a symbol of preservation, far from it. It is always a symbol of destruction. The addition of brimstone intensifies the figure, because burning brimstone is one of the most deadly influences known in the world. It is not only deadly to humanity and the larger animals but also to insects and microbes and everything that has life.

This same lesson of the destruction of wilful transgressors, as represented in the destructiveness of the valley of Hinnom (Gehenna), is furnished by the Prophet Isaiah (lxvi, 22-24). A familiar light in Isaiah's day was the literal valley of Hinnom, used as a figure by the Holy Spirit speaking through him, pointing to the antitype and telling of the New Heavens and New Earth—the new religious and secular organizations of mankind which will be accomplished by Messiah's reign—and that then evil doers shall not escape but shall be completely, utterly destroyed. "They shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men who have transgressed against Me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be an abhorrence unto all flesh." Nothing is said about looking at living beings suffering torture, nor is this the thought. God never approved of torture, but always condemned it. A carcass is a dead body.

How glad we should be to realize that God's great Plan will not include a great torture chamber containing countless myriads of His creatures but, as the Scriptures declare, "Every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth will be heard saying, Praise and glory and honor and dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever"

Having demonstrated that neither the Bible nor reason offers the slightest support to the doctrine that eternal torment is the penalty for sin, we note the fact that the various church creeds, and confessions, and hymnbooks, and theological treatises, are its only supports; and that under the increasing light of our day, and the consequent emancipation of reason, belief in this horrible, fiendish doctrine of the Dark Ages is fast dying out. But alas! this is not because Christian people generally are zealous for the truth of God's Word and for His character, and willing to destroy their grim creed-idols. Ah no! they still bow before their admitted falsities; they still pledge themselves to their defence, and spend time and money for their support, though at heart ashamed of them, and privately denying them.

The general influence of all this is to cause the honest-hearted of the world to despise Christianity and the Bible; and to make hypocrites and semi-infidels of nominal Christians. Because the nominal church clings to this old blasphemy, and falsely presents its own error as the teaching of the Bible, the Word of God, though still nominally reverenced, is being practically repudiated. Thus the Bible, the great anchor of truth and liberty, is being cut loose from by the very ones who, if not deceived regarding its teachings, would be held and blessed by it.

The general effect, not far distant, will be, first open infidelity, then anarchy. For much, very much of this, lukeworm Christians, both in pulpits and pews, who know better, are responsible. Many such are willing to compromise the truth, to slander God's character, and to stultify and deceive themselves, for the sake of peace, or ease, or present earthly advantage. And any minister, who, by uttering a word for an unpopular truth, will risk the loss of his stipend and his reputation for being "established" in the bog of error, is considered a bold man, even though he ignominiously withhold his name from his published protests.

If professed Christians would be honest with themselves and true to God, they would soon learn that "their fear toward God is taught by the precepts of men" (Isaiah xxix, 13). If all would decide to let God be true, though it should prove every man a liar (Romans iii, 4), and show all human creeds to be imperfect and misleading, there would be a great creed-smashing work done very shortly. Then the Bible would be studied and appreciated as never before; and its testimony that the wages of sin is death (extinction), would be recognized as a "just recompense of reward."

THE WORK CURE.

England's Novel Method For Treatment of Tuberculosis.

A treatment based on the curative effect of graduated labor is being tried out experimentally at the tuberculosis sanitarium in England with excellent results. It is known as "the work cure" and progress being made under this method is attracting much attention and claiming the undivided interest of all who are enlisted in the ranks battling to exterminate the great white plague. The director of the institution declares that patients undergoing the open-air treatment were found to make better progress when having a certain amount of work to do each day than when they were allowed to lead aimless lives. Practical use has been made of this observation and a systematic table of work suitable for those in different stages of the disease is the result.

This work is divided into six grades, varying from the slightest labor given to those who are unfitted for active exercise—sewing, making mats, etc., to the really heavy work of trenching, mixing concrete and felling trees. Short walks are considered to be light labor for those who can get about, and are followed as progress made by such easy garden employment as picking up wood, carrying baskets of mould and watering plants.

From these occupations the patients are gradually led on to the heavier tasks of using the small shovel, grass shears or a light hoe, eventually progressing to the still more strenuous work of digging broken ground and mowing lawns. When, after the most careful regulation of his work, a patient attains the ambitious post of a chopper of trees, the completion of his "cure" is well within sight.

Those who have successfully passed through the lighter grades of work carry out the latter stages of hard physical labor without shirking and with the greatest benefit to their health. The women, too, do all manner of outdoor work, but their tasks and tools are smaller than those of the men. As a rule, the patients work about four and one-half hours a day, and before they are considered fit to be discharged they are put to work at their customary trade or occupation for six hours a day for three weeks.

At the institution where this experiment has been conducted the net results are as follows: Out of 419 consumptive patients in the last year 192 have shown complete arrest of the disease and 195 have presented very considerable improvement. Thus 80 per cent. have derived great benefit from the treatment and 45 per cent. have apparently been cured. Sixty-eight patients, advanced in the disease, showed only moderate improvement.

Generally speaking, the cases under treatment at this sanitarium are selected, and those who are about to enter the final stages, or who are in a feverish, exhausted condition, are excluded from the application of the outdoor system.

It is believed that this system, if undertaken in this country, would materially aid in solving the vast problem of tuberculosis here, which is greater in proportion than in any other country on the globe.

His Objection

Mrs Richquick—John, I want you to buy a new parlor suit. Mr Richquick—Maria, I've been agreeable enough so far to get different clothes for morning, noon, afternoon and night, but I'm consarned if I'll change 'em every time I go into a different room.—Brooklyn Life.

Her Gain.

Mrs. Jones—Does your husband remember your wedding anniversary? Mrs. Smith—No; so I remind him of it in January and June and get two presents.—Harper's Bazar.

Feminine Ideals.

I look for the day when women will cease to be imitative, copying men, but will become completely, perfectly and proudly women.—A Woman's Letter in London Times.

BOUNCED THEIR CHIEF

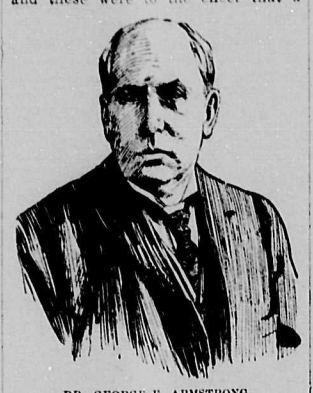
MONTREAL MEDICOS INITIATE NEW HEAD SURGEON.

Dr. G. E. Armstrong, Who Succeeds the Late Dr. James Bell at the Royal Victoria In Montreal, Spends His First Day In New Post In Bed—Has Had a Brilliant Career as Clinician and Medical Writer.

To the deafening chorus of "Rah, rah, rah," and the shouts of "And again," a dozen lusty doctors bounced the noted surgeon, Dr. G. E. Armstrong, recently appointed chief surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and also past president of the Canadian Medical Association, at the Medical Graduate reunion dinner held in the Windsor Hotel the other day, and the next day Dr. Armstrong was laid out on a cot, a patient in the hospital of which he is the chief.

Dr. Armstrong tried running around the table, but the doctors of other class years headed him off, and there was no getting away from the tight brotherly grip of the stalwarts who would remind him that despite the honors being showered on him, he was still one of the boys. Ladies in the gallery gasped and an excited little scream escaped one as the doctor's body went sailing up towards the electroliers. His Excellency Earl Grey smiled, and Dean Shepherd poked an anxious face over the vase of peonies and roses at the head table.

When Dr. Armstrong arose to speak the noise was deafening, but he smiled in the kindliest manner and waited an opportunity to say a few words, and these were to the effect that a



DR. GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG.

knowledge of more than the English language was necessary to the physician. Papers by foreign doctors, he argued, should be read in the originals, medicine was becoming more international in character, and French and German were to be considered no longer as a luxury or accomplishment, but as a necessity.

He paid the sincerest tribute to the late Dr. James Bell, by whose demise, he said, "Canada loses not only one of her most distinguished surgeons, but every medical student a friend." It is to the post lately occupied by the lamented dead that Dr. Armstrong has been appointed.

Dr. Armstrong, who bears all the imprint of being a tough tackle on the gridiron in his day, and whose personality bespeaks contempt for littleness in men and ideals, was born at Leeds, Que., in 1854, and after graduating from McGill went abroad, studying in the hospitals of England, France, and Germany. For the past twenty years he has been professor of clinical surgery at his Alma Mater. He is consulting surgeon for the General and Western Hospitals and the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. He is a past president and member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the British Medical Association, and the Association d'Urologie He wears his honors lightly, is the idols of the students, and his talents reflect honor on the Dominion.

He has a brilliant reputation as a surgeon and his success in abdominal surgery is well known both in the United States and in England. He has been a voluminous contributor to surgical literature and presented the first really important paper on the surgical treatment of hemorrhage from the stomach before the British Medical Association. He has written a number of special treatises on various branches of surgery for standard surgical and medical works.

Horseshoe Lore.

The following explanation of the horseshoe superstition differs somewhat from the one most commonly known: St. Dunstan was a skilled farrier. One day while at work in his forge, the devil entered in disguise and requested Dunstan to shoe his single "hoof." The saint, although he recognized his malign customer, acceded to his request, but caused him so much pain during the operation, that Satan begged him to desist. This St. Dustan did, but only after he had made the devil promise that neither he, nor none of his legions, would ever molest the inmates of a house where a horseshoe was displayed.

Australia's Coming On.

Australia's population increased from 3,773,801 in 1901 to 4,469,495 in 1911. Australia has now passed Ireland and pulled up close to Scotland in point of numbers. It will undoubtedly have overtaken Scotland by 1921, and will then have to fight it out with the South African Union and Canada for priority as a constituent part of the British Empire with self-governing rights.

Not Enough Grain.

Medical men in Jamaica have come to the conclusion that the increasing death rate of the peasants is due largely to the almost exclusive consumption of yams, cocoa, sweet potatoes and cassava, which are less digestible than imported cereals, which, however, few of the natives can afford to buy.

The End

"Have you lived here all your life?" asked the early bird.

"Not yet," grinned the earlier worm.

"Already," quoth the early bird, as he gobbled up the earlier worm.—Puck.

You can usually tell a thinker by the things that made him silent.—Life.

After a meeting is over, the man who has uttered one wise word is remembered as having done all the talking.

BUILDING RAMPANT.

Gains In Canadian Cities Are Greatest In Years.

For the first time in several years Toronto has fallen to second place among the cities of Canada in the monthly building returns compiled by Construction. This is for the month of May.

The figures indicate that building activity is veritably rampant throughout the country. At no previous time, considering the large list of cities reporting, have the gains been greater in number, or the individual increases of more striking magnitude.

Calgary's heavy investment, amounting to $3,616,812, shows a remarkable state of development, as does also Toronto total of $2,643,755, and Vancouver's amount of $2,488,050. In fact, all sections with the seven exceptions previously noted, experienced a most marked advance. Winnipeg, where new work amounting to $2,229,480 was undertaken, reversed the less favorable condition of the previous month. Brandon, in the same province, with an investment of over half a million, is 166 per cent. ahead. In Saskatchewan, Regina, with a total of $1,036,190, jumped forward 160 per cent.; Prince Albert advanced 740 per cent., and Moose Jaw annexed a gain of 44 per cent. Other western gains are Edmonton, 118 per cent.; Medicine Hat, 89 per cent., and Victoria, 11 per cent. North Vancouver, while not submitting comparative figures, indicates by her amount of $52,068, a very wholesome condition.

A notable feature of the month was the marked reversal of conditions in the Eastern Maritime district Halifax, Sydney and St. John, which were behind the two previous months, are all on the "upside," the former noting an advance of 207 per cent. and the latter two places gains of 378 and 30 per cent. in order named.

In Quebec, aside from Montreal's total and the figures of Westmount, which gives a gain of 23 per cent., statistics are unavailable, although it is definitely known that Quebec City and a number of the smaller municipalities undertook a substantial amount of work. This also is true of other unheard-from centres in the various other provinces, many of which are establishing new records with each succeeding month.

As to the immediate outlook, it might be said that at no time in the past has there been so much important work in prospect. June, July and August should record tremendously large totals, although labor troubles which threaten at the present time might interfere to some extent with operations in one or two important centres.

The Rabbi's Retort.

Rev. Solomon Jacobs, rabbi of Holy Blossom Synagogue, is one of the easiest and most pleasant of Toronto's prominent citizens to interview if he is approached at the proper time and in the proper manner. Some time ago, however, a woman reporter called upon him to ask for information about the Jews and Jewish customs, and found him very "different."

