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VICTORIA, B. C.

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THE ISLANDER

New .... Fall Clothing at CAMPBELL BROS.

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LEAGUE LEADERS LOST AGAIN

Union Won from Courtenay by Score of Fourteen to Six

The Union batters had a regular swat-fest at Courtenay last Sunday, when they pounded two of Courtenay's pitchers all about the pasture, and won by 14-6 score.

First Innings,—Union Bay, Balo Le Claire and Clark struck out. 0 run. Courtenay—Anderton was hit by a pitched ball, stole second but was caught stealing third; Martin went out third to first; J. McNeil went out catcher to first 0 runs.

Second Innings,—Union Bay, Droski was safe when his bunt got away from the pitcher; Robinson was out pitcher to first; the first baseman made a wild throw for third to catch Droski allowing him to score; Smith was out catcher to first; Sommerville flew out to second 1 run

Courtenay—A. McNeil hit safe between first and second; Thomas hit safe to right, catcher tried to get Thomas at second and McNeil scored. Wagner hit to short and was out at first; Thomas scored on a passed ball Dixon flew out to left; Fabor hit to second who threw wild to first; Cliffe hit safe to left scoring Fabor; Anderton went out by the shortstops route 3 runs

Third Innings.—Union Bay—Field fanned; James hit safe to left; Balo's bunt went safe; Le Claire hit a fly to right which was missed, James and Balo scoring; Clark struck out; Droski got a pass and when the catcher tried to catch him stealing second Le Claire came home; Robinson hit safe to right scoring Droski but was caught stealing second. 4 runs

Courtenay—Martin popped out to first. J. McNeil hit safe between first and second; A. McNeil flew out to third; Thomas hit to second who missed it; Centre fielder got the ball and threw McNeil out at third 0 runs.

Fourth Innings—Union Bay, Smith flew out to left; Sommerville was safe on a hit to second; Field went out to the pitcher; James flew out to left. 0 runs. Courtenay—Wagner got a base on balls; Dixon went out at first who doubled on Wagner at second; Faber was safe on an error at first; Cliffe hit to right; Anderton hit to pitcher who caught Faber at the plate. 0 runs

Fifth Innings.—Union Bay—Balo hit safe to short; Le Claire struck out, Clark hit a two-bagger to left scoring Balo; Droski got a three base hit to left scoring Clark; Robinson flew out to right; Smmerville hit to second Droski scoring; the first baseman dropped the throw and Smith scored. Sommerville was caught at third. 4 runs.

Courtenay—Martin flew out to second; J. McNeil went out to the pitcher A. McNeil flew out to short. 0 runs.

Sixth Inning—Union Bay—Anderton replaced Thomas in the box for Courtenay, Field got a base on pitchers fumble; James struck out; Balo fouled out to catcher; Field was caught stealing third. 0 runs. Courtenay—Thomas was out on a liner to second, Wagner flew out to first; Dixon was safe on first's error; In stealing second his knee came in contact with Sommerville's back while he was in act of catching the ball putting him out for the remaining of the game; James came in to second and Ryan went in the field; Fabor retired the side pitcher to first. 0 runs

Seventh Innings,—Union Bay—Le Claire was safe when second dropped his fly; Clark flew out to third; Droski hit safe to third; Robinson hit to second forcing Droski; Smith hit to short who threw to third to catch Le Claire, but the ball missed, and Le Claire and Robinson scored; Ryan hit safe over third; Field hit safe to right scoring Smith and Ryan; James was safe on an error at first; Balo went out short to first. 4 runs Courtenay.—Cliffe got a pass; Anderton batted out of turn and was out. 0 runs.

Eighth Innings,—Union Bay—Le Claire hit to centre who dropped the ball; Clark hit to third forcing Le Claire; Droski hit to pitcher and was safe when the first baseman dropped the ball; Clark scored when they tried to catch Droski at second; Robinson hit to pitcher who threw Droski out at third; Smith struck out. 1 run

A. McNeil flew out to first; Thomas was safe on second fumble; Wagner went out pitcher to first; Dixon got a base on balls; Faber hit safe to left scoring Thomas; Cliffe hit safe to left; Anderton flew out to left; 1 run.

Ninth Innings.—Union Bay Ryan went out short stop to first; Field hit safe to third: James got a pass; Balo hit to pitcher and the bases were full. Le Claire hit to pitcher who caught Field at the plate; Clark flew out to the pitcher. 0 runs Courtenay—Martins bunt went safe; J. McNeil went out first baseman to pitcher who covered the bag; A. McNeil hit safe to centre; Thomas struck out; Wagner hit safe over third; Dixon was hit by pitched ball forcing Martin home; A. McNeil scored on a passed ball; Fabor struck out. 2 runs.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Courtenay	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—6
Union	0	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	0	—14

W. C. T. U. IS ACTIVE

Raises Money for Cause and Take Hand in Civic Politics

The friends of temperance were invited by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. to spend the evening of Monday last and meet Dr. Spencer and Dr. Thomson, the latter is a medical missionary who has been most of his life in China and is visiting their missions in the West.

The ladies with all their usual large heartedness, provided a sumptuous spread of the good things of life, in the form of a substantial supper flanked by the cup that cheers but does not intoxicate.

The meeting was held in the basement room of the Presbyterian Church.

Conversational speeches were made by the visitors, the ministers of the different churches, the mayor and quite a number of citizens, with Mr. P. Acton in the chair.

On the motion of Dr. Spencer, gracefully put, an enthusiastic vote of thanks was passed to the W.C.T.U. which the President, Mrs. Gillespie acknowledged, stating that it was a pleasure to their association to assist in any and every way both then and at any future opportunity in all work that would lead to the uplifting and betterment of the City generally.

There was a substantial amount raised and paid in by the guests of the occasion which was presented to Dr. Spencer towards the necessary expenses of the Temperance and Moral Reform crusade.

A spontaneous and very hearty resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the mayor to again place himself at the service of the city for another year. It was felt that he had worked hard for the general good, but especially in the matter of the installation of a sewerage system and the securing of the grant of $9000 towards the cost by the very valuable assistance of our member, Mr. Manson, and which it was believed he, Mr. McDonald would be the most likely person to again get the grant renewed; the finances of the city make this renewal a necessity, if the public health is to be protected, and a forward step in building up our city is to be undertaken.

The singing of "God Save the King" brought a very pleasant gathering to a close.

WYATT FOUND DIXON EASY

Dixon a Clever Boxer But Too Light for Opponent

The Wyatt-Dixon fight on Monday night went the scheduled ten rounds although it is probable that Wyatt could have won earlier had he so desired.

Dixon proved himself a clever and game little fighter but a difference of eight pounds was too heavy a handicap. Wyatt entered the ring at 136 lbs. while Dixon tipped the scales at 128.

The officials were,—Referee, Ronald, Timekeepers, Colpitts and Wilson.

In Wyatt's corner were,—A Thomson Bob Johnston and Jno Day, while Dixon second's were Sandy Dewar, Wm Herd and Alex Rowan.

The referee stated that the police had informed him that if any person left their seat and crowded to the front as they did at the last boxing bout, the fight would be stopped This was unnecessary as the best of order prevailed during the fight.

At ten o'clock referee Ronalds called the men together, and introduced them as John Dixon of Cumberland, champion of Vancouver Island and Fred Wyatt of Ottawa, undefeated champion of Canada.

Round 1—Both men came up cautiously, and after some feinting and sparring, Wyatt succeeded in landing a vicious right to Dixons neck. Dixon dropped to the floor and stayed down to the count of eight. On getting up, he landed a light one on Wyatts head and clinched. The referee separated them as the gong sounded.

Round 2 Very little fighting done in this round Dixon keeping at a distance Wyatt landed one on Dixon's body and they clinched; Dixon lead for jaw was blocked; Wyatt landen a light one to face as gong sounded.

Round 3 Wyatt in this round showed his ability as a blocker, time and again Dixon tried to land on face and body but was cleverly blocked.

Round 4 After some sparring Dixon landed one on Wyatt jaw, and in return got one on boby and one on face; Wyatt tried for punch to jaw but Dixon cleverly ducked. Both sparred until end of round.

Round 5 Wyatt rushed Dixon to the ropes and landed two to body and one to face; Wyatt tried for body again but Dixon ducked and landed on Wyatt stomach.

Round 6 Both men came up strong; Dixon led for face but was blocked; Wyatt landed a light one to jaw and they clinched; Dixon put one to body and Wyatt landed to face at end of round.

Round 7 Wyatt pleased the lovers of the fistic art by his clever upper cuts, getting some damaging blows to Dixon's jaw, Dixon hit light to body and both clinched; In the break away Wyatt landed one on Dixons shoulder; sparring continued until the gong was sounded.

Round 8 Dixon rushed matters in his round, landing two to Wyatt face Wyatt landed one on body and tried for jaw but Dixon ducked; Wyatt landed light on face as gong sounded.

Round 9 Dixon appeared a little groggy; Wyatt allowed him to land several on his face which took no effect Wyatt landed light on body and they clinched.

Round 10 Dixon looked stronger in this round, and did some clever ducking; Wyatt landed light to face and Dixon light to body; They clinched when the round ended.

The referee declared the bout a draw as both men were fighting strong at the end of the tenth.

In the preliminaries young Robinson got the decision over Jno Boyd after 4 rounds of tame fighting.

Wynne got the decision over J. Thompson in three fast rounds.

Our reporter is loud in his praise of the thoughtfulness of the management in having seats for reporters at the ringside so that all details of the fight could be obtained without any trouble.

Referee Ronalds has requested us to state that after the men were in the ring he was informed that an agreement had been reached that if both men were on their feet at the end of the tenth round the bout was to be declared a draw. Mr. Ronalds wants it clearly understood that he was thus unable to declare the fight anything else than a draw. This information is for the benefit of those who were backing Wyatt in the betting and have been criticising the decision given.

DISCUSSING NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT

Meetings at Courtenay and Hereto Discuss Them

A special meeting of the local Development League was held on Friday 16th inst., to welcome Mr. C bourn, President of the Island League, and Mr. Shepherd expert mineralogist, and Mr. Hicklin, Secretary of the Nanaimo Development League..

These gentlemen, accompanied by Colonel Gorden, who was sent by S. Thos Shaughnessy of the C. P. R., to ascertain the needs of the District and report them direct.

The burden of the various speeches was the building of the E. & N. extension, (was this a C P. R. bluff, or did it mean business after all?)

Then there was the grevious condition of the mail service in regard to *which the peoples' patience had reached* the limit. The freight service by steamer was also vigorously criticised, it being stated that freight for Comox wharf would not be accepted unless prepaid, and if you did not meet it, it was dumped down and left to the mercy of wind and weather, as there was no one appointed to take charge of it in any way, considerable loss resulting therefrom.

The Cumberland meeting was along very similar lines, the mail service being heavily scored, and the inconvenience caused by no appointment of a Customs Officer being made, which resulted in considerable loss to merchants here.

The same course was adopted at both meetings, committees being appointed to draw up resolutions embodying the different complaints, copies to be forwarded to the proper departments of the Dominion Government, other branches of the Development League and the newspapers, and so inaugurated a determined fight until remedies be applied.

Meeting of Citizen's League.

A meeting of the Citizen's League was held on Wednesday evening, President J. Reid in the chair.

After reading and adoption of minutes the matter of fire escapes at the public school was discussed; it transpired that the Trustees had already arranged to have a wooden fire escape erected, but a member of the League, Mr. J. Thomson thought it was a pity not to have a proper iron one and suggested that the Trustees should hold the matter back until the meeting of the League to see if some *means could be devised to raise sufficient* for an iron escape, the Trustees being limited to $40, all they had in hand. After discussion it was carried that a committee should wait upon the Trustees and Teachers and suggest that the children be provided with subscription cards to collect, it being believed that they would easily get the amount necessary for so vital a necessity.

It was also carried that a committee wait upon Drs. Gillespie and MacNaughton to ascertain if it would be possible to start a medical fund of $1.00 a month for the citizens not in the employ of the Wellington Colliery Co., upon somewhat the same lines as the Company.

It was further decided to wait upon the Colliery's manager in reference to the quality of the coal sold to the citizens, also an arrangement be entered into with the City Council for a nominal price for weighing it, as under the present arrangements some people got 1500 lbs, and some 2500 lbs for a ton, all depending upon the teamster loading it.

DR. SPENCER TALKS TEMPERANCE

Addresses Meeting at City Hall and Airs His Views

Dr Spencer preached to large congregation onSunday last in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and being a fluent speaker was listened to with great attention.

He also addressed the Sunday School and young people in the afternoon.

There was a mass meeting of the friends of temperance in the City Hall after the evening service which was largely attended, his address being a forceful arrangement of the evils of the liquor traffic, also of the dancing halls gambling dens, and the white slave traffic, which Dr. Ernest Hall, of Victoria, stated in a public speech, was a worse scourge in any community than smallpox typhus fever, bubonic plague, and all the infectious diseases combined.

He outlined the growth of the Local Option Leagues work for the past two years.

It had presented a petition to the Government containing 35000 names, 10000 of which were voters asking for a plebescite which resulted in a majority in favor of 3700 votes more than received by all the members elected, but was 500 less than one half the total votes polled in the last election.

As the Government could not afford to more 10000 they brought in the most drastic liquor act known, and which, if vigorously put in force would prove an effective check on the trade.

The Local Option Leagues did not consider that they had got a fair deal,and applied the Dominion Government which had made the Scott Act applicable in B. C., so that now 25 per cent. of the people in any city can petition to have an election under the Scott Act, it successful the poll can have it put in force to close all saloons and wholesale houses in the city.

Preparations are now being made for an election under the Scott Act in Chilliwack and Prince Rupert.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Correspondence.

To the Editor Islander.

Dear Sir:—May I ask a little space in your valuable paper to make a suggestion which has been very favorably received by those to whom I have already spoken. This is that a Comox rifle club should be formed.

I think that no difficulty would be found in obtaining the use of the really splendid range on the Spit, and we could either form a branch of the B. C. Rifle Association, or a club receiving its warrant direct from Government.

During the winter months practice with the aiming to be, or, for junior members and ladies with the war office miniature rifle, carried on indoors.

I shall be glad to hear from anyone interested and I may say that there are already four members here willing to do all in their power to help on the movement.

Yours Etc.
G. Llewelleyn Wood

* * *

To the Editor Islander.

Dear Sir,—We have it on good authority that a complaint has been made to the License Commissioners that the Pilsener Brewing Co., of this town are in the habit of harboring a number of inebriates at the brewery on Sundays. The above company flatly deny the charge, and hereby call upon the individual who sent in the above complaint to prove his statements.

for Pilsener Brewing Co Ltd
F. Ramsay Mgr.

Frank Trapp of T. J. Trapp & Co., dealers in agricultural implements of New Westminster was in town this week in the interests of his firm.

A meeting of the Police Commissioners was held on Tuesday evening several matters were talked over upon which definite action was deferred because of the unavoidable absence of Commissioner Horsal with the understanding that another meeting would be held at an early date.

INSTITUTION OF THE F.O.E.

Cumberland Aerie Looks Forward to Brilliant Future

Cumberland Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles was instituted on Thursday evening, Grand Worthy President for Western Canada, Bro. F. J. Lynch, of New Westminster, being the instituting officer.

The new lodge is no weakly youngster but from its very inception is a strong and vigorous organization, both as to the quantity and quality of its members, and financially also is in a flourishing condition.

Over one hundred candidates were initiated into the mysteries of Eaglehood, while a considerable number more are waiting for the next night of meeting to be initiated.

Bro. Lynch looks forward to a brilliant future for Cumberland Aerie, which for a new Aerie took first rank among the Eagle lodges in B. C. Several weeks ago he inaugurated an Aerie in Prince Rupert, which he considered a banner lodge, but it would have to take second place to Cumberland which had gone one better.

