The District Ledger

Industrial Unity is Strength — The Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A. — Political Unity is Victory

VOL. III NO. 45 — FERNIE, B. C., JULY 4, 1908 — $1.00 a YEAR

FURNITURE

¶ We sell Furniture wholesale and retail. No one need worry about being suited, we have the stock and do the trade on Cash and Credit terms.

J. H. REID CO., LTD., FERNIE

Complete House Furnishers

P. S. See our Special Offer this week. Page 8

We cater direct for the Workingman's Trade

That is why our trade has increased so rapidly. The more business we do the lower our prices will get. Don't fail to see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Spring Suits $8	10 12 15
Soft Hats	2 2.50 3
Stiff Hats	2.50 3 3.50
Working Shoes	2 to 4
Dress Shoes	3 to 5

We make a specialty of working men's goods.

Lockhart & Gillespie

You will say, Is it Possible?

That I can buy good fruit lands with a good supply water within 30 miles of Fernie, on the installment plan

$5.00 Down. $5.00 pr Month. No Interest or Taxes

For a five acre tract during life of contract. This offer will not last long. Write for circular of "Kootenia Irrigation Tract"

D. W. HART, Agt. K. R. L. Co., Baynes, B. C.

OUR CRITIC AGAIN SAYS

THAT if you want to make a man mad, tell him not to lose his temper when he has already lost it.

* * *

THAT the girls who are more or less snippy, because they are young and pretty should remember that it will not take long to get over it. A girl passes from the young to the old crowd in four years. How then?

* * *

THAT it makes no difference how pretty a girl is, or how sweet her disposition, or voice, if she wears glasses the boys are afraid of her. What about that Rolly dear?

* * *

THAT the woman whose husband cannot sing, nor act, nor dance, has a great deal to be thankful for. The men with so many accomplishments are the ones most likely to go wrong.

* * *

THAT he wonders if you ever noticed that a man will get up in the night and have to tumble all over before he can find anything. A burglar never has such trouble.

* * *

THAT the correspondent from here for the Nelson Daily News should find out facts before sending his news in. Sunday's paper has a paragraph saying the provincial police have discovered a branch of the Black Hand in Fernie. Now the Critic would like to know what the provincial police had to do with it. They had nothing. The city police did it all, and did it well at that. The member of the provincial police who was sent by the direction of the city police to arrest three men on Monday night's flyer got as far as talking to the men, and then "very cleverly" let them get away from him. Our city police would have captured these men.

THAT our esteemed friend Wm. McLaughlin came in with a letter for publication which we print below regarding the Critics remarks about "an Agitator" in the row at one of our hotels on pay night. The letter is a fair sample of the writer, and speaks for itself. The writer uses some very peppery epithets both to the Critic, the hotel proprietor, and the policeman and shows his lack of knowledge by "butting in" to things he knows nothing at all about. Twenty or thirty people who saw the row will take their oath that no one was kicked at all, and if it had not been for the row that the "agitator" made after, the crowd would have dispersed at once. The "agitator" was not there at the start, and knew nothing about the first part of the row, if he had he might have tried to use the very small amount of common sense that is supposed to be given the average man, but which he seems to be short of. The imbecility of human nature is absolutely beyond comprehension.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents in these columns.

AN IGNORAMUS' LETTER

To the Editor,

Sir: I notice in the last issue of the Ledger under the heading of our critic again Says that the agitator who was tryin to raise an extra row on Saturday night came within an ace of getting more than was good for him an ate Now Mr critic for the information of your readers the agitator was not tryin to raise an extra row But simply protested against the action of the hired p——s and thugs around the hotell and I may state further that had it not been for the agitator the individual who was kicked unconscious by the hired thugs around the Hotell Another hired thug Commissioned by the Citizens of Fernie to keep law and order would have taken the unfortunate who had no less than three of these hired thugs kick him into the condition aforesaid The critic seems to be well informed there is a possibility that the critic Was the individual who was going to give the agitaor more than would have been good for him He might have been close by as it is a dark corner and judgin from the stand the critic takes in attackin those who are down and out most fair-minded citizens have come to the conclusion that the critic is on an equal with the p——s and thugs whom he defends in the interests of his advirtisments.

WM McLAUCHLAN
Fernie B C
30, 6, 1908

In Duplicate.

Ed. Note—The editor was too busy to bother correcting the phraseology and spelling of above. Maybe you can understand it.

* * *

THAT our friend Wallie McLaughlan should remember the time 5 years ago this month, when he was "butting in" at a bar room scrap. He got his deserts then, and was glad to quit. "Ye hit the wrang mon," he cried.

* * *

THAT the rink management should have seen that the gallery was properly supported before the crowd arrived. The hammering spoiled some of the music, besides frightening many women who were in the gallery.

* * *

THAT some narrow minded "jack asses" think that the critic should not even laugh, let alone play a joke. If they were attending to their trade (if they have any) they would not be so interfering. The Critic appreciates a joke as well as most people and better than the average. How now, Jim?

* * *

THAT the band is soliciting subscriptions from the public, and is therefore a public institution. It should give the public a little more music than at present. It should come out at least twice a week.

Regina, June 30—Tomorrow is the last day the hotel men of the province will enjoy privileges under the present license law. The most radical change which takes place is in the hours and starting on Wednesday the bar drinkers will have to get in before ten o'clock or go without a night cap. The local option provisions also come into force on Wednesday and steps will be taken immediately to have the vote brought on. Now the hotel men are considering raising the prices. They claim they cannot make a living with the reduced prices unless there is an increase in the price of liquors and there is a fair prospect of a substantial increase in this line before long.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION

Successfully Carried Out by Gladstone Local Union

The Dominion Day celebration held under the auspices of Gladstone local No. 2314 U.M.W. of A. was a great success both financially and otherwise. Some disappointment was felt owing to the band not being present, but their charge was considered to be too high and they split up and sent half to Moyie and half to Crow's Nest. The various sports were hotly contested and the program and list of winners as below show that it was a good celebration. The miners had made previous arrangements with the weather man, and old sol beamed forth with all his glory and heat, and while the day was very hot it was an ideal day for celebrating.

The committee were all kept very busy, and did everything in their power to add to the enjoyment of the large crowd. Special mention might be made of Chris. Dingsdale, who kindly supplied water to the thirsty, and otherwise looked after the comforts of the weary. Following is the programme:

Boys' Race—1 John Guidosh, 2 A. Dicken.

Girls' Race—1 Alica Wilde, 2 J. Finch.

Girls' Egg and Spoon Race—1 Jessie Dick, 2 S. Wilson

Boys' Obstacle Race—1 Dave Martin, 2 Clayton Dubois.

Boys' Sack Race—1 L. Dudley, 2 R. Murray.

Old Man's Race—1 Thos. Wakelem.

100 yds. Sprint, confined to members of U.M.W. of A.—1 Herbert Cattell, 2 Walt Dick.

Pony Race, 1 mile—1 M. Gorrie.

Quoit Competition—1 Ted Coates.

Men's Obstacle Race, 1-4 mile—1 Walt Dick, 2 H. Cattell.

1-4 mile for Men—1 Wm. Barrow, 2 H. Cattell.

High Jump—Vern Boynton.

Putting the Shot—1 F. Belanger.

Men's Potato Race—1 Sid Hunt, 2 H. Cattell.

100 yard dash, open—1 H. Cattell, 2 R. Barrow.

Long Jump—1 H. Cattell.

Wrestling Match—1 Tom Smith.

Single Ladies' Race — 1 Harriet Hamilton, 2 Jessie Dick.

Married Ladies' Race—1 Mrs. K. Culleton, 2 Mrs. Sarah Gregory.

Horse Race, open—1 M. Gorrie, 2 R. Dunlap.

Tug-of-War—Won by P. Burns' team.

KILLED AT MICHEL

James Ferguson was instantly killed this forenoon in No. 5 mine, Michel. He was engaged in fitting steam pipes in No. 5 slope, when some cars loaded with timbers broke loose from the haulage system. They descended the slope with great rapidity, scattering the timbers as they went. One of the timbers struck the unfortunate man on the back of the neck, killing him instantly.

The deceased was an engineer by trade and a native of Scotland and was 29 years of age. He came from Moyie about three months ago. He leaves a young wife, who has the sympathy of the entire community.

NEW FREIGHT RATES

Special distributing freight rates have been granted to the wholesalers of Fernie to go into effect on July 10. This is one of the most important concessions that the C. P. R. has ever granted to Fernie as it will put this town on the same standing as Calgary and other wholesale centres and should increase the business of local wholesalers at least 50 per cent. Heretofore these houses have been able to get outside business only because they were on the spot, but they will now be able to compete in price with any of their western opposition.

MICHFL UNION ELECT OFFICERS

The annual election of officers was held on Tuesday. The most important feature was the election of Charles Gainer for the position of permanent secretary, vacated by Jas. Douglas. The vote for the officers was as follows:

President—Frank Campbell 75, Mr. Marsh 86, R. Jones 69.

Permanent Secretary — Charles Gainer 157, A. J. Carter 9, Thomas Colquhoun 24, Wm. Whitehouse 19, Vincent Frodshan 41.

Conductors — Wm. Abraham 132, Chas. Salmo 179, C. Romano 89.

Warden—Thos. Haines 119, Wm. Showocks 50, Jas. Hadden 66.

Rec. Sec.—Jas. McLeod 117, D. J. McDonald 111.

RUSSIAN MINE A CHARNEL HOUSE.

Yuzovka, Russia, July 2—Last evening a violent explosion of gas occurred in the Rikovsky mine in which 550 miners were at work. A hundred are reported to have been killed. Troops have been summoned to preserve order.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

Appealed From Former Trial With Same Result

Kenora, Ont., July 3—Wm. Paul was found guilty before Justice Anglin at the assizes today for the murder of Henry Schilling, near Pinewood on the Rainy river, and was sentenced to be hanged on September 18th.

When asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner tried to speak but he could not utter a sound.

The murder for which Paul was found guilty was one of the most cold blooded in the history of this part of Ontario. Paul and Schilling, both young men, who were apparently bosom friends, left Rainy River on November 30th, 1906, to cut timber in the woods. They skated up the river and that was the last seen of Schilling till afterwards, with Paul's blood his body was found four days stained skates near by.

It came out in the evidence that Schilling had been killed in a horrible manner by Paul. Paul was tried and found guilty at the assizes last November, but through an error in the judge's charge, he was granted a new trial, with the same result.

BLOODY FIGHT GOES ON

London, July 1—The situation at Tabriz is said to be very serious.

Private despatches received here today say the people have erected barricades in the streets and that fighting is going on day and night.

Tabriz and the entire province of Azerbajan are strongholds of the revolutionists.

The arrival there yesterday of troops to strengthen the forces of the Shah has increased the danger of the situation.

The entry of the troops to the city is opposed by the revolutionary forces.

All the bazaars have closed.

There has been some looting of the residences of delegates to the assembly and business houses.

Increasing cause for alarm is found in the fact that Tabriz is surrounded by Rachin Khan and his horsemen. They are supporters of the Shah and utterly without discipline.

Should these riders be turned loose on the city the lives of even the foreigners there would be in danger.

No details are given of the recent street fighting, but one of the dispatches concludes with these words:

"A good deal more bloodshed is expected before the trouble is settled."

The foreign community residence at Tabriz is small and is composed mostly of Russians. There is a small British Colony. A. C. Wratislaw is the Russian consul general, M. Pohitonow of the staff of the Imperial Bank & Telegraph company and a few engaged in the carpet trade. The Russian and British consulates are guarded by troops.

St. Petersburg, July 1—News was received here to-day showing that the situation at Tabriz, Persia, is serious. Mounted followers of Rachin Khan have been arriving before the city since Thursday.

They met with resistance. This exasperated them and they at once began committing atrocities in which the mob joined.

The excitement is described as intense. The anti-revolutionists, feel themselves on firm ground, have declined the proposal of an armistice made by the Russian consul general.

The fighting which took place at Tabriz, Persia, yesterday, according to reports that have just come to hand via Baku, approached the dimensions of a real battle.

Eighty men were reported killed and many more were wounded.

ARRESTED AS BEING A SPY

San Francisco, July 2—Passengers who arrived from southern ports on the steamer City of Sydney yesterday tell of the arrest by officials of the Guatemalan government of E. Barrington, said to be an American, as a spy.

The arrest of Barrington was made at San Jose de Guatemala, when Barrington went ashore in that city from the City of Sydney. Barrington went from New York to Central America many months ago.

Passengers who tell of the arrest say that they expect to hear that he has been put to death, as they claim that the evidence against him was plain, he having papers in his possession when taken that proved beyond a doubt that he was a spy from Salvador.

The papers, they say, proved him also to be in a conspiracy against president Cabreras.

New Arrivals

Our House Furnishing Department is now replete with all the staples and the newest novelies.

Lace Curtains
Portiere Curtains
Lace Bed Setts
Bolster Frames
Curtain Rods
Window Shades
Pillows
Comforters
Blankets
Carpet Squares
and Rugs
Floor Oilcloth
Hammocks, Tents, Linoleums, Etc., Etc.

all on second floor

Trites-Wood Co.

Limited

KILTIES' BAND CONCERT

The Kilties Band played to a large and appreciative audience in the rink on Monday night. This is the best we have had in this line, and the rink people are to be congratulated on securing such an aggregation We understand that financially it was a failure, as the management offered a very large guarantee, and came a little short. This is the fault alone of the Kilties themselves, as last year they were advertised to appear here, did the same amount of advertising as this year, and were to play in the opera house. After the people paying to get in and hear them it was found that they had brought about one third of the company here, and the rest were playing elsewhere. This of course was a disappointment, and the music they rendered then was not much better than our own band could have done. The people were disappointed badly. You cannot fool a Fernie crowd more than once, and no one but the band managers are to blame in this instance. If it had not have been for this there would have been a "standing room" audience at the rink on Monday night.

The rendering of the familiar piece "Afraid to go home in the dark" was exceptionally good. The dancing was the best witnessed here, and altogether the concert was a decided success, in all but the matter of finance.

FOOTBALL

The result of the scheduled football games last Saturday were as follows: Fernie won at Bellevue 1-0; Coleman played at Coal Creek to a draw, 2 each; Michel won at Hosmer 2-0.

STANDING.

	Played	won	lost	draw	pts
Michel	5	3	0	2	8
Fernie	4	3	1	0	6
Hosmer	3	2	1	0	4
Coleman	4	1	1	1	4
Coal Creek ...	4	0	3	1	1
Bellevue	4	0	4	0	0

LOGGER DROWNED.

A Russian logger was accidentally drowned at Elk Lumber Co. No. 4 camp near Hosmer on Thursday afternoon. There was a jam in the logs which he had broken up and was trying to swim ashore when he was carried down the river. His body has not been recovered up to the time of writing.

MINERS LOST FIRST CASE

Edmonton, Alta, June 30—The action for $12,000 damages for breach of contract brought by the United Mine Workers of America against the Strathcona Coal Co., was dismissed by Mr. Justice Stuart of the Supreme court. The judge held that the district of United Mine Workers had no right to sue or be sued as it was unincorporated and unregistered. With regard to the eighteen individual miners who were also plaintiffs in the action the judge dismissed their case on the grounds of their claim being different. They had no right to sue collectively, but should bring action individually.

Aside from the technicality on which the case was dismissed the judge stated that the plaintiffs could not hope to succeed on the merits of the charge. H. A. Mackie for the plaintiffs and J. R. Lavelle of Strathcona for the defendant company. The action was instituted by the plaintiffs under the Lemieux act. The judge held that this act can only serbe for the purpose of keeping both parties in status quo until a thorough investigation is made of the cases of dispute by a board of arbitration, and does not produce any binding effect on either party.

A meeting of the solicitors of the miners union in Alberta and British Columbia, and the officers of District No. 18, United Miners of America, will be held in Calgary on July 5 and 6 to decide whether this case which is the first in Canada under the Lemieux act, shall be appealed. They shall also determine what stand the mine workers will take in future in regard to the Lemieux act, and whether they will submit to the act at all if shown that miners must sue individually in order to obtain damages in cases of a breach of contract.

GOTCH ON TOP

Frank Gotch made short work of B. F. Roller, the great Seattle wrestler, last night, and won two straight falls in 15 and 25 minutes respectively, and for the first time in his life the big Seattle physician's shoulders were pressed to the mat.

Gotch and Roller put up a hard, aggressive contest, but Gotch soon had the advantage by the use of the toe hold quickly tired Roller and finally secured a crotch and half Nelson which did the work. The second fall, which required a greater length of time, came from the same hold, although Roller the fall came by breaking this did one good piece of work before hold.

