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Industrial Unity is Strength

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

Political Unity is Victory

VOL. VI. No. 3

FERNIE, B. C., August 20th 1910

\$1.00 a Year

BUY YOUR JAG DON'T BUM FOR IT

Do Not Let Generosity Run Away With Your Head

Don't be generous or you may be gaoled is the advice we offer to all and sundry whose generosity takes fluid shape because it is the intention of those who have charge of the enforcement of the law dealing with the liquor traffic to see that it is followed out thoroughly and if there are any objections to their performing their duty remember that they are merely the instruments and not the creators of this drastic regulation.

Tomorrow is payday and very likely the bottle may be passed around in the spirit of sociability and not with any desire to break trouble, yet this act may mean breaking the law, and in order that the conditions may be more widely known we wish to call attention to everybody that in accordance with clause 1, of section 75, of the "Liquor Act 1910, ANY PERSON or license holder selling, bartering or giving liquor to any person named in such circular notice issued by—

the chief of police in any municipality, so long as such notice remains unrevoked, shall be guilty of an offence against the provisions of this act." This is plain enough, but there is a fault that may be noted and that is the names and addresses of those who are interdicted, swished or on the Indian list which ever phrase one wish to apply to it, and as the general public do not know all these names, consequently a man may give another liquor that should not have it and by so doing break the law and get into trouble for so doing. This ignorance does not excuse, and while it may have been done with no wrong intent this does not prevent the running of the risk of being brought up before the authorities and fined anything from \$100 to \$300. This is the reason we advise DON'T BE GENEROUS OR YOU MAY BE GAOLED. Follow this and there is no fear of getting into the clutches of the law officers if you treat nobody to a drink stronger than cold tea or iron brew.

If the names and descriptions of all tipsymantics were published in the newspapers there would be less likelihood of anybody being arrested, however, as a suggestion it would not be a bad idea if any of those who are in the habit of passing the bottle around would call upon the chief of police and find out from him the parties that must not be furnished with liquor because some of those men on the list at present are capable of going almost to any extreme to gratify their appetites and then when their condition is found to be such that they have got jag-juice from someone they are very likely to "sneak" so again let us say, "don't treat anybody to liquor and you're safe."

GERMAN PRESS AND DISARMAMENT

Shipbuilding concerns are feeling some alarm—Krupps putting up fight.

A Berlin dispatch says: Considerable alarm is being felt by the large ship building firms in this country at the prospect of Germany consenting to consider a British proposal for the arrest of armaments. The most unscrupulous methods are being employed to convince the public that the British offer is more humbug or the result of funk.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten, a big daily organ, which is said to be virtually owned by the Krupp firm,

publishes an article describing the English suggestions of a limitation of armaments to "pure funk," consequent upon England's knowledge of the superiority of the German ships and guns and broadside arrangements—a superiority which extends even to the giants of the Hercules class.

This journal proceeds to dilate upon the absurdity of Germany agreeing to a halt in armaments just when the Krupps are about to produce a 35-centimetre (14-inch) gun, i. e., a gun bigger than England's present biggest, and one moreover having double the life of English guns.

There can be no doubt that this revelation proceeds directly from Krupps, as no word of such an invention has hitherto been whispered in Germany. The article completely justifies the Vorwart's warning that the big firms are fighting for their life against the real public sentiment in favor of an agreement.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AGAIN TO THE FORE

Reports that appear from time to time regarding the construction of railroads or the completion of the same are again to the fore and among others we note the possibility of the early completion of the Arrowhead & Kootenay, a branch line of the C. P. R., which at present terminates at Arrowhead. The continuation of this piece of road along the line surveyed would mean a great shortening of the distance between the Crow's Nest and the Coast, and also effect a considerable saving of time both in the passenger traffic and in the transportation of freight; this would be the more noticeable in the freight department because of the many transfers that are necessary by the existing route.

The portions that are needed to make up the connecting link are between Arrowhead and the foot of Trout Lake. At this place there is a train service from Gerrard to Lardo of about 34 miles and somewhere in this neighborhood the survey crosses over to the north side of Kootenay lake, along which it runs to Kootenay Landing.

If this route were in operation the journey by water along the Kootenay lake to Nelson, the run from the latter place by rail to Robson and the whole day's journey to Arrowhead Lakes would be entirely eliminated with a corresponding economy of time and decrease of travelling inconvenience inseparable from this doubtful journey.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The annual Baptist Sunday School Picnic was held in the park to the south of the city on Wednesday last. The day was fine and a large gathering of old and young kids were on hand to celebrate the event. Football, baseball and foot races and various other events were arranged and carried out successfully. The half-mile race for boys was won by Ray Giddings, the prize being a valuable silver cup. We might say here that the grounds are excellent for picnics and all that is required is a better road and then this spot would be ideal.