Mr. Lynch is the right man in the right place and attended to the duties of his office in a thorough manner. He was assisted in the work of institution by a number of officers and members of Nanaimo Aerie.

Financially the new Aerie is on a firm basis; After paying for paraphanalia and other expenses they have a balance at the bank to their credit of considerably over $600.

The officers for the term were elected and the the new Aerie is to be congratulated upon its list of officers. Mr. P. Stodart was unanimously chosen as the Aerie's first Worthy President.

The slogan of the Order is a grand one and one that members of the organization *hould ever keep in mind : "If I Can't* Speak Well of a Brother Eagle, I Will Speak no Ill of Him."

The meeting night has been fixed for the first and third Wednesday in every month.

At the conclusion of the lodge business an adjournment was taken to the the Cumberland Hall, where a social session was held.

Special Attraction!

On Monday and Tuesday Sept., 26th, and 27th, Miss Louise Byrd, "The Colonial girl," will be at the City Hall. Miss Byrd is a vaudeville artist of national reputation and will be seen in some of the most beautiful transformation scenes ever seen on a stage.

Also, as a special feature, the great film of the Elgin National Trophy Road Races has been secured. The Chicago Inter-Ocean of Sept., 12th says: "The film of the Elgin National Road Races were shown at the Chicago Athletic Club last night to members and their friends and the scenes were so exciting that both men and women stood on the chairs and cheered wildly. This film shows these wonderful contests from start to finish. The spectator sees it all around the course, Mulford, Buck, Hearne, Livingstone and all the great motor racers are seen swinging the famous Hornbeck corner, hitting the hog-back on the back stretch and clashing past the tape at 84 miles an hour. It is the supreme triumph of moving picture making, nothing like it; nothing so sensational or exciting as this picture.

On account of the enormous expense incurred in securing these wonderful attractions the admission will be 25 cents to all, Monday and Tuesday evenings.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 p. m. a special matinee will be given, when all children will be admitted for 10 cents.

The first performance will be given at 7 p. m. sharp; the second at 8 30 p.m.

Miss Eileen Segrave entertained a large number of her little friends on last Wednesday, Sept. 21st. The occasion being her 6th birthday. She was the recipient of many nice presents. There were no less than 48 of Cumberland's promising youngsters took advantage of the invitation.

Mr Thomas Cartwright formerly of the firm of Rickson andCartwright has taken part of K. Aida's establishment and intends dealing in gents' furnishings and children's wear all of the very latest styles.

Union Bay notes are being held over till our next issue.

THE JOLLY ROGER

(By Burford Delannoy)

I AM a "snapper up of unconsidered trifles," although not perhaps in the sense that Shakespeare meant. On retiring from business, I took up the "old curiosity" hobby. Now I am for ever haunting Christie's and Puttick's salerooms, on the look-out for small bargains—the depth of my purse will not allow me to consider large ones.

The late Marquis of Fenceworth's effects came under the auctioneer's hammer. His collection of curios were removed to Puttick and Simpson's for sale. Lot 5 was catalogued simply as a "pirate's flag."

When "on view" I looked at this. It was a triangular shaped piece of black bunting, with the design of the skull and crossbones on it. Despite the "certificate" with it, I did not expect it would be knocked down at a high figure, and put a pencil tick against the number in my catalogue.

The piece of parchment evidenced that the flag had floated from the mast-head of the famous—or infamous—Captain Blackbeard's vessel when, in the seventeenth century, that gentleman was one of the terrors of the Spanish Main.

Next day the things were sold. When the flag was fluttered from the rostrum, and the auctioneer descanted on its value, he failed to excite any keenness in the crowd of buyers. As a youngster, I had fed myself up on fiction of the "Alone in the Pirate's Lair" type—possibly that accounted for my delight when the lot was knocked down to me for the modest sum of five shillings.

I was not the only person who thought it had a value. That was evidenced by the fact that, before the next half-dozen lots were sold, a man—tall, swarthy, and foreign-looking—entered the room breathlessly and forced his way to the front. He immediately inquired if Lot No. 5 had been sold. Happening to be close to him I was able to introduce myself as the purchaser; pride of possession possibly prompted me to volunteer the information.

To my surprise he cursed under his breath. I distinctly heard him. My astonishment was due to the fact that he had an indefinable air about him that made me think him connected with the Church. He at once endeavored to enter into conversation with me.

I, however, was busy bidding. Two or three other lots had been "ticked" by me, so I gave him scant attention. When, however, the auctioneer reached the bigger lots, I put my pencil and catalogue in my pocket and turned to go. Looking over my shoulder I found my foreign friend following me.

That amused me. Moreover, there was a look on his face that made me smile. But for the fact that two centuries had passed since the flag had battled with the breeze, I should have concluded that he was a literal descendant of the famous Blackbeard. He had a sufficiently evil expression, anyway, despite his priestly air.

Having nothing else to do at the moment, I listened when the man spoke. He coveted my possession—Lot No. 5. I shook my head when he offered me as many pounds as I had bid shillings. I shook it again when he offered a hundred pounds. But I didn't shake it when he multiplied it by ten! His rapid advances assured me that I had secured something worth having. I have all the love of a curio-hunter for bargaining.

Had the stranger afforded me time to think, I should, possibly, have accepted his offer. There were a hundred and one things I hankered after for my little museum which a thousand pounds would pay for. But he misunderstood my silence, and, turning on his heel, marched away.

That night Colonel Phillips called on me. We sat together smoking and chatting, I—metaphorically—at his feet. For, although our tastes usuall yran in the same grooves, he was travelled and learned, and what he did not know about old world things, was not worth knowing.

Naturally I was full of the flag I had purchased. When I showed it to him, the Colonel shook his head and said:

"What on earth made you take a fancy to the accursed thing?"

"Accursed?" It was half question, half exclamation I voiced. "Why?"

"Well, it is—literally—cursed. I happen to know the history of——"

"You really don't mean to say, Phillips, that you are superstitious enough to——"

"Facts are stubborn things," he interrupted doggedly. "Listen to them, and you can form your own conclusions. Two priests were kidnapped by Blackbeard and put to the torture."

"I thought that pirates' hauls were usually——"

"Wait. The priests knew things he wanted to know. Blackbeard had original, if not pleasant, methods of extracting information. A repentant pirate had given the priests a chart of some buried treasure——his accumulations for years. Blackbeard hankered after that. The priests wanted it for the benefit of their own Order. That was how the trouble arose."

"Still, I don't see what that has to do with the flag?"

"You shall hear. The priests refused to open their lips. Blackbeard had dealt with dumb men before. He had them hauled to the masthead in a looped rope. There, with the blazing sun beating down on their tonsured heads, they clung to the topmast from which the flag flew. So long as they could stand the heat and hold on they were all right—but, necessarily, unaccustomed to such a position, that would not last for long. When the time came that they grew dizzy and relaxed their grip, they would crash to the deck below—or drop into the sea—just as the ship happened to be at the moment of their fall."

"Horrible!"

"Captain Blackbeard had rather a reputation," the Colonel replied grimly, "for the perpetration of horrible things. Occasionally he walked to the foot of the mast and sang up to the poor wretches clinging aloft, to know if they had 'had enough.' But he was accorded no answer; they were busy holding on—and praying."

"True to their Order."

"One of the priests was a little older than the other. His grip relaxed first. His death was an easy one: he dropped straight into the sea. The other's was a less merciful death: he crashed down on to the deck. The shock brought back some of the consciousness that the sun had burnt away. Broken-limbed and battered as he was, he lived long enough to pronounce a curse on the flag and every soul who sailed under it. In his final grip he had torn down the bunting and reached deck with it in his hand."

"How horrible!"

"Before the breath was quite out of what was left of him, he was scraped up and tossed into the sea. Whilst the deck where he had fallen was being swabed, Blackbeard roared in merriment over the curse, and, as the flag was run up again, swore that a priest's curse was a blessing on the 'Jolly Roger,' and that good luck would follow them!"

"And——"

"He proved wrong. That was his last voyage. As you know—the 'certificate' tells you so—he was hanged in chains, possibly experiencing something of the torture that he inflicted on his two priestly victims."

"Coincidence!" I exclaimed. "Besides, that was two hundred years ago."

"True! But is is easy to come nearer home. You know how the Marquis of Fenceworth died?"

"Of course: horrible accident! Stray shot—no one knew who fired the gun—whilst partridge shooting."

"Exactly."

"But, Phillips, you say 'exactly' in a voice as if—you surely don't——"

"Glance again at the certificate you acquired with the flag," he interrupted gravely. "The previous owner was Prince Krapokin. Do you know how he died?"

"It is a matter of history."

"M'yes! It made a bit of a sensation, didn't it? Go down the list. His predecessor in possession was his brother. Do you know how he died?"

"Assassination," I replied shortly, for the uncanny recital was getting on my nerves a little. "They were both of an unlucky house."

"They had the flag in the family," the Colonel observed grimly.

Then, shrugging his shoulders, he added:

"But a 'man who complies against his will!' You'll keep the accursed thing, of course? If I may close with a piece of advice—a double piece—it is that, firstly, you should make your will; and, secondly, that you leave directions in it that the flag shall be burnt by your executor."

I laughed—not hearty mirth, I must admit. Soon after that we said good-night. As I let the Colonel out, I noticed a man hanging about whose figure seemed somehow familiar to me. As he withdrew into the shadow I located him. It was the tall foreigner of the sale-room.

Frankly, I felt just a trifle nervous. Of course, it would not be a very difficult matter to obtain from the auctioneer's clerk the name and address of the purchaser of a specific lot. All the same, I wondered. Why should he be hanging about my place? The place, too, where the flag was. I told myself, as I closed the door, that I shivered with the cold; honestly, it was a shudder of fear.

I passed a wretched night. A dozen times I turned over and punched my pillow. No doubt the uncanny story *Colonel Phillips had told me was responsible* for my restlessness.

Suddenly I sat up, stiffened, and listened. There was a noise in the outer room, the one which opened out by the French windows on to the lawn.

To slip into my trousers was the work of a moment. Inside a minute I had noiselessly snatched a revolver from its case on a shelf, shoved in a couple of cartridges, and was stealing out on my way to the room from which the sound had come. Just a long breath as I fingered the handle, then I flung open the door.

"Hands up!"

The midnight visitor, stooping over an open drawer in my table, uttered a little gasp, then straightened up. The moon, coming in at the open window, showed me his face. It was my friend of the auction room.

The sight of him unnerved me. An uncanny, superstitious feeling, I fancy, got hold of me—thanks to Colonel Phillips! It was the foreigner's opportunity, and he was quick to seize it. Before I could get the weapon pointed again he had sprung at and seized me by the throat and waist.

All I could do was to pull the trigger as he bore me to the ground. But the bullet only found a billet in the wall. It alarmed the neighbors, though, as a pistol-shot, in the dead of night, has a way of doing. My assailant realized that, for, with a muttered curse, he tarew me off and darted out of the window—escaped before I could recover sufficiently to fire my second cartridge after him.

It took me nearly the rest of the night to explain to those who rushed to my assistance something of what had happened. The story no doubt sounded like the wild ravings of a lunatic. I rather incline to the belief that they thought I had gone to bed after looking on the wine when it was particularly red.

I had another foreign visitor! But the second one came in the light of day, and in a perfectly open manner. He was dressed in priestly garb, and afterwards I learnt that he was a Brother of the same Order as the two men whom Captain Blackbeard had done to death.

He, too, opened up negotiations with me for the "Jolly Roger"; but on what he no doubt considered strictly honest lines. At first I was frigid with him, feeling—my body, with the bruises left by my night assailant, looked something like the map of England—that I should forever loathe everything Spanish, from its onion to its king.

But he was a born diplomat. His suavity wore down my boorishness. When I realized that he was really a gentleman, and not likely to play thievish pranks, I listened more attentively; even told him of the attempt at robbery. He frowned at that, and said:

"I understand. I know the would-be thief. He used to be of our Order. The *lust—greed*—took possession of him. Forgetting his vows, he followed up the clues we had obtained for his own benefit. It would only have been justice had you shot the renegade dead."

"We have a little more respect for life in this country," I observed drily—adding significantly—"It seems to be held somewhat cheaply in yours."

"You mean the deaths of those who have from time to time possessed the flag?" he smiled. "They were warned, each and every one. They would not give up possession. We HAD to see the flag. Our eyes never should have left the Marquis of Fenceworth. A little laxity in our vigilance, and, as a result, we heard of the sale—too late. I arrived in England yesterday to learn that you are the possessor. That is why I am here. To buy, if possible; otherwise, to warn you."

"Warn!" I blurted out the word. "Do you know that you are in England?"

"So," *he answered quietly*, "were the last five persons who held possession of it."

"Do you think you will frighten me?"

"No." He uttered the negative after a full minute's close examination of my face. "I think not." He shook his head. "For which I am sorry. I hoped to."

"I suppose," I said sarcastically, "that it doesn't strike you as a curious reasoning? I purchase—pay for with my own money—an article that you happen to want, and you coolly turn up here and threaten——"

"Warn."

"It is the same thing," I said impatiently, annoyed by his interruption. "Warn me of the likelihood of my own death if I don't give it up."

"The end ever justifies the means."

"That's your way of looking at it. Frankly, all this threatening and warning and attempted robbery business has swollen *my obstinacy into a great big* bump. Your renegade offered me a thousand pounds for the flag. I would not take double the amount for it now."

"I am sorry. He shrugged his shoulders. "After all, to you it is but the possession of a curiosity. To me—to all my Order—gaining of the secret it holds is the keeping of our oaths."

"You are talking so much Dutch to me. What secret can it hold?"

"That," he smiled, "is just what we need to know. Two hundred years ago two of my Order were tortured to death whilst they held that flag."

"I know—I have heard that."

"They died cursing it. There was an object in their doing that. The words of the curse were repeated to us. There was a hidden meaning in them, but we understood. From that moment it became necessary for us to gain possession of that flag."

"Why?"

"To it, our brothers had committed the secret of the buried treasure."

"I don't understand."

"Let me tell you. A man died, bequeathing us his wealth. He gave us a parchment chart showing where it was buried. That chart or map, for safety's sake, was cut into six portions, each not much larger than a dollar piece, and rolled in wax till it looked no bigger than an ordinary match or vesta. The two priests who were tortured to death each had one of these, and, before dying, they pushed them through the silk into the flag itself. The words of the curse, repeated to us, told us that."

"I begin to see. You think that if you had that you would recover——"

"That is it. I have said more than I ought to have said. But the death-roll is a long one. I am anxious not to increase its length. Even if you picked the flag to rags, and found the little rolls, they would be absolutely useless to you. To be of value, they must be *fitted to the other four* pieces. Come, let me see and examine the flag. If I find what I want, I will give you a thousand pounds. If I fail, the flag still remains yours."

"With the curse removed?"

"If you put it so, yes." He smiled that cold smile of his. "Certainly the owner—whoever he may be—will never be troubled again."

There was just a minute's silence on my part, then I went to the drawer in which I had locked the rolled-up flag. As I took the latter out and handed it to my visitor, I saw his eyes glisten.

The stuff was made up into something of a V-shape: double—bound all round. In those parts of the middle, where the pattern of the skull and crossbones had been worked in white silk, it was sewn together, too. Otherwise, when you rubbed the flag, you felt that it was made of two pieces — possibly for strength, probably connected with the embroidering of the design.

My visitor ran his fingers round the edges carefully. If I had done that and detected any hardness, I should have ascribed it to dirt—in the same way that in the hem of an old garment one finds stuff accumulated. At last he paused, and, looking up, questioned:

"May I unpick just a few stitches here without damaging the flag?"

I nodded a consent. Thereupon he drew from a sheath, fastened in some way to a belt round his body, a deadly looking knife. With the sharp point of that he broke half a dozen stitches of the silk binding the flag's edge.