UNDERGOUND RAILWAY

Latest Method of Procuring Foreign Women Across the Line

Chicago, July 2—In United States District Attorney Edward Sims' crusade against the traffic in alien women, an "underground" railroad similar to that used before the civil war in smuggling negroes from the south into the northern states, has been unearthed by immigration inspectors and secret service men. The system of bringing alien women into the United States by way of Canada, in spite of the vigilance of the immigration officials is said to have been divulged by one of the girls examined by one of the board of enquiry. According to her story girls are brought from France and Russia and other foreign countries to St. John's, Nfld., and to Anticosti Island, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. From these places they are taken to Montreal in private yachts and up the Richelieu river to Rouse's Point. Both Attorney Sims and Dr. D. D. Evans, inspector in charge of the immigration bureau, acknowledged that they had learned of this underground railway, and that steps had been taken to break it up.

WHICH WILL CONTROL NOVA SCOTIA MINERS

Vote in Favor of U.M.W. of A. Bosses Not in Favor

Sydney, N.S., June 30—The referendum vote taken in this province yesterday to decide whether the Provincial Workmen's Association or the United Mine Workers of America would control labor interests in this country, was decided in favor of the U.M.W. of A. by a majority of 465 with several places to hear from. The total vote in the contest was only about 5,000 and stood P. W. A. 2,364 and for the U.M.W. of A. 2,829. The result was a decisive victory for the American union in labor circles here. It is expected that P. W. A. will be continued by the minority vote. It is difficult to say at present what effect this vote will have with the present relations between the men at the collieries and the commercial company. Many seem to think that the commercial company will not recognise the U.M.W. of A in connection with labor matters and at the first interference with their affairs may cancel the present two year contract which has been recently readjusted by the award of the conciliation board.

ANOTHER MAN BLOWN UP

Winnipeg, June 30—Another dynamite fatality with probably fatal results occurred on the double track work at Riddell, 40 miles east of Kenora yesterday afternoon.

The explosion happened under peculiar circumstances. The cut had been flooded and work suspended for a while. Some dynamite which had been left in the cut had been washed under a rock and on resuming drilling operations the powder was struck by the drill, causing the explosion. The two drillers, Italians, were blown 20 feet in the air, one being badly mangled and cannot recover. The other man will probably pull through.

ORCHARD'S SENTENCE.

Boise, July 1—The state board of pardons today commuted the sentence of Harry Orchard who was under sentence to hang next Friday for the murder of former governor Frank Steuenburg, to imprisonment for life.

PILES

Mr. Alfred Brown, of Merriton, Ont. says:—"For six years I have not known what it was to be free from pain. No one ever suffered more from itching bleeding Piles than I did and I tried everything to get cured but failed. One day a friend of mine who had been cured with Zam Buk gave me a part of a box to try, and the relief I got was marvellous. I then bought a supply and before I had used it all was completely cured."

Of all druggists and stores, 50c.

ZAM-BUK

RELIEVES & CURES

ATTEMPTED MURDER

Near Frank-Arrested in Fernie and Taken to Macleod

Constable Sampson of the provincial police, arrested a man named Jim Sitto in the Roma Saturday night. This man had been badly wanted for the past two years for an attempted murder at Lille, near Frank. Supt. Primrose, of the R.N.W.M.P. at Macleod, was communicated with and sent an officer on Sunday morning to take charge of the prisoner, who was taken to Frank last night to await trial.

MEDICINE HAT FIRE

Medicine Hat, June 30—The plant of the Red Cliff Brick Company was burned last night entailing a loss of sixty thousand dollars to the company and an indirect loss to the city of many thousands more as building operations will be stopped for some time to come. The plant represented an invesment of $125,000, the stock being held principally by Minneapolis and St Paul parties. The works had an output of 30,000 bricks per day. The fire started in overheated dry kiln, which could not be moved but the firemen succeeded in saving the machinery. The company expects to rebuild at once.

SUCCESSFUL CHURCH SOCIAL

A very successful basket social was held on Friday evening, 26th June in aid of the general church funds. Despite the inclemency of the weather the attendance was large and representative. Rev. W. Steenson, minister of the church, after explaining in a few words the object of the social, called on Rev. W. Boulton, the local Methodist minister, to take the chair.

Mr. Boulton in his remarks expressed his very high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Steenson, and how much pleasure it gave him to be present in the capacity of chairman. The chairman then introduced the program which was of an interesting and varied character. Among the artists were: Messrs. R. Samson, Millard, Jay, Thomas, Nicholson, Hughes, Miss Pearson, Miss McCourt and others.

The chairman, at the conclusion of the program, called upon the efficient auctioneer of the evening, Mr. Thomas Baird, to undertake his duties. Thanks to the spirit, enthusiasm and generosity of the young men present, his work was easy. Dollars followed dollars in such rapid succession that one of the baskets realised $19.50; another $16, another $11 and other figures which were highly satisfactory. The total amount realised was $114.25.

The minister and session of the church wish to tender their very best thanks to Mrs. Powell and Miss E. McCliment, who arranged everything to the ladies who so kindly sent in such beautiful baskets; to the young men for their generosity, and to the genial auctioneer for his valuable services.

SEIZE CANADIAN WHISKEY

Detroit, Mich., June 30—The federal authorities have seized a quantity of Canadian Club whiskey in this city which is valued at $60,000. It was doscovered not to have been labelled in accordance with the requirements of the pure food law. An interesting situation developed as a result of the action of the authorities, for it is not thought that the whiskey can be redeemed by the distributing firm, and there are many who are willing to "take a chance" on the unlabelled article and would like to (oe present when it is destroyed."

TIME FOR SNORTING.

"Wives, who from choice foster race suicide, should be held criminally responsible, and the laws should be so amended as to permit the punishment of these women."

This was the sentiment of the American Medical association meeting in Chicago yesterday, and every women who read of it gave a snort. Some women had to snort while wiping a baby's nose, or putting a baby to sleep, or caring for a half dozen babies at once the other women snorted while nursing a pet child or cat, but childless, or with a houseful, all of them gave a contemptuous snort.

COAL AT FALSE CREEK

One-Foot Seam 560 Feet Below Surface—Main Body Nearly Reached

This was the jubilant cry of the workmen during boring operations at the foot of Hawkes avenue last evening when the drill sank softly into a floor seam of the bituminous article and at once the word was flashed over the wires to all financially interested in the proposition.

It has been many weeks since the Members of the false Creek Coal Syndicate drove in a tallyho over the property while Mr. Bouskill, with ever ready pick chipped away at various spots and, with as little technical language as possible explained the mysteries of the earth's surface and pointed out the indications of coal.

Then came the right to bore on city property, but when this was obtained, optimism did not run too high for the expert had chosen a spot where coal was probably deeper than in other localities but he had satisfactory reasons for this. Then the directors experienced all the sensations of men dabbling with a fluctuating stock market, and of course just when indications of coal were struck, the drill broke. But last night at depth of over 560 feet, a foot seam of coal was entered and passed through, and on Tuesday next the main body is expected to be touched. If the expectations of the promoters are realised, the posssibilities of the False Creek basin are difficult to imagine.

Preparations are already being made to form a company to develop and operate the property, the present company having been formed merely for the purpose of prospecting and boring.—Vancouver world.

PLAGUE OF POVERTY

Interesting Address on "Class Struggle"

The Socialist party held a propaganda meeting last night in the Labor hall. Comrade J. Harrison presided, and gave a few introductory remarks and said: "Today we are in the great class struggle." The working class versus the capitalist class. Revolution is inevitable, therefore let us prepare for it—prepare for a peaceful revolution. Educate and discuss the question of Socialism intelligently and get prepared to take over the reigns of government.

Comrade W. Dreaver then spoke and in the course of his remarks stated: "The reason why people were dissatified with their lot in life was because of the inequalities of the social system. There was no effect without a cause. The cause was the refusal of the people to study economics, or the system of production under which we are now living. The speaker then illustrated the black plague of London in 1675, as being overcome (after the purification of the city by the great fire) by a system of sewerage, and also showed that there was another plague at work there, and in the whole world over—the plague of poverty, which could be annihilated by the same hand that annihilated the black plague, viz, labor. That the destruction of individuality under Socialism was erroneous. Today, if a man asserts his individuality he loses his job, therefore he has to stifle his true self. The speaker wanted to know how you would lose someshing that was not in your possession? Under Socialism a man would be free, and therefore could assert his individuality.

A lively discussion then ensued, and many points were cleared up, and it was shown that the Socialist party was to gain control of the means of wealth production, through gaining power of government and legislating for the interests of the worker, and workers alone.

Comrade Harrison then showed up the fallacy of municipal and state ownership being state measures.

Next Sunday a proper propaganda meeting will be held. F. H. Sherman, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, will speak.—Albertan.

The very dangerous practice of agents throwing sample pills on our steps, and at gates, was evident again last week and some strenuous means should be taken to stop such a practice. The danger to little children in getting such packages can better be imagined than explained.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents in these columns.

Editor Fernie Ledger,

Sir—Some exceptionally strong statements were made this week at Caxton Hall, Westminster, regarding the conduct of the Salvation Army joinery works in London. The occasion was a meeting called by the London District Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joinets, to protest against the alleged sweating which takes place there. Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., who wired regretting inability to preside, said, "Hope Salvation Army will soon be wiped out, and all such sweating organisations." Mr. G. Kebell, a London solicitor, wrote: "William Booth is simply and purely a trading philanthropist, and on a collossal scale." Mr. S. Stennet, secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners society quoted many figures to show that the men employed by the Army were paid sweated wages, and asked if there was any valid reason why the Salvation Army should ask a man, because he was destitute, to make for two shillings that which any other builder would have to pay ten for. It was simply scandalous that the Army should recruit from poor individuals on the embankment, find out their capacity for work, and then rob and sweat them. He would give the Army credit that when they worked men over time they paid them time and a quarter. They credited the men with 3d an hour; (what a noble wage). That was not all. Three weeks before and two weeks after the Salvation Army's Self-denial week the men did not receive a penny piece. (Shame.) Yes I think it is shame for the Salvation Army to practice self denial on the starvation army. A resolution denouncing the three fold system of sweating, truck payment and underselling practiced by the Salvation Army at Hanbury street joinery works, calling for its immediate abolition, and demanding a full and public inquiry into the conduct of the institution was adopted, and it was decided to hold an open air demonstration on the subject.

I think it is only fair and just that these facts ought to be made widely known and that working men should put to themselves this question "How much am I responsible for this work that the Army is practising, and how can I prevent it being tried perhaps in Canada if it is not exposed and prevented in the Old Country." We who are christians generally blame a person if they do not believe as we do; have we ever tried to find out the reason of their unbelief. If we think for a moment we can safely say that the above item is largely responsible for a great deal of unbelief. It is we, as christians who ought to ask ourselves, how much unbelief am I spreading in the sphere where I am living by not being consistent with the teaching of the scriptures. Don't blame the unbeliever, the agnostic and others because it is because they see so little of christian actions in us that they are proof against our preaching. They know there is a vast lot of religion and very little Christ. They also blame, and rightly, too that money is the chief object in preaching the gospel today. They know that many persons stay away from church and chapel because they have nothing to put in the collection and they don't want it to be said Mr, and Mrs. so and so put nothing in the plate, for such things have been said many times. 'Tis preached as a free and full salvation, thank God it is, but a person regularly attending each meeting with five dollars in his pocket would have it proved that in these days it is not free by the end of the week and the contents of his pocket. Such are the causes (and more could be mentioned) that are responsible for so much unbelief, and not as many christians say, because their hearts are hard. 'Tis the hearts of christians (many) who are hard, because they refuse to obey the teachings of the word of God and refuse to obey the dictates of their own hearts. "Behold to obey is better than sacrifice and to hearken, than the fat of rams."

W. STIRRUP,
Annex

BOY'S LIFE SAVED.

My little boy, four years old, had a severe attack of dysentery. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured him and believed that saved life.—William H. Strolinz, Canoon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt but this remedy saves the lives of many children each year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

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2268

ANARCHISTS UNEARTHED

Secret Meetings at Night—Mysterious Laboratory in Basement of House.

Seattle,—June 30—A band of anarchists, whose movements are shrouded in mystery and whose propaganda deals with the overthrow of all organised government has been unearthed here. The clique holds secret meetings at night and discusses the matters under consideration in a foreign language.

In the basement of the house the anarchists have installed a laboratory. The shelves on the walls of the room are filled with chemicals. People who live in the immediate neighborhood are afraid that this elaborate chemical laboratory contains chemicals for the manufacture of bombs.

The boys who play in the vicinity have been warned by the occupants of the building to keep away from the basement and not to discharge firecrackers or light matches near by.

It has been noticed that the anarchists themselves are particularly careful not to have matches or lamps near the basement.

A man, formerly of New York, but who is best known throughout the Northwest as the originator and leader of "Freeland," a supposedly Socialist colonisation scheme in this state, which went into the hands of the court some time ago appears to be the leader of the crowd. The police are investigating. It is generally reported about the neighborhood that one of the women belonging to the organisation, was the wife of Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist who assassinated President McKinley in Buffalo, and who was later executed.

What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

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The following leading medical authorities, among a host of others, extol the foregoing roots for the cure of just such ailments as the above symptoms indicate: Prof. R. Bartholow, M. D., of Jefferson Med. College, Phila.; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., of Univ. of Pa.; Prof. Edwin M. Hale, M. D., of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago; Prof. John King, M. D., Author of American Dispensatory; Prof. Jno. M. Scudder, M. D., Author of Specific Medicines; Prof. Laurence Johnson, M. D., Med. Dept. Univ. of N. Y.; Prof. Finley Ellingwood, M. D., Author of Materia Medica and Prof. in Bonnett Medical College, Chicago. Send name and address on Postal Card to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive *free* booklet giving extracts from writings of all the above medical authors and many others endorsing, in the strongest possible terms, each and every ingredient of which "Golden Medical Discovery" is composed.

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DO YOU BELIEVE IT

Dr. Chapman at a recent revival meeting held in Philadelphia read the following touching letter which made a powerful impression.

"While a well known evangelist was conducting a meeting one morning a tramp came in and said, 'My father and mother used to sit in this pew. It is the first church I ever attended. My father was an officer in this church. Seven boys used to sit in this pew in the Sunday school class. We had great love and respect for our Sunday School teacher. Saturday afternoon she invited us to her home for an entertainment of music, eatables and to look over a lesson. After a while she was anxious to please us and hold us and she taught us the names of cards. We became enthusiastic over it, learning different games. We would say, 'do not give us so much time to the lesson but let us have more time for playing cards, and show us some more tricks.' After a while we were off in the cotton gins playing cards and not going to her home. Later we failed to go to Sunday School. Cards and cigarettes were followed by gambling. We all at different times left our homes. Two of those boys have been hung; three are in the state prison for life, and one a vagabond like myself. No one knows where he is, and if the authorities knew I was here I would be arrested and put behind the bars. All I wish is that the teacher had never taught me to play cards.'

As he stood there broken hearted a lady near the pulpit, dressed in mourning, arose, and went to where the man was, fell on the floor and said 'Oh God, I am the Sunday School Teacher that did it.' She fainted, but revived and was not seen in the meeting any more.

W. J. Wriglesworth, D. D. S.

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For Socialists

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Correspondence must be sent to this office no later than noon on Wednesday

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

All of the elaborate machinery of the Socialist party—elaborate because conditions demand it—is here for a purpose distinct from that of acquiring political power, and yet concurrent with it. The Socialist party is also an educative institution. To attain its object it must propagate its principles, it must ever expand, reaching out into new territory, marking out new paths, attracting to itself new converts, replenishing itself with fresh material, keeping itself strong and vigorous and ever youthful for the great struggle.

The Socialist party cannot afford to remain in old ruts, there to become stagnant and moribund. It must always keep its face to the future, it must always be adventurous, always experimenting, always attempting new methods to get greater results. Recognising that society is in a state of flux and that conditions are continually changing according to the party must be ever ready to adapt itself in its methods of agitation as in other things, to the constantly changing conditions.

There are two distinct ways by which agitation and education are being conducted—by the distribution of literature and by public meetings. Of these two the first is by far the most important. Public meetings certainly perform a useful function in propaganda. They attract attention, they advertise the party's existence, they awaken sympathy, and they bring the party workers into personal contact with the multitude. In campaign time, when the people are more acutely interested in election issues, they are especially valuable.