SUNDAY'S BAND CONCERT.

The City Band will play at the same place but one-half hour earlier than last Sunday in consequence of the band having an engagement outside of town which necessitates leaving by the 6:20 train. The following is the program for 4:00 o'clock sharp.

1. Salute to Kansas City, march Southwell
2. Sweet Brler, overture
3. El Bol Paese (The Lovely Country) Helmlin
4. Bohemian Girl, selection, Balfo
5. 15 Minutes Intermission.
6. Over the Limits, P. Port
7. "Trovatore" Miserere, Verdi
8. Arletta, polka two-step, Aurent
9. God Save the King.
- Four o'clock sharp.

We understand that the Italian Society have made different arrangements than first determined upon and will hold their celebration at Old Michel instead of New on August 22nd.

CANDIDATES FOR EXAMS.

List of Men Writing for Certificates Under the Coal Mines Act

Names of candidates sitting at examinations for certificates under Coal Mines Regulation Act:

- Managers—First Class Certificates.
D. A. McCaulay, Coleman, Alta.
F. D. Peacock, Frank, Alta.
F. P. Alderson, Hosmer, B. C.
D. Davis, Coleman, Alta.
A. Kinsman, Fernie, B. C.
James McCulloch, Corbin, B. C.
R. T. Stewart, Fernie, B. C.
B. L. Thorne, Hosmer, B. C.
W. G. Mazey, Coal Creek, B. C.
A. Matuskey, New Michel, B. C.
Joe Thomas, Passburg, Alta.
A. W. Baxter, Lethbridge, Alta.
L. E. Drummond, Hosmer, B. C.
Overman—Second Class Certificates.
R. J. Lee, Grassy Lake, Alta.
Robert Anderson, Hosmer, B. C.
J. McLeod, Michel, B. C.
W. Cummings, Coal Creek, B. C.
H. E. Mard, Coal Creek, B. C.
R. Adams, Coal Creek, B. C.
J. Cobden Hughes, Corbin, B. C.
E. Roberts, Passburg, Alta.
Fire Boss—Third Class Certificates.
David Shanks, Fernie, B. C.
John Jenkins, Fernie, B. C.
Thomas Bullen, Coal Creek, B. C.
John Hill, Coal Creek, B. C.
J. Dunachie, Hosmer, B. C.
B. J. Lewis, Michel, B. C.
Thomas Banns, Coal Creek, B. C.
J. W. Makin, Michel, B. C.
R. Doodson, Coal Creek, B. C.
M. Joyce, Michel, B. C.
P. Mullen, Fernie, B. C.
M. P. McLean, Michel, B. C.
R. Garbett, Michel, B. C.
Peter Judge, Fernie, B. C.
T. Thomas, Coal Creek, B. C.
W. R. Puckey, Coal Creek, B. C.
Leroy Taylor, Michel, B. C.
Thomas Smith, Fernie, B. C.
Walter Price, Coal Creek, B. C.
R. Heaps, Michel, B. C.
A. Cook, Passburg, B. C.

THE FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY.

The Fernie Steam Laundry will make a specialty of family washing at the rate of 6c per pound or 25c a dozen, whereby a saving of 50 per cent can be effected. The usual laundry work of collars, cuffs, etc., will also be done at less than prevailing prices. Mr. Moulthrop is expending over \$10,000 in the establishment of this white laundry and as it is to be operated on a strictly union basis, ought to have the hearty support of all who believe in union principles.

WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN DIES.

Calvort Varty, a resident for the past five years who was severely burned at the time of the great fire in 1908, died last Saturday night, his death, no doubt, being accelerated by the severe shock to his system and the severity of the burns inflicted. The deceased gentleman was highly respected by all who knew him and the sympathy of the community is felt for his bereaved family.

Mr. Varty was a native of the Isle of Wight and at the time of his death was in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon from Christ church.

FERNIE SOCIAL AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION MEETING MONDAY NIGHT

The meeting of those interested in the permanent organization of the Fernie Social and Recreation association, which takes place in the school room of the Methodist church next Monday night at 8 o'clock, should be the largest yet held, as at that time it is expected that enough information will be at hand to enable the association to determine upon the extent of the gymnasium outfit required and that Mr. Robinson, secretary, can be authorized to place an order for the necessary supply in time to be installed before the long nights of the winter season set in.