Then he looked up. His eyes rested upon me. His hand went out, and the fingers of it gripped the murderous-looking knife.

A shudder thrilled me as I witnessed the action.

It seemed to me that his voice came from miles away, but he asked the question plainly enough:

"*My offer of a thousand pounds for* these two rolls—it is accepted?"

It was—right there, as the Americans say. Sight of the knife hastened the answer. I, too, sighed relievedly when that singularly sharp-pointed knife was sheathed out of sight.

I was paid in foreign notes, but they were easily converted into English money. The flag is still—for more reasons than one—my most prized possession. But I have never since been troubled over it.

Whether, when the pieces of the chart were put together, the Order recovered the buried treasure, this deponent saveth not. I have never seen, or even heard of, either priest or parchment since.

A happy feature is my personal profit in the matter. I have accumulated half a houseful of curios, and there is still a balance at my banker's ready for when the season's sales ecommence.

COUSINS OF EUROPE

IN *earlier days it was always the ob*ject of each reigning monarch to marry his sons or his daughters to the children of neighboring rulers. In this way he could, or believed he could, secure peace for his people.

If today it were impossible for two countries to quarrel whose ruling houses were related, Europe at large might literally turn the sword into a plowshare, for it we except Turkey and Italy there is absolutely no other ruling family upon the continent of any importance with whom George V. is not allied by ties of blood.

Two of the most powerful thrones in Europe are occupied by first cousins of our King. The mother of Kaiser Wilhelm was King Edward's sister, while the mother of the Czar Nicholas of Russia is sister of Queen Alexandra.

Denmark, being the original home of Queen Alexandra, is the country with which our royal house has become closely linked, and the alliance was further strengthened by the marriage of the King's sister to the Danish Prince who is now King Haakon of Norway.

The marriage of young Alfonso of Spain with the daughter of Princess Beatrice created a close link between the two countries, and placed a royal crown upon the head of another cousin of the King.

The Czarina, as well as her august husband, is a cousin of our King. She was Alix Victoria, youngest daughter of the late Princess Alice, and is, therefore, a first cousin of the occupant of the British throne. The family likeness between the Czar and King George is very strong, and the two are excellent friends.

Another country the throne of which will, in all human probability, be occupied by two first cousins of our King is Greece. The present King George of Greece, who was elected King by the Greek National Assembly in 1863, is a brother of the Queen Mother Alexandra, and is therefore uncle of our present King. His eldest son, the Duke of Sparta, heir apparent to the throne of Greece, married the Princess Sophia, who is the youngest sister of the German Emperor and also a cousin of our monarch.

King George V. is also connected, although not so closely, with the reigning families of Belgium and Holland. The Belgian royal family is related to the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha House, of which the late Prince Consort was a member, and the late King Leopold was a second cousin of King Edward VII.

The Queen of Holland is not credited with particularly kindly feelings toward Britain. During the Boer war her sympathies were rather with the Boers than ourselves. Neverthedess she is fairly closely connected with our reigning house, for the Duchess of Albany is daughter of the late Prince George of *Waldeck and therefore aunt of Queen* Wilhelmina.

It is a curious fact, and one difficult to believe that the present heir to the throne of the little Roumania has, so far as descent goes, actually a better title to the British throne than any member of our own royal family. Coung Prince Carol of Roumania, who is now just 17 years old, is directly descended from Henrietta, the youngest daughter of Charles I. The line runs through Louis XV. of France, Princess Charlotte of Spain, Pedri IV. of Portugal, and so down to King Ferdinand, who married Princess Marie, granddaughter of Queen Victoria and cousin of King George V.

BIGGER RIVER THAN THE MISSISSIPPI

This Scientist Believed a Mighty Subterranean Stream Drained the Rockies and Emptied into Gulf of Mexico

THERE is a strong appeal to the imagination in the theory that there flows under the Rocky Mountains a river larger and mightier than the Mississippi, yet unseen until it empties into the salt ocean. George Catlin, an American ethnographist, claims to have been the discoverer of this stream, which he described a number of years ago in a volume on "The Lifted and Subsided Rocks of America."

In this book he pictured "a river under the Rocky Mountains many times larger than the Mississippi, its course nearly twice the Mississippi's length, and gliding through the clean and vast rocky cellars of the upheaved mountains without the losses by alluvial absorptions and solar evaporations which diminish valley rivers, it takes along in its course the sinking streams and lakes of the mountains of Mexico, and, with them, perhaps by a hundred mouths in its deep bed, debouches unseen into the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.

"The frequent 'Montagnes qui fument,' 'Roches qui tremblent,' and 'Blowing caves,' which occur in the Rocky Mountain range (he says) indicate submontagne cascades, caused by the waters of melting snows, of rains, of glaciers, and a thousand sinking rivers and lakes, are on their way to the ocean level.

"Through the vast and heated vaults underneath the Andes, I contemplate a similar river, running from the thirtieth degree of south latitude to the north, and carrying their overflowing waters also to the Caribbean Sea.

"The Antilles, now partially sunk in the ocean, are but a chain of mountain-tops which, six thousand years ago, stood up in their grandeur, a part (and, probably, the glory) of the Andes; and at that date the two mighty submontagne rivers, meeting and debouching together into the ocean, east or north of the Antilles, combined with extraordinary volcanic influences, undermined the Antilles chain, which went down in the cataclysm well established in Indian traditions, which I have gathered both in North and South America, and also by unimpeachable records on the rocks themselves—by shapes and grooves left in the giant walls at Caracas and Santa Martha, on the coast of Venezuela, where this mighty chain was broken; records which I have twice seen, which may be read by all ages to come, and which are not myths or fables.

"In this tremendous catastrophe, probably the most stupendous that ever took place on the surface of the globe, the peninsula of Yucatan, with its splendid Aztec cities, sank, and since has partially risen, leaving the two grand sunken estuaries, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, into which the two subterranean rivers, from the constant overflow of their *vast cisterns under the mountains*, now spread their clear and blue waters, heated by the volcanic furnaces they have passed. By the joint influx of these rivers into the Caribbean Sea, its western surface is elevated several feet above the level of the ocean; and pouring into the Gulf of Mexico, becomes the 'Gulf Stream,' until now one of the mooted puzzles of the world."

TO LAUNDER EMBROIDERY

MOST housekeepers are proud of their collection of fine lace and embroidery, and while the average woman takes the greatest care of her lace, she is not always as careful as she should be when "doing up" her embroidery. Handsome pieces of embroidery should be laundered by themselves, never in the general wash. To be sure they are carefully done do not give them out on wash day; this will avoid temptation.

If you are not sure of careful laundering learn to do valuable pieces of embroidery yourself. It is only a matter of time, care, and knowledge.

Take a time that will not be interrupted, as embroidered pieces should not be hung up to dry, nor should they be left until finished.

Make a light suds with a good soap and lukewarm water, put the linen in it, a piece at a time, and squeeze gently. If there are soiled spots rub with soap, but do not rub the whole piece. Rinse three times in water of the same temperature.

Do not wring out. Put the article flat between two Turkish towels so the embroidered piece does not fold over on itself without the towel between. Press with hands until almost dry.

While still damp place face downward on heavily padded ironing board. A folded blanket or Turkish towel can be used for extra padding. Cover with clean white cloth tacked to keep it smooth.

Cover the embroidered piece with a clean cloth and iron until linen is dry. If it gets too dry the cloth can be slightly dampened. Run iron, which should be quite hot, according to grain of linen, and press smoothly and evenly.

Before ironing any irregular border, says an expert in the matter, it should be smoothed lightly into shape. Small scallops can be pinned flat, not to curl under cloth. Do not pull the damp linen, or it can never be ironed straight. Keep smoothing it gently as you iron, turning the cover to look for wrinkles.

A centrepiece is inclined to hoop from too tight embroidery; it must be put face down on the ironingboard when still damp and carefully stretched into place. Be careful that the threads and stitchery run correctly. Pin securely and leave until dry, then press under a dampened cloth.

Colored embroideries should be set by soaking in salt water or a solution of sugar of lead or turpentine and water.

Do not iron into creases, or even fold. Keep table doilies or small mats in a box with squares of blue tissue paper between. Roll centre pieses also with blue paper between folds.

If a centre piece gets a spot on it, but is not otherwise soiled, spread it right side up on a table and scrub the spot with a clean tooth brush and lukewarm soapy water.

When embroidered linen is stained with fruit, boiling water should be poured through the spot as quickly as possible. Stretch the stained portion over top of a saucer.

Rust stains, if not too near the embroidery, can be removed by applying a weak solution of oxalic acid; rinse well with boiling water.

Claret or other wine stains should be covered immediately with salt and rubbed until discoloration disappears, when hot water can be poured over the spot.

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

ALTHOUGH South Africa has of late years attracted much attention, that interest has been, for the most part, directed to the political aspect of its affairs, while comparatively little notice has been taken of the gradual changes, economic, social, and racial, which have occurred since the close of the late war.

The South Africa of today, says the Zion Herald, differs in many essential characteristics from that with which Kruger and Rhodes had to do. It may surprise many to be informed that the development of the new South Africa will be mainly agricultural. Before, it seemed, agriculture was possible only in a few favored districts, while the rest of the country was adapted only for grazing.

Lord Milner was the first to deny the inherent incapacity of South Africa for agricultural development, and while his apparatus of scientific investigators and expert experimentation at first was greeted with derision, now the admirable work accomplished by the new agricultural departments is generally admitted and admired. Stock diseases and locusts have been kept in check, new and better blood has been introduced into the flocks and herds, and new grasses are enriching the capacity of the veldt, while mealies, lucerne, and crops of every kind are grown over a far larger acreage than ever before.

Above all, a new spirit of enterprise and confidence is beginning to take possession of the farmers in South Africa. Maize, with its secondary products, bacon and beef, lard and hides, is likely to be the great staple on which that section of the world will depend in the future, although these products by no means exhaust its agricultural possibilities, since there is room also for a large extension of sheep and ostrich farming. For a good many years to come, however, mining, in which the development since the war has been very great, will still be the mainspring of South African prosperity.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

IN spite of its apparent warmth, Indian curry has a very cooling effect, and is excellent with rice and chicken in summer.

When making aprons the pockets will not tear if a strip of the straight goods is stitched in between the pocket and the apron.

Old perspiration stains may be removed by applying oxalic acid and water in solution of one part of the acid to twenty of water.

When a fruit jar cover sticks, stand it on its head for a few minutes in a pan half full of hot water. It will come off easily.

Clothes should always be thoroughly aired and dried after being cleaned, or they will become sour; and white goods will turn yellow.

To preserve the flavor of tender peas, boil them for a little while in the pods, which may then be removed, and the cooking completed.

Either cold or lukewarm water should be used for cleaning bread or pastry boards. Hot water softens the wood and causes grease to spread.

When the tin moulds are used for boiling or steaming puddings, remember to grease the cover of the mould as well as the mould itself with butter.

To clean and brighten rugs, have a clean mop, wring out of clean warm water in which is one-half cup of ammonia. Mop the rug as you would a floor.

A vegetable brush should be found in every kitchen. Boots may be cleaned more readily with one than with the hands.

It will be economy to finish your sheets with the same width hem at each end. By so doing they can be used either side up, and gain much wear.

Sweeping linoleum with an ordinary broom is but scattering the dust. Slightly moisten a square of house flannel, tie it over the broom and then sweep.

For cleaning all kinds of teapots, pot lids, insides of pots and pans, also enamelled goods, nothing can equal wet emery cloth. It is splendid also for polishing tin or zinc basins.

How to clean gas ovens—Put a little ammonia in the water and clean in the ordinary way. They will be found to clean more easily, as the ammonia prevents them from turning brown.

When the dust-pan begins to wear out paste a piece of brown paper both inside and outside. When dry blacklead and polish, and it will last a long time. Coal scuttles can be treated in the same way.

TEN DON'TS FOR INVESTORS IN MINING STOCK

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, the famous expert mining engineer, enjoined ten "don'ts" upon the finance class at the West Side Y.M.C.A. of New York City in a lecture delivered there:

"Don't put money into a mining property because a friend has been fortunate in mining stocks.

"Don't be deterred from a mining investment because some other friend became bankrupt through that means.

"Don't allow any slick, dishonest man—not to employ a shorter and uglier word—to convince you that you, successful in your own line, are therefore competent to judge the value of a mine.

"Don't be influenced by rich "specimens' that a mine has produced. As John Gashweiler said, 'You might as well show me a hair from a horse's tail and ask me how fast he can trot.'

"Don't buy stock in a mine because it has produced millions in the past. It is that much poorer.

"Don't buy just because the mine is in a far-off country.

"Don't buy without an unqualifiedly favorable report by a mining expert of integrity, ability, and experience.

"Don't buy unless you are sure the directors are honest and competent.

"Don't abandon all common sense just because the subject of investment happens to be mining."

HOW THE CHINESE KILL THEMSELVES WITH GOLD

THE well-known General Ma Yu-K'un is among those of the high Chinese officials who have succumbed to their attempts to break off the opium habit. In one or two cases the disgraced officer has "swallowed gold." The following is an authoritative account, written by a very learned Chinese for the Westminster Gazette, of how this much-contested form of suicide is accomplished:

"In swallowing gold, it is not loose gold-leaf or gold-dust that is swallowed but a solid lump of gold, or even a gold ring, weighing about half an ounce. Gold is not at any time of a corrupting nature; but when a lump of it is swallowed and gets into the bowel, it fails, on account of its intrinsic weight, to rise and surmount the convolutions of the bowels, and can, therefore, never complete its passage. After two or three days it, therefore, sinks through the bowel and destroys life without any suffering."

COOKING CABBAGE

CABBAGE containing over ninety *per cent. water. Aside from this* it contains carbohydrates and a valuable, though small, proportion of protein, says a writer in the Delineator.

The Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans considered it almost sacred, and Cato gave it credit for the good health the Romans enjoyed (without interference from doctors) for some hundreds of years. With the Scotch for generations it has been a favorite dish.

There is reason for the weeping of cherubim and seraphim to view the great pale-green cabbage rose of the kitchen garden, to consider its gift of delicate, white vegetable-meat to the children of men, and then, to taste and smell the horrible, dark, rank stuff those unappreciative children make of it. People who murder its innocence by cooking it for hours with the lid cramped down ought to have indigestion. The lid prevents the proper escape of the volatile gases and results in a reeking yellow mass which proclaims to the whole community that cabbage is being smothered for someone's dinner. If cabbage, after being washed and cored (the outer, discolored leaves removed), is cut as for slaw, or in quarters or eighths, drained and placed in an open kettle of fast-boiling, slightly salted water, and cooked from fifteen minutes up to twenty (possibly twenty-five), according to age, it will be tender and delicate in flavor, color and texture. (To add a pinch of soda will better preserve the original green hue of young, fresh cabbage.) Then, served with melted butter, cayenne pepper and salt, or with a cream or piquant dressing, it will prove the equal of cauliflower.

Balloons are usually yellow, because that color protects the rubber used as the outer sheath against the disintegrating effects of light.

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DAME FASHION'S DECREES

FALL fashion rumors are in the air. In fact, many of them have already ceased to be rumors and have become substantial facts in the form of new suits, gowns, wraps and blouses. Undoubtedly these early models will be subject to modifications as the weeks go by bringing later ideas in their train; but they serve very well to indicate the correct trend in fall styles as originated in Paris, London, Berlin and Vienna.

Great interest centres in the new skirts. That they are to be narrow about the feet is a foregone conclusion, the vogue having been introduced and partly established during the late summer season. The earliest models as advanced by Paris measured not more than one yard at the bottom. They gave the courageous wearer a most awkward appearance when she attempted the difficult feat of locomotion, and gained for themselves the derisive appellations of "mummy" skirt, "hobble" skirt, "garter" skirt, and like descriptive but ironic titles.