She asked him—for she had been at his synagogue—what the ark and the Hebrew words over it signified. Having had it explained that the Ark of the Covenant is the place where the scrolls are kept, and that the words were the ten commandments, she followed up with a lot more questions until the rabbi was a little tired. The lady thought it queer that he volunteered no information But presently he did.

"We have a Christian lady to play the organ," he observed.

"Indeed," answered the interviewer, "and why is that, pray?"

"Oh," said the rabbi, "it's work, and we never allow our Jews to work on the Sabbath."

And with that he terminated the interview.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Ontario Minerals

The Ontario Government returns of the mineral production for the first three months of 1911 show an increased production of 1,130,560 ounces of silver, and an increase in value of $667,386.

The total production of the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario for the period amounted in value to $6,808,769. The output of silver was 7,530,487 ounces, worth $3,7088,544. The Gowganda and Elk Lake district produced 132,000 ounces, and South Lorraine 66,795 ounces. The production of copper was 2,121 tons, valued at $303,240, a decrease of $53,834; of nickel, 4,124 tons, valued at $884,992, a decrease of $246,032; iron ore, 11,621 tons, valued at $24,404, an increase of $9,370; pig iron, 115,454 tons valued at $1,823,717, an increase of $73,321; cobalt and nickel oxides, 107,046 tons, valued at $28,082.

Museum Gets Relics.

Dr. R. B. Orr, of the Provincial Museum, has just received a collection of Indian relics that have been collected from the sites of old Indian villages in the townships of York, Vaughan, and King. The collection consists of arrow and spear heads, some of them about five inches long, crockery, beads, skinning knives, axes, hammers, and a number of beautifully carved pipes. One pipe is especially well made, being of the John Bull type, and the engraving is almost perfect. The collection was gather by the late Jos. Smetser, of Laskay, and was presented to the Provincial Museum by his son Thomas.

Kingston's Population.

According to the returns of the Government census, just concluded, Kingston's population is about 19,000. The Village of Portsmouth, taking in the Penitentiary and Rockwood Asylum, has a population of about 1,800. The actual population of Portsmouth is placed at 674. The population of the penitentiary is 494, and Rockwood Asylum 618.

The Speaker.

"I am quite surprised, Mr. Meeker, at your wife's knowledge of Parliamentary law." "She? Great Caesar! Hasn't she been speaker of the house for the last fifteen years?"—Canadian Courier.

Both Ways

"The friend you treated to supper the other night has a very pensive expression, hasn't he?"

"Yes, but after you've ordered the brand of champagne he prefers you find the expression is expensive."—Baltimore American.

Touch and Go

Willie—"Papa, what is the meaning of the expression 'touch and go?'"

Papa—"It's very simple, my son. It means extreme speed and refers to the professional borrowers who make a touch and go so fast you seldom see them again."—Tit-Bits.

CANADA'S SHARE.

Dominion Has Played an Important Part In Steam Shipping.

It is interesting to note that Canada has taken quite an important part in the development of steam navigation. The "Accommodation," built by Molson in 1809, was the first passenger steamer to ply upon British Colonial waters, and ran between Montreal and Quebec. The first steam vessel to make a transatlantic passage was also built and owned by Canadians. The "Royal William," as she was called, was built at Cap Blanc, Quebec, by George Black and J. S. Campbell for the Quebec and Halifax service of a Quebec company. She was built of wood on a clean lined semi-clipper model, 176 feet overall, keel 146 feet, breadth of beam inside paddleboxes 29 feet 4 inches, breadth outside paddleboxes 43 feet 10 inches, depth of hold 17 feet 9 inches. Her measurement tonnage was 830 tons. On April 29th, 1831, she was launched and christened after the King, by the wife of the then Governor-General, Lord Aylmer. She was towed to Montreal, where her engines were installed, and in the fall of the year made one or two trips to Halifax. Although she had auxiliary sails to assist her engines in favoring winds, the "Royal William" was propelled by steam alone.

When in Halifax she came under the attention of Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard Line, and he became very much interested in her, and ultimately became a director in the company which owned the vessel. It is said that it was through his connection with this little steamer that the mighty fleet which bears his name was formed.

In 1832, trade being very poor in Canada, it was thought advisable to send the "Royal William" across the Atlantic to be sold, and on August 4th, 1833, she left Quebec for London, under the command of Captain McDougall. After coaling at Pictou, N.S., she arrived at Gravesend on September 11th; coaling again at Cowes in the Isle of Wight on her way. Her passage time between port and port was 25 days, during which she steamed all the way.

Canada and Canadians in the past have shown their genius and ability in shipbuilding affairs, and, now, with the establishment of shipbuilding plants in the country, it remains to be seen whether the Dominion will regain, in some manner, an almost forgotten supremacy.—Canadian Century.

Many Montreals.

The other cities of Canada are casting green eyes of jealousy upon Montreal, beneficiary of the mysterious Meurling bequest. The metropolis itself is not overloud in its exultation. It may be only a mare's nest. There are more Montreals than the one we are accustomed to look to. And in this reflection it finds a Job's comforter, "Le Courrier de l'Ouest," bearing monition to the following effect:

"Some time ago our Montreal contemporaries announced that a French philanthropist rejoicing in the name of Meurling had died at Nice, bequeathing $150,000 to their city.

"The aldermen of the metropoli's were very much affected by this generosity on the part of an absolute stranger. They are recovering, or at least their emotion is changing into one of another kind. There is Montreal—and Montreal. The largess of the late philanthropist was not directed towards the Canadian Hub, but towards Montreal, a little town in the District of Carcassone, in the Department de l'Aude, France—unless indeed Montreal, principal town of Gers, happens to be meant.

"Montreal may have to spend a pretty penny before it becomes convinced, by the discovery of two homonyms in France, that it is not the only pebble."

Has a Canadian Wife.

Sir Henry Seymour King, the Unionist M.P., who has just been unseated in Central Hull, chiefly on account of a free distribution of what is called in England "coals" and of "sweats," in celebration of his 25th anniversary as member of Parliament, is married to a Canadian lady who was a Miss Jenkins, daughter of Rev. Dr. John Jenkins of Montreal. Sir Henry is the head of a great banking house, in the front rank of financial institutions in England and in India. With his Indian bank, his Canadian wife, and his reputation for mountain climbing and yachting all over the world, Sir Henry's interests may be described as truly Imperial. Formerly Sir Henry's business was a banking and publishing house. Over forty years ago the lines were separated, and to-day Smith, Elder & Co. is a firm as justly celebrated among publishers as is that of H. S. King & Co. among bankers.

Died at 102.

Mrs. Robert Hughes, Lanark County's oldest citizen, died at her home in Innisville recently at the great age of 102 years, after a short illness. Her son, Robert Hughes, was buried a few days before from the same homestead at the age of 67 years.

The late Mrs. Hughes was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1809, and came to this country with her parents when only nine years of age. She leaves many children and great-grandchildren, some in California, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa. Mrs. Hughes retained the use of her faculties to a wonderful degree to the very last.

Rejected Immigrants.

In the statement for the last fiscal year the Canadian Immigration authorities show that 17,614 immigrants were rejected at the ports of entry or on the frontier. Of these 15,504 were from the United States, while 2,210 were rejected at the ocean ports. The Englishman is in the unenviable position of heading the list, as out of 784 immigrants deported for physical unfitness, crime or other causes, 340 were English subjects. Americans came next with 169 persons deported, while of other nationalities, 90 were Scotch, 23 were Irish, and 13 were Italian.—Century.

Litle Things That Worry

Papa—Well, did the photographer succeed in making the baby look pleasant?

Mamma—No; the baby succeeded in making the photographer look very unpleasant.—Boston Transcript.

Education doesn't stock the store, but it helps a man to make the best possible front-window display.

Children know more about flowers than botanists do.

After all, better not swallow our pride, It might give us indigestion.

HELPS BREAD WINNER

QUEBEC'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY IS A SUCCESS.

The Effort of Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor to Abolish the Innumerable Evils of Private Agencies Has Had a Splendid Result—No Fee Is Required—No Mentlin of Creed.

Without, as yet, being confronted with the complex economic problems which exist in older countries, Canada embraces the wholesome ideal that no willing worker should lack three meals each day and a place to sleep at night. She has not yet labored under the delusion that it is her duty to see that her population, and the ever-increasing number of settlers from over-seas, are all provided with remunerative tasks. On every hand opportunities offer, and the unwilling can take the consequences of their habits.

Nevertheless, the rapid development and growth of the country has resulted in precipitating, in a minor manner, conditions which show a tendency towards some of those problems which are the curse of Europe, and in the Province of Quebec the Government has taken it upon itself to aid the willing in their search for work.

The new arrival from the Old Country, too frequently under the impression that the Dominion has halted her forward step until he has arrived to direct her destiny, starts his career under some disadvantage, and before he has properly settled gets so severely "up against it" that he ships home again with opinions of Canada which are seized upon by the English editors on the hunt for a hot sensational feature.

Some years ago the writer traveled to England on a cattle "tramp," on board of which was a band of disgruntled natives of the British Isles, says St. George Burgoyne in Canadian Century. The tenor of their complaint was that they had been "done" ever since leaving the vessel which landed them at Quebec, and in almost every instance their venom was directed against employment agencies. Their experience has been one of pay, pay, pay. They had been sent to places where there was already a glut in the labor market, and where some of them had been fortunate enough to secure employment it was frequently not of the nature represented by the "agents," and the monetary consideration was dollars below what had been promised. They were unanimous in declaring the Dominion a "bloomin' 'ole," and landed on English soil with determination to tell their comrades at home the truth about the country.

Although the employment agency evil has time and time again shown itself to exist, those interested have usually found more profitable material in the immigrant ignorant of the English language. The provincial authorities have promised sweeping reforms for some time past, and it is confidently expected that a thorough investigation into the methods of these agencies will be undertaken in Montreal shortly. The civic business tax will, it has been stated, be supplemented by a license from the provincial authorities to be granted gratis when their officers have satisfied themselves as to the bona fides of the business carried on.

The move of the Provincial Government in opening in both Montreal and Quebec a Free Employment Office has already had the effect of drawing away from the various privately-operated labor agencies a considerable number of applicants, and the success of the undertaking, despite the fact that the bureau in Montreal was only opened on April 3 has more than justified its existence.

Thus far the applications received have run into the thousands each week, a large percentage of which numbers has been for work as laborers—a class of applicant which is hard to place until navigation is well open. At the same time there has been a surprisingly large list in the skilled branches, and these, with a reasonable delay, have all been placed.

No fee is exacted from the applicant who states his want, which is kept on file. There is no question of creed in the application form—the designation of religious belief being optional. If a request is already on hand from an employer for the class of applicant applying he is sent out with a card detailing his capabilities, and if engaged the employer returns the card to the bureau, where it is filed away for future reference should the applicant again apply for work. This method, apart from its statistical value, serves as a trace on the career of the worker placed by the bureau.

The need and possibilities of such an aid to the searcher for work was for some time evident to the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Labor, and he instructed Mr. Louis Guyon, Provincial Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings to visit the United States in search of the best model on which to operate the office in Montreal, and after consideration it was decided that the method followed in the Free Employment Office in Boston was best suited to the requirements of Montreal, and the bureau was opened here, Mr. Louis Payette as superintendent.

The staff is qualified to deal with the work and the tactful manner in which it handles the crowds which pass the counter has removed all elements of distaste which the more sensitive of the applicants might have felt in making their wants known.

Two competent women have charge of the female side in placing domestic servants, cooks, seamstresses and other lines of feminine industry, and it is on their side that the human interest element has more readily shown itself.

Or Anybody's

"I saw Mrs. Gaddie downtown early this morning and she told me she was on her way to the office. I didn't know she was interested in any business."

"Oh, yes; she has always been interested in any business."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Sometimes

"I was wrong, Maria."

"No, John, I was wrong."

Then they kissed and made up.

Thus showing that two wrongs sometimes do make a right.—Chicago Tribune.

WE HAVE JUST ISSUED OUR
QUARTERLY LIST OF BOND OFFERINGS--JULY, 1911

It gives the income yields and full descriptions of a selected range of GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, PUBLIC UTILITY, RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL BOND INVESTMENTS.