Membership cards have been printed and are now in the hands of those promoting the enterprise and all who desire to share in the gymnasium exercises and to make use of the reading room in connection therewith, may have the opportunity of signing a card and becoming a member. The annual fee is to be placed at \$5.00 and the cards are transferable in case of departure of the original holder to other localities. Half the fee is payable when the permanent organization takes place and the other half in six months.

This arrangement makes it possible for every young man in town to become an active member of the association, and the membership should reach the 300 mark at least. Don't forget the date, Monday night at 8 o'clock sharp, in the school room of the Methodist church.

Are you a fiction fiend? Buddy's summer stories suit such.

A NEW LIVERY AND TRANSFER FIRM FOR CITY

We have information from Mr. Barton, formerly of the Empress Transfer company and agent for the Canadian Oil company, who on August 9 purchased lots 5 and 6, Block 25, corner of Victoria and Thomson streets, and also on same date took over the business of the Fernie Carriage company, that he will continue the business but on a large scale in a few days. Mr. Barton intends making many improvements, remodeling and refitting the buildings. Within the next week he will start a livery service consisting of 10 driving horses and a first-class complement of buggies in proportion.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE AT CHRIST CHURCH

A goodly crowd assembled on Tuesday evening on Pellat avenue and Hanson street to witness the ceremony of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Anglican church, when the dedicatory services were followed out according to program in every detail save the absence of Ven. Archdeacon Beer, who was unfortunately detained. The Rev. Fred H. Graham of Nelson delivered a very forceful and eloquent address suitable to the occasion. The Rector, W. M. Walton, thanked all those who had aided to make the event a success. W. R. Ross, M. P., read the dedicatory prayer. Miss Alexander had supervision of the musical portion. The usual batch of various articles were deposited appropriately, among others were the samples of mentality from the two local newspapers. Sic transit gloria mundi.

Consequent upon the fearful havoc that fires have wrought upon the timber in the United States. President Taft has issued orders that soldiers shall be called in to aid in the work of subduing the flames, thereby do conservation work for the benefit of the lumber industry. This is an innovation and one that can be praised as it will at least be giving men work of a constructive character and is a pleasing variation to the monotonous "right foot, left foot" business and at the same time will furnish them with a reason for their existence that the anti-militarist cannot combat. Possibly in the future we may have a case of history repeating itself and like the Romans of old, they may be engaged in the useful work of road and bridge building, but perhaps the country is not quite ripe for this yet, as it would probably have a disastrous effect upon the patronage bag so useful for electioneering campaigns. The last remark is not intended exclusively for British Columbia.

"Agatha, or the Lost Child of the Manor," the title of the musical number the Male Voice party are studying will be presented to a Fernie audience at no distant date. Practices are being held weekly and the members are taking great interest in the work under the direction of conductor Thomas Biggs.

IS C. P. R. GOING TO BUILD NEW LINE

Pincher Creek Wondering What the Recent Moves Mean.

PINCHER CREEK, Aug. 20.—All kinds of rumors are afloat here at present with regard to the new railroad. With the more inquisitive the paramount query is, who are the actual parties behind the proposition? What has in a measure revived this question is the fact that a great deal of lumber has been laid down by the C. P. R. at Pincher station. An addition is being built to the depot there and another building is to be erected adjoining it. The additional facts that all the preparatory arrangements for a Y about a mile west of the station have been completed grading and all, lacking only the laying of the rails, is assumed by some to mean that the C. P. R. is the boss of the situation here. That part of the question is not troubling the minds of the people generally, however, for no matter who may be behind the scheme they will be satisfied so long as a railroad enters the town.

The site of the station, though not yet definitely settled, is likely to be at the police reserve. The council and the railway people went over the ground yesterday with the result that the company offered to have the station on a part of the reserve on condition that the municipality secure the right of way through a certain property now used as a poultry range. To accommodate the town in this way the company will have to build a short loop line. If the foregoing arrangement can be made satisfactorily, the station would be less than 10 minutes' walk from the west end of town. This compromise, as it may be termed, on the part of the company, has been the means of creating a better feeling over what was heretofore a vexed question.