But with the general advancement of education through the public school system the potency of the spoken word has decreased relatively. At one time speeches formulated policies and decided great issues, but that time is almost past. Then it was that by appealing to the passions and prejudices of men, oratory was the supreme factor in turning the scale upon grave public questions. Now it is merely a means to an end.

It is the larger audience that reads what the orator says, that weighs his utterances and reasons the conclusions from his deductions, that makes the final decision. Nearly everybody can read nowadays; not everybody can, or would attend public meetings. Lucky the orator who can have his speeches printed in the daily papers, even though those who listen to his voice may be but a handful. It was the newspapers, remember, that made Taft's "God knows, I don't!"—unwittingly blurted out to an audience of a few thousand—known to the whole world of waiting, anxious labor.

In these days the speaker can only be an instrument through which thoughts or ideas are promulgated, the medium by which the brain cells are stirred and the emotions aroused. It is the paper or leaflet, read at leisure in the quiet of the home, or perused eagerly by the discontented seeker for light, that shapes the brain into a new mold and crystallises the emotions into a concrete force. This is recognised by the managers of the old parties now more than ever before, as witness the growing tendency to concentrate upon the distribution of literature and voluminous advertising in the daily papers during campaign time.

In the early stages of the Socialist movement the distribution of literature was necessarily indiscriminate and haphazard. The pioneers had to work individually in isolated places and waste was inevitable. But with the growth of the movement more system has been slowly and painfully evolved. To-day, faulty as it may be, the Socialist party organisation is able to distribute a vast amount of literature with a comparatively small expenditure of money and energy. And the higher that organisation is developed, the more it will be able to do with a corresponding decrease in the amount of labor and money expended.

What is needed, then, first of all, is the strengthening of the party organisation, for through that will come a greater facility to circulate Socialist literature and to make the public demonstrations and meetings successful. Organisers, not speakers alone, but organisers, are the vital need of the Socialist party. Men and women who will direct their attention more and more to increasing the membership of the party, to looking after the many details of party work, to perfecting the party machinery so that it can do an ever increasing amount of the necessary work of agitation, education and political advancement. Through these means lies victory for the Socialist party.

It is through the co-operation which organisation brings, that we learn how to do things, how to accomplish our ends along the line of least resistance. Organisation means economy, directness and solidarity, and nothing can be gained without them. To learn how to do things thoroughly and well we must be thorough ourselves. When we enlist in this movement we must enlist with a full heart and with all our soul. So far as the daily grind of our existence and the struggle to survive under present conditions permits, we must give of our best to achieve the best in return. And that means constant application and devotion to the work at hand.

We Socialists have only begun to organise. The era of Socialist organisation is just opening. We have just begun to feel our way, to get our hands into working condition. The farther we go into the capitalist wilderness the wider becomes our path, the easier it becomes for us to overcome the obstacles that confront us. Every incident in the march forward is an experience for future guidance.

Just how far the workers recruit the Socialist Army, just so far as the workers, through being members of that army, develop the ability to control themselves and to direct their own affairs, just so far as they are willing to learn from experience and to adapt themselves to the exigencies which continually arise, so far will they fit themselves to conquer their enemies and to take control of the machinery of civilisation and administer that machinery in their own interests and for the whole social welfare.

UNCONSCIOUS SOCIALISTS

The greatest of all statutes that was ever carved, the sublimely beautiful Hermes of Praxiteles; the most perfect expression of the beauty of women that was ever coaxed from the unwilling marnle of Paros, the Venus of Milo; the most splendid conception of manliness that man ever drew from the dead rock of the hills; the Apollo Belvedere; the counterfeit representation of these are still preaching Socialism in their plaster-cast counterparts in the art gallery in Chicago.

"Still preaching," is said advisedly. For these three great works of art and their many replicas have been preaching Socialism since Rome overwhelmed republicanism and the Greek ideal at Cynocephalae.

It was a republic, based on slavery, it is true, that gave these statues to the world. It was freedom working toward the great ideal. There is not now, nor has there been since the days of Praxiteles, a man who could make the solid block of expressionless stone blaze forth the idea of beauty, of splendor, of the heights to which the race may raise itself, as he has done in the Hermes. A crude Socialism gave the world that greatest of all statues.

How? You ask. Because Plato in his republic struck the root of the whole matter when he based republicanism upon slavery; based freedom on subjugation. But the subjugation of the future must be the subjugation of the elements, the harnessing of the unseen forces not the subjugation of man

These three great statues show what the race can do when the electric currents, when the winds, when the unseen forces work for man. They show the world what invention means to the race. They show that so soon as the inevitability of the recognition that the common good is higher than private greed will be realised.

Rome, the crudest expression of greed and senselessness of utterly insane ideas of the application of force, took from the world the possibility of the creation of a Hermes, a Venus of Milo or an Apollo Belvedere.

Rome created the Middle Ages, the Dark Ages.

But out of the blackness of the dark ages a voice was heard here and there. Rome, as the personification of greed had broken an arm of the Venus of Milo. The great Hermes had been reduced to a mere trunk. Even the bow in the hands of the Belvedere had been broken. But from beneath the ruined heaps the statues were speaking. They were talking, rumbling,—low, insistent rumblings they were—but they were being heard. They were still speaking of that republic of which Plato dreamed, only the republic was mightier than Plato conceived.

They were saying: "Here, under the rubbish heaps, look, see what is best in man. Beauty and life are buried there. The true life is buried here. See what was done with human slavery as a basis. Think what may be done with the slavery of the elements as a basis."

And now, at last, in poor, little plaster-cast replicas, the great statues are crying aloud to the whole world: "Look, what the real republic, the great republic, the republic based upon the enslaved currents of the air may do. We are little things compared to the great things that are to be. Our beauty is as dust before the beauty of the future. Our majesty is as a beggar under the feet of kings compared to the majesty that must be."

Yes, to the seeing eye and the hearing ear, the great Hermes or Praxiteles, the Venus of Milo and the Apollo Belvedere are preaching Plato's new republic to-day, the republic of Socialism.

WHERE WILL THE FUNDS COME FROM?

It is an old saying that "he who pays the fiddler can name the dance," and nowhere does this find truer application than in the world of politics. Those who pay the campaign funds and maintain the machine can decide what sort of laws shall be made by those elected.

The trade unions are now going into politics. They are going in to reward their friends and punish their enemies in the republican and Democratic parties. When they have decided who are friends and who are enemies it will be necessary to organise a campaign for the support of the one and the defeat of the other. Such a campaign will cost a large amount of money. Where is the money coming from?

The American Federation of Labor has no power to tax the unions affiliated with it for political purposes. It has often declared that it could not tax them for even strike purposes.

It is doubtful if the constitutions of most of the international unions will permit them to assess their members directly for political purposes. It is not at all certain that a provision permitting them to do so would be advisable. Unless a union is practically unanimous for some particular form of political action an attempt to force men to contribute funds for purposes to which they are opposed might easily disrupt the organisation. This is one of the many reasons why Socialists insist that the first step toward any intelligent political action by the unions is to educate the union members to the necessity of united class conscious political action.

Voluntary contributions for such a program as that proposed by Gompers and his following from union men have not proven very productive in the past. The sums raised two years ago for this purpose was insignificant in comparison with the tasks to be accomplished.

There remains one source from which plenty of money can be secured. That is directly from the great campaign funds of the Republican and Democratic parties, which means indirectly from the great capitalists. If the American Federation of Labor should endorse Bryan it could undoubtedly receive all the money it wished to carry on a campaign. If the Illinois state Federation of Labor, or the labor organisations of any other "doubtful" state should endorse either of the capitalist parties in that state there would be no lack of money.

Do the unions of this country wish to use such funds? Do they believe it will assist in building up a strong militant labor movement to have it subsidised by those whom that movement is supposed to be fighting? Do they think that the handling of such funds are always expended will tend to strengthen the integrity of the labor movement and to attract to its official positions the sort of men most needed there?

If an attempt had been made to deliberately work out a plan for the disruption and corruption of the labor movement of America, could the one which has been proposed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be improved upon?

Nor is this the end of the story. Those who give this money will control its expenditure and receive their reward. They do not give it, they expend it. They purchase with it the right to determine the acts of those elected.

So at the last the end of the whole scheme amounts to this: That labor shall work once more for its masters, as it has worked through all the ages, and that in so doing it shall sow dissension in its own ranks, corrupt its leaders and sink deeper in the slavery from which it dreamed of escaping.

MEN WHO CREATED WEALTH

By Robert Hunter.

There are at least 200,000 unemployed men in New York city, and most of them have been unemployed for three or four months They are facing starvation. They walk the streets in despair. They face idle machines and empty factories. The mass of them receive wages which are only sufficient to keep them alive while at work and when work stops they and their families are in distress. The panic which has paralysed industry has cut off the means of life for these scores of thousands.

It is difficult to conceive of a brutality more atrocious than exists in a society which permits these working men to slowly starve without making an effort to supply them with work. During the entire winter not a single constructive thing has been done to help these workless thousands. Not a word has been uttered in the board of aldermen or in the legislature in defense of their right to life and labor. The chosen representatives of these men seem to be utterly callous to this misery.

All winter they have been discussing at Albany an anti-gambling race track measure as if that were the most important thing under the heavens. Legislatures are pulling their political wires, feathering their political nests and losing no opportunity to swell their private purses.

The other night I went into a black hole of Calcutta, a bowery lodging house, where several hundred working men were sleeping on double deck beds, on canvas stretched between two bars and on the floors. They were some of the men who had built the palaces, paved the streets, driven the tunnels, cut the subway, created the material life of New York. They had helped to clothe and feed and shelter the people. Their labor was done. They had received and spent there wages and they were huddled together like lepers and pariahs, waiting for the call from the Ryans, and the Morgans, to dig more ditches, cut more subways, drive more tunnels, and build more palaces.

I have recently spent eighteen months in Europe, and nowhere have I seen such utter disregard for the misery of the workless.

In many cities of France, Gelgium and Germany, the involuntary unemployed are municipally provided with out of work pay. In many of the big cities of Western Europe there are school restaurants, where the children are well fed, and the weaker ones given cod liver oil and tonics. The aged, the sick and infirm have pensions. Even the vagrants and wandering laborers have lodging houses provided for them as they go about the country seeking work, and the lodging houses are clean and sweet and wholesome, supplying to the needy food to hearten them in the day's search for work. The cities are undertaking public works to give work to the workless. We say the unemployed must stay in their homes and starve in silence.

A few weeks ago several thousand assembled in Philadelphia to ask the city to provide them with work. The police brutally assaulted them, and a riot ensued. In Chicago several thousand endeavored to march to the city hall to demand work. The police clubbed them and ordered them to disburse. In New York, Los Angeles and other cities the unemployed have been treated in a like manner.

I think no true American citizen can regard these facts without the deepest concern. It reminds one of Russia. There is no attempt to furnish relief or work on any adequate scale.

We even refuse the unemployed the privilege of coming before the public authorities to state their grievances.

We are trying to do an utterly impossible thing—to ignore the starving, and at the same time to force them to remain silent and content.

NO REMEDY

In the June number of "Everybody's Magazine," Lincoln Steffens showed that neither Taft nor Roosevelt had any consistent understanding of "what is the matter with society."

In the current issue he takes up Bryan and Johnson and weighing them by the same standards finds them equally wanting.

Of Bryan he says, "What I wanted to know was what we all were to do about this great struggle of Labor and Capital, each for a greater share of the profits of production. He said it was a struggle that would never be settled. 'We shall gradually approximate to justice.'"

Lincoln Steffens justly says of this reply, "Certainly this is as bad as Taft's reply, 'God knows,' when the voice in Cooper union asked what he proposed to do about the unemployed."

John Johnson's statements were equally unsatisfactory. To quote from the same article:

He wasn't vivid on cities and labor.

"What is the matter?" I recalled again, and he answered: "I do not know!"

What are we to do about it?"

"I don't know," he said.

A little further on in the conversation Johnson became a little more definite and gave us his conclusion, "We must get back to Jefferson, Jackson, Adams, even Hamilton!"

Very just and suggestive is the comment of the author on this reactionary cry to the past:

"So says Mr. Johnson; and so say all of them. Our leaders are all looking backwards for our future. They are striving to return to something that has been; or, worse still, to something which they think has been. For when did we ever have Democracy? Or even a truly representative democracy? Not in Jefferson's day, nor in Jackson's. The democratic leaders looked down to democracy as an ideal of the furture; that is the way to look. And yet our present day Jeffersons and Jacksons are all looking behind them."

There is one body of men and women that is not looking to the past, that have brought to bear the best knowledge of the ages in all countries to solve the problems which Steffens propounded to the presidential candidates of the republican and democratic parties, and that has an answer to those problems which has withstood the fiercest criticisms that could be brought against it. This body is the Socialist party.

It is the only party that doesn't dodge, equivocate, appeal to providence, or hark back to the past when faced with present problems.

Will Everybody's Magazine dare to permit the candidates of this party to answer through its columns the questions which the others have failed to meet?

A CHOICE SPECIMEN

A few days ago the Daily Socialist commented on the weakness of the arguments advanced against Socialism. An illustration of this point comes more opportunely, from the columns of the Catholic citizen, which we are informed is one of a chain of papers in process of establishment by Humphrey J. Desmond, a Milwaukee lawyer and politician who is seeking to exploit political profits from his religion. In a two column editorial this paper proceeds to marshall its arguments against Socialism.

It devotes its entire space to the "state tyranny" argument, saying that "in the Marxian theory the state is everything, the individual nothing—a mere cog in the huge machinery." Needless to say there are no quotations from Marx, nor any expounder of Marxism to prove this statement. The reason for this omission is easy. There are no such quotations. On the contrary, Marx pointed out that the state would lose nearly all its coercive features when controlled by the workers and would become a mere instrument through which things would be administered in such a way as to enable human beings to develop their individuality.

The Citizen goes on to elaborate this fundamental falsehood: "The state would take the new born infants, condescending to recognise the mother as the hired nurse in the tender years of childhood. The child at school age would be adopted by the state, and educated in accordance with the views of the state." Again no proofs are offered to back up this statement, and every pronouncement of the Socialist party gives it the lie. It is the Socialist party today that is protesting against every encroachment of the state on individuality, against injunctions, and invasion of free speech and a free press. It is the political parties supported by the citizen that are responsible for these aggressions.

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But test this razor in your own home--or have your barber use it on you. Secure one 30 DAYS TRIAL with NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE.

J. D. QUAIL, Agent, Fernie.

Fort Steele Brewery Co., Ltd

Fernie, B. C.

Brewers of Extra Fine Lager and Aerated Waters.

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The best dollar a day house in the city
Liquors and Cigars of the best quality
Well stocked bar
Dining room in charge of P. P. Miller
Only white help employed
ROSS BROS. PROPS.

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BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.
Established Forty Years
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Wholesale LIQUOR DEALER

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes
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BAKER AVENUE

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POMMERY
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ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

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Rough & Dressed Lumber
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Piling, Moulding, Laths,
Shingles and Ties.

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LOCAL UNIONS IN DISTRICT 18 U. M. W. of A.

FERNIE, 2314—Pres., J. T. Puckey; Fin. Sec., Thos. Biggs.

HOSMER, 2494—Pres. G. C. Cole; Sec. Wm. N. Reid.

MICHEL, 2334—Pres., Jas. Douglas, Sec., Charles Garner.

COLEMAN, 2633—Pres., Henry Smith Sec, Wm Graham.

FRANK, 1263—Pres., Fred Allott; Sec., George Nichols.

LILLE, 1233—Pres., T. Evans; Sec., A. W. May.

BELLEVUE, 431—Pres., F. Lewis; Sec., Fred Chappell.

HILLCREST, 1058—Pres., Robert Livett; Vice-Pres., J. Lagace; Sec., Harry T. Cooper

LUNDBRECK, 2275—Pres. Herschel Kaye; Sec., Geo Thos. Wright.

WOODPECKER, 2209—Pres., W. R. Hughes; Sec., John Fletcher.

MORRINVILLE, 2378—Pres., C. H. Richardson; Sec., J. Matheson.

DIAMOND CITY—Pres., Sec., T. Entwistle.

CANMORE, 1387—Pres. A. J. Thomas; Sec. James Clyner.

BANKHEAD, 29—Pres., Wm. Fisher; Sec., F. Dyson.

TABER, 102—Pres., T. Boyle; Sec., Wm. Murdock.

LETHBRIDGE, 574—Pres. B. G. Hamilton; Sec., Charles Peacock.