We shall be pleased to send a copy on request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

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EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON PRICES

Canadian Manufacturer Does Not Impose on the Duties

An erroneous impression exists in the minds of many Western people that the manufacturer of Canada takes advantage of the tariff by raising his selling price by the full amount of the duty, with which he it protected from foreign competition. Facts show that the Canadian manufacturer does not, and could not safely, do such a thing. The home manufacturer, to-day, does seven times as much business in Canada as the foreign manufacturer. Would the factories of Canada be able to secure that much more business than the keen foreign competitor if prices were so inflated? No they would not and the main purpose of the tariff is not to rob, but to protect.

That the manufacturer should be able to improve the quality of his product and at the same time reduce the price to the consumer may at first seem incredible, but it all hinges upon the output. Every manufacturing operation whether large or small involves a certain amount of stationary overhead expense including such items as rent, heat, light, insurance, taxes, office expenses, superintendence, etc. If these expenses have to be met out of the returns from a small output it follows that the proportion carried by each unit of production will be comparatively high. But if on the other hand they can be spread over a large output, then the proportion carried by each unit of production may become insignificantly small. Generally speaking, the larger the output the lower the cost of production and the cheaper the price to the consumer, hence the advantage of a tariff which secures the home market or at least the bulk of it to the home manufacturer.

A few examples will suffice to illustrate how this works out. In 1878 a Canadian company began the manufacture of buggies. In 1879 they sold all told about 3 buggies, for which farmers paid them from $160 to $170 each. Last year in various kinds of wheeled vehicles they had an output of 15,000 and were able to offer the farmer for $85 a far better buggy than the one he used to have to pay $170 for. In 1878 the price of sugar was nine and ten cents a pound retail; today it is under five cents. The best binder in 1878 sold at from $270 to $300; today the farmer gets a lighter and more compact binder that will last longer for $125. In 1878, single reapers retailed in Ontario at from $100 to $105; today the best reaper retails at from $60 to $65.

"True, he's a mean man, of few friends, but good to his family." "You don't say!" "Yep. Ain't home more'n three nights a month."—Judge.

Pimples and Blackheads

Clear the complexion of disfiguring pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and other unsightly conditions; keep the hands soft and white, the scalp clean, the hair live and glossy, and preserve skin health by the use of Cuticura Soap assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

afford the most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly humors of infants, children and adults. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A., for 32-page Cuticura Book on care and treatment of skin and hair.

BOTHA A GOLFER.

Premier of South African Union Plays a Very Fair Game.

General Louis Botha, one of the colonial Premiers now in England was one of the most skilful and aggressive of the Boer commanders in the South African War. He it was who planned the defences of the Tugela, and foiled for so long the late Sir Redvers Buller's efforts to effect the relief of Ladysmith. On the death of General Joubert he became commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, and in the long struggle his military exploits were brilliant and skilful. General Botha's genial humor, his tranquil, well-balanced mind, his sane outlook, and shrewd commonsense have served him and his country well in the past. It goes without saying that they will do so in the future.

There is no South African of either race whose name commands such wide respect. In all the whirlwinds of passion after the war, as well as in the tempestuous scenes that occurred at Pretoria before the final outbreak of hostilities, it at least was never breathed on. His sincerity as a Liberal opponent of President Kruger's fatal policy of exclusion was never in doubt. His chivalry, his humanity, his courage, and his skill were gladly recognized by all the British generals who faced him in the field.

His honor and his loyalty to his pledged word have always been equally above reproach. General Botha is not at all loquacious, and his voice was seldom heard in the old Volksraad. To crown his other perfections, he speaks English perfectly.

When he was in England in 1907, General Botha was initiated into the mysteries of golf and promised to lay out a course in South Africa. He did this, and now plays a respectable game. During the voyage to England this time, he set an example to the ship, retiring early and up early in the morning. He was out soon after six and walked briskly round the promenade deck for an hour and a half.

Occasionally he took part in the deck games, and the passengers elected him chairman of the Sports Committee. In this capacity he helped to arrange a two-days' program. The events included tugs-of-war, potato race, egg and spoon races, flat race, and chalking the pig's eye.

Premier's Ramble.

Immediately on arrival in England as one of the Dominion representatives at the coronation, the Hon. James S. McGowan, the Labor Premier of New South Wales, carried out a promise which he gave his aged mother (who emigrated from Lancashire fifty years ago) that he would spend his first day rambling among the green lanes of Old England, and he was charmed with all he saw.

Mr. McGowan was born at sea when his parents were about three weeks' sail from Melbourne, on August 16, 1855, but the career of the Sydney Premier has no sensational chapters. He had quietly pushed his way from the foundry to the Premiership by determined, useful work in the unions and in the ranks of the State Parliamentary Labor party. He graduated in Labor politics in 1891, when he became member for Redfern in the New South Wales House of Assembly. Redfern—the railway suburb of Sydney—has been loyal to him ever since. After three years in Parliament he was elected leader of the growing Labor party in 1894; and has been re-elected every three years since.

Like most of the best and ablest men in the Australian Parliament, James McGowan is an unaffectedly religious man. For twenty-four years he has been superintendent of an Anglican Sunday school in his own constituency.

My Pew.

The recent death of Mrs. Ware, widow of the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, reminds a correspondent of an amusing experience which that lady had. Her mother, the late Mrs. Goodwin, and she entered a North country church in a place where they happened to be strangers to the majority of the congregation. They were directed to a well-cushioned pew occupied by a fashionably dressed woman. The entry of the ladies excited the wrath of the occupant, and in a tone more forcible than elegant she insisted on them clearing out. They needed no second bidding, and repaired to another part of the church where they could sit undisturbed. After the service, some one acquainted with the identity of the strangers approached the irate pew owner. "Do you know who those ladies were who wanted to sit in your pew?" "No; they were nobody in particular, I'm sure." "Oh! well, one was the wife of the Bishop of Carlisle, and the other, her daughter, the wife of Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness."—Yorkshire Post.

A Huge Elevator.

The Clyde Navigation Trust's huge granary to be erected at Meadowside for the better handling of grain arriving from America and other places will rise to fourteen storeys, and will be the highest building of any kind in Scotland.

The Minute Man

Tommy—"My grandpa wuz in th' Civil War, an' he lost a leg or an arm in every battle he fit in!"

Johnny—"Gee! How many battles was he in?"

Tommy—"About forty." — Toledo Blade.

The Seedy One—"Say, guv-nor, there's a fly on your nose."

Old Gent—"What the dickens has that to do with you?"

The Seedy One—"Nothin', nothin,' only I thought it would get its wings scorched."

Another Micawber

"Thank heaven, those bills are got rid of," said Bilkins, fervently, as he tore up a bundle of statements of accounts dated Oct. 1.

"All paid, eh," said Mrs. Bilkins.

"Oh, no," said Bilkins. "The duplicates dated Nov. 1 have come in and I don't have to keep these any longer."—Harper's Weekly.

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fullness and pains in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

"Search the poets, young man," advised the philosopher, "search the poets." "And what's the use?" complained the ex-pickpocket. "I once searched a poet an' all I got was a pawn-ticket."

Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

"After I am gone," he complained, "people will begin to notice what I have done." "Well," his wife sadly replied, "if they do it won't take them long."—Chicago Record-Herald.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal.) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Many a man enjoys having his wife's relatives visit them so he can be detained downtown till midnight on business.

Pa, what is philosophy?"

"Philosophy, my boy, is the gentle art of letting your creditors do all the worrying."

American and Canadian scientists tell us that the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency. Wilson's Fly Pads kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

A Prophetic Jibe

In a campaign for a Dominion election, which took place on November 7, Hance J. Logan, who was then whip of the Dominion government, caused a laugh at a meeting at Moncton, N.B., by a prophetic utterance about Sir Charles Tupper, who was then leader of the opposition at Ottawa.

Sir Charles had outlined to the electors the great things that he and his party had done.

Replying to the speech of the "old war hourse," Mr. Logan said: "Sir Charles claims to be the founder of the National Policy, he claims to have built the C. P. R., and he claims to have done many things for Canada. Let us admit that he founded the National policy, that he built the C. P. R., and did all these other things. Let us go further and say that he built the world in six days. But he will rest on the seventh."

The audience enjoyed the jibe, and at least the Liberals thought that it was all the better because after the election Sir Charles was still in the cool shades of opposition.—Canadian Courier.

When Blood Was Impure

The Old-fashioned Doctor Brought Relief by Bleeding

Today We Keep the Blood Pure by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The doctor of a century or two ago was accustomed to free his patient of an excess of poisoned blood by the cruel process of bleeding.

We would not stand for that heroic treatment today because we understand better the work of the liver and kidneys and how to awaken them to their duty of filtering poisons from the blood.

These are the only organs of the body which filter poisons from the blood and so cleanse the system of the foul waste matter which causes pains, aches and dangerous diseases, and there is no way you can so quickly bring the liver and kidneys into action as by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Don't imagine that a liquid medicine is necessary to purify the blood. The supreme test is, "Does the treatment awaken the action of the liver and invigorate the kidneys?" Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unique in their combined action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and on this account wonderfully successful as a means of purifying the blood.

The whole digestive and excretory system is cleansed and invigorated by this treatment. The appetite is sharpened, digestion improves, and the tired, languid feelings of a poisoned system give way to new health and vigor. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WHAT TUNNEL MEANS.

Prince Edward Island Has Much to Gain by New Scheme.

The supplementary estimates recently brought down in the Dominion Parliament containing a grant of $35,000 for a survey of the proposed tunnel under the Strait of Northumberland to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick, will make the "million acre farm" practically a part of the continent.

The construction of an all-rail route to the mainland would mean many improvements in Prince Edward Island. Regular and daily communication is now maintained during the season of open navigation by two steamers under a subsidy from the Dominion Government. Regular navigation is generally closed from the middle of December to the middle of April. During this period ice-breaker steamers running with more or less regularity carry passengers, the mails, and some freight to and from Pictou in Nova Scotia. Under unfavorable conditions the mails, on sleds, are pulled over the ice between the two capes named above.

Prince Edward Island now produces annually about $10,000,000 worth of field and animal products. Owing to the uncertainties of navigation after November the farmers are forced to sell, no matter what the markets then may be, shortly after their crops are harvested. No manufacturing exists on this island except to supply a few of the local wants. Labor is abundant and cheap, such labor leaving this province in large numbers for the United States and the western provinces of Canada. All efforts to utilize this labor supply in local manufactories on a larger scale had to be given up, as the means of shipping manufactured goods from there are, during at least four months of the year practically impossible. An all-rail route to the mainland would at once open up many opportunities to the people of that province.

A Great Crop of Wheat.

An immense amount of capital has been invested in Canadian bonds and stocks during the last ten years, and there has been a very great appreciation in value of many securities. What would be the market value of these stocks to-day if there had been a succession of crop failures in Canada year after year during the last ten years? Anyone who will consider this question can understand to what a great extent the stock markets are interested in the condition of the crops.

It is now estimated that the wheat yield in the Western Provinces of Canada will not be less than 200,000,000 bushels, and that it may reach 225,000,000.

The general condition of other crops seems to be good throughout Canada, and if present expectations are realized 1911 will be a bumper year for Canadian farmers. Disturbing influences; now unforeseen, may affect the stock market in spite of good crops; but the present outlook is most favorable.

Reports prepared by the International Agricultural Institute state that the world's total wheat production for the year 1910 amounted to 3,574,573,000 bushels, compared with 3,581,007,000 bushels in 1909. Assuming that the world's production should be the same this year as last year, and that the wheat crop of the Canadian West is 225,000,000, it will be nearly one-fifteenth of the world's total yield.—Canadian Century.

Sir William Whyte.

The knighting of William Whyte, vice-president of the C.P.R., is a matter for satisfaction to his many friends in Canada and abroad.

In 1909 Mr. Whyte reached the age limit of service on the C.P.R., but by a special dispensation this was extended two years. So in a short time either his retirement or another extension of time will be due.

It is impossible to think of William Whyte as a man who is too old for active service, despite the fact that he is 67 years of age, and has been a tremendous worker all his life. He was born in Scotland of humble parents, in September, 1843—the year in which Sir Donald Mann's father came to Canada. He worked on a Scottish railroad for a while, came to Canada, and got a job as a brakeman. In 1886 he had become general superintendent of the western division of the C.P.R. Later he was made vice-president and given complete control of the Western part of the system, comprising over 6,000 miles of railroad. That's a record for both the man and the country which provided him his opportunity to be proud of. Now he is Sir William Whyte, with higher honors yet possibly ahead of him.

Wave to the Coast.