Three survey parties are now out on the line, and before another week has passed it is expected that something will be doing in the grading line.—Lethbridge Herald.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT

Coleman Miner is Very Seriously Injured-- A Broken Jaw

Another of those accidents that have been altogether too frequent an occurrence in the Pass happened at Coleman on Wednesday morning. Albert Jagos, while at work in No. 2 mine of the International Coal and Coke company, was caught between the car and the chute resulting in a fractured jaw and other bodily injuries, the extent of which are not yet known. He is at present in the hospital in a very serious condition. It was Mike, a brother of this unfortunate, who succumbed a few weeks ago while at work for the same company.

That there is sufficient labor in the country to fill all demands on railway construction, if the contractors wanted to pay the price for it, is the statement of R. W. Trotter, general organizer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who is in the city this week on his annual trip through the west.

"It is the same cry year after year," said Mr. Trotter. "The railway contractors send up the cry for labor and blame the delay of construction on the scarcity of it. The employment agencies publish abroad that they need thousands of men, when there are men right in the country that would work on the construction if they got proper pay. Do you suppose a laborer is going to work on railway construction for \$1.75 per day, when he can get \$2 and \$2.50 on work inside the city or in the harvest fields? Let the contractors pay the wages and they will get the labor. The conditions in the construction camps are not what they should be, and the men don't get proper treatment, or they would be more anxious to work on railway construction than they are at the present time. There is all the labor necessary in the country if the contractors want to pay for it."

"Of course the construction camps are greatly in need of laborers, but they don't pay the wages. They will be worse off, too, when harvest time comes, for I expect that many of the men will quit the construction camps for the harvest fields. They can get better wages and better food on the farms than they can on the grade."

"We have a kick against some of the employment agencies in the country, too," continued Mr. Trotter. "Some of them advertise far and wide that laborers are scarce in the country and they bring in all kinds of men at cheap wages when there are laborers right in the country who would work on railway construction if they were only paid decent wages. The imported laborers, who work for cheap wages, keep the good ones out of employment very often."

At the present time, according to the employment agencies, several thousand laborers are still needed in Alberta for railway construction, and they state that the men are hard to get, notwithstanding that they go to outside points to get them. The wages for railway construction laborers west of Edmonton have now reached the highest mark ever experienced, some of them getting as high as \$40 a month and board.

Mr. Trotter claims that this is not high enough, that the men are worth more, that they should get at least \$2.00 a day and that conditions should be improved, and that if this wage was paid plenty of men could be gotten.—Edmonton Journal.

TO BUY GLAD RAGS FOR CHIEF

To Decorate for Sir Wilf's Visit on 30th--Call For Tenders

Minutes of a meeting of the municipal council of the corporation of the City of Fernie, held in the city council chambers on Thursday, August 18th, 1910.

Present, Mayor Herchmer, Aldermen, Kennedy, Beck, Morrison and Broley.

Moved by Aldermen Broley and Beck that schedule of Power rates, as outlined by Superintendent Hammond, dated August 16th, be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Aldermen Morrison and Broley that we purchase a uniform for the fire chief and one for fire driver. Carried.

Moved by Aldermen Kennedy and Beck that we call for tenders for August 22nd, for the construction of sanitary sewers, as voted on. Carried.

LABOR DAY.

The Fernie Athletic association are hustling around in great shape and if the display of energy evident in any guide to the results it will produce them the success of the project is a foregone conclusion. There will be \$1,000 cash distributed in prizes and it is the intention to have the horse races run 15 minutes apart, provided, of course, the steeds are willing to conform to the schedule.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

Services as usual at the Baptist church next Sunday. At 11 a. m. Pastor Spidell will preach on "The Dynamic of Religion," and in the evening on "The Fellow Who Has a Good Time." A male chorus will sing in the evening. All are welcome.

The Rev. W. F. Spidell has tendered his resignation which has been reluctantly accepted by his congregation. This will take effect on the 11th of September. The reason for this is the poor state of health of Mrs. Spidell, who has been ordered by the doctor to try a change of climate. He has received and accepted a call from a church in Delhi, Ont.

CAPITALISTS AT HEAD OF NEW MINE

Will Operate Big Coal Company on Extensive Scale.

An organization meeting of the Chnook Coal Co., Ltd., of Lethbridge, Alberta, was held in the offices of Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, barristers, of Toronto on Wednesday, August 3rd. The permanent directors of the company were elected as follows: President, William A. Wood, of Hamilton, Ont., president of the Wood-Vallance Wholesale Hardware company of Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and director of the Bank of Hamilton; vice president, C. R. Somerville, manufacturer of London, Ont.; directors, Miller Lash, of Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, vice president of the Mexican Light, Heat and Power company, and vice president of Mexican Tramways, Ltd., J. A. McCallum, physician of London, Ont.; Robert Cassels, of Dymont, Cassels and company, brokers, Toronto; C. Cook, president of the Royal Savings and Loan company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.; W. C. Simmons, barrister, Lethbridge, and L. G. DeVobor, sonator, Lethbridge.