TABER, 1359—Pres., Alf. Roberts; Sec., Robert Doodson.

CITY MINES, 2240, Edmonton—Pres., T. James;

STRATHCONA, 2248—Pres., John Saint; Sec., Jas. Poole.

WHITE STAR MINES, 2618, Strathcona—Pres., Jas. Cherier; Sec., Neil Mc Cormick.

BUSH MINES, 2655, Edmonton—Pres., Chas. L. Bryce; Sec., Harper.

MERRITT—Pres. Frank Steel, Sec. Thomas Calvert.

EDMONTON, 2540—Pres., J. W. Edmondson; Vice Pres., Robert Brown; Fin. Sec., Thos. Birch; Recording Sec., J. McDavitt.

Presidents and secretaries whose names do not appear on this list are requested to forward them to this office for insertion.

Continued inquiries reach us for the foregoing information.

NOTICE

30 days after date I intend to apply to the superintendent of provincial police for a retail liquor license at Michel.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1908.

GEO. KOMETZ,
Michel.

The District Ledger

$1 a Year in Advance

Issued every Saturday from the office of Publication, Pellatt Ave., Fernie, B. C.

Changes of advertisements must be in as follows:—Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7, Wednesday at 10 a. m. Pages 1, 4, 5 and 8, Friday at 10 a. m.

Legal advertising 12 cents per nonpariel line first insertion, 8 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Rates for contract advertising on application at office of publication, Pellat Ave.

Address all communications to the Manager, District Ledger.

W. S. STANLEY, Mgr.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

THE ALMOND-EYED MAN

The recent commission of Mackenzie King in Vancouver having brought out some startling facts about the interest of the Dominion government (not the present any more than the former Dominion governments) in the opium traffic, attention is now being called to the prevalence of double and triple marriages among the Chinese residents of that city. It is asserted that many Chinese are living their in polygamy, the number of their wives being dictated solely by their personal preferences and the extent of their wealth.

In view of the fervid discussion stirred up in Toronto some time ago concerning the Mormon settlement in Alberta, an inquiry into the statements made regarding the Oriental inhabitants of the terminal city would seem unreasonable. Their offence, if proved, should be punished, and their practices stamped out.

The trouble in such an investigation lies in the mystery with which these people are surrounded. Planted amid a strange population, far from their own soil, they yet retain all the thoughts, characteristics and customs of their nation. To assimilate with their new surroundings is, of course, impossible They are forever on the defensive against the curiosity of the whites, and to all investigators alike they turn their bland, impassive faces —those inscrutable eyes which look so childlike and can yet conceal so much.

Opium, gambling, polygamy—these are three features of oriental immigration that certainly do not tend to elevate the Asiatic in the eyes of the average Canadian. And beyond them is the barrier, as potent as it is intangible which hides from all outsiders the secrets of the eastern mind.

Some white men think they know the Chinese and the Jap. As well might a swimmer in the ocean imagine that the depth of his dive gave him to know the secrets of its dark unfathomed caves. The real crux of the yellow problem lies far from the realm of trades union discussions or political debates. It is hidden behind the almond eyes of the man himself. —Calgary Herald.

PRESS CENSORSHIP

The longest stride in the direction of a press censorship in the United States, of the most autocratic and irresponsible type, was taken last week by the postmaster general. He acts under a law passed with hardly a protest at the recent session of congress. Senator Hale did give notice upon its passing that it was a censoring law, but it went through the legislative mill without a jar. Under this law the postmaster general has just issued a notice to postmasters to exclude from the mail all publications which in their respective opinions contain "matter tending to incite to arson, murder or assassination." If the publication is in a foreign language, and the postmaster has reason to believe" that it contains "matter tending to incite to arson, murder or assassination," he may withhold its transmission through the mails until a certified translation is filed, and continue to do so until the department rules if he asks a ruling. If the local postmaster is "in doubt" in any case he must submit the question to the department, and pending its decision, must exclude the matter from the mails. This is a terrific power to place in the hands of postmasters. Scores of thousands of censors are thereby established, centralised justices of the peace, each with his own test of what constitutes a publication "tending to incite to arson, murder or assassination," and each beyond the reach of the courts. But postmasters are expected to act with wise discretion and conservatism, in order that no innocent publisher may suffer injustice." Ah! Publications that are "right" must not be disturbed. To call a Republican President a despot might subject a socialist publication to suppression as tending to incite to assassination. But to call a socialist on trial for his life an "undesirable citizen" might be legitimate in the interests of justice. It would depend upon the point of view of the postmaster.

FOR CAMPERS

1 Don't, when in the woods, throw down a lighted match, cigar stub or other flaming object; make sure that the flame has been thoroughly extinguished before throwing it away.

2 Don't build your camp fire larger than is necessary.

3 Don't, under any circumstances, leave your fire unguarded, even for a comparatively short time; see that it is dead out before you go away.

4 Don't build your fire in leaves, rotten wood, or other inflammable material.

5 Don't build your fire against a large or hollow log, where it is hard to be sure when it is entirely put out.

To these "Don'ts" it may be added that in windy weather, or in a dangerous place, it is well to confine the fire in a hole dug clean down to the mineral soil. A fire may smoulder in the humus, or "duff" for days, only waiting for a strong breeze to fan it into a flame that may burn over miles of timber.

Summer tourists and campers unfortunately have a bad reputation among the owners of timber limits as being a frequent cause of fires. Such fires could be prevented, almost without exception, by a little extra care on the part of the campers, who have been the unintentional cause of much forest destruction, and who have just as real an interest in the preservation of the forests as the owners of the timber themselves. The rules given above are the result of long experience and observation on the part of many woodsmen and lumbermen as to the origin of fires from this cause, and are earnestly commended to the attention of campers, sportsmen and others.

The need for observing them is emphasised by the occurrence a few days ago of serious fires in the Lake St. John district in Quebec, one village being wiped out; the fires are thought to have originated from fires left by fishermen.

FORCE OF HABIT

The barrooms in Cranbrook are open all day Sunday, contrary to the provincial statutes. The clergy of the town have undertaken to see that the law is enforced. The attorney general's department puts the responsibility for enforcement on the municipal authorities but the mayor refuses to take any action. The excuse offered is that all the hotels in the neighboring towns are open on Sunday. Under the circumstances Rev. Robert Hughes of the Methodists and Rev. Chas. O. Main of the Presbyterians have issued a joint circular calling upon all the best elements to insist on the enforcement of the law.—Globe.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

A preacher at the conclusion of his sermon said, "let all in the house who are paying their debts stand up." Instantly every man, woman and child, with one exception, arose to their feet.

The preacher seated them and said: "Now every man not paying his debts stand up." The exception noted, a careworn, hungry looking individual, clothed in his last summer's suit, slowly assumed a perpendicular position.

"How is this, my friend?" asked the minister, "that you are the only man not to meet his obligations?" "I run a newspaper," he meekly answered, "and the brethren here who have stood up are my subscribers, and"—— "Let us pray!" exclaimed the preacher—Ex.

PRESIDENT T. L. LEWIS

Speaking of the international president's visit to the anthracite field, Mr. E. G. Smith of the Times-Leader, has the following to say:

In the early nineties Tom L. Lewis moved with his family to Bridgeport, Ohio, where he continued working in the mines until 1892, when he accepted the position of mine statistician during the term of his brother as commissioner. Returning to work after the expiration of his term of office he was shortly elected secretary of the Ohio miners and late vice president of the national organisation.

More and more, as his time became occupied in the broader scope of the labor movement, has he sacrificed his earlier ambitions for the cause.

The law has been a life long preferment with him. Those who have heard his arguments in labor disputes realise that Tom Lewis possessed a mind of analytic calibre which would give him high place in the profession. And a lasting regret with him is the fact that his duties take him frequently from an interesting family and wife and two children who live in a modest home in Bridgeport.

The home instinct of the mother which enabled her to keep her boys together in the trying times of the earlier period, is strong today in each of her children. For her, each son holds an unusual share of gentle devotion and unaffected esteem. Within two miles of Tom's home she lives and about her are two other sons, Llewellyn who has ascended the ladder of prominence in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers movement, and Ike, the older brothers have in the mine workers movement, and Ike, the present mayor of his home town of Martin's Ferry.

And perhaps but few American mothers have more justification for the pride she takes in her four sturdy sons. Each has obtained unusual prominence in a field where unselfish devotion to duty has measured the honors received rather than wealth attained or political power used for self gratification.

Throughout the history of the present generation of the Lewis family success, aside from a studied fitness for the task in hand, seems to lie in the perfect confidence each member places in the judgment of others.

No important step is undertaken and no office accepted by any one member without a family conference. "I'll talk it over with Tom," you hear the younger brothers say in answer to a question of importance. The Guggenheim family, which has become the royal house of mining and smelting in the far west, attributes its golden success to this same cause of community interest. As with the Guggenheims, the success of one Lewis brother has been an aim of all and no step is projected without the sanction of the family.

Llewelyn Lewis, vice president of the Amalgamated Association and president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, shares the broad views of his brothers on the relations of capital and labor.

I talked with him on the train which took both of us away from the home town. He was then bound for the annual convention of the iron workers at Youngstown, Ohio, and one of the innovations he favored introducing into that convention was the settlement of all local wage or tonnage disputes at the different mills of the association by direct adjustment between a committee of the men there employed and the manager of the plant. Heretofore these adjustments required the presence of a national board member to be sanctioned by the association and the advocacy of a complete change of methods required courage and conviction on the part of a high official, the importance of whose very office would be somewhat lessened by the change.

A point about these Lewis boys which will be appreciated later when Tom L. Lewis is better known in the anthracite field is an unfaltering courage.

They are mortal, hence not infallible, but if convinced that they are right in any proposition they stick to conviction through good report and ill.

Tom L. Lewis will shortly make his first visit to the anthracite section in the capacity of president of the mine workers. He realises the disturbing influences which almost six years of peace and prosperity have wrought upon both the membership and the spirit of organisation.

His first task will be to quicken interest in the locals and to revive lasped memberships.

Being a far seeing general, Tom realises the importance not only of the numerical strength of the army, but of its fitness for the field.

And what President Lewis undertakes, he will accomplish. That much I can say of Tom Lewis, basing the claim upon personal knowledge of the man and the progressive family of which he is now the most prominent representative. He will be found a man pleasant to meet, fairly easy to become acquainted with, and of pleasing manner and address. He thinks before he talks and then frequently talks to himself.

And when he comes here he will be "on the job" day and night. Unconcerned with trifles he gets down to business with about as few preliminaries as anyone you meet in a week's observation.

The operators, I feel very sure, find him a businesslike, keen and conservative man and one splendidly posted upon any matter which may come up for discussion. His fellow members of the union will find an official who looks them in the eyes as he talks, one who has nothing to conceal and one unafraid to express what he thinks is right.

He is the type of man one might expect to find at the head of the greatest labor organisation in the world. Clear eyed, clear brained, and unaffected, Tom Lewis will leave his impress on this teeming, industrial community which delves into mother earth for its livelihood.—Mine Workers Journal.

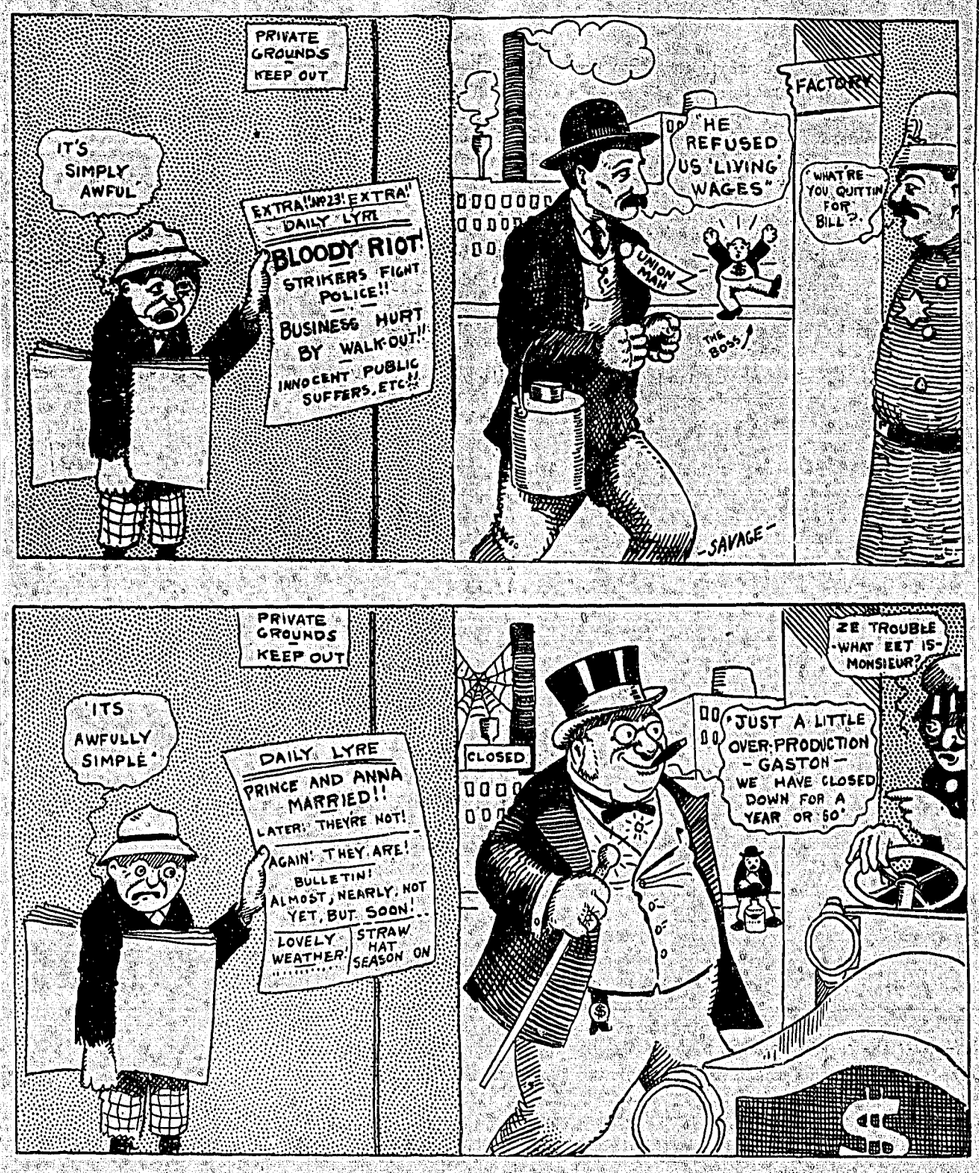
BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS

London, July 1—The two suffragists who broke the windows in the residence of premier Asquith last night were to-day sentenced in the bow street police court to two months at hard labor.

They were not allowed the option of a fine.

Mary Leigh, one of the prisoners, admitted her guilt, saying at the time she was arrested that "it would be bombs next time."

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF



AN ATTRACTIVE RESORT

Andy Good, proprietor of the Summit hotel at Crow's Nest was down Monday to look at the metropolis and pick up a few city ideas. He explained that he had been up on top of the mountain so long he thought he would like to see the street cars and the autos so he took a run down to Frank.

If you will believe Andy's story for it, Alberta may soon be expected to become a winter resort and he claims to have the goods to show for it. The latter is nothing less than a real live alligator about six feet long which he insists he caught in the lake a few days ago. He says the creature was lying on a sandy beach near the hotel when he came upon it and as it happened to be asleep he just caught it by the tail. That naturally woke it up and being a strong man, when it started to crawl he was able to steer it so successfully that it crawled right up to the hotel where he chucked it in a tank and added it to his menagerie. Speaking of the menagerie, Andy has quite a zoo for the benefit of his guests. He says he has, besides the alligator, a bear, a badger, two lynx, three owls, an eagle and Scotty Hume.

Speaking seriously, Mr. Good said the lake is an especially fine place to go this summer. The fishing is fine, and he has considerably improved his place by providing a sports field and a dancing pavilion and parties can spend a most enjoyable day there. Mr. Good has a great scheme for further improving the lake as a resort and if he carries it out there will be no finer place for a summer outing anywhere in the country. His plan is to organise a stock company, build a palace of a hotel, dig a canal between the hotel and the lower end of the big lake. There he will have a stopping place and provision made for caring for teams so that visitors from towns of the Pass can drive to the lake, leave their teams and take the boat for the hotel, giving them a five mile ride that would be delightful beyond description. If he carries out the scheme it will certainly make the lake a great resort.—Frank Paper.