Figures at hand at the Winnipeg immigration hall for the fiscal year just completed reach a total of 311,084, or over 100,000 greater than the immediate previous fiscal year. The best previous year was 1907-1908, when 262,469 immigrants entered Canada. Of last year's aggregate 123,013 came from the United Kingdom, 86,212 being English. Americans numbered 121,451 and Europeans 61,620. The prairie provinces absorbed the bulk of immigrants, but 54,689 went to British Columbia, and this of the very best class. Indeed, possibly the most significant feature of these statistics is the big wave to the Pacific province.

A Unique Distinction.

Lady Laurier is the only Canadian woman who has ever addressed a British Legislature. Once at a reception given in Ottawa she was discovered standing at the foot of the throne, and there arose a demnad for a speech, only half meant at first, but later insisted on.

Memorial Scholarship.

It is likely that Queen's graduates and professors will establish a permanent scholarship bearing the name of Prof. Dupuis, who has just retired, after 45 years' service.

Kerosene for Brushes.

Kerosene may be used instead of turpentine to clean and soften paint brushes.

Whangs—"Is your wife a good conversationalist?"

Bangs—"She would be but for one thing. She talks so fluently that she interrupts herself."—Chicago Daily News.

Mother—"Don't you know, darling, that we are commanded to love our neighbors?"

Little One—"Yes; an' I s'pose that is 'cause we can get along with most everybody else."—Boston Transcript.

After a man has been married three or four years, the Romeo and Juliet balcony scene makes him weary.

NO HOSPITAL FOR MR. LAWLER

HE TOOK GIN PILLS

If you ever hear anyone say that Rheumatism can't be cured, ask them if they have ever tried GIN PILLS. Or ask them to write us for proof that GIN PILLS have cured hundreds and hundreds of cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and other troubles caused by weak kidneys or Bladder.

Rheumatism can be cured—is being cured every day—by GIN PILLS. Here is the best kind of proof:

OGDEN, N.S.

"I have been troubled with Rheumatism so bad that I could not work. A doctor tended me and told me to go to the hospital but all to no good until a friend told me to try GIN PILLS. I did so and after taking a few boxes, am pefectly well."

D. J. LAWLER.

Take GIN PILLS on our positive guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded. 50 cents a box—6 for $2.50. Order from us if your dealer cannot supply them. Sample box free if you write us. National Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. N. U., Toronto. 50

The original Gin Pills made by National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto, are sold only in this box.

Everybody's Boss

Who is it bosses all the staff?
Who makes us swear and makes us laugh?
Who's too intelligent by half?
The office boy.

Who comes to work with shoes unshined,
And, when reminded, doesn't mind?
Who, when he's wanted, none can find?
The office boy.

Who, when on errands he must go,
Delays his start, walks very slow,
And sees the moving picture show?
The office boy.

Who oft is told that he'll be fired?
Who, asked to work, is very tired?
Who's by stenographers admired?
The office boy.

Who is it that's not fond of soap?
Who's seldom known to sulk or mope?
Who knows the latest baseball dope?
The office boy.

Who whistles till we have a fit?
Who has surprising strains of grit?
Who's who, or otherwise, who's it?
The office boy.

WHEN PASTURE IS POOR

The advantages of a good pasture can be replaced by the regular use of Herbageum. It has been used and tested for about twenty-five years without failure with horses, cows, fat cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. It insures good health and better returns. It keeps sheep free from ticks and the wool clip will be heavier and better. The flavor of the milk and butter are improved when it is given regularly. As good calves can be raised with skim or separated milk and Herbageum as with new milk, and when the milk is scarce do not kill your calves as you can make a fine calf meal equal to any on the market at a cost of 1½ cents per lb. Try the following—100 lbs. oil cake, 300 lbs. shorts, 4 lbs. Herbageum and about 1 lb. of salt. Mix these thoroughly and stir about two cupfuls in a gallon of scalding water and feed warm. With poultry good health, brilliant plumage and plenty of eggs are sure if you will use Herbageum.

"I thought you sold your automobile?" "No," replied Farmer Corntossel, "I traded the machine off for that horse over there." "But you seem to have both the auto and the horse." "Yes. I made a contract that he was to give me the haulin' the machine out every time he got stuck or broke down. Finally, he owed me so much that he turned the auto back as part payment."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Teacher—Now, remember, Nellie, that anything you can see through is transparent. Can you name something that is transparent?

Small Nellie—Yes, ma'am. A keyhole.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

Paving the Way

At a political meeting a very enthusiastic German made a speech beginning like this:

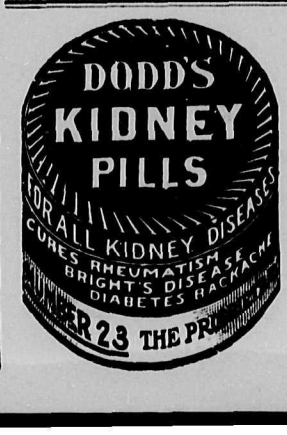
"My dear fellow-citizens und fellow Shermans, I don't vant to say noddings about nobody, but look at dem Irish in de Tenth yard; what have dey got? Paved streets! Und vot have we got? Mut! Mut! Now, my fellow-citizens und fellow Shermans, vot I vish to say is dis: Coom, let us put our heads together und make a block pavement."—The Housekeeper.

Patience

"But it seems to take all your patients a long time to get well, doctor."

"Yes; but as soon as I begin to get a larger practice I can afford to let my patients get well quicker."—Houston Post.

"Has your wife a strong temperament?" asked Bill of his brother on the occasion of the first reunion in ten years. "Bill," said John, "there isn't any 'ament' to it."—Buffalo Express.



THE BLACK PROBLEM.

South Africa Is Called on to Face a Huge Question.

There will be many important points on which the union Parliament will have to come to a decision, but perhaps it will be agreed that the most vital of all South African questions, and the one needing the earliest and soundest solution, is that of the Native Policy.

The native territories, large in extent and with rapidly growing populations, may within a few years become part and parcel of the Union of South Africa, and some definite scheme for the future governing of these great populous territories will have to be devised; one which will give the natives no handle with which to shake the confidence of the outside world in the wisdom and integrity of the Union Government, while at the same time it appeases the established feelings of the dominant color.

The difficulties that beset the path of satisfactory legislation having for its aim the gradual elevation to political rights of so primitive and diverse tribes, must of necessity be numerous Nevertheless, a way must be found, and that between the extremes of the hollow American "Man and a Brother" and the "Nigger and a Dog" feeling. With the great advancement of education among the natives, with the recognized striving for book learning which they evince, and above all with the example of the whites before them, it is very natural that they should move for the possession of some sort of political franchise.

In what manner is it possible to grant, with benefit to the natives and at the same time with dignity to the whites, this rational demand?

Under existing circumstances the position is roughly this: In the Cape Province natives may attain a vote under more or less easy qualifications; in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony they have no vote. In Natal the qualifications is so stringent that it is practically prohibitive. The Basutos hold Pitsos, which are assemblies of chiefs or headmen, in which their tribal affairs are discussed. The Swazis and Zulus have nothing resembling either the Parliament of the white man or the Pitso of the Basuto.

Thousands of natives are with extraordinary diligence acquiring knowledge; already hundreds have been sent over to America to undergo a course of education there, and thus the white of South Africa must be prepared shortly for a strong display of native educational results, terminating in a well-founded cry for political rights.

Now, in the Basuto appears to be the whole solution of the matter; why not have a native Parliament to which all the native tribes of South Africa could send representatives?

Take away the franchise of the natives at the Cape as at present exercised, in favor of a more extended one, for a Parliament of their own; place this Parliament under a commission, who would forward to the Union Parliament for ratification or otherwise such resolutions as have come to them from the Pitso.

This would give all the native tribes an opportunity of airing their grievances and ideas, and alone would lessen by half the danger arising from the probable bursting of a sealed furnace.

The native population of South Africa is increasing, and we have the menacing example of the U.S.A. before us.

The natives cannot and will not expect for the present and for a long while to come the full and free franchise of the whites, but they certainly will desire to labor under no undue intolerance, and have a right to expect a wholehearted consideration of their side of the case.

The adoption of such a course as that outlined above would, under proper safeguards, carry with it but little risk of danger to the white population, while to the natives it must appear such a great stride in the recognition of their status of citizenship, that it surely must earn the gratitude of unbounded loyalty to the Government and people which established it.

Such a scheme will have many details to be considered, such as the advisability of the channel of communication between the two Parliaments, consisting of either one Minister or a commission, and so forth; but the first step is to find the path which will lead to a satisfactory solution of a question the gravity of which cannot be over-estimated.

Pickled Steel.

"To keep the iron and steel used in building big ships from rusting," an engineer told the reporter, "is a matter of supreme importance. The British Admiralty is very particular that every piece shall be painted the moment it is ready for building purposes. But the steel plates form a hard black surface, called "mill scale," in the process of manufacture. This clings tenaciously to the plate, and if it is covered with paint, and afterwards the plate gets damaged, then the scale peels off, taking the paint with it, and leaving the steel bare. The plate is then liable to rust-corrosion, a serious danger to the ship.

"We therefore remove every trace of scale before painting the steel plate. It is put into a bath of dilute hydrochloric acid for a few hours, which loosens the scale. The plate is then brushed with wire brushes and washed with a hose. This is what we call 'pickling steel'."

Footwear For the Fashionable.

The very latest footwear for fashionable folk is certainly not lacking in novelty. Recently there was exhibited in Bond street a pair of shoes made of the breast feathers of humming birds. They were priced at $2,500, a record figure for shoes without diamond or jewel settings.

In the same establishment were shown bed-room slippers of silk brocade, trimmed with marabout feathers, and these could be obtained for the comparatively small sum of £7.

The cheapest boot in this shop is priced at £4; white silk stockings are sold at 16s. to £6 the pair. But you cannot order single pairs here; the first order for shoes must be for not less than ten pairs, and with each pair six pairs of stockings to match are supplied.

No Wonder

Mrs. Baye—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes and filters everything in the house."

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."—Tit-Bits.

No Improvements

Johnny—"They're making shingles out o' cement nowadays."

Dickey—"I don't mind that so much, but if maw ever gets a pair o' cement slippers I'm going to run away."—Brooklyn Life.

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

Zam-Buk

Practical woman, one experienced in nursing preferred. Address "VIVI," Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

WOMEN WANTED

To take orders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Women's Department, 229 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle

Every Woman

in trouble—with headache, backache, nerves on edge, poor spirits and unreasonable fatigue—can find help for her whole system in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25c.

Their Need

"I suppose you are going to make some addresses this summer."

"Yes," replied the statesman, "I am going to tell my constituents exactly what they need."

"And what do they need?"

"Me."—Washington Star.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Woman.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purging follow their use, as thousands of women can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

Country Visitor—What's for breakfast?

Waiter—Porridge, soles, kidney and bacon, grilled ham, sausages, chops, steak and tomatoes.

Country Visitor—Right! I'll have what you mentioned—and some eggs! —London Opinion.

Another couple was about to be launched on the sea of matrimony.

"They don't seem a bit afraid," some one back in the crowd observed.

"And why should they?" asked the gentleman next. "They've both been across several times."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"What is an anecdote, Pa?" "An anecdote, my son, is a short and funny tale which immediately reminds the other fellow of a tale which is neither short nor funny."—Puck.

The Reason

"And your husband gave $50,000 for that old book?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox. "To show how much you care for literature, I suppose?" "No. To show how little we care for $50,000."—Washington Star.

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE

SOLD ON A SPOT CASH GUARANTEE

CURES While Horses Work or Rest

International Gall Cure is a certain, sure, quick and infallible cure for Galls, Sore Necks, Sore Backs, Sore Mouths, Cuts, Bruised Heels, etc. Will not melt and dissolve from the animal heat, but stays right where it is applied. Possesses extraordinary healing and soothing qualities. **International Gall Cure** is the cleanest, most antiseptic, purest and best Gall Cure on the market. We will refund your money if it ever fails to cure. Keep a box on hand as it is almost a daily need on the farm.

25c. and 50c. At all dealers.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT.

WHEN YOUR HORSE GOES LAME

—When he develops a Spavin Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as get at a risk by experimenting with unknown remedies—don't pay a big veterinary bill. Use

Kendall's Spavin Cure

and cure it quickly and safely without a scar or mark. Read what W. W. Brown of Content, Alta., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for years and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle and Spohin and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied.

Thousands of other horse owners have had the same experience. For about 40 years Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the old reliable remedy. It has saved millions of dollars for horse owners. Go to your druggist—get a couple of bottles to keep on hand. Price $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5. Ask him also for free book "Treatise on the Horse"—or write direct to us.