The company has taken over the coal properties owned by W. C. Simmons and associates situated in township 10, range 22, adjacent to the Diamond Coal company's properties and north of the Lethbridge Collieries company's lands and consisting of 7,500 acres. Prospecting work has been carried on with a diamond drill during the last eight months and three test holes have been sunk showing a solid five-foot seam at a depth of a little over 400 feet. The Chnook company will commence development work at once and intend to install two coal tipples and plants just as fast as men and materials can be obtained to do the work. An Oklahoma man of long experience has been engaged as superintendent.—Lethbridge Herald.

CENSUS BULLETIN.

OTTAWA, August 12.—The Census Bulletin shows that the conditions of field crops in Canada this year have been greatly modified by temperature and rainfall and that between the East and the West it is hardly possible to make a statement of averages that will not be misleading. In the eastern provinces growth has been uniformly good throughout July, and the percentages of condition have been high for every crop; but in extensive tracts of the northwest provinces drought has prevailed and crops are reported in every stage of conflagration. The northern parts of these provinces have been largely exempt from the drought, and there the percentages are high. It is difficult to indicate fairly an average of conditions for the East and West which does not take account of the areas sown, and there have been considerably reduced since the June report. The August report will give revised figures from which yields may be estimated.

In comparing the per cent conditions of crops for 1909 and 1910 it should be remembered that fall wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains, beans, potatoes, hay and clover and corn are principally produced in the eastern provinces; and the Ladies' Guild of Christ church were the sponsors of a very delightful dance that took place in Bruce's hall Thursday night.

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BIG ZACCARO, CONDUCTOR.



"ELK" PLANING MILL WORKING OVERTIME.

M'ALLISTER ON MINE EXPLOSIONS

Klein, Mont., Aug. 5, 1910.
Editor Mine Workers' Journal:

I promised to write on the explosions occurring in mines generating marsh gas in my last letter and attempt to show the faulty systems adopted in the operating of those mines. We have read a good deal of late on how some ignorant workman walked into a body of gas and caused the loss of hundreds of our fellow workmen. I will attempt to show in this letter who are responsible for the ignorant workman, also responsible for the bodies of standing gas. In any of the mining districts of this country we will find hundreds of the most practical coal miners out of employment. Yet if we were to meet the emigrant trains arriving in those districts we would find new arrivals from every country on earth, and men that have never seen a coal mine and don't understand one word of the English language, yet they go to work as soon as they arrive, and the practical American miner is still out of work. The coal companies knowing the success of the late arrivals, is the encouraging of more and knowing that the supply and demand in the labor market is the life of the business encourages the so-called ignorant emigrant with the strong back and the weak brain in preference to the practical American miners. Therefore we find in our midst in the coal mines of this country the so-called ignorant workmen that the coal companies blame for the disasters. The coal mines of the world are worked on the most economical system known to the management, and we find the seams lying at an angle from one to 90 degrees. It will be necessary to take some of those angles to illustrate how so many of those pockets of gas are left standing. So I will take a seam of coal dipping about 30 degrees, and we find for the most economical handling of coal and water that 95 per cent of the work is done against the dip. The main headings are driven direct to the dip, the cross headings at right angles to the main and the rooms or breasts at the most convenient angle to the cross headings. Those rooms, or breasts, are worked against the dip and connected at intervals of from 40 to 60 feet between the last connecting and the working face, we are forced to divide the room into two compartments, one intake and one return for the air. This is continued until the room approaches the heading above. Then for the protection of the cross heading above we are forced to leave a solid pillar of coal. This room is abandoned. The center breast is taken out to be used in some working place. Then we find one of the pockets of gas that causes the disasters, and in the most of the mines generating gas in this country we find several hundreds that it is very easy for the ignorant workmen to find this faulty system can be avoided by forcing the company to connect the room direct to the heading above, therefore allowing the gas to flow out owing to its specific gravity. Then we will have eliminated one of the causes.