Later models have increased the width, first to one and a half yards and, more recently, to about two and one-eighth yards. It is likely that it is this latter width that will be in greatest evidence in the fall models. By way of imparting

Gray Liberty Costume

a more graceful appearance and at the same time gaining a greater width, not a few of the models show a plaited flounce or one cut on circular lines just below the strap or garter band that is a marked feature of the new skirts.

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In coats the special feature is the continuance of the short length, such as was first observed in the spring models. A good deal of variety is observed in the manner of fastening the garment. Some are fastened down on one side from the high neck to the coat edge; others have a single-breasted fastening finished with notched collar or with a shallow shawl collar. It is to be remarked that the coats are cut much higher at the neck opening than has been the case for several seasons. Many of the new models continue to use the deep shawl collar, but the fastening is so contrived that there is very little of the blouse exposed. This makes a more appropriate effect for winter wear.

* * *

Suit materials incline to the semi-rough effects for the tailored "genus," especially to those cloths that show a mat weave. The zibeline effects, of which a good deal was heard last season, are not included in worthwhile numbers in the list of available winter fabrics. Certain of the cheviots are to be used again, but the diagonals of the cheaper grades are not "passee." The wide-wale serges are also out of the running, their place having been usurped by the serges of the finer qualities such as are generally termed French serges.

For the tailor-made and the costume suit there is to be a wide use of fine broadcloths. These are shown in an amazing range of colors. Black is to be supreme, and then comes very dark blue, dull green, seal brown and such novelty shades as tea leaf (a soft, pleasing, green-gray color), pumpkin, ash, violet, cordelia (a brilliant rose), shrub and Wilhelmina. The very dark colors are to have precedence. They are found not only in the cloths but in the velvets, satins, braids and even the buttons; for nowadays there is a very color-close relation between the fabric and its trimming or accessory.

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Concerning blouses there is every indication that the kimono sleeve will be as popular during the fall as it has been during the summer. Many of the imported garments show a tendency to drape the sleeves so that superfluous fullness is gathered up across the shoulder line and a more generally becoming effect gained. Many long sleeves are shown. Separate blouses will likely be more mouish in solid colors that correspond with the velvets, cloths, and satins of the suit and costume. All the popular semi-diaphanous fabrics will be used again.

* * *

For the dress, whether for day or for evening wear, there is good reason to believe that the waist line will be slightly raised and that the belt of leather of the present season will be superseded by a broad fold-sash of the order known as "religieuse." The raised line of the waist will not be of the Empire order, but something between that and the regulation line.

Satin is to be one of the favored materials for the separate dress. It is offered in rather heavy qualities and in many colors, but it will be seen principally in black. Not a few of the handsome suits and costumes will be made of wool-back satins combined with velvets. Velvet, by the way, enters rather largely into the scheme of things sartorial for the new season. Suits, dresses, wraps, and many of the accessories are composed of it.

Brocades in very rich effects compose the basic material for dinner gowns, opera wraps and other garments. Not a few of them are in Oriental colorings stiffened with gold and silver threads. They are in particular request for evening cloaks. Wraps themselves are inclined to be on sleeveless lines. Some of them have the kimono sleeve; others show a very full sleeve attached in the regulation manner. Both evening wraps and street coats incline to loose lines.

The utility coat is cut on straighter lines than for several seasons past. It is shaped to fit rather closely across the back and the chest and thence to the hem it is on very straight, loose lines. There is very little flare, the hem, in some of the extreme models, measuring hardly more than the width across the chest and back. In this way the fashionable narrow silhouette is maintained. Scotch tweeds and melanges are being shown for separate coat development.

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Several of the evening wraps just brought over from Paris by a Fifth avenue importer, are made with long capes that simulate shawls. The cape is of the coat material and in some instances is cut almost as long as the coat itself. Other models show the cape having a short front line and a long, full-length sweep in the back.

Broadcloths in pastel tones, black and light-colored velvets and wool satins are conspicuous in the wrap materials. There is a new fabric that has been dubbed "peau de souris," because of its resemblance to the skin of the mouse. It is, really, a sort of broadcloth with a beautiful nap. It is more expensive than the average broadcloth and will be used doubtless in conjunction with satins and velvets for dresses and costume suits.

* * *

For children's, junior's, and misses' wear, the leading houses are advocating French serges, hard finished worsteds and novelty mixtures. Both the dresses and the coats continue to be made in belted styles and always in one-piece effects. Guimpe dresses will continue in vogue for the younger of the school children. Later we shall see two and three-piece suits of velveteen and velvet cord for the junior and the miss. These materials will be used, also, for the coat for the kindergarten child.

STATE LAWS FOR GAME PROTECTION

FEW matters have been made the subject of more regulations and laws than the protection of the wild animal life of the United States from unrestricted destruction. Not only from the individual States, but almost every county has its own hunting laws. The Department of Agriculture has also, in recent years, taken much interest in the game question, and has made many valuable suggestions for the restocking of depleted covers and preserves.

During the year 1909 there appeared a very strong movement for the increase of game, several States making provision for the establishment of preserves or game-farms. Minnesota and Ontario, acting together, set aside adjoining tracts comprising altogether more than 2,000,000 acres for this purpose. The demand for game birds for restocking was much in excess of the supply, European partridges and pheasants being the only upland game birds that could be procured in any numbers.

The past hunting season was, on the whole, successful, the duck-shooting being particularly good. The number of hunting fatalities, however, increased by nearly fifty per cent. over the number during the preceding season.

Changes in laws affecting the hunting of big game caused material differences in the bags of several States. In New Jersey and Oklahoma the deer season was opened for the first time in ten years, and for the first time in thirty-three years Vermont permitted the killing of does. The antelope was practically removed from the game list by the closing of the season in the States in which that animal is still found. This is the third big-game animal to receive absolute protection in the United States. The caribou, except in Alaska, was removed from the list in 1905, and the last wild buffalo, excepting those in the Yellowstone Park, was killed in 1897.

Twelve States had no deer-hunting in 1909, but the bag in the remaining States was large, the total reported being 57,494, a decrease of about 2,400 from 1908. Maine led with 15,879 head. New York being second with 9,000. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota each reported about 6,000 deer killed; Louisiana, 5,470; Vermont, 4,736; Florida, 2,021, and Pennsylvania and Mississippi about 500 each. Mountain sheep seem to be steadily increasing in Colorado. Hunting these animals is permitted in South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and Washington. They are protected throughout the year in the Southwest.

Quail were found in unusual abundance in their normal range, showing a decided increase in numbers in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. So favorable was the breeding season that in many localities two broods to the pair were raised. Toward the end of the year heavy snows and cold proved very destructive, and quail will probably be scarce next season. Ruffed grouse are slowly increasing their numbers, and wild turkeys are rather plentiful in the Southern States. Prairie chickens seem to be gradually disappearing, and even in Illinois, where none have been killed since 1903, the number of these birds has not materially increased. Woodcock were reported as scarce in Massachusetts, but more numerous than for several years in

Voile and Foulard Costume with White Lace

New Jersey, and abundant in Pennsylvania and Illinois. Shore birds appear to continue in normal numbers, and ducks were plentiful in all the large ducking centres. The prohibition of spring shooting in North Dakota has caused a large increase in the number of birds nesting in that State. A satisfactory increase in the number of canvasbacks was noted in Maryland.

There are now fifty-one Federal bird reservations, besides the national parks and big-game preserves, and on most of these reservations the birds breed. Several million acres of land are embraced in new State and private preserves.

Though nearly half a million live birds were imported by the United States during the past year, nearly 400,000 of these were canaries, and only 37,511 were game birds, mostly Hungarian partridges.

The protection of the non-game birds made much progress during the year. On the Pacific coast a growing sentiment has caused the active enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of bird plumage. The millinery stores of Oregon ceased to sell the plumage of native birds last summer, and those of Washington agreed to cease handling such goods after January 1, 1910.

Forty-one States now have game commissioners and game wardens, the total number of the latter being 9,240, of which number 6,499 serve without pay. The enforcement of the game laws was strict in almost all sections, and during the year a number of unusually large fines were imposed, a Cincinnati hotel paying $1,000 for having in its possession 900 quail during the close season, while a like fine was imposed on a Pittsburg dealer for a similar offence.

Many States passed alien license laws, and Pennsylvania prohibited aliens from possessing guns. As was to be expected, the constitutionality of this act was at once questioned in the courts. The silencer for firearms is prohibited in Maine, North Dakota and Washington.

TALK No 2

FOOD scientists condemn alum as unfit for use in food, and the time will come when it will be as rigorously excluded from food in Canada as it is now condemned in Great Britain.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

Made in Canada

MAGIC makes pure delicious, healthful biscuits, cake and pastry. Protect yourself against alum powders by insisting on MAGIC BAKING POWDER.

MAGIC is a medium priced baking powder and the only well-known one made in Canada that does NOT contain alum.

NO ALUM

Full Pound Cans, 25c.

E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

FREE COOK BOOK If you have not received a copy of Magic Cook Book, send name and address on postal card and this valuable little book will be mailed free of charge.

No. 861

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

When Cooking Dried Fruits.—All dried fruits should be soaked in cold water for twenty-four hours before cooking them. This brings out the flavor and shortens the time required to cook them.

Rhubarb Butter.—To make rhubarb butter, chop the rhubarb fine, and to each pound add one pint of sugar and just enough water to keep from burning. Simmer slowly and stir the rhubarb frequently.

Hoe Cake.—Put one quart of white corn meal into a bowl, add one teaspoon of salt, add to it sufficient boiling water to moisten, stirring all the time to make a stiff batter. Moisten the hands in cold water. Take a tablespoon of the batter in your hand and press it into a thin round cake. If you have an open fire, have before it an oak plank, well heated. Place the cakes against the board in front of the fire. Bake on one side and turn and bake on the other until thoroughly done, about three-quarters of an hour. These can also be baked on a griddle on top of the fire. When done pull apart, butter and send to the table hot.

Graham Rolls.—These rolls properly made are excellent. Mrs. Susanna Dobbs gives the following directions for a perfect gem: Mix graham or whole wheat flour with ice-cold water in the proportions of two-thirds of a cup of water to a pint of flour; more wetting must be used if the flour is very coarse. Stir fast until a moderate stiff dough is formed, and knead thoroughly from ten to fifteen minutes, till the dough is fine and elastic to the touch. Roll half of it at a time into long rolls a little over an inch in diameter; cut off and shape into rolls three or four inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick. Work quickly and place a little apart in a pan; prick them with a fork and put the pan in a hot oven. When done they should yield to pressure between the thumb and finger. They are to be eaten warm or cold and are just as good re-warmed as when new. To do this dip in cold water, cover with cloth and set in a moderate oven, when they will puff up lighter than at first. These require slow mastication, and are sweet as a nut and very nutritious.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN HOME RULE IN BRITAIN

THE formation of a Scotch group to promote Home Rule for Scotland is a striking sign of the times," writes the British Parliamentary correspondent of the London Chronicle. "The fact is that the House of Commons is utterly overloaded. Imperial and local interests suffer equally from the present congestion. Not only Irish opinion on Irish affairs but Welsh and Scottish opinions on purely Welsh and Scottish affairs is constantly being overborne by the irresistible pressure of the predominant partner. A scheme of devolution which would give to subordinate local assemblies some of the power now centralized in Westminster would add to the efficiency of Parliament and relieve the legislative machine of a great deal of irritating friction. In the absence of some such scheme the group system in Parliament will be encouraged at the expense of the two great historic parties. Already we have an Irish party, a Labor party, a Welsh party, and a Scottish party, with subdivisions in many cases."

WASTE OF TIMBER BY FIRE

A RECENT traveller over the Canadian Pacific, was, says the New York Sun, greatly struck by the "incredible acreage" along that railway that now "lies in desolate blackness almost without a gap along the entire right of way." A little more than a week ago great forest fires were raging in the Fort William district and millions of dollars worth of lumber at the mills and trees standing in the forest were destroyed. The fire raged from Attikokan practically all the way to Fort Francis, having in some places a depth of fifteen miles from the tracks of the Canadian Northern Railway. The jack and white pine thus destroyed in a few days cannot be replaced in half a century.

No country is rich enough in its natural resources to stand such drains upon it as are continually made by forest fires in the United States and Canada every year, and the result is that from this cause alone the domain of the wilderness is constantly diminishing. In Ontario and Wisconsin fires due to railway engines destroyed millions of dollars worth of standing pine and hardwood only a week ago. In Wisconsin one of the burned over districts extended forty miles in one direction.

CHILDREN'S FOOD

CERTAIN little suggestions are always to be followed when planning the diet of the little ones. To keep healthy little stomachs in the nursery never serve hot stewed fruit to the children. Plenty of stewed fruit and baked apples they should eat, but they must be invariably cooked the day before and dished up cold. The nursery potatoes ought always to be baked or boiled in their jackets. Stewed and fried potatoes, or potatoes boiled without their skins, supply starch, with a loss of all the wholesome potash salts that the skin gives during the process of cooking into the white part of the vegetable.

FIRST POSTAL SERVICE IN THE WORLD

THE merit of having first organized a postal service and an overland system of transportation in the Old World belongs to the Persians, says a writer in Youth's Companion. Herodotus describes the royal road which ran from Sardis to Susa, a distance of thirteen thousand five hundred stades, equal to about fifteen hundred miles. It was divided into one hundred and eleven sections, or horse-runs, by a corresponding number of stations and halting-places, the average distance between them being one hundred and twenty-one and a half stades, equal to thirteen and a half miles.

A traveller, therefore, proceeding at leisure, at the rate of three "posts" a day, and wishing to rest at night, could cover the distance between the Aegean Sea and the Persian capital in thirty-seven days. A royal despatch entrusted to the care of messengers could be transmitted over the same route and the same distance in a couple of weeks.

GROWTH IN SIZE OF MERCHANT VESSELS

TWENTY-THREE years ago the biggest vessel leaving Liverpool was 560 feet long. Ten years later the biggest liner was 625 feet long. Three years ago came the Lusitania, 762 feet long. Now the White Star Line is building two liners that are 860 feet long, and the Cunard Line has announced plans for a new ship of 50,000 tons that probably will be 1,000 feet long. To meet the demands of these new leviathans the Liverpool Dock Board will spend £16,000,000 for adequate new docks. Depth of water and dock accommodations are the only limitations upon the length of liners, so builders say.

HOW NATIONS ARE BORN

A NEW European kingdom will shortly come into existence, Prince Nicholas of Montenegro having informed the Great Powers of his intention to raise his principality to that higher status on August 8th.

If, as seems probable, the governments concerned do not oppose the step, the change will be an easy one, unattended by trouble of any kind. This is a welcome innovation, for new kingdoms generally are born of war and baptised in blood.

A typical instance is that of the German Empire, born at the Palace of Versailles on January 18th, 1871, during the Franco-Prussian war. There have been few more dramatic national births, for Paris was actually being bombarded at the time by the German artillery.

France has been three times an empire and three times a republic, and each change has been attended by fighting and loss of life. The kingdom of Italy came into being on March 17th, 1861—born of the Austrian conflict and civil war between the various states—and was gladly recognized by Britain a fortnight later.

Nor are these the only European nations that have been born in similar fashion within the last hundred years. Greece achieved her independence in 1830, and Servia and Roumania were granted it in 1878 under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

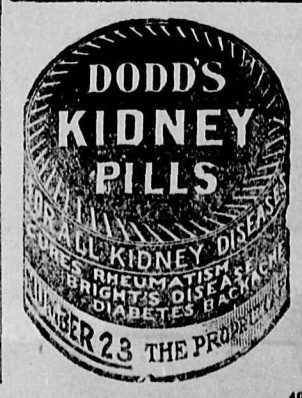
Within the same period two European nations have died by violence at the hands of their neighbors. Poland perished, after long-drawn-out agony, on December 19th, 1866. Finland was strangled, almost unresistingly, only the other day.