60 **Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.**

Compulsary Removal

The Cranbrook Plumbing, Tinsmithing and Heating Co.

W. F. JOHNSON & SON, Props.

Business will be 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

ESTIMES GIVEN

Phone 340 P.O. Box 904

FOR SALE

Nine hundred and sixty acres of land, new buildings, fences, irrigation, etc. 90 per cent. on mortgage; also 20 horses, saddles, etc.

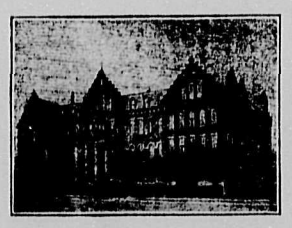
W. G. PECKHAM

Fort Steele - - British Columbia

Mrs. I. W. Edmunson

Graduate of London College of Music

Receives Pupils for Pianoforte Organ and Vocal Instruction



HOLY NAMES ACADEMY AND NORMAL SCHOOL
Spokane, Wash.
Catalogue and Rates on Application
Address Sister Superior.

WANTED, MEN who can SING, PLAY or DANCE, either with or without professional experience, for CRANBROOK BIG FALL FAIR MINSTREL TROUPE. If you have any liking for this kind of work, get in touch at once, by dropping a Postal to Geo. D. Ingram, P. O. Box 224 Cranbrook.

FOR SALE.

A house for sale in central position f the city. Apply the Prospector.

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.**

Grand Drawing

For an up-to-date

Stuvesant Pianole Piano

Woth $860.00

On display in Show window of C.C.S.

A Second prize of a new baby carriage

Ticket $1.00

LOCAL NEWS.

The season of Liberal promises has arrived.

Persian sherbert at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

R. L. Brown was at Wycliffe Friday on business.

A. E. Davis, of London, was in the city Tuesday.

D. G. Hanston, of Blairmore, was in the city Tuesday.

J. Oliver, of Vancouver, was at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

Polly Prim, the new washing powder at Campbell & Manning's.

W. M. Dickinson, of Spokane, was in town Tuesday.

F. Keenan of Spokane, was a guest at the Cosmopolitan Tuesday.

Preserving raspberries, fresh every day at the Fink Mercantile Co.

T. Summerist of Kimberley was at the Cosmopolitan Tuesday.

ROOMS! ROOMS!

Nice sized rooms for gentlemen, with all modern conveniences. Centrally located. Apply Prospector.

E. S. Leonard, of Calgary, was in town Wednesday.

E. J. Roberts, jr., of Corbin, was in town Friday.

F. Ritz, of Calgary, was at the Cranbrook Thursday.

H. J. Haffner of Vancouver was in town Thursday.

J. C. Carruthers, of Nelson, was at the Cranbrook Friday.

C. H. Douglas, of Moyie, was in the city Thursday.

H. E. Stevens of Wardner, was in town Wednesday.

W. A. James, of Winnipeg, was at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

Wm. Frost of Spokane, was at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

H. C. Piper and J. McKee of Moyie, were in town Wednesday.

E. McDonald, of Nelson was in the city Wednesday.

A. J. Blair of Frank, was at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

Preserving currants — at Fink's Pure Food Gracery.

A. A. Gillespie and Dr. S. Bonnell of Fernie were in the city Monday.

H. Killens of Wattsburg was at the Wentworth Thursday.

Mrs. H. L. Sawyer of Marysville was shopping in town Monday.

Constable and Mrs. A. Barnes, of Marysville were in town Monday.

L. W. Hodgins of Spokane, was at the Cranbrook Monday.

Mrs. George Hoggarth and children spent Sunday last at Moyie.

A. Murdock of Hamilton, was in town Sunday last.

H. H. Johnson of Collinwood, was at the Cranbrook on Sunday last.

H. D. Stinson, of Kimberley was a guest at the Wentworth Thursday.

A. Arunsden, of Chesaw, Wash., was at the Cosmopolitan Wednesday.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, always in stock Campbell & Manning.

A. K. Farquharson of Kimberley, was at the Cosmopolitan Wednesday.

J. Colvin, of Vancouver, was registered at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

L. C. Nickerson of Proctor, was registered at the Wentworth on Friday.

J. N. Martin, C. P. R. land surveyor of Nelson, was in town Thursday.

Mrs. M. G. Jones returned from a visit to Blairmore and Coleman on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Masher of Calgary, were Cranbrook visitors Wednesday.

Judge Ryan returned Wednesday from a business trip to West Kootenay.

N. A. Dormell of Edmonton, was registered at the Cosmopolitan Tuesday.

F. Fulton, of the Fink Mercantile Co., will spend his holidays at the coast.

Mrs. Ford left Friday for Skookum Chuck, on a visit to Mrs. Geo. Howard.

A. McKenzie and A. McLean, of Nelson, were registered at the Royal on Thursday.

Pure Pineapple Juice—refreshing and invigorating—at Fink's Pure Food Grocery.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Barr, of Medicine Hat, were Cranbrook visitors on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester of Wycliffe, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Green on Tuesday.

Miss Burton, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her brother, Mr. D. Burton this week.

M. Stinson and R. W. Hill of Vancouver were guests at the Cranbrook Monday.

J. H. Hantz and H. G. Barber of Calgary, spent Sunday last in Cranbrook.

Wm. Corbin, A. B. Fenwick and Geo. Watson were over from Fort Steele Thursday.

R. L. T. Galbraith of Fort Steele, Indian agent, was registered at the Cranbrook Thursday.

The Liberal Ananias club is already busy, and prospects seem excellent for a big crop of roorbacks.

Buy Polly Prim—it chases dirt, closely related to the Gold Dust twins. Campbell & Manning.

O. Stewart and E. Spencer, of Libby, Mont., were guests at the Royal on Thursday.

Mrs. A. Clark, and Miss H. E. Clark, of Boise, Idaho, were Cranbrook visitors Wednesday.

H. D. Young, of Nelson, representing the Imperial Oil Company was at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Stirling and family, of Moose Jaw, were Cranbrook visitors on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Beattie, and Miss Shortreed of Ontario, visited the Windermere district this week.

Clifford Sifton has told the farmers why they cannot expect to get more for their wheat under reciprocity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Worden and Miss Helen, left on Saturday on a holiday trip to St. John, N. B.

Preserving apricots and currants are nearly done—buy now for quality and price, Campbell & Manning.

F. M. McPherson, of Lethbridge, is opening up undertaking parlors on Norbury Ave.

W. F. Johnson, the plumber and tinsmith has moved his shop from Hanson avenue to Edward street.

J. W. and A. S. Innocent, and B. S. Crichtan of Fort Steele,, were guests at the Cranbrook Tuesday.

A. Doyle, of Fort Steele, was transacting business at Cranbrook Tuesday.

B. Hathaway, of Williamstown, Mass., was a guest at the Cranbrook Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown of Redons, were Cranbrook visitors Sunday last.

R. M. and J. D. Edmundson of Brantford were guests at the Cranbrook Monday.

D. J. Johnson returned Tuesday from a business trip to the prairie provinces.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Anderson, of Portland, Ore., were Cranbrook visitors Wednesday.

G. M. Chester and E. H. Adams of Calgary were registered at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

Born—At Cranbrook, Saturday, July 24, to Mr. and Mrs. George Niblock, a daughter.

Capt. R. G. Therord of Windermere and E. Vigne of Wilmer, were guests at the Cosmopolitan Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bohart and family, of Wardner, were Cranbrook visitors Monday.

G. M. Doolittle, of Vancouver, was registered at the Cranbrook Thursday.

WANTED, MEN who can SING, PLAY or DANCE, either with or without professional experience, for CRANBROOK BIG FALL FAIR MINSTREL TROUPE. If you have your liking for this kind of work, get in touch at once, by dropping a Postal to Geo. D. Ingram, P. O. Box 224 Cranbrook.

Otis Staples, president of the Staples Lumber Co., drove in from Wycliffe Monday on business.

A. W. McKenzie of Spokane, representing the Simonds Saw Co., was in town Monday on company business.

A large shipment of new china and glassware ijust arrived. See our stock. Campbell & Manning.

Elmere Staples, of the Staples Lumber company, Wycliffe, was in the city Tuesday on company business.

The new Indian Tree design in Royal Grafton china now on display in Fink's inimitable China department.

Mr. and Mrs. D. V. McLeand and daughter, of Maple Creek, were registered at the Cranbrook Wednesday.

Chas. E. Webb, of Seattle, was in town on Tuesday. Mr. Webb is largely interested in coal properties in the Flathead valley.

J. G. McCallum, of Vancouver, who has the contract for the building of the new post office, arrived in the city Thursday.

We have a few copies of the souvenir issue of the Prospector on hand. It is not too late to send them to your friends.

An excellent and instructive line of films have been exhibited at the edison theatre. A new and special line will be shown this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Laidlaw, of the Fink Mercantile Co., and Miss Ballantyne of St. Mary's, are visiting in Spokane this week.

Roger Lund, and J. J. Staler of Wardner, were in town Wednesday, and left on the Kimberley local for Marysville on Thursday.

E. C. Smith of St. Mary's prairie, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Smith brought in for exhibition some specimens of Alfalfa and native grasses.

Campbell & Manning have decided to erect a modern store building on Hanson avenue. The building will be fitted up for two stores.

Many local fishermen are going to their favorite fishing places tomorrow. Cherry Creek, St. Mary's river and Lake are the most favored places.

E. Dolan, of Sirdar, was in town Tuesday. He left on Wednesday for the St. Mary's district to do the annual assessment work on a mining property.

Mrs. J. H. Lord arrived in Cranbrook on Tuesday from P. E. Island, to see her son who is ill at the St. Eugene hospital She found him much improved.

Jack Venables, of Vancouver, was shaking hands with his many friends at Cranbrook this week. "Jack" always turns up when an election is in sight.

There is a splendid crop of potatoes at St. Mary's prairie this year, according to the reports received from a number of ranchers who were in the city this week.

Cranbrook Juniors defeated Moyie Juniors on Wednesday afternoon by a score of 5 to 4, in a ten inning game. The game was fast and closely contested.

Singer Sewing machines do the best work, don't get out of order, and last a life time. Sold at Singer Store, Cranbrook Street, at $2.00 per month, 7 cents a day.

Lem Snow and F. G. Shaw of Fernie, two of Fernie's best carpenters, arrived in the city on Monday, on their way to Mission, where they are going to work for John J. Wood on the new Industrial school.

Miss A. E. McKowan, of Bowmanville, Ont., was the guest of her brother H. A. McKowan this week. She expects to go to Japan as a teacher and missionary at the conclusion of her visit.

The Fink Mercantile Company are showing something very dainty in dinner ware—white body with green key gold band and hair line edging—must be seen to be appreciated.

The body of Pietro Lombardo, was found on the road to Marysville on Monday night by Constable Barnes. Deceased was employed at the mill at Wycliffe and death was caused by heart failure. The remains were brought to Cranbrook for burial.

The Fink Mercantile Company report the most satisfactory sale of fruit this season that they have ever experienced — they attribute the heavy demand to their system of selling out each day, thereby giving their patrons fresh fruit the day it is picked.

Perennial thistles, ox-eye daisies, wild oats, charlock, sorrel, burdack, wild mustard and shepherd's purse or stink weed are specified in the provincial statutes as noxious weeds which must be destroyed every year before reaching the seeding stage.

A. L. McDermott, who with Mrs. McDermott have been visiting his mother at Winnipeg for the past month is expected home Friday. Mr. McDermott has been ill for the most of the time since he has been away, and returns home with the opinion that Cranbrook has the best climate in the world.

Captain and Mrs. Taylor, of the Salvation Army, have received a wire notifying them of their withdrawal from Cranbrook. They left on Friday on a two week's visit to Fernie, they will depart for the Klondyke where they will be stationed. Captain and Mrs. Taylor are very popular in this city, and will be missed by a large circle of friends here.

More or less local interest is shown by the local theatregoers in the announcement of Joseph E. Howard's fascinating musical comedy, "The Flower of the Ranch," coming to the Auditorium, Thursday, August 17th. This charming musical play contains twenty songs, of which more than a dozen have proved emphatic successes "Just Say You Care," "Worried," "What's the Use of Dreaming?" "The Pajama and the Nightie," "The Same Old Story," and "The Days of '49" are the whistling kind that sweep with a half melancholy rhythm in one's memory.

What Taft has said

The reduction in the duties imposed by Canada will give us even a larger share of her market than we now enjoy, great as that is.