BATTLE STILL ON

The following letter was published in the Seattle Times in its issue of May 30th, relative to the strike on Douglas Island:

Douglas, Alaska, May 26, 1908.

To the editor of the Times:

On May 17th you published an interview with John F. Maloney, a corporation lawyer of Juneau, Alaska, who said that the labor troubles at the Treadwell mines, Douglas Island, Alaska, are over and the strike broken. I wish to say that Mr. Maloney's statement whether told intentionally or otherwise, is absolutely false and utterly lacking in truth.

In the first place he says that the Slavonian miners have been scattered to the four points of the compass in droves, but the fact is that 90 per cent. of the Slavonians are still here on Douglas Island. Mr. Maloney seems to forget that not only the Slavonians, but all the miners, English speaking and others, are on strike against the Treadwell Mining Co. and they are all confident of a complete victory. The Treadwell mines when running full capacity, employ some 1400 men, but at the present time there is only a handful of men working—and not a single experienced miner in the bunch.

Mr. Maloney, who for the past seventeen years has been the legal adviser of the Treadwell Co, says that the strike of the Western Federation of Miners on Douglas Island is a failure. The fact is they are stronger today than ever before and they are determined to hold out to the last ditch or until a complete victory is won. Mr. Maloney says that the Slavonians places have been filled or taken by English speaking American citizens, which means that the Anglo Saxon race is scabbing on the Slavs. This is a bold and harsh statement, for it is well known that a true American citizen will not do anything of the kind under any condition or circumstances.

In fact, the English speaking American citizens whom Mr. Maloney mentions, consist of Greeks and Italians sent here under misrepresentation from Seattle and other places to work on a railroad; and arriving at the Treadwell they find that there is no railroad work and they are forced into the dangerous mines. These green men are actually "Shanghaied" as the Treadwell property is fenced in and guarded by gun men in the employ of the company.

The troops were sent immediately, without the slightest investigation, but, however, on their arrival here it was plainly seen that they were not needed, as there had been no trouble or disorder of any description on the part of the striking miners. Later upon investigation the troops were withdrawn. In speaking of Slavonians, I, myself, have worked along side of them in the mines and have found them to be good fellow-workmen. They are, as a rule, a law abiding class and quite as superior as any class of foreigners, or any of Mr. Maloney's immigrants coming to the United States.

I will say once again squarely that the strike is still on against the Treadwell Gold Mining Company, Douglas Island, Alaska, and the miners are determined to win. All workmen are requested to stay away from the Treadwell mines until the present trouble is settled.

SAM PHILLIPS, Miner.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of McEwen & Shea as hotel keepers of Elko, B. C., proprietors of the Hoffman house, is hereby dissolved.

The business will be carried on by William S. McEwen who will pay all liabilities and collect all accounts.

Dated at Elko, B. C., this 27th day of May, 1908.

"WM. S. MCEWEN."
"M. E. SHEA."
"W. F. GURD."—Witness.

4 to

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5 renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Aug 1-07-4m

CRESTON
Fruit Lands

See about those Creston Fruit Lands For Sale at very reasonable prices and terms at

F. J. Watson's
Real Estate Office

Hotel FERNIE
The Hotel of Fernie

The centre of Commercial and Tourist Trade
Cuisine Unexcelled
S. F. Wallace Prop.

KING'S HOTEL
Fernie, B. C.

Bar supplied with choicest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Dining Room in connection
JOHN PODBIELANCIK
Proprietor

NAPANEE HOTEL

Fernie's most popular Hotel

Every attention to the travelling public

Rooms reserved by wire

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ROYAL Hotel
Fernie

Everything Up-to-date
Bar Unexcelled
All White Help
Call in and See us once

O. W. DAVEY & CO.
P. V. WHELAN, Mgr.

Read The Ledger

The District Ledger

Official Organ of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A.

FERNIE, B. C., JULY 4TH, 1908

HOSMER

"Fin" Anderson, the ever genial "Fin" has arrived here from a trip around the Kootenay country. "Why, we heard you were in jail "Fin."

Tom Conplin and Missouri Bill are noted "grizzly hunters." While packing grub and supplies to Elk No. 4, the small dog they had with them began to look suspicious. Seeing something move in the bush Missouri began to unload his rifle. Nothing daunted, Mr. Grizzly began to investigate the strange sound when the gallant man from Missouri and Mr. Conplin got up a tree. It is said the seige lasted five hours.

Talking about bears in fly time, have you seen those lovely pelts at the mine. There are three of them.

Mr. McFarlane is the nimrod.

Constable Bulger arrested a man named Wilson at Olsen Monday night. Wilson was trying his hand as a cheque expert.

Constable Bulger took him to Fernie on Tuesday where he will have plenty of time to repent.

Mr. Gusty will shortly open up a cigar and tobacco business in the Carosella block.

We see that Pat Burns is sporting a new wagon lately at the Hosmer branch.

Mr. McDonald, the popular manager, says the meat will have a new flavor this week.

Mrs. A. Matheson went to Calgary this week. She is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Digby.

The Bank of Montreal is now located in Hosmer.

The store boys are now taking the spikes out of their boots and are taking their place amongst the white vest brigade.

The stumps are now off the main street and the boys can now wear "real store clothes." Hosmer guarantees the jumbo trade mark.

Billy Ridley, the famous rooter from Michel entirely outclassed our Sir Henry McDonald at the football game. Hector can't talk fast enough for Billy.

George Matheson, of Coal Creek, and Sam, the Chink of the Kootenai, fought a draw the other day. George being from Coal Creek had an empty stomach and pocket. The Chink looking like fair game George placed his order but when the time came to pay he forgot. So Hosmer saw the finish on the street and the Chink really kicked George. The attendance was large.

The "Carosella" business in Hosmer will change hands and Abe Gendron will steer it on to fortune.

Finley R. Anderson and Martin McCune returned from an extended trip to the lower country. Finley does some beautiful language pictures about it, but agrees that Hosmer is the place for the dough.

Mr. L. J. Smith, an old timer in the Pass, spent a few days in Hosmer looking up old friends. Mr. Smith is located in Calgary.

Quite a bunch of good Hosmer money went down to Fernie on the 1st.

The bridge over the creek on front street is now getting into shape.

We see Mrs. Wallace around again. She was unfortunate enough to sprain her ankle a couple of weeks ago.

The government are to make a start in about ten days with a new bridge across the Elk at Hosmer to replace the one washed away by the spring freshets. We believe it will be a big improvement on the old one.

Some of the Fernie underworld came to Hosmer to celebrate. One of them was heard to remark that she felt as tough as she looked. She must have felt bad.

J. W. Street and Tommy Seward spent the first in Fernie. Old country papers please take note.

Get wise to the Library scheme now in operation at the Elk Drug and Book Store.

Buy the Artisan working shoe for men at Mathieson's. Union made and guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Hosmer boys are letting their whiskers grow, and the bald heads are envying themselves in their pocket mirrors. You know we are to have some lady barbers shortly. Next please.

C.P.R. work in all its branches is progressing fast. Rob McLaggart's men closed up the gap in the trestle and the air line from the mine to the town is now completed.

The large addition to the Royal is completed and up to date in every respect. The ground floor is occupied by the new branch of the Imperial Bank. The Royal would be a credit to a much older town than Hosmer, and Mr. Jarvis, the proprietor, is to be commended for his enterprise.

Fresh fruits arriving daily at Mathieson's.

The Coleman baseball team will play the Hosmer boys on the Hosmer ground on Sunday. "Whoop" em up Gordon."

Constable Bulger was in Fernie on Tuesday. He was accompanied by a candidate for the chain gang.

Come to the Hosmer tobacco store for fresh chewing tobacco. A good assortment kept.

Miss Lillian Cameron has gone to Calgary for a few days.

What may probably be the best game of football in the Crow's Nest league was played on Saturday on the Hosmer ground by Hosmer and Michel. There was a large attendance; and even visitors say, doesn't Hosmer grow.

Hosmer team were: Goal, Thompson; backs, Allen, McFegan; half backs, McFarlane, Taylor, Watson; forwards, Seward, Watchem, Ryder; and they had the blind referee from Coal Creek.

Hosmer pressed for the first fifteen minutes; then Michel, with its strong forward line broke away, and were awarded the first goal, the ball being two feet over the bar, but when they say its a goal its a goal. Hosmer bucked up a bit and Tommy Seward got in a fine kick on a Michel sternpost, which caused quite a pow wow; and pretty soon Michel scored a fair goal. Our men now seemed to be defeated, and while they pressed hard, several good chances of scoring were lost, and the game ended Michel 2, Hosmer 0.

Hosmer were fairly outclassed, and those husky men from Michel seemed to scare our boys in any mix up.

BANKHEAD

The Bankhead Mines Co., Ltd., are still working slack time; only working four days last week. The pillars in No. 5 seam will go on contract on the first of July. This will improve conditions quite a lot in this camp.

There are quite a lot of unemployed in this camp at present and there is very little hopes of them getting work, things are so slack.

Therefore, the management are not able to put on the force they would like to do.

The Souvenir Briquette Plant which has been installed at the Calgary exhibition by the Bankhead firm will be run by Mr. Jas. ——, of Bankhead.

The Bankhead school board met on Wednesday night, June 24 and several items of importance were transacted.

Mr. L. Stockett, general manager of the Bankhead Mines Co., Ltd., was in town last week on business. Mr. Stockett gives a good account of Hosmer. He thinks it will be one of the finest towns in the pass in a year or so from now.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmore have been to Edmonton and Calgary on business during the week.

A small party from Bankhead drove out to Banff, on Wednesday night to a benefit dance. They enjoyed themselves fine and returned home early on Thursday morning.

There were two separate picnic parties from Bankhead out at the Devil lake on Sunday. One was a musical party; the other were gentlemen only, four of the boys belonging to the gentlemen's party were out rowing in a small boat. One of the four went to stand up in the boat and by so doing he lost his balance and fell into the water. In his excitement he grabbed the side of the boat and capsized it, putting the other three in the water.

All four of them clung on to the boat. Three of the four were awfully excited, wanting to climb on top of the boat, and by so doing the boat would roll and they all would go under water. There was one level headed fellow in the four by the name of Alex. Watson who no doubt was the means of saving the other three. He got them persuaded, after a lot of pleading, to keep quiet and hold on to the boat, and wait till assistance came from the shore. By accident, their distress was noticed from the shore. Two men got a boat and rowed out to them, and arrived just in time to save one of them from a watery grave. His heart failed him, and he was sinking fast, when they got hold of him and pulled him into the boat. All four were brought safely back to shore.

Bankhead will be well represented at the Calgary exhibition. There are quite a crowd going down for the first of July; also for the fourth.

CRICKET.

National Park Club vs. Calgary. These two teams met on Saturday on the Bankhead grounds. The weather was not very favorable in the morning for the match. Calgary was the first to bat. The first three wickets fell very cheap, but after this things changed.

The Calgary bat men punished the Bankhead bowling severely and at two o'clock they had a score of ninety runs for eight wickets. They then adjourned for lunch. Bankhead boys had prepared a good spread for the visiting team at Sec. Higgins' house. All the players did justice to the well laid table. The health of the two teams was drank, after which they returned back to the field of play, and it was not until Calgary had reached a score of 109 that the last man's wicket fell.

The Park Club went on to bat next, but made a very poor show in the start, their best batsman's wickets going down for no score. The National Park Club played a very poor game at the bat, their total score only being 25. The park club played at a disadvantage owing to three of their men not being able to play, one of these being C. Hull, one of the best players in Canada. Mr. Hull has played cricket all over the world where they play the game. He has beaten the champions of the east at single wicket, and has always been top scorer for all the teams he has played for in this country.

The National Park Club is composed of Bankhead and Banff players as was reported in this paper a short while ago. The two teams became one for the purpose of joining the Alberta cricket league, because neither of the two teams felt that they were strong enough to go into the league single handed. This is their first league match. The National Park Cricket Club will go to Calgary in the near future to play all the rest of the teams in the league at Calgary.

FOOTBALL.

A team composed of Bankhead and Banff players will go to Calgary this week to play the semi-final in the Alberta football league. The team will be fairly strong and is likely to be successful in the semi-final but there is very little hope of them making any show in the finals.

Banff vs. the Caledonians played on the Banff grounds on Saturday. It was the game of the season. It was an easy victory for the champions of Canada. One of the Calgary players collided with one of the Banff boys; both boys trying to head the ball at the same time. The Calgary man got a nasty cut on the forehead, which was the means of him leaving the field, but after medical assistance he took his place again.

BASEBALL.

Bankhead played Canmore at Canmore on Wednesday, June 24. The Bankhead boys drove to Canmore in rigs. The play for the first two or three innings was fairly even, but before the finish Canmore put in a score of 11 to 4. Bankhead lost the game through overthrows.

LETHBRIDGE

Dominion day passed very quietly in Lethbridge.

The only event of interest was a salute of 13 guns, fired at midday by the battery of volunteer artillery.

The officers and men are to be complimented on the showing they made, considering the fact that they are newly organised, and have had very little training.

While complimenting the officers and men, it is to be regretted that conditions in this country necessitate the training of young men to the trade of slaughtering their fellow men. If young men would ask themselves "who is going to gain by it, and what is the cause that makes armies a necessity?" I think there would be less of them join. In the first place, nine times out of ten it is money, a nation acquires territory, by force of arms, and the capitalist exploits that territory for his own personal gain, and the poor fool who fought to gain that country has the pleasure of seeing the capitalists import Chinese labor, while he, the soldier, can go to the workhouse or starve; take South Africa for an example.

The Rangers football team left for Calgary on Monday to play in the semi final for the Bennet shield and quite a number of football enthusiasts accompanied them, to render encouragement. The boys will need a little more encouragement to enable them to land that trophy, but it is to be hoped that they make a good showing.

The Lethbridge city band has left for Calgary where they will take part in the band contest to be held during the fair.

The Benny brothers leave here on the 4th for Scotland. They are undecided as to whether they will return or not. It depends on the decision of their better halves who are in Scotland.

The mine here is now working three days a week, that being a slight improvement on the one and two days during April and May and the first part of June.

I stated some time ago that one section of No. 3 mine had been flooded, and that the company expected to get it pumped dry in a short while. Although three large pumps have been working on it ever since, the water has not gone down one inch; it seems to come in as fast as it is pumped out. It will be quite a loss to the company if they have to abandon it as there are a considerable number of pumps, as well as rails, pipes and miners' tools in the flooded area.

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MINOT

Mr. Anderson's family have all recovered from the diptheria and the quarantine has been raised.

The mines in this district are still very slack. Mr. Marsh loaded two cars last week, and Thos Irvine loaded one car and hauled about six tons to Taber. John Howells is keeping himself busy by supplying coal to a steam plowing outfit and getting his nerve in good shape for the fall trade. He has experimented by cutting the bottom in his rooms and mining the coal before shooting. This has several advantages, viz: making better coal, also using less explosives, and being more convenient for loading the cars.

The shaft being sunk on Mr. J. Marsh's coal section is at a stand still at present. Mr. D. Gunn has gone down about seventy feet and struck one seam of coal one foot thick. There is quite a lot of water in at present which is certainly handicapping them.

Mr. S. Shawcross returned from Field, B. C. where he has been working in the rock cutting. The climate up in that country did not suit him and the doctor ordered him away. He was very sick for three weeks but no doubt he will recuperate now that he has returned to sunny southern Alberta.

The boys of Woodpecker are busy at present putting in some practice at football for the forthcoming match on July 1 with our local rivals, Taber. The rivalry between us last year was very keen, some very exciting games being played amidst a most enthusiastic crowd of spectators. Some new blood has been introduced from the old sod, and under the able management of Louis Oliver they are making great strides. A good game should be expected. Let whoever wins "play up Woodpecker."

Mr. John Howell's is engaged in his spare moments sinking a well on one of his lots. He expects to strike water at a depth of thirty feet. He has already sunk down 21 feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Irvine drove over to Raymond to take in the celebration of Dominion day. There is every promise of it being a gloriously fine day.

There is still another mine to be opened in the coolie here. Dr. Lang, of Taber was out with a party on Tuesday prospecting for coal. If developed this will make nine mines, all operating, within a radius of three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Carr was down from Lethbridge this week visiting his people who have just come out from England. He had a lively time on Tuesday going into Taber to bring out a cow which they had purchased. He had brought it out about three miles when the mosquitoes caused it to stampede and it made tracks for home. John, though a good runner, was not able to keep up with her. He came back and a further contingent went out to seek the stray one and their search proved successful, the erring one being led home as quiet as a lamb.