Your Druggist Will Tell You Murine Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes. Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 50c. Try Murine in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

Muscular Rheumatism Subdued. — When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows its effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.



THE ISLANDER

Published every Saturday at Cumberland, B.C., by

ORMOND T. SMITHE,

Editor and Proprietor.

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The editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

SATURDAY, SEPT., 24, 1910.

What the Editor has to say.

Dr. Spencer, temperance agitator, has been and gone.

Always interesting, that gentleman is also almost invariably wrong, at least from our way of thinking, on his stand on the liquor question.

The Doctor's pet scheme just now, which he would like to see foisted on the people, is the Scott Act, an act which has been a rank failure wherever it has been tried and productive of blind pigs and all of their attendant evils.

The goal that Dr. Spencer is working for as his ultimate aim is the total prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Dr. Spencer is an extremist, and will probably never be anything else.

The Province now has a very excellent and drastic liquor law, and one that should be received with gratitude by the temperance people, instead of the cross-fire of agitators like Dr. Spencer, who is always crying out for the impractical and impossible.

Better far a well enforced license law than a probibition law which cannot be enforced.

If the temperance people would lend their aid toward the enforcement of the present law, and waste less time in agitating for extreme legislation, they would accomplish far more in the way of promoting real temperance.

On the other hand, if the liquor interests will study their own good, they will conform closely to the new Liquor Act and thus refrain from arousing public opinion against them.

G. H. ASTON

Practical Watchmaker
All Work Guaranteed

English Watches a Specialty.

. . NEXT TO TARBELL'S, Ironmonger . .

Dunsmuir Ave ::: Cumberland

Beadnell & Biscoe

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Comox, B.C.

Sea frontages and farming land for sale

FRUIT TREES

Not the Cheapest, but the Best

Catalogue Free

Vancouver Island Nursery Co.,
Ltd.
Somenos, V.I.

ISLANDER ADVERTISING RATES

Display Advertisements

75 cents per column inch per month.
Special rate for half page or more.

Condensed Advertisements

1 cent 1 word, 1 issue; minimum charge 25 cents.
No accounts run for this class of advertising

Sale of Lands for Unpaid Delinquent Taxes in the Comox Assessment District. Province of British Columbia.

I hereby give notice that, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1910, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Cumberland, B. C., I shall sell by Public Auction the lands hereinafter set out of the persons in the said list hereinafter set out, for the delinquent taxes unpaid by said persons on the 31st day of December 1909, and for interest, costs and expenses, including the cost of advertising said sale, if the total amount due is not sooner paid. LIST ABOVE MENTIONED.

NAME OF PERSON ASSESSED.	SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	DELINQUENT TAXES			Statutory Costs and Expenses	TOTAL
		TAXES	School TAX	Int. to Date of Sale		
Bishop of Vancouver Island	40 1-2 acres of Sec 1 and 2, Comox	10.80	.84	.54	2.00	14.18
Robert Scott's Estate	2 acres in N. W. corner of Sec. 42	9.20		.96	2.	12.16
Sloan, William	Lot 250, Horne Lake	4.80		.38	2.	7.18
	NELSON DISTRICT.					
Wilson, J. B.	Lot 10	32.80	.91	1.68	2.00	37.59
Wilson, J. B.	Fr. N. W. 1-4 & N. E¼ Sec. 27, Tp. 11	10.00	.29	.51	2.00	12.80
Fraser River Lumber Co.	Lot 27	53.00		2.65	2.00	57.65
McNeil, John	N. E. 1-4 Sec, 29, Tp. XI	4.80	.89	.28	2.00	7.97
Union Brewing Co.	Part 2 acres of S. E. 1-4 Sec 33 Tp.X	60		.03	2.00	2.63
	HORNBY ISLAND.					
Herbert, D. L.	S. E. 1-4 Sec., 4a	5.36		.26	2.00	7.62
	HERNANDO ISLAND					
Hayes, Catherine Stewart	S. 1-2 of Sec., 4	4.20		.21	2.00	6.41
	CORTES ISLAND.					
Padgett, H. H.	Fr. S. W. 1-4 Sec., 3	3.00		.15	2.00	5.15
Vroom, J. P.	Undivided 1-2 of N. 1-2 of Sec 22,	1.80		.09	2.00	3.89
	SAYWARD DISTRICT.					
Johnson, Ellis J.	That part of S. W. 1-4 of Sec., 17, lying W. of river, S. W. 1-4 of N. W. 1-4 of Sec., 17, S. E. 1-4 of N.E.1-4 Sec., 18, Tp. 3	3.90		.19	2.00	6.09
	RUPERT DISTRICT.					
Stephens, E.	Undivided 1-3 of Sec. 15	367.26		136.61	2.00	505.87
Hunt, George	6 acres in N. W. corner, Sec., 18	3.00		.15	2.00	5.15
Jonckau, Rev J.J. Estate	Mission Island	14.72		.73	2.00	17.45
Fell, Elizabeth Ann and John B. H.	W 1-2 Sec., 19, Tp. 2	24.48		1.22	2.00	27.70
Scott, John R.	N.W.1-4 of N.W.1-4 of S.W. 1-4, Sec., 21, Tp. XI	.80		.04	2.00	2.84
Shuttleworth, Henry	Fr. S. W. 1-4 Sec. 17, Tp. 35	1.80		.09	2.00	3.89
	COAST DISTRICT RANGE 1.					
Forrest, James M.	Lot 113	28.20		1.41	2.00	31.61
McIntosh, Finley	Lot 283	3.60		.18	2.00	5.78

JOHN BAIRD,
Deputy Assessor, Comox Assessment District,
Cumberland P. O.

Dated at Cumberland, B. C., September 6th, 1910.

Advertise in

The Islander

THE ISLANDER

$1.50

a Year

in advance

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Are you

A JEWELLER

If not

Have you a friend who is?

In either case you should be interested in this

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS

Carrying a full line of the very best

Clocks,
Watches
and Jewellery

Also a

BOOKSTORE IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUSINESS

The present owner is making lots of money, but will sell at a sacrifice on account of

AGE AND ILL HEALTH

Will sell on the buyers own terms

The building and lot are also for sale cheap, or will rent on reasonable terms

Full particulars may be learned by communicating with

"M" The Islander Office
Cumberland, B.C.

THE BIG ..STORE..

MEN'S NEW

FALL SUITS

Splendid Assortment that adds to the good satisfaction our prices assure. Luck is not an element in business, it is only an incidental. Knowledge of your business & hard work is what counts. We have considerable of both, more especially the latter. We give you the benefit of what we know about clothing, and throw in the work . . . . .

For dressy wear for Fall and Winter, serges and cheviots in blue and black, are correct for the coming seasons. We have opened out this week, the latest styles in these and unhesitatingly defy competition. The material, workmanship and finish, are the product of the most advanced tailoring. In our three button sack or double-breasted lines, we offer you what is correct in every detail, and do so at mederate cost.

Our Prices Range From $12.00 to $28.00. All we ask you to do is to Compare Values Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Simon Leiser Co., Ltd.

POOR PRINTING

IS A GREAT BENEFIT

To the printer who does good work. Good printing is the only kind we do, and our prices are reasonable

THE ISLANDER

FOR SALE.

114 acres on Denman Island immediately opposite Union Wharf; ½ mile sea frontage; good harbor and good beach. Plenty of good water; creek and splendid well on property. The land has been logged off. A quantity of good cedar on the property. A snap at $3000. Apply

H. BEADNELL,
Comox, B. C.

Cumberland & Union Waterworks Co., Ltd.

Sprinkling will be allowed only between the hours of 7 to 8 a.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

Leaking taps must be attended to.

Any changes or additions to existing piping must be sanctioned by the company.

A. McKNIGHT,
Manager.

P. PHILLIPS HARRISON

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

THE CUMBERLAND HOTEL

W. MERRIFIELD, Prop.

The finest hotel in the city

Marocchi Bros.

Grocers & Bakers

Dealers in all kinds of Good Wet Goods
Best Bread and Beer in Town
Agents for Pilsener Beer

CONDENSED ADS.

Advertisements under this head 1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue; strictly in advance.

Furnished Rooms to Let, opposite the Hospital.

Wanted—Three Young Pigs; send price and particulars. T. A. L. Smith, Hornby Island. j19

Two Light Draft Teams, weight about 1400lbs. Apply Shopland Bros., Sandwick. j11

For Sale—9 Milk Cows and 3 Heifers Apply H. S. Porteus, Hankshaw, Courtenay. j18

8 Roomed House and Double Lot for Sale, cheap; or will rent furnished. Mrs. Roe.

For Sale—Chicken Ranch 3 acres, Good House (recently renovated), 300 laying hens, brooder house and outhouses, orchard, good garden. Apply Mrs. Hill, opposite Dr. Beadnell's, Comox.

NOTICE

Any person or persons wishing to cut any fallen timber on City Park Lots are at liberty to cut and cart same away for their own use.

Any standing timber must not be cut or destroyed.

Any person or persons found dumping garbage or refuse on same will be prosecuted.

By order of the City Council.

A. McKINNON,
City Clerk.

City Hall, Aug. 19th, 1910.

Notice to Advertisers.

Change advertisements for Saturday mornings issue must be in this office not later than 10 a.m. on Thursday.

If you wish to make your piano or furniture appear just like new, try a bottle of Boyle's Piano and Furniture Polish. It is an exceptionally good polish and you will not use any other after having tried it once. It is put up in 75c and $1.25 bottles—For sale by Chas Segrave at "the Islander" office Cumberland

THE

Corner Store

Shipment of New Fall Goods arriving almost every day . .

As the seasons change, so the progressive merchants begin to fill their stores with New Goods. The Fall is rapidly advancing and we already have a large quantity of Fall Goods here and on the way.

Now is the time to stock up on your Winter Goods, you have the advantage of selecting from all new goods, whereas if you wait till the cold weather comes, you will not have quite as large an assortment to choose from. Among the latest goods to arrive are :—

New Flannelettes and Wrapperettes, 12½c to 35c
White Wool Blankets, 3.00 to 9.00 per pr.
White and Grey Flannelette Sheets, in three sizes.
Canadian Wool Blankets, best quality, 5.00 to 8.00 per pr.
36 in. Stripe Flannelette, in various stripes, 15c per yd.
Real Down Comforters in large sizes, 6.50, 8.50 to 14.00
New Chenille and Tapestry Table Covers, from 75c up
New Tapestry Curtains, in all colors
New Dress Goods, in the latest weaves and colors
New Japanese Silk, 27 in. wide, all colors, at 50c per yd.
Ladies' Hand Bags and Purses, in latest styles and shapes
Ladies' Cravenette & Parametta Rain Coats, latest styles 7.50 up
New Bedspreads, in all sizes and qualities
Special value in Feather and Wool Pillows, at 1.85 per pr.
Ready-made Sheets from 1.75 pr. Pillow Cases, extra good 30c ea.
Ladies' and Children's Natural Wool Underwear, in all sizes
Children's Apron Bibs, the new style to work.

We have a large stock of Cushion Frills, Coronation Brand, Japanese Gold, Peri Lustre, Crochet Silk, Filo Sella & Roman Floss for fancy work.
A large and new stock of Corsets, latest styles, just arrived.
New Hats for men, latest shapes, also Ties in the latest patterns.
Men's Pit Shoes and Socks in good variety; Heavy underwear from $1.50 to $7.00 suit, Black Cashmere Socks for Fall 35c & 50c, Fancy Colored Heather Mexican Socks, new patterns . . . . . .
Our stock of Boots and Shoes is too large for us to enumerate. We have some splendid values in these, and they only need to be seen to be appreciated.
We respectfully ask our patrons to visit our store and see the New Goods for themselves, as it is impossible for us to specify them all.
May we take your measure for your New Fall Suit or Overcoat?

McLEOD & BAILEY

C. H. TARBELL

Stoves and Ranges,
Builders Hardware, Cutlery,
Paint, Varnishes, Arms and Ammunition, Sporting Goods,
etc.

AGENTS FOR
The McClary Manufactuing Co.
Sherwin-Williams Paints

j5

HAND PAINTED CHINA

. . A Fine Assortment of China at Moderate Prices . .

Our stock is now complete in all lines of Furniture, Beds, . . . Springs & Mattresses . . .

A fine line of Couches and Bed Lounges from $7.00 to $20.00 NOW ON SALE
You are specially invited to call and inspect our stock at

"The Furniture Store"

McPhee Block A. McKINNON Cumberland, B.C

Pilsener Beer

The product of Pure Malt and Bohemian Hops

Absolutely no chemicals used in its manufacture

Best on the Coast

Pilsener Brewing Co., Cumberland, B.C.

j2

MISERABLE WITH DYSPEPSIA

Another Wonderful Cure By That Wonderful Fruit Medicine "Fruit-a-tives."

Mr. Mathias Dery, of 225 Church street, Ottawa, Ont., was treated for years by physicians for Painful Dyspepsia. He spent so much money for doctor's medicines without getting much relief that he had about made up his mind that his case was hopeless.

Seeing "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, however, Mr. Dery thought he would invest 50c in a box of these wonderful fruit juice tablets.

And this famous fruit medicine did for Mr. Dery what all the doctors could not do—it cured him.

He writes:—"Fruit-a-tives" positively cured me of severe Dyspepsia, when physicians failed to relieve me."

"Fruit-a-tives" makes the stomach sweet and clean, insures sound digestion and regulates bowels, kidneys and skin.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c—at all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

CONCERNING CARROTS

THE love of carrots is due principally to the claim that they improve the complexion, but there is now added another claim that should encourage the eating of them and that is they have a beneficial effect upon the temper. While this might not be as strong an inducement to incline people to love them as the complexion claim provides, still, it might be scientifically demonstrated that if the carrot does not soften and subdue the temper, it will not illumine and beautify the countenance.

This is only plain observation. Let a person lose his temper and break forth in an angry exclamation, and then behold how the face turns red and the muscles become turgid and stiff. The complexion puts on a sort of war-paint hue, and the ill-temper wears a savage color. Now, it is contended that the carrot operates upon the springs of emotion and so modifies their play as to give to the countenance a beneficent and kindly aspect.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

Don't Cut Out a Goitre, Cyst, or Wen, for

ABSORBINE JR

will clean them off in a mild and pleasant manner. Removes any soft bunch, painful swellings, thickened tissues, gouty and rheumatic deposits. Kills pain and takes out soreness and inflammation from toothache, neuralgia, acute or inflammatory rheumatism, stiff neck, lame back, strains and sprains.

It will reduce Varicose Veins, stops the pain and throbbing, gets out the soreness quickly, tones up and restores the elasticity to the circular muscles of the veins, reducing them to a normal condition. Will even heal and clean up a varicose ulcer. A safe, pleasant, antiseptic, discutient liniment. Price $1.00-4 oz., $2.00 12 oz. bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 5F free. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by MARTIN SOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg
THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN

Owing to the great heat this season a great deal of grain will have very short straw, making it hard to handle. If you want a machine which will save you money and labor, get the new and improved

GLEANER AND SHOCKER

Saves all the Short Straws. Stooks the Sheaves. Operator Rides Machine. One Man Does the Work of Two.

PRICE $65.00 F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Terms:—$35 with order; balance, note 60 days, Interest 7 p.c.

PRICE FOR CASH $60.00

MUNRO STEEL & WIRE WORKS, LTD.
WINNIPEG

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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

BROODY HENS

IT IS usually an easy thing to break up broody hens if they are taken from the nest the first evening they are found to be broody, and placed in a coop with a slatted bottom. The coop should be raised from the ground so that the hen cannot generate any heat beneath her. If taken from the nest the first day, it usually takes only a couple of days to break her up; but if she is allowed to remain on the nest two or three days, it takes longer.