The greatest reason for adopting this agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people, and lying together across a wide continent in a commercial and social union.

If we now neglect this opportunity to bring about closer business and trade relations, and insist upon the continuance of an artificial wall between the two countries, which differ no more in conditions of labor and production than do Kentucky and Tennessee or Geargia and Alabama, we shall throw away an opportunity for mutual benefit not likely to recur.

I have said that this was a critical time in the solution of the question of reciprocity. It is critical, because, unless it is now decided favorably to reciprocity, it is exceedingly probable that no such opportunity will ever again come to the United States. The forces which are at work in England and Canada to separate her by a Chinese wall from the United States, and to make her part of an imperial commercial band reaching from England around the world to England again, by a system of preferential tariffs, will derive an impetus from the rejection of this treaty, and if we would have reciprocity, with all the advantages that I have described, and that I earnestly and sincerely believe will follow its adoption, we must take it now, or give it up for ever.

PEROLIN

Keep your House Clean with Perolin

The advantage of the costliest vacuum cleaning system are yours when you buy a small size package of Perolin—the marvelous discovery that enables you to keep the house beautifully and antiseptically clean by destroying the dust.

That Perolin Is

Perolin is a wonderful new dustless sweeping compound, the invention of a famous German Chemist. It is a combination of minerals, granulated pine, Eucalyptus and Oil of Pine Needles, treated in such a manner that it possesses the remarkable property of absorbing or literally "eating up" dust. As a germicide and air purifier it is unequalled, giving off a delightfully refreshing "piny" fragrance which immediately dispels and destroys every disagreeable odor. No moths, "silver fish" or other kindred household pests will ever be found in the rooms in which Perolin is regularly used, and the prudent housewife who values the safety of her rugs, furs and woollens, for this reason alone, will never permit her supply of this household necessity to run low.

Just a Few of Its Uses

Primarily its mission is to absorb or eat up dust. Incidentally it is a labor saver, sparing the housewife the trouble of dusting. It is a health maker and giver—air free from dust, is almost entirely free from disease germs also. In the sick room it is a hygienic necessity. For dry cleaning carpets and floors it is unequalled, and by its use, linoleum attains and retains a beautiful durable finish.

You can get a large carton for 50c

F. Parks & Co.

Hardware. Stoves, House Furnishing Goods

CRANBROOK - - British Columbia

We are convinced you buy your Hardware at

J. D. McBRIDE'S

If for no other reason, Because We Carry The

STOCK

Our Lines are becoming more up-to-date every date and we take the greatest care in selecting in order to meet your immediate wants and guarantee satisfaction.

Bring Us Your Next Order

J. D. McBride

Wholesale Hardware Retail

THE HARNESS STANDARD

is pretty high in this shop. It has to be to maintain the reputation we have earned for harness that can be relied upon. We particularly invite a call from those who have experimented with cheap mail-order harness.

WE ARE READY TO PROVE

to them that not alone is our harness infinitely superior, but also that counting express, freight or other charges, they have really paid more for the poor than we charge for the good.

The Cranbrook Trading Co., Ltd.

CRANBROOK, - - B. C.

Take a Hint

from the few words we say in this advertisement. Soft drinks will quench the thirst as well as anything you can drink. The many different things that we bottle are all made of pure materials and they are good for the health as well as for quenching the thirst.

Our bottled goods not only taste better but are better to use than ordinary water.

PHONE 73.
P. O. BOX 801.

EAST KOOTENAY BOTTLING CO.

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 $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.**

The Working man's Barber Shop

McDonald's

Next to Imperial Bank

For a good Hot Bath ..... .25c

For a good hair cut ..... .25c

For a good shave ..... .15c

J. E. McDONALD

Box 332

The Fink Mercantile Company are showing something very dainty in dinner ware—white body with green key gold band and hair line edging—must be seen to be appreciated.

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, Solicitor, 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, 8942

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.
CRANBROOK, B. C.

DRS. KING & GREEN
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.

Century Restaurant
K. Y. Uyematsu, Prop.
THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY FOR A GOOD MEAL.
BOARD AND ROOMS
Opposite C. P. R. Depot.
Phone 119 P. O. Box 104

W. CLINE
—o—
Of the old Manitoba Barber Shop can now be found in the
MANITOBA HOTEL
First Class Work in all branches of the
Tonsorial Art

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Gibralter Fraction Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of South East Kootenay District,, located at the Skookumchuck River.

TAKE NOTICE that we, Jacob Nelson, F. M. C. 37,206 B., Nils Johnson, F. M. C. 6170 B., Robert McNair F. M. C. 6170 B., 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 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

NILS JOHNSON, Agent.

22-9t •

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Golden Key Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of South East Kootenay District,, located at the Skookumchuck River.

TAKE NOTICE that we, Jacob Nelson, F. M. C. 37,206 B., Nils Johnson, F. M. C. 6170 B., Robert McNair F. M. C. 6170 B., 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 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

NILS JOHNSON, Agent.

22-9t •

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Evening Star Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of South East Kootenay District,, located at the Skookumchuck River.

TAKE NOTICE that we, Jacob Nelson, F. M. C. 37,206 B., Nils Johnson, F. M. C. 6170 B., Robert McNair F. M. C. 6170 B., 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 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

NILS JOHNSON, Agent.

22-9t •

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

War Eagle Mineral Claim, situate in the Fort Steele Mining Division of South East Kootenay District,, located at the Skookumchuck River.

TAKE NOTICE that we, Jacob Nelson, F. M. C. 37,206 B., Nils Johnson, F. M. C. 6170 B., Robert McNair F. M. C. 6170 B., 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 29th day of May, A. D. 1911.

NILS JOHNSON, Agent.

22-9t •

NOTICE.

I, William Harrison intend to apply for permission to purchase 50 acres of land, more or less, bounded as follows. Commencing at this post thence west 20 chains, more or less, to Timber License 43351, thence 40 chains to Lot 10093, thence east to Right of Way to point of commencement. Right of Way to point of commencement.

WILLIAM HARRISON,
July 4th, 1911 27-9t

Picture Framing
At our establishment is done right and prices suit all pockets. . .
Every Frame made is Guaranteed
W. KILBY
O.K. Barber Shop, Armstrong Ave
Box 802 - - Phone 277

A. WALLER
MASONRY
Steam Boiler, Furnace, and Septic Tank work a specialty
Cost and stock estimates furnished on application.
Address: P. O. Box 246, Cranbrook

The Prospector.
ESTABLISHED 1895
THE PROSPECTOR PUB. CO.
F. M. CHRISTIAN, MANAGER
Published Every Saturday
Subscription Rate - $2.00 per yea
Advertising Rates upon application

Now that an election is in sight we may expect to see the new Cranbrook post office under construction.

• • • •

Poor old Niobe. She, like the Liberal party looks as if she was all in this time.

• • • •

"The storm centre in the coming election will be Quebec." said the Hon. Richard McBride, who arrived at Quebec on Friday last.

• • • •

There is undoubtedly a strong feeling throughout Canada against reciprocity on Imperial and national grounds.

• • • •

It might be just as well to remind the Conservatives of Cranbrook district that elections are not won without work.

• • • •

The fight is now on. Parliament has been dissolved, and the Laurier government will appeal to the country on the question of reciprocity.

• • • •

British Columbia and western Canada are to be denied proper representation in the next parliament, because President Taft could not wait.

• • • •

One of the battle cries of the government in the east is "Laurier and larger markets." Yes for the American fruit growers and lumbermen.

• • • •

It is reported that fighting Joe Martin will sail from England for Canada, to take part in the election. He has political enemies at Ottawa to punish, also at the coast.

• • • •

The man that can defeat A. S. Goodeve in the Kootenay will know before the results are published that he has been in a political scrap.

• • • •

Sir Wilfrid did not act as if he expected much support from the west, and it is to be hoped that his expectation will be realized.

• • • •

On his return to British Columbia, Premier McBride will be asked to accept the nomination for Ottawa, if the Conservatives of Comox-Atlin have their way.

• • • •

If the Laurier administration should have made their appeal to the country on their record of graft and incompetance, volumes might have been said.

• • • •

In depriving the west of their proper representation it is evident that Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not expect the west to give emphatic support to his administration.

• • • •

Even in the face of opposition of his strongest supporters Sir Wilfrid Laurier is determined to force reciprocity down the throats of the people of Canada.—Nelson News.

• • • •

"Laurier and larger markets," is apparently to be one of the governments' battle cries in the coming election. The answering cry of the Conservatives is "Canada and the Empire."—Nelson News.

• • • •

If the people of British Columbia are true to their own interests, and to those of Canada and the empire, not a single supporter of the Laurier government will be elected at the coming general election.

• • • •

Premier McBride was tendered a reception on his arrival at Vancouver, by the Vancouver and district Conservatives. A large audience was present to welcome the popular premier, irrespective of politics.

• • • •

The people of Canada will never be willing to endorse reciprocity if it involves the weahening of any Imperial tie, or retards the progress of the great world-wide movement for the consolidation of the Empire.

• • • •

The United States Congress has passed the reciprocity agreement, and Sir Wilfrid seems to be in a hurry to have it passed in the House of Commons. As it now stands the people of the Dominion of Canada will either reject or pass the agreement.

• • • •

Just three years ago the Conservatives elected Mr. A. S. Goodeve as their representative in the House of Commons. Cranbrook gave Mr. Goodeve over 200 of a majority. He will receive a larger majority in the coming election.

• • • •

We wonder if the Laurier administration is getting back on British Columbia for what was done during the last election,that they feel that with a larger representation, this province would send an increased number of Conservatives to Ottawa.

• • • •

The Herald says that "It will be a square fight between the principles of Liberalism and Conservatism. The Prospector differs from the Herald, and says that the issue of the big fight will be "Canada for Canadians, no reciprocity, but Imperial preferance.

• • • •

The Hon. Clifford Sifton will visit the west during the forthcoming Dominion elections, and will have something to say about reciprocity and its allied subject, annexation. From the anxiety of the Liberal press to explain all about Mr. Sifton can be gathered their "funk" at this development.—Calgary Herald.

• • • •

Liberals will stump the country, having for an issue reciprocity. Their record of graft and corruption will not be touched upon. Imperial relations with the mother country will also take a back seat. Like President Taft Laurier will stake his political career on reciprocity and annexation.

• • • •

An antiseptic campaign fund is all right in its way no doubt, but with the Liberal barrel overflowing with shekels, the inconsistent Grits are loudly proclaiming that funds are being received from England and the United States to defeat the reciprocity pact. This will jar Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

• • • •

Canada's new navy received a hard jolt when the Niobe went ashore near Cape Sable. But owing to wireless telegraphy, the cry for assistance sent out was heard, and promptly rendered. After five hours inpalement on the rocks, during extreme high water, she was got off. Her hull was badly shattered in many places.

• • • •

From a Liberal dispatch issued from Ottawa, the west learns once more that the contracts were opened Tuesday, that construction on the Hudson Bay railroad will start on September 1, and continue through the elections, then work will be shut down on September 21 for another four years.

• • • •

The new parliament, according to the announcement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will be elected on the basis of the obsolete census of ten years ago. An election on these terms means that the west will be cheated out of twenty-five members. It means that half the people west of Lake Superior will be unrepresented, and so substantially disfranchised.

• • • •

The Herald is emphatic is stating that Dr. King will be the Liberal candidate in the coming election. A very prominent Liberal told a Prospector representative a month ago that it was decided that if an election took place, M. A. Macdonald would be the candidate. We wonder why "M. A." is shelved in the King interest? But wait, West Kootenay is yet to be heard from.

• • • •

The census is practically over, all that remains to be done is the official counting, so as to give each province its proper representation. This could be done in a couple of weeks.

But now that the House has been dissolved, another term of from three to four years must pass before British Columbia has a peoper and just representation in the House of Commons.

• • • •

A feasable and appropriate way in which the Board of Trade could boost this district would be by placing a stand, containing samples of minerals mined in the district, fruits that are grown here and grains in a prominent location at the station platform, so that strangers going through could see them for themselves. This has been found very lucrative advertising in many parts of the Dominion.

• • • •

The Herald asks: "Who will be the Liberal candidate for Kootenay?" And then declares most emphatically that Dr. J. H. King is the man. The Herald must remember that Kootenay is a large district; and that there are others who have political aspirations in other parts of Kootenay that can fill the bill, but then we might say that a lost cause certainly needs a forlorn hope and somebody must be slaughtered in the interest of a lost political party in the Kootenay.