The coal companies are not to blame because the vein they are operating gives no gas, but they are responsible for allowing this gas to accumulate and cause those disasters, if the cause is by an ignorant workman or a practical miner. If that body of gas was not there there would be no disaster. Then the sooner we can dispose of those bodies of gas the sooner those disasters will cease. I have read of those disasters and been on the scene of a good deal and have seen more ignorance displayed by the management than it is possible for me to describe. Under those conditions the readers need not wonder at the greater per cent of accidents in the United States than in the European countries. Now the practical miner knows if a seam of coal is known to give off gas it is essential to have the ventilation kept up to a perfect standard. How many of the practical miners ever stop and think when they enter a mine if the ventilation is in a normal condition. If they did, have they got any system of knowing that such is the case in a mine generating gas and the miners using safety lamps, I will answer no. Therefore they have to rely on the work of the fireboss, who has to make his examination in a very limited time considering the importance of the same, and if this fire boss has to examine on two different currents of air, is it not possible that in making his examinations he would find the first section in a normal condition and report the same O. K.? Then during the time he is examining the second section a fall or obstruction would occur in the return of the first section. Then we find the ignorant workmen, the practical miner and the neglectful coal company riding in the same boat.

The readers will inquire, how can we avoid this condition? In answer, I will say by thorough discipline on the part of the workman and a little foresight on the part of the coal company by installing a water gage on every section of the ventilating current and making it the first consideration of the miner when he enters the mine to make a reading of the same and report to the fire boss before he is allowed to enter his working place. The coal companies have a good deal harder proposition in handling the seams giving off gas than the operators of Europe. First, by the class of workmen employed, and second, by the greater amount of explosives used in the mines of the United States. The class of workmen could be improved by having laws passed prohibiting the hiring of men at the working face until they could qualify as practical miners. The amount of explosives used in the mines of the United States accounts for a majority of the disasters, also for the haphazard way of robbing the coal fields of the United States. There is about 33 per cent of the coal in the mines of the southwest left in the ground and is lost for all time. The reasons are, the cost would be from 3 to 5 cents per ton additional. Yet the management will abandon this coal because of the respect for his reputation as a cheap coal producer, because for the same reason the mining laws are disregarded by some of the managers, and if no accidents happen all is well that ends well. His success in defying the laws encourages others to become outlaws in order to save their reputation. I notice we have found a modern way of insuring the death of all persons in a mine where an explosion has occurred if the explorers should discover a fire in the mine by sealing the mine. I have been in charge of the exploring party in a good deal of explosions in the last 20 years and have discovered fires after almost every explosion, yet I am unable to see any reason for this modern way, only as a protection for the explorers, who know it is safer for them to seal the mine than take the risk and get around the fire.

Now, it is time the people of this country ought to see that laws are passed prohibiting the sealing of any mine until all human beings are known to be out. I have studied our rescue station problem and don't see where the present rescue stations are of any use. Just imagine a mine explosion occurring 40 miles from the rescue station. With all the quick communication at hand there is some two hours passed at least before they arrive. Then the time lost in examining the blue print before they can enter the mine leaves little hope for the entombed. I have carried a good deal of victims out in less than 30 minutes after an explosion and had to resort to every known means to revive the victims, and I have known some to be unconscious for 10 hours. Now, what would the lives of those men be worth waiting for the rescue station men? The miners should insist on having the rescue apparatus at every mine and have a company of the most practical men trained in handling of the same and not allow over 70 per cent of them in the mine at one time. Then in case of an accident there would be plenty on hand to lead the rescue party. Then we could say we had a rescue station. Now, then every state ought to see that no shots are fired in any mine, only by competent shot-firers and all other persons are out of the mine. Then we will not have these holocausts as the leading article in almost every daily paper to remind us of our ignorance.

I will close for this time, hoping the readers will watch close the advice given by me on the causes of those explosions and you may realize that you are not so safe in the model mines of the United States as some of the people have told you.

ALEX M'ALLISTER.

FIRST CONVICTION UNDER NEW ACT

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 20.—Archibald Bremner, hotelkeeper of Sheep Creek was fined August 12th by Magistrate W. H. Bullock-Wolster, \$300 for selling liquor without license, or an alternative of nine months hard labor. It was his first offence. This is the first conviction under the new act passed at the last session of the legislature.

SPAIN IS SCENE OF UNREST.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Leaders of the Clerical party are busy in the preliminaries of organizing a huge anti-government demonstration, to be held at many points throughout the kingdom in September. The principal places thus far decided upon are Victoria, Pamplona and Tortosa. In the meantime the clergy continue their attacks upon the ministry from the pulpits.

HINTS FOR KING GEORGE.

Selected From "The Prince,"—the Text Book of Kings.