When you desire to set the hen, let her remain on the nest until she gets thoroughly broody before attempting to move her to another place and set her; otherwise she may refuse to set.

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

That Reminds Me

WHAT kind of fence mending is it you statesmen are supposed to do when you go home for the summer.

"A little hedging, as a rule," replied Senator Sorghum.

* * *

AND those wealthy people are willing to have their daughter marry the hotel clerk?"

"Certainly. When they saw how patient h was with 500 foolish women they knew for a certainty he'd be kind and forbearing with one."

* * *

MOTHER (reprovingly)—Bobby, I told you distinctly if Mrs. Jones asked you to have a second piece of cake, to say, "No, thank you."

Bobby—I know, ma; but she didn't say would I "have," she said would I "like" another piece, and if I'd er said "no" I'd er told a lie.

* * *

WHAT do you find most enjoyable about life on a farm?"

"Well," replied Mr. Corntossel, "I don't calculate on much real enjoyment myself. But what 'Mandy an' the girls look forward to is the time when the summer boarders take their knittin' needles out on the porch an' talk about one another."

* * *

HOW did the girl behave when her father discovered them eloping."

"She burst into tears."

"What did the young man do?"

"Oh, he went all to pieces."

"What did the old man do?"

"He? Why, he exploded with rage and blew them both up."

* * *

AFTER he had waited outside for ten long minutes, the door was opened on the chain and a woman's face appeared at the aperture.

"Good morning, madam," began the street hawker in his suavest tones. "I have here a little article of universal utility. It is called the Marvellous Mice Exterminator, and the price——"

"No use," interrupted the woman, firmly. "We have no marvellous mice in this house—only the ordinary kind."

Then the door was shut, and the hawker was once more alone.

* * *

A GENTLEMAN who had purchased a new bicycle gave his old one to an Irishman.

"You'll find the wheel useful when you are in a hurry," said the gentleman to "Pat."

"Oi trust it will be a long toime till Oi con ride it," said the Irishman.

"Why, have you ever tried?" asked the gentleman.

"Oi hov," was the gloomy reply. "A friend lint me his. Oi had it three or four weeks, practisin' day an, noight, an' niver got so Oi could balance mesilf shtandin' shtil, let alone roide it."

* * *

A YOUNG gentleman with a very plain face was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a pretty girl who was sitting in front of him in the gallery.

Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage and, in a nervous voice, exclaimed:

"See here, miss, I want to look as well as you."

"Oh, do yer?" she replied, in a rich Cockney accent, as she turned around and looked at him square in the eye. "Then you'd better run home and change yer face."

* * *

TO Pere Monsabre, the distinguished French preacher, there came one Sunday after Mass a lady who insisted that she must see him on an affair of great importance. It was a matter of conscience, and she explained that she was most seriously disturbed. In fact she was sadly given to vanity. That very morning, she confessed, she had looked in the glass and had yielded to the temptation of thinking herself pretty. Pere Monsabre looked at her.

"Is that all, my daughter?"

"That is all."

"Then go in peace, for to make a mistake is not a sin."

* * *

AN English scientist was in the habit of taking hunting trips in the North of Scotland. Here, when night came upon them, and he and his guides were sitting around their camp, he would become very communicative on scientific marvels, even narrating to his seemingly awed listeners things that he never confided to his colleagues at home.

One night the distinguished Englishman paused in his talk, and, turning to one of his guides, asked curiously:

"Sandy, what is that you and your companions keep taking out of your pockets and eating while I'm telling you these things?"

"Salt," replied Sandy, calmly, "a grain at a time."

* * *

A NORTH-COUNTRY young man resident in London married an English lady, and shortly after went to visit a bachelor uncle in Scotland. When uncle and nephew were over their walnuts and wine the old gentleman remarked:

"Well, Bobby, ye hae gotten a wife!"

"Yes, uncle."

"What can she do?"

"Do! What do you mean?"

"Oh, can she sew a button on yer sark, or mak' yer parritch, or do any housework?"

"Not at all, uncle. The servants do all that; but I tell you what it is; she has got the loveliest voice you ever heard. She's a grand singer."

"Man, could ye no' hae gotten a canary?"

THE FAILURE

THE man of learning strolled into his club at about 11 a.m.

"It's a strange thing," he told the members present, "but I was shaved this morning by a man who really is, I suppose, a little above the ordinary barber. I know, for instance, that he took a double first-class at Oxford, that he studied at Heidelburg afterwards, and spent several years in other foreign educational centres.

"He has also contributed scientific articles to our best magazines, and has numbered among his intimate friends men of the highest social standing. And yet," exclaimed the savant, "he can't shave a man decently."

"By Jove!" exclaimed the younger members, in astonishment. "But, with all those accomplishments, what is he a barber for?"

"Oh, he isn't a barber!" said the book-worm, smiling. "I shaved myself this morning."

THE LAST EXPEDIENT

A WOMAN at Joplin had a drunken husband and two children. For the sake of the latter she endured and suffered until her reason was affected. She had tried every plan she could think of to induce her husband to return to decency. She had worked her hands raw to get the money to buy patent nostrums to put in his coffee, and thus destroy the drink appetite. She had wrestled in prayer, she had done everything that her tortured mind could think of, and nothing seemed to be of any use.

Finally, it occurred to her that if she was dead her husband might reform for the sake of the children. She reasoned that her death might be a shock to him, and would cause him to realize his responsibilities. So she wrote a little note, explaining her pitiful plan; and the note, although it consisted of only a few lines, had in it all the poignant agony and tragedy of four thousand years of martyred womanhood.

Then she took some carbolic acid and died, and her soul is with the saints.

The newspapers told the story thus far, but have given no information as to the effects of her death upon her husband. Such information would be superfluous, however, for the probabilities are all against the theory that he profited by the tragic lesson. He may have been reasonably sober at the funeral, but the chances are that he began to drown his sorrows immediately afterwards. A man who is well gone along the booze route likes nothing better than a Great Corroding Grief that he can display as an asset in barrooms, and shed maudlin tears over.

When things are adjusted right, a woman who is married to a chronic drunkard will be able to get relief by applying to the courts—not the relief of having him locked up and fined, but that of having him put to work on wages, under police guardianship, his wages being turned over to her. Every city that employs laborers should have a jag brigade. Men who neglect their families should be put to work in it, and paid the usual wages, and not permitted to handle the money. The scheme has been advanced before, but has never been given a trial, although it would mean all the difference between misery and comfort to tens of thousands of families.

GENERAL FRENCH AS A BOY

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH has left Canada after an almost end-to-end inspection of her soldiers. But one bet he overlooked, and it was a good bet, too. In the route of his march the headquarters staff at Ottawa forgot to mark a stop-over at any of the camps in the Province of Quebec. Montreal officers are somewhat mystified at this apparent neglect and, during the day or two that he remained in the city before sailing for home, several diplomatic attempts were made to find out from the general himself what reasons were given for not allotting him sufficient time to look over the cavalry at Farnham and the infantry at Three Rivers and Levis.

"That's a conundrum," replied the general, laughingly, when the question was put to him point blank. "And, speaking of conundrums," continued he, "I never could get that word straight, much less frame up an answer to one. Cucumbers, cumberers and conundrums all looked alike to me when I was a boy.

"As you probably know, I am the only boy in a family of seven, the others, naturally, being girls. At rather an early age I took it upon myself as 'the only man of the family' to conduct family prayers when my father was away. My mother was very pleased at first, but hastily withdrew her consent when she heard my first effort. I said, 'Oh, Lord, cut us not off as the cucumbers of the ground.'"

Johnny meant cumberers.

CHINESE NEWS OF EDWARD'S DEATH

THE Chinese newspapers, according to the Westminster Gazette, have some remarkable phrases for announcing the disease of noted people. The notices of King Edward's death are especially curious:

The Shanghai Shen Pao publishes a telegram stating that the Chinese Minister in London had telegraphed to the Peking government, saying that "yesterday night, the 27th of the third moon" (i.e., May 6), "the British Majesty's equipage had collapsed"; adding that, "in consequence, the various foreign legations at Peking had hoisted their flags at half mast to mark their sorrow."

The next day a Peking telegram was published by the Shen Pao, stating that the Regent proposed to proceed in person to the British Legation to express condolence, and to dispatch either Tsai-chen (son of Prince K'ing), or Yuh-lang (son of P'u-hu, the Prince Ting, who died in 1907), to England to "pour out a libation" (lay a wreath). The Regent also ordered the court officials, etc., that, "a friendly country having a demise, they ought to suspend festivities."

Meanwhile, on the same day, a Tokyo telegram was published in the Shen Pao, stating that "the Japanese court would go into mourning for the Emperor of England from the 7th to the 27th of the Western 5th month inclusive." The Shen Pao gives a long account of King Edward's career, and publishes an excellent portrait.

The next Shanghai newspaper of importance, the Hoei Pao, uses the expression "His British Majesty has mounted afar."

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

With the Horses

A TEAM or single horse that will stand perfectly still, until asked to move forward, is about as sure a test of the kind of a horseman the driver is as can be found. How often do we see some spirited horse stamping around, backing up, and then straining on the rein, while its driver is alternately jerking at the rein, and endeavoring to get the rug around his knees, or assisting some lady perhaps, to get comfortably seated,

There is a time when this matter can be remedied. It is when the horse is receiving his first lesson. He should be taught to stand absolutely still at all times, until he receives the word of command to move on. Moderately still will not do. It must be emphasized in the horse's mind that he must not move. If this is once done, and it takes a good many lessons to do it, the matter is practically settled. The horse's one stock in trade is his memory, and he will afterward stand still, so that the driver can make all preparations in comfort.

Perhaps there is no one other thing which has done more to make nervous women apprehensive of horses than a few experiences with horses that would not stand still while the driver was getting ready. A horse which dances around at that time, exhibits little appearance of being under the control of the driver. As a matter of fact, he isn't, to the same extent as if he were trained to stand.

* * *

The new Donaldson liner Saturnia, on her maiden voyage, carried a large number of Clydesdales for Canada. Mr. George Campbell, Harthill, Bieldside, Aberdeen, shipped twenty-six fillies to Mr. Isaacs, Cobourg, Ont. About half a dozen of these were bought from Mr. Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley. Amongst these were Kintyre-bred two-year-olds and three-year-olds, got by the big Durham premium horse Lord Derwent (13599), which left useful stock in Kintyre; the well-bred stallion King's Baron (14179), and his stable companion, King's Ransom (14212), with Dunure Baron (12561); and the Hiawatha horse Leader of Fashion (13058). These fillies are out of well-bred mares, some of their dams being got by the Highland and Agricultural Society's prize horse Gallant Prince (10552), and the tnick, good-moving horse Canongate (10521), a son of the celebrated Seaham Harbour show horse Holyrood. Of the sires named, King's Ransom is a son of the Darnley horse Carthusian (9722); Dunure Baron is a son of the breeding and show horse Baron of Buchlyvie (11263); and King's Baron is by the famous breeding and prize horse Baronson (10981), the sire of the champion Oyama, and himself a specially well-bred son of the champion Baron's Pride (9122). From Mr. James Dick, Balinton, Blair-Drummond, Mr. Campbell had six two-year-old fillies bred in Fifeshire and in Stirlingshire. Two are by Mucius (12682), and an equal number are by Lathrisk Baron (11392). One of the Mucius fillies is out of a mare by that horse, her gr.-dam being got by the $15,000 horse Prince of Albion (6178), which was four times first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. Yet another of these fillies is by the capital breeding horse Boreland Pride (10318), one of the most successful stock-getting sons of Baron's Pride. A particularly well-bred filly was got by the Falkirk premium horse Dunure Link (12131) out of a mare by Lathrisk Topsman (11784.) From Mr. Geo. A. Ferguson, Surradale, Elgin, two fillies came—one a three-year-old, and the other a two-year-old. The former was got by that tip-top sire Up to Time (10475), and the latter by Paymaster (12268). The rest of this shipment were bought in singles from breeders in Aberdeenshire. Two of them were got by Prince Thomas II. (11864); one was by the noted prize horse Allandale (12418); another was by Best of All (12048); and two were by The Percy (13226). One bred by Mr. David Walker, Coullie, Udny, was got by Crown and Feather (8559) out of a mare by the champion horse Prince Thomas (10262); and another claimed Lord M'Neil (15292) as her sire, while her dam was by Prince of Carruchan (8151), one of the greatest champion horses ever known. This lot should command a ready sale in Canada. They are of a good draught horse type, and well-bred Clydesdales to boot.

Mr. Adam Kennedy, Ottawa, had one two-year-old filly got by Earl of Brackley (13457), out of a mare by Blackband (11,623), with gr.-dam by the celebrated champion Prince Alexander (8899), the first winner of the Cawdor Cup, and champion stallion at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dundee in 1890.

Why suffer from corns when they can be painlessly rooted out by using Holloway's Corn Cure.

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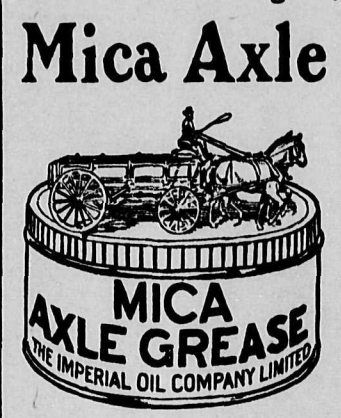

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

Plows, Harrows, Drills, — **Granite Harvester Oil** insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

Gasolene and Kerosene Engines — **Standard Gas Engine Oil** is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

Steam Traction Engines and Steam Plants — **Capitol Cylinder Oil** delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BUCK-EYE

VOL. 1 — WEEKLY EDITION — No. 38

THE KNOCKER

She had a little hammer,
She used it with a will.
She knocked at everybody—
They couldn't keep her still;
She knocked about her neighbors
If they were friends or foes,
She knocked about the table,
And knocked about her clothes.

She knocked at hubby's smoking,
About his snoring, too;
She knocked about his whistling,
And so, perhaps, would you;
At last the Reaper claimed her,
Her course on earth was run;
Her husband then considered
Her knocking days were done.

But hubby went one evening
To see a spirit show,
Where always in the gloaming
The spirits come and go.
He heard a spirit knocking,
"My wife," he said, "I'll bet!
Now, isn't she a wonder?
Hear that! She's knocking yet!"

This story has a moral,
Now, mark the lesson well.
That hubby's wife in hubby's life
Made just a little—pandemonium.
If hubby had known better
How to treat an angry wife,
He'd invested in some BUCK-EYES
And have had a happy life.

P. S.--When your wife is knocking, buy a BUCK-EYE. Its fragrant aroma will turn her displeasure into a peaceful, happy calm.

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Record Whaling Voyages

By John R. Spears

IN the revival of the whale fisheries the past few years has brought, steam has supplanted sails, and the gun and explosive bullet serve the office formerly held by the harpoon launched by a sturdy seaman's right arm. But, in spite of such innovations, most of the old records, good and bad, remain. The luck and pluck of nearly a century ago counted for enough to offset twentieth-century machinery.

The most extraordinary good-luck voyage ever made by an American whaler was that of the bark Envoy, belonging to William C. Brownell, of New Bedford. The Envoy was built in 1826, and in the year 1847 she returned to her home port in such a condition that the underwriters refused to insure her for another voyage, and she was sold, to be broken up, to Mr. Brownell.

But when she had been taken to New Bedford, Captain Brownell looked her over in company with Captain W. T. Walker, and they found her, as they believed, fit for another voyage. Captain Walker was so confident that she was fit that he agreed to take command of her.

Accordingly the Envoy was fited for sea, the total cost for ship and supplies being but $8,000, where the outfitting of a first-class whaler of her capacity might have cost from $40,000 to $60,000. Uninsured, the Envoy sailed from New Bedford on July 12, 1848.