MERRITT

Mr. B. P. Little, M.E., C.E., of the Diamond Vale Co., is visiting at the coast.

Alex. Hogan is making steady progress on his new hotel.

Bert Irwin has nearly completed Alex. Gorden's fine new house.

Billy and Marie Sherrah, the colored minstrels, gave two concerts in Merritt hall this week, Monday and Wednesday. After each show and dance was held, which was enjoyed by everybody present.

The celebration committee held a final meeting to settle all reports of different committees and report $100 to the good.

Dell King is getting ready for a big round up, shipping his fat steers and branding calves. Del says the feed is the best he has ever seen on the range.

Sid Thomas reports things look good round town and Sid ought to know.

Sam Highland is building a fine new home for J. Menzie on Nicola avenue.

E. Lowe and M. Louden left this week for the coast.

The Diamond Vale Co. have finished their second drive of logs down the Coldwater, and the sawmill is running full strength. They have eight teams and about thirty men getting out logs. They intend to run the sawmill all summer and winter.

Mr. Priest, the photographer reports business good.

T. J. Smith of the Diamond Vale Coal Co., arrived on Wednesday's train from Vancouver. He was accompanied by E. S. Richards of Cardiff, and John Drinnan, of Sheffield, Eng. After looking over the company's property they returned on to-day's train.

BAYNES

Judge H. R. Smith of Moscow, and J. A. Tormey of Spokane arrived in Baynes Thursday, both are officers in the Kootenay River Land Co.

The Adolph Lumber Co will rebuild their sawmill on a more extensive scale at once. H. Adolph arrived in Baynes on Sunday from Brandon.

The Kootonia club house will be opened with a dance on Friday night, the 3rd inst. A good time is expected.

Mr. Felding the photographer for the Kootenay River Land Co., visited Fernie in the interests of Kootonia during the week.

Mrs. Mullen of Spokane, and Miss Anna Hubbard of Cheney, Wash., are guests at the clubhouse this week.

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SULLIVAN IS OUT FOR KID SCALER.

Gene Sullivan had a fist fight with Kid Scaler last night and there was no referee in the ring. Now Sullivan wears a black optic and is looking for revenge. He says he will meet Scaler on his own terms. Sullivan says: "I will box Scaler for charity, or on any proposition he wishes. All I want to do is to meet him and I will do anything to find him in front of me in the ring. I will fight him 20 rounds at any weight he says, at any time and at any place. He can name the referee, and if he wishes can name Jack Kearns. There will not be the need of any referee in this go. All I want to do is to meet Scaler."

The handsome new band instruments were presented to the Salvation Army last night, in the midst of a very large crowd.

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THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

If, as the western members are a unit in declaring, the time has come to give the Northwest an outlet to Great Britain via the Hudson Bay, Churchill, at the mouth of the Churchill river, would make a good port, and as the nearest railway is only 500 mile away, there is no question as to who will build the connecting link. There are three proposals—1 That the company should build and operate. 2 That the government should build and lease to a company. 3 That the government should aid a company to build, and for such aid have the right to control the rates and intervene generally for the protection of the shipping public.

The west would favor the first. But the East with its knowledge of government owned railways would probably not. The only government railway in Canada has not been financially successful. It was built under circumstances likely to lead to success. The route of the Intercolonial is round about, and at first it ran only from Halifax to Levis. Later it was built on to Montreal, so as to get into touch with the railways and waterways of the eastern interior. But owing to the impossibility of a government entering into business compacts, and for other reasons, the railway management has not been able to obtain a fair share of the traffic. It has been unable to push its business, as other railways have been able to and find it necessary to do.

Almost corresponding difficulties would arise in the case of government ownership and operation of the Hudson Bay road. If it rested at the 500 mile stretch it would only be in touch with the Canadian Northern Railway system, and accordingly at the business mercy of that system. The government would therefore have to continue its railway 250 miles further, so as to have connection with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific systems, making 750 miles in all, in order to bring it in touch with the business of the prairie west. It would have a further disadvantage as compared with the Intercolonial. The Intercolonial runs to Halifax and St. John, both old established and well known warm water spots, to which ships have free access all the year round. The Hudson Bay railroad would run to a bay, the entrance to which is not safe for navigation for more than four or five or possibly more than three months of the year, and would have to take the chances of success or failure of a newly tried route of ocean transit.

The government would have to make satisfactory arrangements for the handling of freight during the comparatively short open season. This would mean exceptional business activity and the assembling of an enormous amount of rolling stock and locomotive equipment. For it would be, in every sense of the word, a "rush." Then, again there would have to be large storage elevators at the port and a line of steamships capable of carrying away the freight as it was offered. The railroad, without the elevators and the steamships, would be useless; and in order that the whole route of transit might be perfectly organised, the owners of the railroad should also be the owners of the elevators and the steamship line. A fleet would have to be assembled each June in Liverpool, and on receiving news that navigation was open, it would move westward to the bay. The elevators should have been filled in readiness; and the ships, as they arrived, should bear away their contents, fresh produce coming forth from the prairies each day to keep up a constant supply of freight passage throughout the summer.

In this way the fullest advantage could be taken of this cheaper route, and its success would create for Canada a new place in the mercantile world. But of course, commercial arrangements would have to be made on the other side for distributing the supply, so that prices would not suffer. There would have to be a new commercial system organised. All this organisation and business enterprise would be entirely outside the province or capacity of government agency. If the government owned and worked the railroad, traffic would probably be very slow in turning towards it, for it would be to the interest of the three great railway systems to keep it back. Eventually, no doubt, the value of the route would be recognised, but in the meantime it would be measureably discredited, and might become a financial failure.

The second proposal would mean the making of an arrangement similar to that which was made with the Grand Trunk Pacific in regard to the line from Winnipeg to Moncton. The Canadian Northern has a charter to build to the Bay and is nearest to it;, and if this proposal were adopted, the arrangement no doubt would be made with the Canadian Northern railway. The government would under such an agreement build the line, pay interest on the cost for a fixed period, and then the Canadian Northern would pay the interest. In this way the government would guard against over capitalisation. But, in such a short stretch of railway, this would be scarcely an equivalent advantage. The government would have built the line, and the company would, to all intents and purposes own it.

The third proposal is to offer the Canadian Northern Railway enough financial aid to induce it to pioneer the route. The guarantee of bonds has been enough to induce the construction of the prairie system of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern railways. It would, however, not be enough to induce the construction of the Hudson Bay railroad. The prairie gave an immediate prospect of traffic along the line of railway. The Hudson Bay road does not. The through trade to Great Britain is the only traffic upon which it could rely; and the company would have to arrange for it to be efficiently handled on the ocean. It would be a big undertaking, and upon the rapidity with which the company could turn traffic in its direction, would depend the immediacy or profitable return. It might succeed from the start or it might hang fire for a few years.

The company would, therefore, expect something more than a guarantee of its bonds. It would want that to be supplemented by direct cash assistance. For it would not only have to build the railroad, but to erect elevators and arrange for a line of steamships and bear the cost of establishing trade by that route.

The Hudson Bay railway project is twenty-five year old; and originally it was proposed that there should be a land grant of 12,800 acres a mile. This, if selection had been permitted, as in the case of the other railways, would today have a value of not less than $5 an acre, or $64,000 a mile. The cost of the railway may be estimated at $30,000 a mile. The government gave a cash bonus of $11,000 a mile for the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Canadian Pacific received as well a valuable land grant from the provincial government of British Columbia. That company already had a railway system across the prairies with which to make connection, and there were absolutely proven coal resources to be tapped along the Crow's Nest line which justified an $11,000 bonus was in a much better position to reap a profit on the start than the Hudson Bay railroad would be. The Hudson Bay railroad, however, would be immeasureably the more important of the two in process of time and with the development of direct commerce between the North West and the Mother Country. But in the meantime, it might have to carry heavy losses.

With one railroad built and a success, the other competing systems would soon run lines to the bay, just as has occurred in regard to the Lake Superior route; and the shipping public would not long remain at the mercy of one transportation company. What has to be done, at the moment, is to get someone to demonstrate the advantages of the route; and if if these are such as its advocates claim, the future will take care of itself.

The Hudson Bay railroad, would from the railway point of view, bring Saskatchewan and Alberta 1000 miles nearer salt water than at present. This would mean a great saving in the cost of shipping wheat to Great Britain. The distance to Europe would be actually shortened, and the cost of handling lessened. In the East, industry and commerce gravitate towards Chicago and New York. In the west, with the Hudson bay route a proved success, trade and commerce would be deflected northwards towards the cities of the Canadian prairie. And thus the southward tendency in the east would be counterbalanced by the northward tendency in the West.

Subscribe for the District Ledger.

DOES NOT FAVOR TAFT

Opinions of a few Labor Men Regarding the Nominee for U.S. President

New York, June 30—The members of the Central Federated Union yesterday discussed Taft's nomination and the labor plank adopted by the Republican party.

Rudolph Modest, delegate of the cigar makers—Taft is the representative of the money bags and trusts and he won't get many labor votes. The workers won't be able to get their just rights from a man, who, when judge, granted the first injunction against labor organisation. No, Taft will not do.

William A. Coakley, delegate to the Lithographic Apprentices—Taft's past record against labor would have been overlooked had the convention adopted the labor plank as adopted by Samuel Gompers.

Albert Abrahams of the Pressman's union—The so-called labor plank is no plank at all; it is not even a splinter. Taft is the father of injunctions.

Frank Hertzel, of the Machinists—Labor will give Taft a swift fight because of his record and on account of the platform adopted.

James Wallace of the Asphalt Workers—The injunction plank straddle will put Taft on the defensive with organised labor, and he will have much to explain in his letter of acceptance and on the stump.

R. W. Puckel, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers—Although I am a Republican I will vote and work against Taft. Taft ought to be defeated, and a union man who votes for him should be expelled from his organisation.

Maurice Howard, of the Caisson Workers—He would have overlooked the fact that Taft was the judge who granted the first injunction had the convention adopted the Gompers plank, but turned down as we were, we will do everything to keep Taft's labor record green in the memory of the working people.

James P. Holland of the Eccentric Fireman's union—I will first see who the Democrats nominate before I express any opinion about Taft.

Herman Grossman, of the Garment Workers—We were entitled to fair treatment from the Republican convention, for labor is getting educated.

Elias Wolf, of the Cigarmakers—Labor will have much to say in the coming campaign. The Republicans have given us Taft, who will be a tough pill for the workers to swallow, but we must wait and see what kind of medicine will be handed out by the Democratic convention.

FARM HANDS SCARCE IN WALES

Farm laborers are becoming very scarce in Wales. This fact was manifested at Carnarvon at the May hiring fair. Farmers from various parts of the county, who attended the fair in order to engage servants, had to return home having been unable to secure the services of competent farm hands. "I wanted to engage five men," said one farmer, "but I was unable to secure the services of one.

One person whom I interviewed was a doctor who had fallen on evil days, and another was a tailor. Neither had had any experience of farming." Another farmer declared that farm servants had drifted into other occupations and many had entered the quarries, where they could get better wages.

Thomas Edwards worked twenty years to build a home for W. P. Rend, the coal magnate, but neglected to build a home for himself. So the municipal court sent his children to various institutions to the slow music of weeping by Rend. And without a doubt Rend thinks he is an exceptionally good employer.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY WOULD HAVE SAVED HIM $100.00.

"In 1902 I had a very severe attack of diarrhoea," says R. N. Farrar of Cat Island, La. "For several weeks I was unable to do anything. On March 18, 1907, I had a similar attack, and took Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave me prompt relief. I consider it kind in the world, and had I used one of the best medicines of its it in 1902 believe it would have saved me a hundred dollar doctor bill." Sold by all druggists.

When Like Cures Like.

By TROY ALLISON.

Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastment.

Minna Reed almost ran down the steps from the house bearing the sign "Mme. Voirsi, Clairvoyant." The lady's communications had upset all her preconceived plans and ideas. Her mother had always opposed her trying anything of the kind, but when she saw the sign an overwhelming desire to inquire into things unknown had beset her. The rest of the party had gone down to the beach, and after staying in her room at the summer hotel for an hour with a headache she had slipped out to buy a fascinating kimono she had seen in a Japanese store the day before. The clairvoyant's sign had caught her eye, and for a whole hour she had sat in the darkened, stuffy little room with her nerves all at strained attention.

She went back to her room, and, walking straight to the dresser, looked regretfully at the picture of a frank boyish face surrounded by a little plain gold frame.

"I never would have thought it," she whispered, "I thought you were the truest, noblest thing on earth. And she said the man with black eyes, now one of my circle of acquaintances, was deceitful to the core and that if I did not separate his path from mine he would prove the blighting sorrow of my life. Jimmy, dear, it seems impossible to believe you could bring sorrow into any one's life, but it must have been you she meant, for you are the only man of my acquaintance who has b-black eyes." And, being only nineteen and believing she had come face to face with the big sorrow of her life, she threw herself across the bed and sobbed because she felt that she must immediately take steps to separate Jimmy Kent's path from hers—Jimmy, who had lent her his red ball to play with the very first day she went to kindergarten.

James Kent, unconscious of the heavy cloud of suspicion hovering over him, came from his ocean swim and lay idly on the sand, hoping Minna would get over her headache and walk down to the beach. Finally, sunburned and glowing, he went back to the hotel and found her on the veranda, gazing listlessly at the sea.

"Is it as bad as all that, little girl? You are the most forlorn looking specimen I ever saw," he said as he sat on the porch rail and eyed her commiseratingly.

Minna, seeing the sympathy in his eyes, wished fervently that they were any other color than black.

"What on earth made you have black eyes, Jimmy? I dislike them so!" she said petulantly.

Jimmy opened the offending orbs very wide in his surprise.

"By Jove, you are a queer one, Minna! You told me yesterday down on the beach that I had the most beautiful eyes you ever saw. Positively made me blush to know I was so beautiful. Frald to sleep in them last night lest I should spoil 'em. And now—Minna, you haven't met any fellow with gray eyes, have you?" he asked suspiciously.

"No, I haven't," indignantly, "but black eyes are treacherous—and—I never could trust them."

Whether they were treacherous or not was left an open question, but they certainly proved persuasive, and finally Jimmy was in possession of the whole story.

"Minna Reed, you ought to be ashamed of yourself! Do I look like a blighting sorrow?" mimicking her forlorn tone. "I might be mistaken for a prize fighter," exhibiting his muscular arm with pride, "but I'm blamed if I'd know how to start out in the blighting sorrow business."

Minna, anxious to believe, still looked dubious.

"If your eyes only weren't black!" she sighed.

"Now, look here, my child. I'd get a special act of congress to change them to suit you if I could. You know I've done everything to please you all my life. Why will you believe that utter rot? Did she tell you anything tangible that you absolutely know was true?" Jimmy was in training for a lawyer and wanted to contest all evidence in the case.

"She told me my name and age," triumphantly.

"Didn't you have to write it on a piece of paper first?" suspiciously.

"Y-yes, but she didn't see it—honestly she didn't. I folded it tightly and put it on the table, and she sat and toyed with it while she talked."

"The mischief she didn't see it!" growled Jimmy. "Anything else?"

"She said I had an Aunt Mary in the spirit land that was trying to guide me," hesitatingly.

"See there! You never had an Aunt Mary in your life! It's all plain humbug." Jimmy spoke with the satisfaction of one willing to leave his case in the hands of an intelligent jury.

"No, I never had, but mamma had, and the clairvoyant said aunts and great-aunts were all the same in the spirit world."

Jimmy positively groaned with disgust.

"She might safely hit on an Aunt Mary. Nearly everybody living has an aunt or great aunt or great-great great-aunt Mary. But she had no business fooling with my eyes."

He sat sulkily silent, then grinned with a thought that made him wonder if he would not some day hear to the realms of the metaphysical the same [illegible] bears to things [illegible].

"Come, Minna, I would not take a hopeless verdict upon my eyes from any one oculist. Neither will I have them condemned by any one clairvoyant. I demand a consultation. If I get the party together, will you go to another clairvoyant this evening?" he demanded.

"I would be so glad to find that the first one was mistaken," she said fervently.

It was a very busy evening for Mr. Kent. Finally he found a seeress sufficiently good natured and pliable to fill his requirements.

Remember, you are to entirely free her mind from the idea. I'll send her in third. You couldn't fail to know her anyway. She's the prettiest one in the bunch. It's cheap at $10, and if she gets over her fear of black eyes, by Jove, I'll send you another tenner tomorrow." And Mme. Ardetta, enthusiastic under the powerful stimulus, promised to do her best.