"There are two ways of contending—by law and by force: the first is proper to men; the second to beasts; but because many times the first is insufficient, recourse must be had to the second. It belongs therefore to a prince to understand both when to make use of the rational and when of the brutal. A prince who is wise and prudent cannot or ought not to keep his parole when the keeping of it is to his prejudice, and the causes for which he promised removed. I might instance in many modern examples, and show how many confederations, and paces, and promises have been broken by the infidelity of princes, and how he that best personated the fox had the better success. Nevertheless it is of great consequence to disguise your inclination, and to play the hypocrite well; and men are so simple in their temper and so submissive to their present necessities, that he that is neat and cleanly in his collusions shall never want people to practise them upon. I cannot forbear one example. Alexander VI. never did, nor thought of anything but cheating, and never wanted matter to work upon; and though no man promised a thing with greater reservation, nor confirmed it with more oaths and imprecations and observed them less, yet understanding the world well, he never miscarried.

"A prince, therefore, is not obliged to have all the aforementioned good qualities in reality, but it is necessary he have them in appearance; nay, I will be bold to affirm that, having them actually, and employing them upon all occasions, they are extremely prejudicial, whereas having them only in appearance, they turn to better account; it is honorable to seem mild and merciful, and courageous, and religious, and sincere, provided your mind be so rectified and prepared that you can act quite contrary upon occasion. And this must be premised, that a prince, especially if come but lately to the throne, cannot observe all those things exact, which make men esteemed virtuous being oftentimes necessitated, for the preservation of his state, to do things inhuman, uncharitable, and irreligious; and, therefore, it is convenient his mind be at his command, and flexible to all the puffs and variations of fortune; not forbearing to be good whilst it is in his choice, but knowing how to be evil when there is a necessity. A prince, then, is to have particular care that nothing falls from his mouth but what is full of the five qualities aforesaid, and that to see and to hear him he appears all goodness, integrity, humanity, and religion, which last he ought to pretend more than ordinarily; because more men do judge by the eye than by the touch; for everybody sees but few understand; everybody sees but few know what in reality you are. Let a prince, therefore, do what he can to preserve his life, and continue his supremacy, the means which he uses shall be thought honorable and be commended by everybody."—The Socialist, Edinburgh, Scotland.

SOCIALISM ON THE "WAIN."

STUTT GART, Aug. 20.—In the second ballot for member of Landtag in the Wetzheim district the Socialist party won another victory in the election of Kinkel, a Socialist, to represent the district. The vote was as follows: Kinkel, Socialist, 1,448 votes; Wurst, People's party, 1,200 votes, and Mohring, Pasant's party, 1,007 votes.

The place has previously been occupied by Dr. Hiebor, a Nationalist. In the first ballot the Socialist party led. In the second the National Liberals withdrew their candidate and united with the People's party in the hope of defeating the Socialist candidate.

Corporal Hall of the R. N. W. M. P. who initiated the proceedings against A. Decoux, the Frank Minor, at present held in McLeod gaol, was a Fernie visitor on Monday.

LABOR SITUATION IN ITALY AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS IS SERIOUS

ROME, Aug. 20.—While the personal popularity of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy is rapidly increasing among the laboring classes, whom the young couple have at last been able to convince that they take an active interest in their welfare, the general labor situation in Italy, especially in agricultural districts, is quite alarming.

Some two weeks ago the laborers of the Romagna rejected proposals of Signor Luzzatti and the Agrarian association, and since then the situation has rapidly been approaching a critical point. To explain the grievances of Italian agricultural laborers it is necessary to say a few words about the peculiar systems in vogue in Italy. In the Romagna district there prevails the metayer-system of farming, but under two different and hostile forms. The land is in some cases cultivated by peasants known as "mezzadri" because they receive one-half of the crop, while in others it is entrusted to laborers called "terzari," because they receive only one-third. These two classes representing respectively the aristocracy and democracy of labor belong to different political parties, the former being republicans or "yellows" and the latter Socialists or "reds." The landowners are united in the "Agrarian association."

Thrashing Machines.

When modern thrashing machines came into use not so very long ago, the land-owners and a little later the "yellows" were the first who could afford to buy them, and now the "reds" having become better organized have also bought machines which they are now seeking to force "terzari" and "mezzadri" alike to use. The innocent American machines have therefore, now assumed a political color and are known as "red" or "yellow" according to the politics of their owners.