Going to Wytootackie, she took a cargo of oil, which Captain Walker had previously purchased from a wrecked whaler and stored there. This oil was carried to Manila and shipped to London, where it was sold at a profit of $9,000.

From Manila the Envoy went cruising in the North Pacific, and in fifty-five days she took 2,800 barrels of whale oil and 40,000 pounds of whale bone. With this she returned to Manila, where she shipped the bone and 1,800 barrels of the oil to London. This shipment yielded $37,000 net.

The Envoy then went cruising again, and secured 2,500 barrels of oil and 35,000 pounds of bone. She then sailed to San Francisco, where, in 1851, she sold her oil for $73,450, and shipped bone to New Bedford that was sold for $12,500. And then, to complete the record of good luck, San Francisco merchants offered $6,000 for the old bark.

She had been condemned; she was fitted out at a sixth of the ordinary cost of a whaler of equal capacity; but she brought to her owner and venturesome crew $138,450.

The facts in this story show clearly one reason why young Americans were eager to go to sea in those days. The crews of whalers received shares of the proceeds of the voyage instead of monthly wages. A captain usually had a "lay" of one-seventeenth; the mate had one-twenty-eighth; the second mate had one-forty-fifth; and a man before the mast had from one in one-hundred-and-twenty to one in one-hundred-and-sixty, according to his ability and experience.

There were common sailors who earned more than $1,000 in that cruise of the Envoy. The second mate earned $3,000, and the captain more than $8,000. And, as all hands were supplied with food by the ship and were at small expense for clothes, the sums earned were almost unimpaired by expenses.

The largest catch brought to port by any American whaler, as the result of a single cruise, included 5,300 barrels of whale oil and 200 barrels of sperm, with 50,000 pounds of bone. It was taken in a voyage lasting only twenty-six months, made by the South America, of Providence, Captain R. N. Sowle. It sold for $89,000. That was in 1849. This ship was fitted out at a cost of $46,000.

The catch that brought the largest sum of money ever received by a whaler was that of the Pioneer, of New London, Captain Ebenezer Morgan. She sailed from her home port on June 4th, 1864, bound for Davis Straits, the ship and outfit having cost $35,000. She returned in September, 1865, with 1,391 barrels of oil and 22,650 pounds of bone, which together sold for $150,060.

It is hard to decide which was the worst-luck voyage in the records. The brig Emmeline, of New Bedford, sailed on July 11th, 1841. A year later her captain was killed by a whale, and her crew, utterly discouraged, returned home, where they arrived in September, 1843, with ten barrels of oil as the result of a cruise lasting twenty-six months.

The ship Junior, of New Bedford, after a cruise lasting from July 21, 1857, to August 20, 1858, returned "clean"—without a barrel of oil.

The worst mutiny known to the annals of the whalers was that of the Globe, of Nantucket, Captain Thomas Worth. On the night of January 25th, 1824, while in the Pacific, her crew, with no greater incentive than a desire to live among the natives of the Pacific islands, arose under the leadership of a boat-steerer named Samuel B. Comstock, and killed the captain and three mates in most cold-blooded fashion.

The ship was then taken to the Mulgrave Islands, where all but six men landed. The six had had no part in the mutiny, and, as soon as they could, they cut the cable and sailed away to Valparaiso, whence ship and all were sent home. Of the men left on the island, ten in number, one was hanged by his associates; Comstock was killed by his chief assistant, a man named Silas Payne, after a quarrel, and all but two were killed by the natives because of the brutal conduct of Payne.

The two survivors, William Lay and Silas Hussey, were taken from the islands by an American man-of-war, tried and acquitted on the plea that they had taken no active part in the mutiny. Then they wrote a book, describing the voyage, which is one of the prizes in the collections of nautical book-gatherers.

A wreck that was without a parallel in the annals of whalers was that of the ship Niphon, of Nantucket. On her first voyage, when a new ship, she was sunk by salt-water worms (the teredo), boring her planks through. She had not been properly sheathed.

The whaler wreck that created the greatest sensation, and has since been remembered better than any other, was that of the ship Essex, of Nantucket, Captain George Pollard, jr. She was rammed by a whale on November 20th, 1819, while in the Pacific, between 300 and 400 miles from the Marquesas. The ship sank. The crew, numbering twenty-one, took to the boats, and landed on a barren reef, where there was nothing to be had but fish and water.

Here three of the men remained, hoping to be rescued lated, while the remainder started for the island of Juan Fernandez. One of the boats was never heard from again. In one of the others the captain and one man were found by a British ship, while the mate and two men were picked up in the other. The three men left on the island were rescued. Captain Pollard, in his youth, was a deck-hand on Fulton's first steamer, the Clermont.

In the early days the crews had many conflicts with the inhabitants of the Pacific islands. The greatest loss of life resulting from an attack by those natives was that from the crew of the ship Ocno, of Nantucket.

In April, 1825, this ship struck on a reef near Turtle Island, one of the Fiji group, and went to pieces. The crew, numbering twenty-one, landed on the island, and were hospitably received. But the inhabitants of a neighboring island came over, and, on finding them there, killed twenty of them. The other man escaped into the brush, and was later taken from the island by a passing ship.

The longest distance ever traversed across the ocean by a whaler's boats, if not by any other open boats, was made by the crew of the ship Canton, of New Bedford. The Canton was wrecked upon a barren reef lying latitude 2 deg. 45 min. south, longitude 173 deg. west, on March 4th, 1854. The crew landed on the reef, but the only source of supplies there was the wreck, and the thermometer ranged from 135 deg. by day to 94 deg. by night.

At the end of four weeks they embarked, and headed for the King's Mill group, 800 miles away. In this passage the men had sufficient food only for half a sea-biscuit a day, and they drank but half a pint of water in the same time.

By day the boats were spread as far apart as possible, in the hope of increasing their chances of seeing help. At the end of forty-five days they reached one of the Ladrones, on which they were able to obtain cocoanuts, fish, and birds, but no water. Having been refreshed by the stop on this island, the crew then went on to Tinian, but the commandant of the island thought they were a company of buccaneers, and refused to allow them to land. He was persuaded to give them bread and water, however, and they then went on to Guam, where they arrived four days later. They had sailed 3,500 miles in their open boats.

Captain Briggs, of the bark Wave, of New Bedford, took a sperm whale on August 2nd, 1876, that made 162 barrels quantities of oil. In 1861, the General the James Arnold, of New Bedford, in one voyage captured eight whales that made over 100 barrels of oil each, the yield of the largest one taken being 137 barrels.

This whale was 90 feet long, and its forehead was 13 1-2 feet high. The flukes were 18 feet long.

The right whales gave much larger quantities of oil. In 1861, the Feneral Pike, of New Bedford, took a whale on the Kodiak ground from which 274 barrels of oil were saved. This was the largest undisputed yield. A Honolulu newspaper called the "Friend" reported in 1849 that a whale captured by the Junior, of New Bedford, produced 316 barrels, but there is no record of this yield in New Bedford. The average yield of the sperm whales was 25 barrls, and of the right 60.

The largest amount of sperm oil brought into the country in any one year was 5,369,138 gallons. This was the return for 1837. It sold for an average price of 82 1-2 cents per gallon. The largest amount of whale oil brought in for any one year—whale oil, so-called, being the product of other whales than the sperm—was 11,593,483 gallons. This was the return for 1845, and it sold for 33 cents a gallon.

The greatest year's produce of whalebone was 5,652,300 pounds. It was brought home in 1853, and it sold for the profitable price of 34½ cents a pound.

The year that gave the whalers the greatest return in money was 1854, when the sales of oil and bone amounted to $10,802,594.20. The years 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1857 each brought to the whalers more than $10,000,000, while the years 1855 and 1856 each brought them more than $9,000,000. The total yield of the whale fishery from 1804 to 1876, inclusive, amounted to $331,947,480.

ANOTHER DREAMER

THE scientific world in France is now in a state of agitation and of controversy over the announcement recently made by Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen a famous physician and surgeon, that he has produced a therapeutic agent which he calls micolysine and which he asserts will greatly prolong human life and revolutionize the practice of medicine, states the Technical World Magazine. This discovery is the result of ten years of study, in which he has applied the theories of Professor Eli Mechnikoff, the venerable head of the Pasteur Institute, to the creation of a new pharmacopeia.

"It is feasible," said Professor Mechnikoff, with his habitual caution, when questioned concerning Dr. Doyen's discovery. "But I can scarcely permit myself to hope that we have reached this point so soon. It is a devious path we have been pursuing, and while I am confident of ultimate success I must refrain from expressing an exact opinion until the data of experiments are more nearly complete."

Dr. Doyen himself is unreservedly enthusiastic. He declares that he and his assistants have observed the curative effect of micolysine in hundreds of cases, and that among his own patients are many prominent men who have been cured of long-standing diseases and who now use micolysine as a preventive.

"I cannot yet consent," said Dr. Doyen, "to make public the process of manufacture of micolysine or to reveal its chemical composition. Some of the component parts are very rare and the compounding of the substance is a delicate process requiring the close attention of one thoroughly familiar with the subject, and in touch with the studies that have occupied me for many years."

INCREASE OF WEALTH IN GERMANY

THE national wealth of Germany shows striking signs of becoming more and more diffused. The latest statistics indicate that in Prussia the aggregate taxable incomes of less than $750 annually have risen from $775,000,000 in 1895 to $1,900,000,000 in 1909, an increase of nearly 150 per cent. in fourteen years. Even more remarkable evidence of prosperity among the less well-to-do classes is afforded by the savings banks deposits, which have grown from $1,125,000,000 to nearly $3,000,000,000 in the same period. This enormous increase is attributable to the rise in wages in almost every German industry. According to calculations published by the Government's Accident Insurance Bureau the German workman's average annual wages have risen during the last ten years from $186.50 to $256.25, an increase of 38 per cent. Assuming that the cost of living in Germany has gone up 25 per cent. in that period, there is still a liberal margin to the good. The total revenue derived from income tax amounted to $38,000,000 in 1895. Last year it was $71,000,000, the increase being almost entirely due to the growing number of moderate incomes.

RHEUMATIC PIGS

PIGS are troubled with rheumatism more than by any other disease. Its work is so insidious oftentimes, and its attacks so various in form, that it is not recognized, but it may be set down as a rule that if the pig be afflicted by some mysterious malady, particularly one that incapacitates it in some manner, it is rheumatism. Inflammations attacking the fibrous structures of the body (muscles, tendons, joints, bursae, etc.), lumps, swellings, intermittent troubles, suppuration very rarely, and even fatal implication of the heart structure, all are one disease, rheumatism, in varying forms. Constitutional predisposition, inherent weakness, has much to do with it, and exposure to wet and cold as well as drafts of air develop it. But its treatment is not difficult. Give each pig half an ounce of castor oil. Usually he may be made to eat it in a little bran or meal. Follow this later with ten grains of bicarbonate of potassa and the same amount of potassa nitrate daily until improvement is noticed. Meanwhile, keep the patients in shelter if the weather be cold or wet. And be sure always that they have a warm, dry bed where there are no drafts. Indeed, this is one of the fundamentals of success with the pig pen.

EIFFEL TOWER A WIRELESS STATION

THE Eiffel Tower, in Paris, which for some time was regarded as a useless mass of iron, is now proving itself of great service in the extension of wireless telegraphy. The latest feat which it has accomplished is the regular nightly despatch of signals to all vessels and stations within 3,000 miles of the tower. The clockroom in the Paris Observatory has been connected by a special wire with the wireless apparatus at the tower. On the stroke of midnight, Paris time is now flashed to every coastal and marine station within a radius of from 2,500 to 3,000 miles, and to every ship on adjacent seas and oceans. It is estimated that the signal reaches the coast of West Africa, the whole extent of the Mediterranean, almost all the Northern Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, Great Britain, and practically the whole of Central and Western Europe. The signal enables ships at sea to take their bearings with an ease and accuracy hitherto unknown.

TRUTHFUL, ANYWAY

At a Scotch Burns dinner a number of kindred spirits had foregathered. During the convivial evening songs were rendered by all present except a medical gentleman who occupied the vice-chair.

"Come, come, Dr. Macdonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested that he could not sing.

"As a matter of fact," he explained, "my voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the act of rubbing a brick along the panels of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty, and reminded him that good singers always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can stand it I will sing."

Long before he had finished his auditors were uneasy—he had faithfully described his voice. There was a painful silence as the doctor sat down, broken at length by the voice of a braw Scot at the end of the table.

"Mon," he exclaimed, "your singin's no' up to much, but your veracity's just awfu'!. Ye're richt aboot that brick."

A KITCHENER JOKE

KITCHENER stories are very popular in London just now, and one which has recently come out is causing great amusement.

During a portion of the South African war Lord Kitchener had as an orderly a young scion of a noble house who had joined the Imperial Yeomanry as a trooper. He could not quite understand that he was not on terms of perfect equality with the members of the staff, and, having been summoned one morning to carry some despatches for the commander-in-chief, he entered the room with a jaunty air.

"Did you want me, Kitchener?" he asked, calmly, while the rest of the staff gasped for fear of what would happen next.

Kitchener, however, merely looked at him with a quiet smile, "Oh, don't call me Kitchener," he remarked, gently; "it's so beastly formal. Call me Herbert!"

IN BOSTON

JUST after the closing of the theatres—and the barrooms—a night or two ago, a closed car marked "Norfolk street" left the Dudley street transfer station. It was crowded to the doors. About half way down the car was seated an amiable man of middle age with a tremendous burden of intoxicants, who restrained himself from sleep with difficulty.

The car was bowling along the other side of Grove Hill, still well filled, when the drunk gently pulled the coat of a young man in front of him. "Where are we?" he asked, with some difficulty.

"Columbia Road," replied the young man.

"All right, I've gone by," said the older one, setting himself contentedly.

"Gone by your street? Then you want to get off, don't you?"

The drunk smiled sweetly. "In all thish crowd," he said. "Not'n your life. I'm goin' t' the end of the line, pay 'nother fare, tell the conductor where I live when it's quiet, an' he'll see I get home a'right. Don't you worry, young feller. Done it often."

LOUIS WAIN'S CATS

HERE is a good story of Louis Wain—the well-known artist whose drawings of cats are world-wide in their reputation.

He strolled into a variety theatre one night, and was introduced to a man there.

Casually his friend remarked that this was Mr. Louis Wain, whose cats were so famous.

The man, after studying his programme, turned suddenly to Mr. Wain, remarking: "And what time, sir, does your cat turn come along here? I don't see it mentioned in the programme."

The Merry Muse

UNDER-CURRENTS

Here, sir, is your currant pie,
Alternating currant pie.
First a currant then a fly,
'Neath the crust, alternate, lie.

* * *

WE ENVY ADAM

Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man could make him sore
By saying, when he told a jest,
"I've heard that joke before."

* * *

THOSE WHO BORROW

Some men, we know, have taking ways,
But O! alas! alack!
There are but few we know of who
Have ways of bringing back.

* * *

SOME COMING BOOK REVIEWS

This stirring tale of fearsome beasts
Will fascinate the gentle reader;
The words cost one case note apiece—
It's rich—in that way—Podunk Leader.

One gets good measure in this book;
He might write "bad" but gives "infernal"—
Five letters more for one small bill—
Which proves his great heart.
—Bingville Journal.

'Tis put aside with much regret;
Word follows word in such a manner
That one in wading through it, seems
Neck deep in money.
—Blufftown Banner.

One chapter is quite crowded full
Of verbose stunts, but if you'd slight 'em
At least you'd hear the eagles scream
In suffering protest. —Yaptown Item.

The golden words come thick and fast;
The appendix, so ourselves would judge it,
Was written on that blank device
Which adds up figures.
—Rubedale Budget.