That night when the moon cast a long path of light over the waves a couple sat far down the beach in a spot removed from the crowd.

"She told me my name without my writing it!" Minna said in awed tones. "She is simply wonderful! Said for me never to have any confidence in fakes that made me write questions and fold them on a table; that they had blank papers folded just like them, and when they were toying with the ones I wrote that they would substitute the blank one and leave it on the table and take mine in their hand under the edge of the table and read it. That's exactly what that first woman must have done. I've lost faith in her entirely, and, Jimmy, boy, she said that the only person I need avoid and be suspicious of was a blond man with a Vandyke beard."

Young Mr. Kent stroked his beardless chin. "Thank heaven I haven't a blond Vandyke," he said piously. "Did she tell you anything about—er—me?" he asked cautiously.

"Not exactly, but she said that my real affinity was—was a man I had known since childhood."

"Now, that," said Mr. Kent, with great gratification, "suits me exactly. I'd rather be called an affinity any day than a blighting sorrow." He joyfully possessed himself of the girl's hands, and she had evidently lost all fear of treachery.

Afterward, with her head resting comfortably against his tweed shoulder, she spoke musingly. "She said that the greatest trial of her life was that there were so many fakes that brought discredit upon her glorious profession."

"Never you mind, little girl; I'm not so easily imposed upon, and you'll have me with you all through life to help pick out the real article," and the treacherous Mr. Kent lifted her face until he could look adoringly into it.

The moon, as if by special contract, came from under a cloud at just the right moment, and she saw his expression.

"Jimmy, I don't believe any one else ever had such wonderfully honest eyes," she said happily.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

Coleridge's Defense of the Songster as Not a Melancholy Bird.

The traditional view of the nightingale's song is supremely given in the familiar lyric by Richard Barnefield. Here the poet finds the forlorn bird, with "her breast up-till a thorn," earnestly pouring forth her melodious sorrow. Milton in his juvenile sonnet apostrophizes the ineffable singer as giving forth notes that portend success in love, and when he comes to describe sober pleasures in "Il Penseroso" he appropriately finds the same strains "most musical, most melancholy." Against this Coleridge enters a vigorous protest in "The Nightingale; a Conversation Poem," characteristically advancing in the following passage a general truth and a specific criticism:

A melancholy bird? Oh, idle thought!
In nature there is nothing melancholy.
But some night wandering man whose heart was pierced
With the remembrance of a grievous wrong
Or slow distemper or neglected love
And so, poor wretch, filled all things with himself
And made all gentle sounds tell back the tale
Of his own sorrow, he, and such as he,
First named these notes a melancholy strain.

Annotating this, the poet further illustrates his philosophic acuteness and takes the opportunity of expressing his loyalty to his eminent poetical predecessor. "This passage in Milton," the note runs, "possesses an excellence far superior to that of mere description. It is spoken in the character of the melancholy man and has therefore a dramatic propriety. The author makes this remark to rescue himself from the charge of having alluded with levity to a line in Milton, a charge than which none could be more painful to him except perhaps that of having ridiculed his Bible."

In a letter to Christopher North, Wordsworth refers to the "false notions" regarding the nightingale's song and expresses his belief that Coleridge's poem, with its theory that "in nature there is nothing melancholy," will in all likelihood "contribute greatly to rectify these." In his own poem "Enterprise" he touches on the same point and alludes to the nightingale as "the sweet bird, misnamed the melancholy." It is hardly necessary to add that Keats in his great ode "To a Nightingale" rises to exquisite rapture over the happiness manifested in the singing of the "light winged dryad of the trees."—London Notes and Queries.

What He Had to Learn.

Pater—My wife's learning the piano, my daughter's learning the violin and my son's learning the banjo. Sater—And you are learning nothing? Pater—Oh, yes; I'm learning to bear it.

Bulls in the Graveyard.

The kirkyard was full, and a brand new cemetery was laid out. Sandy McTavish, looking over it with Andrew Bruce, protested that it was "too continental" in style. "I'd rather dee than be buried in sic a spot," he declared.

Andrew was less difficult to please. "Weel, it's the verra reverse wi' me," he said, "for I'll be buried nae where else if I'm spared."

Elementary Arithmetic.

Judge—What age are you? Pat—Eight and fourscore my lord. Judge—And why not fourscore and eight? Pat—Because, my lord, I was eight before I was fourscore.—London Answers.

Brilliant Idea.

"I can't understand," said the stranger, "since the monument is perfectly cylindrical in form, why they put in square railing around it."

"Perhaps," replied the native, "they didn't have enough railing to go round."

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And as usual we are right on deck with the most complete and varied assortment of these lines carried in the city. Our policy is fairness to every one and our congenial clerks only live for the pleasure of showing and demonstrating the merits of our various lines.

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COAL MINES TO CLOSE

In Illinois—Mitchel Law Was Bungled in Execution

Chicago, June 30—Through oversights in the framing of the new mining law for Illinois, which goes into effect July 1, every coal mine in the state will be compelled to close down. The length of the suspension will depend on the promptness with which the examination boards can be obtained and issue certificates to qualify miners.

The law, which is known as the Mitchell law, provides that after July 1 "no person shall be employed or engaged as a miner in any coal mine in the state without having obtained a certificate of competency and qualification from a miners' examining board in some county in this state."

Another section of the law provides that the examining boards shall be composed of three miners, who are to be appointed by the circuit judges of the judicial district in which the counties are located, and one of the oversights is that the law requires the boards to be appointed "immediately after this act goes into effect."

The penalties for violation of the law are positive and mandatory on both operators and miners. Any miner who works after July 1 without a certificate, or any operator or agent who allows a miner to work, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner and punishable by a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of from one to six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

There are approximately 60,000 men employed in the coal mines of the state.

HEAD IS CUT OFF

New York, June 30—Within view of several hundred men, women and children, near the entrance to Prospect park, Brother Casimier, of the order of St. Francis, and principal of St. Ann's school, Brooklyn, was beheaded yesterday afternoon as he bent from the seat of a Brighton Beach car to get his hat brushed off by a woman. The hat had fallen into the slip of the partly raised running board of the car, and as the Franciscan brother bent down to get it, he slipped and his head fell under the car.

The front wheel passed over his neck and his headless body was left lying in the street while the car went ahead for almost a block.

Brother Casimier's name was originally Stephen Moore. He was born in Dublin, where he was educated by the Jesuits and then joined the Franciscans.

TRADES CONGRESS

Organizer Trotter at Work in Eastern Provinces

W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, has arrived in the city, and will at once take up organisation work on behalf of the congress, says the Halifax Herald.

During the past winter months Mr. Trotter has been in the old country, of which he is a native, having been born in Northumberland, and has conducted a series of meetings in England, Scotland, and Ireland, lecturing on the immigration question in connection with its effect on Canada. The information gathered as to the systems adopted by the various emigration agencies across the water will be of immense assistance to the organised workers of the Dominion and their furure combined efforts to suppress the many misrepresentations that have been made regarding present conditions in this country. It is the intention of the congress executive to continue carrying on the campaign of enlightenment among the workers of Great Britain so that they will have the actual facts before making up their minds to adopt a new country.

During his travels Mr. Trotter frequently discovered that the manufacturers and their friends were still busy drawing glowing pictures of prosperity that awaited the incoming emigrant into Canada in spite of the fact of destitution and actaual want prevailing amongst certain classes in the chief industrial centres of the Dominion. Mr. Trotter's work was not against emigration on the whole, but more especially to show the real class of emigrant that would be more desirable as the future citizen of this great Dominion.

On his journey to Halifax, Mr. Trotter stopped off in Moncton and held a very successful meeting there last Tuesday, which resulted in a strong committee being formed comprising members of all organised bodies in the railroad centre to bring about the organisation of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which will be held in Halifax on the 21st of September next, and the magnitude of the gathering. The congress represents over 150,000 trade unionists who will send to the convention about 150 delegates, and the importance of holding the convention in the great eastern port of Canada cannot be too strongly impressed on the citizens.—Voice.

FEDERAL LABOR AGENCY

Washington, D. C., June 30—A unique plan of service designed to relieve farmers and others in this country from future embarrassment in the matter of procuring adequate help has been inaugurated by the department of commerce and labor, through the division of information of the bureau of immigration and neutralisation and the postoffice department through the rural delivery service.

The scheme contemplates a general distribution of admitted aliens aad other persons seeking work. There are being forwarded to postmasters in this country, packages of cards, with return attachments, for distribution to farmers and others needing the service of laborers or mechanics and who may obtain the kind of help needed by mailing the return information card without payment of postage.

For this service no charge is to be made or fee accepted, either from employer or employee, and the experts designated by the department of commerce and labor for this work will exercise every precaution in selecting the men and directing them to the proper destination.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The Canadian Textile Journal, Toronto, is making a special plea for the Canadian textile industries. The present crisis in the wollen branches of the textile trades makes this a national and not a political issue, says the journal. Canada continues the appeal, cannot permit its industries to be thrown out of balance by the destruction of the woollen and the allied branches of the textile trades. The reason that specified duties are necessary to rescue these industries is to be made clear in future bulletins. It will be sufficient now for the Canadian consumer to realise that while the present tariff has not given him any reduction in the cost of his clothing, as he expected, it has given the poor man a much inferior article for actual wear than in the days when Canadian goods were the common clothing of the people. Give the Canadian manufacturer the chance again to produce our staple goods and the poor as well as the rich man now will get a better article as cheap, or cheaper, than now, and a great industry will be developed that will mean millions of fresh capital invested in Canada and the employment of hundreds of thousands who will be otherwise idle in our cities and towns.—Nelson News.

HACKENSCHMIDT IS NOT DEAD.

London, June 30.—"There's nothing to it. I am not dead."

This is the way that George Hackenschmidt, the Russian Lion, treated the report that he had succumbed after an operation. A correspondent found the famous wrestler at the Kaiser hotel at Aix la Chappelle last night and found him rather under the weather, necessarily, but very much alive.

Hackenschmidt declared that the operation he had undergone was not a serious one and that he was rounding into health rapidly.

A western paper mourns the loss of its editor who died recently and whose estate was appraised at $100,000. The paper states that the editor started in life with 50 cents and that the balance of his fortune was won by thrift and industry and the kindness of an uncle who died bequeathing him $99,-998.50.

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FIVE COACHES DOWN 20 FOOT

Embankment and No Person is Fatally Injured

Tottenham, July 1—The western train carrying two hundred passengers, was derailed about two miles north of Tottenham at midnight Saturday.

Five coaches were thrown down an embankment between fifteen and twenty feet, turning completely over.

The tender and baggage car remained on the track. There were none killed but two elderly women are seriously if not fatally injured. About ten others were hurt, their injuries consisting of broken arms, legs, and in all about twenty-five were injured. The rolling stock and road appeared to be in good order and the train was running about usual speed.

The auxiliary from Toronto, with hospital cars, in which were nurses and medical men, came for the wounded. The passengers were taken to Toronto early this morning, where they were given every possible comfort, and at one o'clock this afternoon were conveyed back to the scene of the wreck, and passengers and baggage transferred to a special, which took them on their journey.

R. R. Gamey, M. P. P., was among the number of fortunate passengers. Fortunately no fires broke out in the cars. Although the track will be passable, the cars being thrown free of the roadbed, it will be days before the coaches will be extricated from the ditch.

Among the injured were Mrs. Frank Miller, Fort William; Jas. E. Price, Regina face cut, not serious; Mrs. H. Morris, Brandon, back and arm injured; Mrs. T. Riddell, Chapleau, ankle injured; Conductor Gillis, of North Bay, head cut and injured internally.

HARRY THAW STILL HOPES FOR RELEASE

Poughkeepsie, June 30—Harry Thaw was delighted this morning with the turn affairs have taken. He made the following statement:

"I cannot bear the thought of returning to Matteawan on account of being obliged to associate there with insane people. I have thought all along, especially since Justice Morschauser handed down his decision that if I could get my case to a jury I would be able to convince 12 men of my present sanity, and secure thereby my liberty. Having been in the Poughkeepsie jail about three weeks I have frequently heard of Mr. Chas. Morschauser as a successful trial lawyer and asked him to call on me. He told me that he could not take any action until the judge, his brother, had finally disposed of my case. Now he is in charge of my interests and will if possible procure for me a trial by jury. I am anxious to take the stand and be examined as to my mental condition, feeling content that a jury will agree that I am not insane."

PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION

"The true principle of protection is best maintained," says the Republican platform, "by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries." Since it is now well established as a fact that the cost of production in American industries is less than abroad in the same industries, there can be no real difference in cost of production to protect by tariff. All that is left therefore, of the "true principle of protection" the requirement that there be added to the difference in labor cost "a reasonable profit to American industries." Now to whom is that profit to go? Who is this fellow called "American Industries" into whose pockets our generous friends of the Republican party want to legislate "a reasonable profit?"

VIOLATE EIGHT HOUR LAW

Milwaukee, June 31—For violating the eight hour law, the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company must pay to the state a fine of one thousand dollars and $50 additional cost, according to the judgment entered by the judge in the Tarrant case today on motion of attorney general Gilbert.

SALVATION ARMY AND SWEATING

The following letter appeared in the "Clarion," London, England.

Dear Sir—Commissioner Nicol states that the men are "physically deficient," and "that it takes three or four of them to do the work of one well conditioned workman." Besides being quite incorrect this has nothing to do with the case, seeing that the prices marked on the Army's tabs are for piecework. The Army gets the finished article from the man. The time he takes to do the work does not enter into the question of payment.

I give one example out of dozens in my possession, showing what the Army pays its piece hands for specific work, compared with what an ordinary competitive builder would have to pay his workmen for the same work under similar conditions:

Making 12 front doors, three each of different elaborate patterns, 7 feet high by 3 feet wide, 2 inches thick; raised panels, the moulding stuck on solid on both sides. The lot, Army's price for labor, £1 4s 6d; builder's price for labor, £6.

Nothing Commissioner Nicol or any other Army official has said, can possibly justify this amazing scale of payment.

Commissioner Nicol's statement as to the physical deficiency of the men is flatly contradicted by the Army itself. The "Salvation Army Year Book" for 1908 states on page 43 that the majority of the Hanbury street men are "Accomplished hands," and are able to do any kind of work usually carried on in the trade. From the price for labor I have quoted above, it is evident the Army must get very good value, not only out of the majority, but out of every one of the men employed.

Commissioner Nicol says: "We are perfectly satisfied the charges are Unfounded." Does General Booth, in face of the definite evidence produced at Caxton Hall, expect my society and the public to accept the denials of the accused in this matter without some impartial and independent tribunal to fudge between them and us?

If, as is constantly asserted, the Army does not undersell, then the wretched prices which it pays its workmen become all the more unjustifiable. In addition the loss of £1,304 on the year's working of the Hanbury street joinery works is utterly incomprehensible.

The Army usually has a number of men working outside for builders and private firms. It pays these men, on an average of 12s. per week (less than 2½d. per hour) from which 9s. is deducted for food and lodging. What does the Army charge for these men's work? If it does not undersell it must charge 1s. per hour, or 1s. 3d. when overtime is worked, making a profit of 9½d.-per hour in the first case, and 1s. per hour in the second. If the Army makes this profit, what must we say of its philanthropy? If it does not make this profit it undersells. Commissioner Nicol's denial that the Army underbids the ordinary charges for labor, would therefore, be extremely serious even if it were well founded.

Had Commissioner Nicol attended the meeting he would have known that the charge of underselling in connection with the specific articles was also proved in detail by the Army's card of selling prices. That card quoted 5½d per foot for 1¼ inch sashes and frames. A certain lot of sashes and frames on one of the tabs measures 157 feet. I have obtained two other estimates for this same job from competitive firms who make a specialty of supplying joinery to the trade. The selling price of the three firms for the same articles compares as follows:

Salvation Army	£3	11	11
Firm "A"	4	5	0
Firm "B"	4	18	1

The Army price is 15 per cent. below A and 26 per cent below B.

Commissioner Nicol states that similar charges have been made before, and have been "fully answered after careful inquiry." In this matter we shall not be satisfied with any inquiries conducted by the organisation and the officials responsible for this system and interested in its maintenance. I am not surprised that Mr. Bramwell Booth has announced that "It is not intended to make any reply to statements." The resolution unanimously passed at the Caxton Hall meeting shows that we do not want any more evasive official replies, but an independent public inquiry. In this demand we confidently hope for the support of the public and the press.