• • • •

One of the early offerings at the Auditorium will be Joseph E. Howard's charming musical comedy "The Flower of the Ranch." This delightful musical play, presented by LeComte and Flesher, is making a complete tour of western Canada and the Pacific coast, with an excellent company of forty people and a complete scenic production as presented in New York and Chicago. The story of western life is well told, the numbers are bright with color, and breezy with action, the dialogue is overflowing with witty, yet clean and wholesome comedy. The girls are pretty and graceful, and the attraction will prove one of the best musical offerings of the season.

• • • •

The Canadian ship of state, under the command of Sir Wilfrid Laurier like the Canadian war ship Niobe, is apparently drifting without sail or rudder. Sir Wilfrid appears to be shivering on the brink and waiting for the course of events to help him, now that he has taken the plunge. Reciprocity is the rock that will wreck the Laurier ship of state, with no wireless "Come Quick" despatch from the United States to help him. What the people of Canada want, is a man at the helm of the ship of state that is loyal to the core, one that wants the Union Jack always to float over Canada, and one that favors British preference.

• • • •

The Herald has hoisted its colors, and is now shouting for Dr. J. H. King. It also says reciprocity has passed at Washington, and publishes a list of free goods, fruits, lumber and minerals that it claims will benefit British Columbia and Canada. This is getting down to business.

But is does not seem unreasonable to suggest that the British Columbia farmers, fruit growers, lumbermen and miners would be better satisfied with a home market than to allow the United States to use this province, and the rest of Canada, as a dumping ground for its cheap and refuse goods. British Columbia needs no cheap foreign produce, but prefers the home production.

• • • •

There is evidently something rotten at Ottawa. Nominations will be made on September 14 and the election on September 21. This will give the candidates, after nomination, just seven days before election. One of those days being Sunday, another Saturday, no political business, or speeches can be carried on, thus leaving but five days and nights for the contestants to place the necessary information before their constituents.

The census was delayed from March to the end of May. The enumeration is supposed to be made every decade and to show ten years of growth and progress. Heretofore the census period has been exactly ten years. This time it is ten years and two months. This delay seems to have been made for political reasons, to cut off new representation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in a hurry when he dissolved parliament, but redistribution can wait until another parliament is prorogued.

• • • •

We take pleasure in extending "the right hand of fellowship" to No. 1, Vol. 1, of "The Columbian," published at Wilmer, B. C., under the able editorship and management of Mr. J. H. McDougall. The paper is well edited, and well supported by advertising matter. In making its debut to the public the editorial columns contained the following:

"In launching "The Columbian" on the waters of journalism, no apology is needed for the introduction of a medium whose avowed intent is to represent the Upper Columbia district. It will be the constant aim of the publication to well and truly promote the interests of the district to which it caters, and we solicit the support necessary to ensure for the publication a successful career."

The Prospector wishes "The Columbian" a prosperous and useful career.

Christ Church

Rector, Rev. E. P. Flewellen.

Holy Communion at 8 a. m.
Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a. m.
Children's service at 3 p. m.
Evening service at 7.30 p. m.

Catholic Church

Parish Priest—Father Piamondon.

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.

Knox Presbyterian Church

Pastor—Rev. C. O. Main

Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School and Bible class at 3 p. m.
Evening subject—"The Man who is Down."
Young people's guild on Tuesday, at 8 p. m. Subject Psalm 23.
Choir practice at the close of the morning service.
A welcome to all.

Methodist Church

Pastor—Rev. W. Elson Dunham

Morning service at 11 a. m.
Evening service at 7.30 p. m.
Morning Subject —"Christianity's Service of Love."
Five minutes talk to Sunday school scholars. Subject—"Traps."
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.
3 p. m. Sunday school. Adult Bible calss conducted by the pastor.
Evening subject—"A Message for our Times."
All are cordially invited to above services.

Salvation Army

Officers:
Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence P. Taylor

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.

Baptist Church

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

Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Morning subject—"The Mystery of Goodness."
Evening subject—"For the Remission of Sins."
Communion service at the close.
Philathea and Baraca Classes at 3 p. m.
Lesson—"Increasing Opposition in Perea." Luke 11 and 12.
Strangers and any with no church home are always welcome.

Three automobiles with a touring party from Calgary arrived in Cranbrook Monday. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Mapes, nurse and children; Mrs. F. D. Soloan; Messrs. Cooper, Meredith and Northland; and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Gibson. They were exceedingly pleased with their trip through the Crow's Nest. The party left on Tuesday on a trip through the St. Mary's prairie district.

Conditions in the Crow's Nest Pass

"When there is a heavy wheat crop in the prairie provinces a shortage of cars follows in the lumber camps as a matter of course, and for that winter and during the ensuing year until the lumber season opens again there is bound to be a shortage of lumber in the middle Western provinces. So you see a large crop is no unmixed blessing to the people who live in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba."

The above statement was made to a Prospector reporter Thursday by A. J. Steele, of the Steele Lumber mills near Hosmer. Mr. Steele emphasised the fact that before the beginning of September those lumber mills which have not now sent in their requisitions to the C. P. R. for empty cars, will practically be obliged to stop working, owing to congestion of finished lumber in the yards, until the grain has been emptied in the east and the cars once more sent on their way west.

"This year the car shortage in the lumber camps in the mountains will be the most serious the British Columbia industry has ever encountered. It is already making itself felt, I, for one, have been making requisition after requisition for cars and there is almost a certainty that I shall not get them before the winter, and by then they will be of no use."

At this juncture Mr. Steele took the reporter down to the railroad, and pointed to a long freight train on a switch.

"That's going east," he said, "and note its length."

There were nineteen cars, mostly filled with lumber, and a few refrigerator fruit cars.

"This morning a westbound freight came past," continued Mr. Steele, "It was a limited, flew the white flag—showing there was no second section following—and consisted of—four cars! Yesterday the Way freight far Crow's Nest went by Macleod, when I was down there, and it had only two cars attached. You see that all the cars here in the mountains are being loaded as fast as possible and sent east, but none are coming back, and none will come back until after all the grain is unloaded. Then it will be too late.

"Lumber men have been accused, were accused in 1909, of holding back the lumber till the opening of the spring camps to obtain higher prices. In the winter of 1909 there was a serious lumber shortage in Winnipeg, and prices rose two hundred per cent. The papers in the middle west sent representatives out here and to New Ontario and Northern Quebec, and there discovered enormous piles of finished lumber, which, if carted to Winnipeg, would have relieved the situation, and sent the prices down to normal again. Then and there they accused the lumbermen of causing the shortage on purpose to obtain the higher prices.

"Nothing was ever more unjust. The lumbermen's associations wrote letter after letter repudiating the statements and placing the blame on the large wheat crop and its consequent shortage of cars, but to no use. The public would not believe them.

"This year there will again be a big shortage in lumber in Winnipeg, and I am fully expecting the old statements about us waiting for a rise in prices to be trotted out. My object in telling you all this is to attempt to acquit my fellow lumbermen of blame if there is a shortage, and to show the real reason for it. There will be a heavier crop than ever before this year in the prairie provinces, and consequently a worse shortage than ever before. The blame lies somewhere;—is it with the railroads for not putting more freight cars on the road, or with the farmers for persisting in growing such large crops?"

Mr. Steele's views were endorsed by several other lumbermen in and around Cranbrook.

A party of fishermen who were fishing on Sand Creek report that dynamite is being used by pot fishermen in that creek. If this is a fact, and the parties known, they should be reported to the game warden of the Fernie district, and if convicted get a most severe punishment.

Borden Criticizes Laurier

Opposition Leader Says Government is in a Panic

Ottawa, July 30—R. L. Borden, opposition leader, in a statement issued tonight, declares that the government apparently "decided upon the dissolution of parliament in a hurry, or even in a panic, as they gave no intimation to the many members who are accustomed to spend the week-end with their families, and who left Friday without the courtesy of a notice."

"The Conservative party welcomes an appeal upon reciprocity," Mr. Borden asserted. "The president of the United States has more than once emphasised the fact that Canada today is at the parting of the ways. Those two ways lead in very divergent directions. The choice of the people will be fraught with momentous consequences to the future of the country. It is right and just that they should speak, because with them rests the ultimate decision."

Mr. Borden condemns the government for having dissolved parliament without supply for the services of the country and without having given the census so that parliamentary constituencies could be redistributed and the west given its proper representation.

"Canada has made unexampled progress in the great work of nation-building since its confederation in 1867," Mr. Borden continued. "That work has been carried on without any such treaty or agreement as is now proposed."

In conclusion Mr. Borden declares that the government has placed the agreement before its honor, as it began in May an investigation into newspaper reports that Minister of the Interior Oliver had profited in the transfer of lands to the Canadian Northern railway and important witnesses from the west were to have been examined on Tuesday.

"It is a distinct breech of usages," said Mr. Borden, "that parliament should be dissolved while one of its committees is engaged in the investigation of charges that involve the honor of a minister of the crown and the fate of the government. Such a course constitutes an alarming and dangerous precedent."

Will Take Part in Elections

"I shall take an active part in the coming Dominion elections and shall devote my attention to the districts in which it will be most likely to be productive of good results" said Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia when passing through Golden on his return to Victoria from the old country. Mr. McBride said that so far as he knew the rumor that Attorney General Bowser would run in Vancouver was entirely false. The premier was more than pleased to note the rapid strides towards progress that had been made in Golden since his last visit to this town and stated that he would make arrangements to spend at least a few days in this district at his earliest possible chance. Accompanying Mr. McBride from Field to Golden, was H. G. Parson, M. P. P. for Columbia riding.

Ib the recent high school examinations four out of the seven Cranbrook students were successful. Advance course, junior grade, Kathleen Bridges. Preliminary course, junior grade, Sarah Palmer, Irene Wade, Marshall Barton. One candidate, private tuition from Creston also wrote here, but was unsuccessful.

Start Work at Once

The call for a convention of the Conservatives of Kootenay to select a candidate to represent the party in the forthcoming election has been issued and there is no doubt but that it will result in a large attendance of delegates on the day specified.

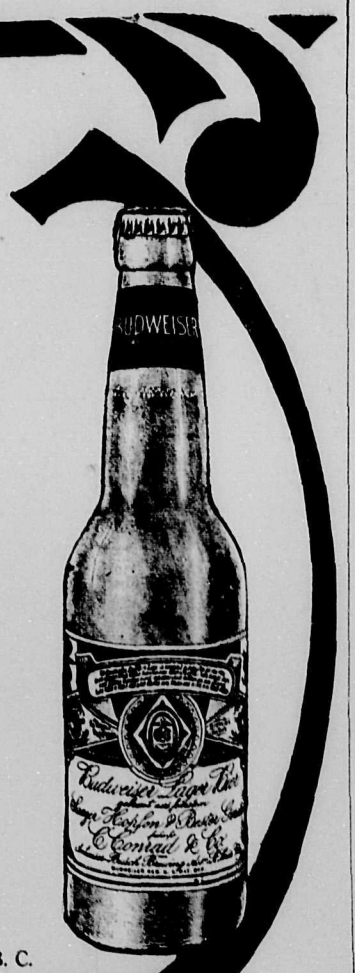
While the selection of a candidate will rest with these delegates, at the same time there appears to be little doubt but that Mr. A. S. Goodeve, who has so ably represented this constituency during the past three years, will be the choice of the convention, providing he sees his way clear to again accept the honor of carrying the party's standard, and he has said nothing to the contrary up to the present.

The calling of this convention means the opening of the Conservative campaign in this constituency, and in this connection it should be remembered that the time between now and election day is extremely short, just seven weeks from yesterday until the people will be called upon to vote. The Conservatives of Kootenay must not await until a candidate has been selected to commence the work of organization. Committees should be struck and work should be commenced upon the voter's lists without delay, for it must be remembered that a good candidate and a good cause do not always win an election. Over-confidence has lost many an election. It should therefore, be avoided by the Conservatives of Kootenay in this contest. Every effort should be made to poll the last possible vote in favor of the opposition candidate, whether he be Mr. Goodeve or anyone else.—Nelson News.

No one brave deed of the memorable war of 1812 deserves to be recorded and cherished by Canadians more than that of Laura Secord—the heroine of that war. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that her brave exploit of making thirteen miles through the guerilla and Indian-infested woods to warn the British of the American's surprise attack, should be fittingly commemorated. A few days ago a monument erected to her memory on historic Queenston Heighths was unveiled by Sir George Ross, who in the course of his remarks, paid her a well merited tribute of praise.