* * *

DISCREET

"May I—may I kiss you, dear?" said he.
"First I want one thing made clear," said she.
"Have you e'er kissed maid before, or tried?"
"No," he answered—she was sure he lied.
Then, with willing lips, she whispered, "Well,
Yes, you may, since you don't kiss and tell."

* * *

TO ACCOMPANY A REJECTED POEM

The trouble is that in this land sublime
Too many citizens know how to rhyme;
In fact, some ten or twenty thousand can
Write verses that correctly mate and scan,
And several hundred sometimes even reach
To no small aptitude of measured speech.
So many scores woo well the fickle muse
That editors dare not their songs refuse:
Thus are our safes so full of pretty verses
We can no more—so, prithee, spare your curses.

* * *

THE SKY-BLUE SONG

The Milkman calls at the outer walls,
And many a maid from upper story
Comes down the stairs in the dress she wears
In all her afternoon-tide glory.
"Oh, milk below!" sets the wild echoes flying,
"Oh, milk below!" crying, crying, crying.
Ah me, oh dear, how thin and clear,
Thinner and clearer daily growing!
I almost deem that I hear the stream
Of water into the milk-can flowing.
"Oh! milk below!" I'm surely never buying,
"Oh, milk below!" lying, lying, lying.
Oh, that is the hue of the pale sky-blue,
That's made from cistern, pump or river;
No cow in a field such stuff would yield,
The sight of it makes me shiver, shiver.
"Oh, milk below!" thus I send it flying—
Go, Milkman, go! lying, lying, lying!

* * *

DISJUNCT

There was a young girl at a junction
Who was evidently wrung with compunction;
When asked why she cried,
"I was to wed," she replied,
"But can't think where they're holding the function."

Breeding Carriage Horses

(From "Country Life in America").

SINCE the days of "Flora Temple" the Eastern farmer's ambition has been to breed her like, and the like of all the horses that have come into prominence as record breakers on the trotting track. Speed has been their sole object. Beautiful conformation and action have been entirely lost sight of, and what is the result?

As a matter of fact, most of the record breakers of the past, and of the present for that matter, have been, and are, bred on the farms of wealthy men who can afford to raise fifty or a hundred colts, and are satisfied if a few out of the number prove to be "top-notchers." The comparatively poor men seldom make money at the game. I am not trying to throw cold water on the breeding of trotting horses—far from it. But I do claim that it is in most cases a waste of time and money for the working farmer to make a business of it. On the other hand, he can breed and raise a few colts each year of the carriage horse type that will put money into his pocket, and will not interfere with the general work of his farm.

A full-made horse, with quality and action, is the type demanded. To describe such a horse minutely: the head should be of medium size, with good width between the eyes, and the eyes prominent, with small ears; lengthy neck with some crest; sloping shoulders not too fine at the withers; deep, round barrel, and full-made, lengthy quarters, with the tail set well up. It should stand on fairly short legs with clean, flat bone; it should stand square on its feet, and the feet should be round and cup shaped. In action it should be a line-trotter, folding the knees well up under the body and moving them ahead without throwing them to one side or the other. The hind legs should be used in piston-like fashion, and should be brought well up and under the body with snap and freedom. Such a horse should weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and should stand anywhere from fifteen to sixteen hands high.

A horse of this description can be broken to harness when two years old. From that time until four or five years old it can do a share of the work on the farm. The first place to put it is in the harrow. This can be done when it is two years old. This is a fine and safe place to get the young horse accustomed to harness, and to pulling its share of light weight beside an older and steadier horse. When three years old it can plough, and here hitch it on the offside so that it has to walk in the furrow. In half a day's time the average colt will be as steady as the old horse, and in two weeks' time it can be safely be put to the farm wagon. It can go on doing regular work, and thus earning its oats, until the spring when coming four years old. Now is the time to take it from all heavy work, and to begin educating it for the market. Hitch to a light wagon, drive often, but only short distances; limit the drive to twenty minutes or half an hour; keep the colt well up to the bit, and drive sharply all the time. Teach it to back; this is essential for town work. Teach it to stand quietly; this is also absolutely essential.

During this time the colt should be blanketed warmly so as to hasten the losing of winter hair. By the first of May it should be ready for the market, and if it has the pre-requisites before mentioned, it can be sold for a price that will astonish the farmer.

It is well known that many farmers would breed this type of horse if they were positively sure how to go about it, and yet the means are ready to their hands. There is but one breed of horses in the world that can be relied upon to do it, and that breed is the Hackney. Any community of farmers that will buy a good stallion of this breed and use him judiciously will make money.

The markets are close at hand, and yet there would be no need to send these horses to market. Men will come to your very door to buy them. These men are at their very wits' end at the present time to know where to find even a semblance of such horses.

Ten farmers, clubbing together, can buy a stallion of the type described, and one that can be relied upon to reproduce himself, for $2,000—a matter of $200 subscribed by each member of the syndicate. This is by far the best and most economical method, as they would then have the use of such a horse during all the years of his natural usefulness, and besides, they would have a revenue from his service when let to outside breeders; such service would always be worth $25 per mare. This would mean a return to the syndicate of 12 1-2 per cent. on the original investment, providing that only ten outside mares were bred to him.

If each member of the syndicate bred two mares, $12.50 for each mare should be turned into the treasury of the company, which, with the revenue from outside service added, would bring the total returns up to 25 per cent., a pretty good investment to begin with, even if 10 per cent. should be deducted for the keep of the stallion.

As to the mares, there would be no extra expense attached, unless they were bought and kept for purely breeding purposes, which they need not be, as almost any farmer can work two horses, and these might as well be mares as geldings.

The mare is bred in the spring, and this will not interfere with her doing the regular work during the year. She can be worked safely, and for that matter with some benefit to the prospective offspring, right up to within six weeks of the time of foaling, and even closer than that.

The foal should be kept with its mother not less than ten weeks; after that time the dam can be put to work again, but should be returned to the foal every day at noon and during the night. If this method is followed, it will be seen that but little expense is attached to the first two years of breeding operations.

The foal should be weaned when six months old. To keep it during the winter will cost about $35. In the spring it goes to pasture, and no actual outlay is here necessary. It must again be wintered, however, and the second winter need cost no more than the first; the third winter will be about the same, so that in the spring when the colt is three years old, its total cost amounts to $105 for keep. Add to this the first cost of service, $12.50, and the total amounts to $117.50.

The colt can now begin to earn its keep by doing a share of the work as before stated, so that adding $35 again for wintering we have the total cost, when four years old, of $152.50. Now comes the time to educate and finish, a period of not more than sixty days being necessary. Allowing fifty cents a day for extra feed and other necessary expense, we have a total of $182.50.

Now is the time to sell, and if the colt has all the necessary requisites of a high class carriage horse it will fetch not less than $500 at your own door. A two-cent stamp will fetch the dealer to you, providing you have something he wants; and what that something is, is simply what the dealers are finding it harder and harder to find—good, upstanding, full-made carriage horses.

Of the offspring of such a stallion, 75 per cent. will be marketable at the above ratio, and the balance will sell for their actual cost of raising, if not for a little more.

MAILING THE DEAD

THE Japanese in Denver who shipped the cremated remains of his son to Japan through the post-office found a new use for the mails. In this act the customs and traditions of a people lately out of barbarism called for aid upon the conveniences of modern life and received it. The Japanese, according to the customs of his country, wished the remains of his boy to rest in his fatherland. He had the remains cremated and the ashes tightly packed in a hermetically sealed jar. This he was able to mail to Japan from Denver for the small cost of 22 cents. It was the first time that the Post-office Department ever had to pass upon this particular kind of a package, and nothing was found in the law to forbid the carrying of it through the mails.

ARMOR-PLATED WHALES

THE remarkable fact that the earliest known ancestor, or primitive type, of the modern whale bore heavy armor on its back, in the form of strong bony plates, has been set forth by the German paleontologist, Abel. The plates occasionally found associated with the remains of the primeval form of whale, the extinct zeuglodon, have generally been regarded as having belonged to gigantic turtles, but Abel has shown that they were part of the skeleton of the Zeuglodon itself. They resemble in their character the impenetrable bony shells of the huge glyptodonts that formerly inhabited South America. The suggestion is made that, at the time when they carried armor, whales were amphibious creatures, living on the coasts, and needing special protection from rocks as well as from sharks.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR

Mark Twain, as an example of unconscious humor, used to quote a Hartford woman who said one day in the late spring:

"My husband is the dearest fellow.

"'Jim,' I said to him this morning, 'are you very hard up just now?'

"'I certainly am hard up,' he replied soberly. 'This high cost of living is terrible. I don't know what I'm going to do.'

"'Then, Jim,' said I, 'I'll give up all thought of going to the country for July and August this year.'

"But the dear fellow's face changed, and he said:

"'Indeed, then, you won't, darling. I thought you wanted to buy a hat with an aigrette or some such foolishness. No, no, my darling—Jim can always find the money to let his dear little wife go to the country.'"

ORIGIN OF KILTS

IT will doubtless surprise many Scotchmen to learn that the kilt as at present worn is only a modern fancy costume and is not of Scottish origin at all. The honor of its invention is due two Englishmen—an army tailor who accompanied Gen. Wade's forces to Scotland in 1719, and Thomas Rawlinson, overseer of some iron works in Glengarry's county. For more than a century previously, indeed, the tartan plaid had been the common garb of the Highlanders, but it was all in one piece, wound in folds around the body, leaving the knees bare. Prior to the adoption of the tartan, which probably took place about the close of the fifteenth century, the long, loose saffron-colored skirt, the real "garb of old Gaul," was the Highland dress.

ANOTHER NOTABLE VOYAGE

A BRITISH firm recently built, at a cost of one million dollars, a floating dry dock for the Brazilian government. This dock is now being towed to Brazil. It is 550 feet long and 150 feet broad. It is now at sea, being towed to Brazil by two Dutch tugboats especially built for such service. The cost of the towage is estimated at $80,000. There will be no calls at ports on the way to recoal, for the tugs are abundantly supplied with fuel and an extra supply is stowed on the dock. It is expected the tugs will consume two months in reaching Rio Janeiro. The distance is 5,500 miles.

United States naval officers some time since towed a similar dock from Philadelphia to the Philippines, a distance of some 15,000 miles.

ON THE STOCK MARKET

One business man met another the other day. The second seemed downhearted.

"What's the matter old man?" asked the first; "you look pretty blue!"

"Well, to put it in a nutshell, I've been having a 'flutter' in rubbers, and come a bad cropper."

"Sorry, old boy. Were you a 'bull' or a 'bear' may I ask."

"Neither, I was an ass."

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The Big Store

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SATURDAY, Sept., 17th

We extend a cordial invitation to all who visit our show rooms.

Our store is full of the newest and most up-to-date goods.

Simon Leiser & Co.

LIMITED.

We have recently received a Carload of McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, and are prepared to quote lowest prices and best terms.

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TOWN TOPICS.

Visiting cards at the Islander office.

Job work? You can get what you want when you want it at THE ISLANDER. Phone 35.

Do your own shopping. See McKinnell for Choice Fruits, Confectionery and Ice Cream. j25

An interesting letter from "Fair Play" has been unavoidably held over till next week.

Mr. Fred Jepson of the firm of Jepson Bros, Singer Sewing Machine agents and dealers music and stationery came up on Tuesday nights boat.

All those that passed as successful candidates for overmen and firebosses can have their certificates by calling at the Government Office from 11 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Mr. Wm. Goard, piano tuner of Vancouver arrived by Tuesday night's boat, and will remain for a few days. Those desirous of having their piano tuned, should see Mr. Goard before he goes away.

Comox.

Mr R. M. Stewart has boats for hire at the wharf.

Another fine salmon weighing 55 lbs. was caught off Comox by Messrs Walker and Kirkwood on Tuesday last.

Miss Campbell, Mr. C. Elverson, of Duncan and Mr. Ben Ward of Courtenay were among the passengers outbound, Wednesday morning.

We regret to state that Capt. Eigers met with a painful accident on Friday 16 th and will be laid up for several days. He is staying at the port Augusta

Mr. and Mrs. Carey and Mr. Lombord called to see Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Piercy They are here with the view to purchasing land and would be a great acquisition in the district.

Mrs. C Piercy of Knob Hill was in Cumberland on last Saturday, and brought in some specimens of Graverstein apples. The apples are on sale at J. N. McLeod also some fine pears which can be obtained at Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership firm McLeod & Bailey was dissolved Sept. 22nd 1910 by mutual consent and the business will in future be carried on by Mr. J. N. McLeod. All accounts and debts against and due the said firm are payable respectively, by and to, Mr. J. N. McLeod

(Signed) J. N. McLEOD
B. W. BAILEY

FARMERS ATTENTION--

Tenders wanted for the malt grains from the Pilsener Brewing Co., Cumberland. The conditions and contract covering the above may be seen at the office of the above Company at any time.

Tenders will received up to Sept. 15th 1910.

PILSENER BREWING CO. LTD.

B. Cloutier

GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Horseshoeing a Specialty

Third Ave., Cumberland

EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILER AND MACHINERY.

EXAMINATIONS for the position of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Machinery, under the "Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901," will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria commencing November 7th, 1910. Application and instruction forms can be had on application to the undersigned, to whom the former must be returned correctly filled in, not later than October 24th, 1910. Salary $130.00 per month, increasing at the rate of $5.00 per month each year to a maximum of $180.00.

JOHN PECK,
Chief Inspector of Machinery,
New Westminster, B. C.

Dated Sept., 3rd, 1910.

S. G. HANSON'S

S. C. White Leghorns

402 Pullets laid in—
January - - 7616
February - 7310
March - - 8606

23532

Average per bird for 90 days 58.5 This record has never been beaten on the N. American continent These birds will make good breeding stock for 1911. Price $3 each. 3-yr-old breeders $1.50 each.

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Dealer in Bicycles and Gas Engine Supplies

English and American Wheels from $40 up, also Second-hand Wheels

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B C SERVICE

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Leave Victoria 6 a.m. Tuesday
Arrive Nanaimo 3 p m Tuesday
Leave Nanaimo 5.30 p.m. Tuesday
Arrive Union Bay 10.30 p.m Tuesday
Leave Union Bay 8 a.m. Wednesday
Arrive Nanaimo 2 p m. Wednesday
Arrive Vancouver 6.30 p m. Wednesday
Leave Vancouver 8 a.m. Thursday
Arrive Nanaimo 12 10 p.m. Thursday
Leave Nanaimo 1 p m. Thursday
Arrive Union Bay 7.30 p.m. Thursday
Friday and Saturday repeat trips of Wednesday and Thursday
Leave Union Bay 12.15 a.m. Sunday
Arrive Nanaimo 6 a m. Sunday
Arrive Victoria 1 p.m. Sunday

For rates and information relative to intermediate points of call, apply to

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Brains, and the printing presses
Make the millions think

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Size 20, reg. price 4.00 and 6.00, special price 3.00 & 4.50
Size 21, reg. 4.00, 6.00 and 8.50, " " 3.00, 4.50, 6.00
Size 22, reg. 4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.50 & 8.00
Special price 3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 5.00
Size 23, reg. 4.00, 6.00, 6.50, 8.00
Special price 3.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00
Size 24, reg. 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.00, 6.75, 7.00, 7.25, 8.00, 8.50
Special price 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00,
Size 25, reg. 4.50, 7.50, Special **3.50 and 6.00**
Size 26, reg. 7.50, **Special 6.00**

These are exceptionally good value, being finely finished tailor-made gaments and are well worth your time looking over, if you want a good suit for your good boy at a reasonable prices.

Girls' Sheperd's Plaid, D. B. Reefer Coats, sizes 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, reg. 6.00, - - - *SPECIAL 4.50*
Girls' Navy Serge Dresses with sailor collar, - *1.50 each*
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There are only a few of each of these and they wont last long.

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