General Booth can have no possible reason for declining such an inquiry, or for permitting his subordinates to continue to resist it. He is responsible for the Hanbury street workshop, and also for the extraordinary "replies" of his officials regarding it. I trust, therefore, that he will yet see the necessity of taking this importamt question more seriously than he has hitherto done.

S. Stennett, 93-4 Chancery Lane.

OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

In 1872 there was a great deal of diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum. It was at this time that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was first brought into use. It proved more successful than any other remedy or treatment, and has for thirty-five years maintained that record. From a small beginning its sale and use has extended to every part of the United States and many foreign countries. Nine druggists out of ten will recommend it when their opinion is asked though they have other medicines that pay them a greater profit. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all druggists.

EYESIGHT RESTORED

New York, June 30—Jas. Cantillion of Marinette, who was totally blind, regained his sight at Bellevue hospital yesterday during a fit of hysterics which followed the surgeon's announcement to him that his case was considered hopeless and that he would probably remain blind the remainder of his life.

Cantillion, who is a professional baseball player, a member of the Des Moines, Iowa, team, and a brother of Joseph Cantillion, the manager of the Washington American league team, had to have his left eye removed as the result of an accident in Chicago several months ago. The sight of the other eye failed from sympathetic affection. He came to the Cornell university medical college here for treatment and was residing in Bellevue for operation. Yesterday the physicians decided that an operation would be useless and so informed Cantillion, who thereupon became hysterical. Suddenly he cried out that he could see and tests showed that the sight of the right eye had been almost completely restored.

The surgeons now say that the loss of sight was undoubtedly due to an affection of the nervous system and that the hysterical attack he underwent was responsible for the restoration.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.,

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

One bottle of Minard's Liniment, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

WHAT IS AN EDITOR?

A schoolboy's composition on "The Editor," was as follows: "The editor is the happiest beggar in the world. He can go to the circus in the afternoon and evening without paying a farthing, also inquests and hangings. He has free tickets to theatres, gets wedding cake (?) sent to him, and sometimes gets licked, but not often, as he can take it back in the next issue, which he generally does. While other people have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up every night and see what is going on."—Cardinal Sentinal.

"It is a dull, gloomy day, and I feel like knocking, so here goes," writes "Gallant Man" to The Globe. "I often read criticisms of young men of Acheson who ride around town alone, and seldom take the girls, and being a man who does it, I wish to give my defense. My hours out of the office are limited, and I began my driving career by taking some girl every night. If I asked her to go and said I would be at her house at 6.45, I found when I got there I had to sit out in front till 7.30, and sometimes longer. The neighbors on their porches watched me, and I could see them laughing. If I waited a long time I felt that they regarded me as a patient chump, and if I drove off without the girl as an ill natured bear. In the meantime, the daytime, so precious to a man shut up in an office all day, was fleeing. This explains why I now go alone, or take a man with me. A man does not keep me waiting while he powders his nose, or puts new laces in his shoes."

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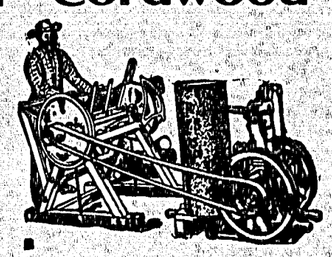

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News of the City

Family dwelling house for sale, 8 rooms. Good well of water, nice garden. Will be sold cheap on easy terms. Apply Manager, District Ledger.

For Sale—3 good milch cows, also one fine 3 year old bull, Holstein; one shorthorn, cross. Apply S. Harrison. Wardner, B. C. 1t

Wanted—A good live subscription canvasser. Very liberal commission paid. Anyone who is willing can make a good salary. Apply manager District Ledger. s2t

Good Steel Fishing Rod for sale. Apply Ledger Office. tf

Rochon's candies are all good.

Wall Paper from 5c. a roll up, at Trites Wood.

Who said ghosts. Read our serial when it starts.

Mrs. Fred Johnson left on Wednesday for Vancouver.

Pat Miller gave another enjoyable dance on Monday night.

See Trites Wood for stoves, the cheapest and best in the land.

A large number of Fernie people visited Elko on Dominion Day.

SPECIAL

Twelve

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at Cost Saturday and Monday

Come Early

J. H. Reid Co., Ltd.

FERNIE, B. C.

Complete House Furnishers

Patronise home industry, smoke Extra and Crow's Nest Special.

Mr. Palmer, school teacher, went to Victoria to spend his holiday.

Rochon's ice cream, best in the world.

A small bush fire has been burning near West Fernie the last two weeks.

The school buildings are to be renovated and enlarged during the holidays.

Watch for the serial story "The Ghost of Lochrain." It will start soon now.

Miss Jean McClymont returned on Wednesday from a three week's visit to Winnipeg.

Just the thing for hot days; oil stoves, gasoline stoves and refrigerators at Trites Wood.

Subscribe now for the Ledger and do not miss the serial story. Subscription only $1.00 a year.

G. F. Johnson, clothier and men's furnisher, Fernie, has been succeeded by Johnson & Waggett.

Mrs. Proudfoot returned last week from her visit to Winnipeg, and brought her mother with her.

Mr. D. W. Hart, of Baynes, was a visitor in our town Thursday. He reports fruit lots at Baynes selling very fast.

The greatest selection in the Kootenay. 50,000 fishing flies just arrived. Elk Drug & Book Store. 1-7

J. C. KENNY

High Class Merchant Tailor

Bert Whimster left for the Dominion fair on Thursday evening. Bert expects to be away about ten days.

The Okanagan Flour Mills Co., Armstrong, have been succeeded by the Okanagan Flour & Feed Co., Ltd.

Big values in baby carriages, go-carts, steel folding go-carts, doll carriages, etc., at Trites-Wood Co.

Messrs. R. S. Garrett and W. S. Stanley visited Cranbrook as delegates to the Typographical Union last Sunday.

Members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce went through on the flyer last night to visit the fair at Calgary.

The Italian Band to the number of twelve pieces went to Moyie for the first of July celebration, and report a good time

Don't forget the reception of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday night. Turn out and boost for your city on Monday.

Messrs. Todd and Wriglesworth, proprietors of the Fernie Brick Co. wish to thank all who helped to fight the fire near their premises last week.

There was an attempted burglary at Mr. Liphardt's store on Monday night; also one at Messrs. Johnson & Waggett's on Tuesday night.

Follow the crowd and buy your furniture at the Trites Wood Co. Every day is bargain day there.

Get a quart of Rochon's ice cream for dessert.

J. R. Wallace and A. J. Burnside have been selected to go to Quebec as representatives of compant A and B to the celebrations.

Mrs. and Mrs. Hugh McKenna, of Collingwood, Ont., are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. A. T. Hamilton.

The monthly Ladies Aid tea of the Methodist church will be held on Tuesday, July 7th, from 3 to 6 o'clock, p.m., at the home of Mrs. Mankwitz, West Fernie.

A big snap in furniture, dresser and wash stand. The dresser has three drawers and is fitted with British beveled mirror. All for $12.25 at Trites Wood Co.

It is the tea grown on the hillsides of the world famous Nuwara Eliya district in Ceylon, used in "Salada" Tea that gives it that rich, uniform, delicious flavor.

Miss Perkins left for Red Deer, Miss McKenzie for Edmonton, Miss Lawson for Vancouver, and Miss Robertson for New Westminster, to visit friends during the holidays.

On Tuesday last, the 30th, the schools were closed for summer vacation. Rev. R. S. Wilkinson presented the winning scholars with the certificates of honor, in an appropriate manner.

Rev. I. W. Williamson went to Spokane Tuesday evening taking charge of Mrs. King, who has been very ill for some time. It is hoped that the change of air and scene will improve her health.

For a free and easy smoke try an Extra or Crow's Nest Special.

L. P. Eckstein, barrister, of this city, visited Grand Forks, B. C., last week, where he formerly held the position of legal adviser for the Kettle Valley Lines. Mrs. Eckstein and daughter accompanied him.

A large number of townspeople went to take in Calgary fair, and amongst others were Mr. and Mrs. Digby and daughter, Miss Shelding, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Simister, Miss Reading, Miss M. Brown.

Have a look at the diamond's you are wearing and see if they are secure. A. C. Liphardt can remount them for you either by putting on new claws or can make up any style setting you wish the same day you leave it.

A notable feature in the first of July celebration in Fernie this year was the absence of fireworks, the authorities having forbidden their use inside the city limits, as in times past so many fires have been started from that source. We think that other and larger towns would do well to follow the example of Fernie in this respect.

A recent issue of the Carleton Sentinal says, "Hon. F. C. Denison, American consul, has received official notification that the local consulate is to be closed the last day of this month, and the following day he is ordered to leave for Fernie, B. C. Hon. Mr. Denison and his estimable family will be greatly missed in Woodstock."

Rochon's fresh candy is fresh, don't you forget it.

The Garbutt Business College

of Calgary, has modern courses in Telegraphy, Shorthand and Business; employs expert teachers; prepares young people for independence and success. Write for prospectus "L." Enter any time. F. G. Garbutt, Principal

The Shoe Sale still continues

$5.00 Shoes Selling for $3.00

W. R. McDOUGALL 205 Victoria Ave.

Blundell's Saturday Specials

Rhubarb, regular price 5c per lb., special 7 lbs. for 25c

Coffee, regular price 30c per lb., special 5 lbs. for $1.00

Pumpkin, regular price 15c per 3 lb. tin, special 10c

Pay Cash W. J. BLUNDELL Prompt Delivery

They're Here Now

And shrewd and careful housewives are preparing to do battle with these dangerous pests. There has been so much written of late of the

Domestic Fly

as an agent in spreading Typhoid Fever and other diseases that people realize the necessity of quickly destroying any that find an entrance

We have the best destroyers in the market

Specially Fine Insect Powder, 100 per cent. pure

Wilson's Fly Pads, 10c per package

Tanglefoot, 3 double sheets 10c

The Elk Drug & Book Stores Limited

The Dominion Meat Co.

Saturday Specials

Choice Dairy Butter, per lb. 25c

Strictly New Laid Eggs, per dozen 30c

Beef, Mutton, Pork and Veal at the lowest possible prices.

Chickens killed to order

ORDER EARLY

Phone 4 -- Victoria Ave.

Rochon makes his own candies.

D. V. Mott visited at Cranbrook during the week.

Mr. R. Smith was in town from Cranbrook on Wednesday.

President F. H. Sherman has been appointed Vice President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Mr. Arthur Edward Huntley and Miss Annie Brown were united in the marriage bonds on Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of the English church.

Michel Football team played an exhibition game with the strong Nelson team at the latter place on Dominion Day, which ended in a draw, the score standing one all.

The Baseball match at Elko last Sunday was a decided win for the Fernie team, the score being 9 to 6. A large number of the Fernie supporters went to Elko to witness the game.

The Fernie boys report a most enjoyable time at Bellevue last week, and say that they were used very well. They will be sure and return the good time to the Bellevue boys at their return trip here.

Mrs. H. W. Terry received a wire Thursday evening to proceed to Calgary at once where her husband had just undergone an operation to one of his eyes. We trust that nothing serious may result, and hope to see Mr. Terry back fully recovered.

A game of baseball will be played this afternoon on the local grounds between the "Leans and Fats," and promises to surpass anything of its kind ever attempted heretofore. All the players are well known in town and some hot plays may be looked for.

The Socialist party at Coal Creek gave a concert last Saturday, which is reported to have been attended with success in every way. A number from Fernie were up to take part in the programme.

On Sunday night in the Baptist church Pastor Williamson will commence a special series of sermons on the general topic "For home and country." Next Sunday night the first of the series will be preached on the occasion of the visit of the Orangemen and the subject will be "The religion we need in this country." Other sermons will deal with "Girls," "Boys," "Business Men," "Politicians." The service in the Baptist church is still held at 7.30 p. m.

On Sunday evening next the local lodge of Orangemen will hold their annual church parade. This year the service will be held in the Baptist church and the special sermon will be preached by Bro. I. W. Williamson. The brethren will meet in the lodge room at 7 o'clock and will proceed to the church in regular procession. All visiting brothers are cordially invited to join and attend the service.

We regret that scarlet fever has broken out in the home of Mr. Rizzuto on Victoria ave.

The prisoners charged with complicity in connection with the Black Hand have been remanded for another week.

The moving pictures at the big black tent this week are of an exceptionally high character, and should not be missed. The tent is near the school ground.

President F. H. Sherman was in town on Friday. He left in the evening again for Calgary to attend the joint meeting. Frank is is a very busy man these days.

Richard Mills and Wm. Alder have obtained rights of a coal mine in Grassy Lake.

This mine has put coal out for steam plough and the gentlemen intend to develop this claim, half section of coal lands. Both these gentlemen are well known.

During the month of June goods to the value of $30,286 were passed through the customs house here, paying duty to the amount of $8,604.94, being an advance of $2,016.28 on the amount paid the same month last year. $5282.00 of goods passed free.

On Monday afternoon last there was a baseball match between the local team and a team of the Kilties band. It drew a large crowd, and was a fairly fast game. The local team forced themselves too much for the Bandsmen, winning by a score of 12 to 9.

Posters are out announcing an Orange celebration for the 13th of July at Fernie; the 12th falling on Sunday this year. A large gathering of Orangemen from Cranbrook, Hosmer and other places are expected in town, and some good speaking is anticipated after the usual parade and games.

The wedding of Miss Mary Todhunter, daughter of John Todhunter, formerly superintendent of the coke plant here, to Mr. Harvey Percival Crosby, late student at law, in the firm of Ross and Alexander, but now of Spokane, took place at Elko last Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. S. Wilkinson, of Christ church, Fernie.

NEW SKY SCRAPER IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 30—Plans for a new sky scraper to be the highest structure in the world, were officially filed today by architects for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The projected building will be a sixty-two storey one, 909 feet from the curb to the tip of the tower, above which will be stepped a flag staff 150 feet in height. The ball on the flag staff will be 74 feet higher that the 985 feet steel structure of the Eiffel tower in Paris. The building will occupy the site of the present structure of the company on lower broadway, covering an entire block and will cost $10,000,000.

CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., LTD.

¶ You can always rely upon purchasing here equal quality goods for less money, or better quality for the same money than elsewhere. If good value made up of low price and high quality is of interest to you, allow us to cater to your wants. We guarantee that we can save you money.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

To reduce our stock of Campbell & Faultless Clothing we are making special reductions prior to semi annual stock taking. Our range is made up of the most exclusive patterns and designs, while our guarantee of satisfaction in both fit and wear goes with each garment.

Men's Suits - $4.95 to $25.00

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

In light weight wools and merinos, warranted unshrinkable and to give satisfaction.

$1.35 to $2.25 per suit

King of the Road Union Made Overalls 80c per pair

We are sole agents for The Artisan Working Boot for Men

GROCERIES

¶ True economy should prompt you to let us fill your grocery wants, for not only is the quality of our table supplies a little better than the rest, but our prices in almost every instance are lower.

Fancy Alberta Creamery Butter 25c per lb

Strictly Fresh Eggs 25c per dozen

FRUIT SEALERS

We have the Mason Patent Sealer, acknowledged the best in the market, and our prices are the lowest.

Pints, 85c per doz.

Quarts, $1.00

Half-Gallon, $1.35

FLOUR

We have just placed in stock car of the famous Washburn Crosby "Gold Medal Flour," considered the highest grade Flour on the American Continent for family use. To introduce this we are making an exceptionally low price, and in addition guarantee complete satisfaction, or your money refunded.

50 lb Sack - $1.65

100 lb Sack - 3.25

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

One tin each Quaker Tomatoes, Peas, Corn (or Beans), 35c

Sheriff's Jelly Powders, 4 packages 25c

St. Charles Family Cream, 10c per tin

Fancy Limoneria Lemons, 20c per doz.

Studio Now Open

For good Photos go to the Advance Studio 122 Victoria Ave. Near Steam Laundry

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Now is the time to make arrangements for your summer ice. See us

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Including Stump Pulling, Land Clearing and Ploughing. Let us figure on your next job

Rubber Tired Buggies, New Turnouts

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W. D. Simmonds has opened a Photographic Studio and is prepared to do first class work

Studio on Gemmel Street Near the Opera House

Ledger for News

Causes of Scarlet Fever

¶ There is no wonder when you send your laundry work to the dens of the unsanitary Chinks to be laundried causing the spreading of the dreadful disease.

¶ Why not patronize the Steam Laundry where all goods are anti-septic and disinfected receiving them back nice, fresh and sweet.

¶ Get the Chink smell off you by calling up 135. Our plant is always open for inspection

THE FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY

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