Anheuser-Busch's

Budweiser



Its sale in many lands is due entirely and solely because of its surpassing **Quality** and **Purity**. Its nutritious properties come from the choicest Northern Barley and its tonic properties from select Saazer Bohemia Hops—its in a class by itself.

Bottled only (*with corks or crown caps*) at the
Anheuser-Busch Brewery
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

A. C. Bowness
Distributor
Cranbrook B. C.

Foot Prints on the Sand

John Bull—"Laurier must have forgotten his foot-warmer."
—From The Toronto News

Political Information

At a meeting of the Rideau club at Ottawa on Sunday evening last Premier McBride, when asked if he would be a candidate in the coming election declined to commit himself. It is understood that he has promised Mr. Borden to stump British Columbia and Alberta.

Hon. Clifford Sifton said that he did not propose to be a candidate. He had seen Mr. Borden and will probably make a statement in the course of a few days.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is expected, will confine his tour to Ontario and Quebec, while Mr. Borden will extend his to the Maritime provinces. Neither will go west between now and election day.

Mr. Sifton said that it would be his duty to take some part in the campaign in opposition to reciprocity, but he intended to devote the balance of his public career to the conservation commission, which would take up all his time.

(Toronto World)

We believe Ontario is three to one against reciprocity. Let us say so. If we do, commercial union is killed forever. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will disappear, but so will continentalism. This appeal must be made in Ontario before all other issues. Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier bring it to a head as soon as he likes. He will say his government is being blocked. It deserves to be. Ontario has saved Canadian nationalism before today, and we believe it will save it again.

(Toronto News)

Three years ago the government carried 42 constituencies by less than 250 of a majority. Seventeen of these were in Ontario, ten in Quebec, five in Nova Scotia and four in New Brunswick. A change of 2,500 votes would have brought about the decisive defeat of the government.

(Toronto Globe).

A general election this autumn will be a sort of referendum on reciprocity; and we may have another general election next autumn for the constitutional reason that a new parliament ought to come soon after a redistribution of the constituencies.

(Montreal Star).

The British Liberal papers welcome reciprocity as a death blow to the imperial preference policy. Their diagnosis of the case is perfectly correct. Reciprocity—if finally adopted—will kill the policy of mutual preferences as dead as a door nail. Incidentally it will kill the British empire and the existence of Canada as a separate nation. The British Liberal papers have as much reason for rejoicing as a man would have whom some benevolent despot was about to cure the toothache by cutting off his head.

(Syracuse, N. Y. Herald).

If Canada should turn down that reciprocity treaty now, after congress has boiled and perspired through an extra hot summer to pass it, we have an idea that there would be some pretty stirring speeches made in the next congress favoring the forcible annexation of our northern neighbor.

(Nelson News).

Why is Sir Wilfrid Laurier willing to sacrifice Canada's trade relations with the mother country in the interests of reciprocity with the United States?

Mr. A. S. Goodeve has made good at Ottawa and will receive his reward in the shape of a re-election by an increased majority.

The Conservatives of Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo should take no chances in the present election. They should not be satisfied with victory, but should endeavor to make the majorities as large as possible.

President Taft sees in reciprocity a blow at closer trade relations within the empire, and for that reason wants to see it go into effect. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now asking the people of Canada to endorse reciprocity and thus assist is gratifying Mr. Taft's wish. Will they do so?

Central Meat Market

A. JOLIFFE, Proprietor

Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meats

All kinds of Game and Fish in season

For Sale

Four Good Milk Cows
Twenty Young Pigs
Fresh killed Beef and Pork

Central Meat Market
Norbury Avenue

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Willard B. Terrell, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation Manager, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the South bank of St. Mary's River, at O. G. Yeaman's North West corner, thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to the place of commencement, making in all 640 acres.

WILLARD BURNESS TERRELL.
J. W. WOOD, Agent.
Dated July 29, 1911.
30-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Samuel Thorpe, of Nelson, B. C., occupation, mill superintendant,, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the South bank of St. Mary's River, at J. W. Wood's North East corner, thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West, to the place of commencement, making in all 640 acres.

SAMUEL THORPE.
J. W. WOOD, Agent.
Dated July 29, 1911.
30-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Take notice that I, John E. Woods, of Nelson, B. C., occupation student, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum, on the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the South bank of St. Mary's River, at S. Thorpe's North East corner, thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence West 80 chains, to the place of commencement, making in all 640 acres.

JOHN ERNEST WOOD,
J. W. WOOD, Agent.
Dated July 29, 1911.
30-5t

DISTRICT OF KOOTENAY

Take notice that I, Otis Staples, of Wycliffe, B. C., occupation, lumberman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted 20.26 chains south of the S. W. corner of Lot 8760, thence

North 20.26 chains; thence

East 20 chains; thence

North 60 chains, more or less to the south bank of the St. Mary's river, thence

In a southeasterly direction following the south bank of the St. Mary's river to the north west corner of P. R. 1288, thence

South 40 chains more or less to the N. W. corner of Lot 10281, being the Emma J. Anderson application to purchase, thence

West 40 chains to place of commencement.

Dated July 27th, 1911.
OTIS STAPLES,
C. Bayard Staples, Agent.
31-5t.

WATER NOTICE

The Jewell Lumber Co. Limited, of Jaffray B. C, give notice that on the 28th day of August, 1911, at 2.30 o'clock, in the afternoon they intend to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Cranbrook, for a license to take and use one and one half (2½) cubic feet of water per second from a Creek rising on lot 2966 north of B. C. S. Railway, in the Cranbrook Water District.

The water is to be taken from a point near the highway crossing of said creek for irrigation purposes.

THE JEWELL LUMBER CO,
Limited
G. G. JEWELL, Agent.
Hanbury, B. C. July 19th, 1911.
29-5t

WATER NOTICE

The Jewell Co., Limited, of Jeffray B.C., give notice that on the 28th day of August 1911, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon they intend to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Cranbrook for a license to take and use one and one half (2½) cubic feet of water per second per second from a creek rising on Lot 2966 south of the B. C. S. railway in the Cranbrook Water District.

The water is to be taken from the creek at the Jewell Lumber Co's mill pond on the south east corner of lot 6206, for irrigation purposes.

THE JEWELL LUMBER CO.
Limited.
G. G. JEWELL, Agent.
Hanbury, B. C., July 19th, 1911.
29-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following lands situate in the District of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Lot 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at or near eight miles due East of the twenty-nine mile post on C. P. R. survey line, which is the Western Boundary of Lot 4593, and being the Southeast corner post of Eathen W. Butts' claim, thence North eighty chains; thence West eighty chains; thence South eighty chains; thence East eighty chains; to point of commencement, making 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 9th day of June, 1911.

EATHEN W. BUTTS, Locator.
Harry Turney, Witness 30-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following lands situate in the District of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Lot 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at or near the 26 mile post on the C. P. R. survey line, which is the Western Boundary of Lot 4593, and being the Southwest corner post of Clara A. Mason's claim, thence North eighty chains; thence East eighty chains; thence South eighty chains; thence West eighty chains, to point of commencement, making 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 17th day of June, 1911.

CLARA A. MASON, Locator.
EATHEN W. BUTTS, Agent.
Harry Turney Witness. 30-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Otho G. Yeaman of Vancouver, B. C., occupation salesman, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the South bank of St. Mary's River, at J. W. Wood's north west corner, thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to place of commencement, making in all 640 acres.

OTHO GIOTTO YEAMAN
J. W. WOOD, Agent.
Dated July 29, 1911.
30-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Take notice that I, J. W. Wood, of Nelson, B. C., occupation sawyer, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum, on the following described lands.

Commencing at a post planted on the South bank of St. Mary's River, near the Northwest corner of Whitney's pre-emption, thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains North, to place of commencement, making in all 640 acres.

JOHN WALTON WOOD.
Dated July 29, 1911.
30-5t

LAND NOTICE.

District of South East Kootenay.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following lands situate in the District of Southeast Kootenay, British Columbia, in Lot 4593.

Commencing at a post planted at or near the 21 mile post on the C. P. R. survey line, which is the Western Boundary of Lot 4593, and being the Northwest corner post of Charles W. Mason's claim, thence South eighty chains; thence East eighty chains; thence North eighty chains; thence West eighty chains, to point of commencement, making 640 acres, more or less.

Located this 17th day of June, 1911.

CHARLES W. MASON, Locator
EATHEN W. BUTTS, Agent.
Harry Turney, Witness. 30-5t

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that all public highways in unorganized districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized 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.
28-17t

D. J. JOHNSON
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Five Days

If the opposition in the House of Commons delayed a vote on the reciprocity agreement, the government has evened up by allowing but five days between nomination and the election.

This is surely going some in the way of not allowing the facts to be properly presented to the people.

F. L. McNeil of New York, was at the Cranbrook Friday.

James Finlay returned Friday from a business trip to Alberta.

W. J. Inglis of Montreal, was registered at the Cranbrook Friday.

It is expected that J. P. Fink will return today from an eastern business trip.

Ross Tate, of Lethbridge, formerly of Cranbrook, came down with the Lethbridge ball team on Friday.

Lieutenant Strides of Fernie will have charge of the Salvation Army in this city for the present.

A Liberal convention to nominate a candidate to contest Kootenay riding will be held in Nelson August 18 at 2.30 in the afternoon.

Captain Taylor leaves today for Fernie, Mrs. Taylor being under the doctor's care, as soon as recovered will join the Captain at Fernie.

The Lethbridge ball team arrived in the city yesterday, and played a game last night. This evening another game will be played between the Lethbridge and home team. The game is sure to be good and snappy. Come out and boost for Cranbrook.

The Women's Institute held a meeting at the home of Mrs. English on Thursday evening, at which there was a large attendance. Mrs. Woodman read a paper on "Friendship," and Mrs. Wm. Doran demonstrated the art of Making salids. The evening was well spent and much pleasure is derived from these social gatherings.

A Conservative convention will be held in Nelson on Thursday August 17 for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the riding of Kootenay. Cranbrook District will send 12 delegates to the convention. There is no doubt but that our present member, Mr. A. S. Goodeve, of Rossland, will be nominated.

Ohio editors are now touring the prairie provinces, and were at Edmonton August 3rd. The editors, on August 2 voted to make the Kootenay itinerary, if arrangements were suitable. The C. P. R. through Sir William Whyte, has agreed to take them to Nelson, but if the company decides that the Pullman train must go around to Kootenay Landing, the Kootenay itinerary must be abandoned.

The Salvation Army social on last Thursday evening was a fair success. Music was furnished by the S. A. band. Mr. R. T. Brymner, Mrs. Drury and Mrs. J. E. Kennedy sang several very appropriate songs which were received with encores.

Judge P. E. Wilson acted as auctioneer, selling the gifts tendered the Army at good figures. Great praise is due Captain and Mrs. Taylor for their excellent work since they came to Cranbrook, and their many friends will be sorry that their field of labor has been extended to the Klondyke.

Captain Taylor, through the Prospector, extends his sincere thanks to the merchants, and friends who so generously donated the articles which were sold by the auctioneer.

Saturday and Sunday welcome meetings will be held at the Salvation army citadel. Captain Stride, late of Fernie, will be in charge, also three members, who are going to reside here, Messrs. Gallamore, Davidson, and Crawford, will give their experiences.

Such trifles as being knocked down by steel locomotive engines do not disturb the equanamity of "Bobbie," a horse belonging to T. E. Purse, a teamster working in the woods. Purse had the horse out Thursday morning and was crossing the railway yards with it and a load of wood when a switch engine mistook "Bobbie" for thin air and backed up at him full tilt.

Purse, seeing his danger, backed hurriedly and the cart and the best part of the horse got clear of the tracks by the time the engine arrived. "Bobby's" head, however, protruded about six inches over the ties, and the boiler of the engine struck him in the ear.

"Bobbie" was knocked to the ground, but after dazedly contemplating the cinders for a few seconds got up again and sadly stood waiting. To the astonishment of his master, and the crew of the switch engine, he seemed little the worse, and accordingly was driven on to his duties.

But "Bobbie" is still sore at that switch engine.

Meteorological Report

Total precipitation, rain June 5.68 inches.

Total precipitation rain July .48 inches.

Thermometer, minimum June 34 degrees, 6th.

Thermometer minimum July 32 degrees, 7th.

Thermometer, maximum June 92 degrees, 12th.

Thermometer, maximum July 91 degrees, 17th.

Hon. MacKenzie King, minister of Labor made clear in the House of Commons the other day that no matter how long the coal strike continues the Dominion government will not under any circumstances take over the mines. It seems likely that the strike will develop into a test of endurance between the mine owners and the mine workers.