The conflict is then really a struggle between those who attempt to create a Socialist monopoly in American thrashing machines, and land-owners, who assert that they should be allowed to thresh their grain with whatever machine they choose, but it speaks well for the popularity of the King that even among the Socialists, there is an inclination to submit to his arbitration.

HUYSMANS DECLINES KING'S DECORATION

BRUSSELS, August 20.—Camille Huysmans, widely known as the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, has recently been remarkably successful in his work for the exhibit of the home work division at the Brussels World Exposition.

In recognition of the services rendered, King Albert of Belgium, obviously on the recommendation of his minister, conferred upon Huysmans the degree of Commander of the Leopold Order.

But Huysmans felt not in the least flattered with the new distinction. He sent the insignia of the order back, declining the honor in a sarcastic letter to the minister of foreign affairs. "I don't deserve to be decorated," he says, "for my loyalty to the crown is by no means above suspicion. I may add also that I at times catch myself harboring strong anti-clerical sentiments. Do you, sir, perhaps attempt to compromise me in the eyes of my own comrades?"

So the International Socialist secretary will worry along without a ribbon in his buttonhole.

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Best materials only used and first class workmanship ensured.
A Good Job
JOE FALVO How Soon Block

KAMLOOPS EXHIBITION SEPT. 28, 29, 30th

There is nothing to prevent Fernie boys and girls from entering for the following competition:

Division L		
FINE ARTS—ORIGINAL WORK.		
Class	First	Second
1301 Drawing, pen and ink	2.00	1.00
1302 Oil painting, landscape	2.00	1.00
1303 Oil painting, marine	2.00	1.00
1304 Oil painting, still life	2.00	1.00
1305 Watercolor, still life	2.00	1.00
1306 Watercolor, landscape	2.00	1.00
1307 Fruit or flowers, from nature, watercolor	2.00	1.00
1308 Fruit or flowers, from nature, oils	2.00	1.00
1309 Wood carving	2.00	1.00
1310 China painting	2.00	1.00
COPIES.		
1311 Drawing, crayon or pencil	1.00	.50
1312 Drawing, pen and ink	1.00	.50
1313 Oil painting, landscape, etc.	1.00	.50
1314 Oil painting, still life	1.00	.50
1315 Watercolor, landscape	1.00	.50
1316 Watercolor, still life	1.00	.50
1317 Fruit or flowers in watercolor	1.00	.50
1318 Fruit or flowers in oils	1.00	.50
1319 Pyrography in wood, leather, etc.	1.00	.50
1320 Decorative painting	1.00	.50
1321 Penmanship, boys 13 or under	1.00	.50
1322 Penmanship, girls 13 or under	1.00	.50
1323 Penmanship, boy under 9 years	1.00	.50
1324 Penmanship, girl under 9 years	1.00	.50
1325 Map of British Columbia by any pupil under 15 years attending school	2.00	1.00
1326 Freehand drawing by any pupil under 15 years attending school	2.00	1.00

Amateurs are understood to be those who do not profit or habitually sell or offer for sale their productions, and who have not at any time heretofore done so. Articles can only be entered in one class.

Evidence of originality to be furnished by exhibitor whenever required by the judges or the committee.

No work will be awarded a money prize in the fine arts department that has once taken a prize at a previous Kamloops Agricultural association exhibition, but may show for a diploma.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 27, AT 6 P. M.



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from ruin by fire is through insurance. All the safeguards known are not a positive guarantee against a visit of the fire fiend.

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Every Night

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GRAND TRUNK LOST MORE THAN MILLION

Earnings Shrunken Greatly During the Recent Strike, and There Were Other Losses.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—The recent strike on the Grand Trunk cost that railway a round million dollars, or more. A statement issued by the road covering its traffic earnings for the last ten days of July shows a decrease of \$448,320 in receipts, but this includes only a part of the economic wreckage caused by the strike.

The official statement is for the period from July 22 to July 31 inclusive. The strike began three days before July 22 and lasted two days after the 31st, so that \$225,000 may fully be added to the amount of decrease in the report, making it \$673,320.

The company's weekly increases for the beginning of the present year to the date of the ordering of the strike averaged over \$140,000. This average is entirely obliterated for the 15 days the strike lasted, and makes the aggregate decrease in the company's earnings alone not far short of a million dollars, to say nothing of the direct additional expense involved by the company in engaging new men, in protecting men and property from possible violence and in otherwise fighting the strike. Something was saved in wages and something in pensions, but the latter will not enrich the ordinary accounts of the company as the contributions to the pension fund will remain the same.

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SEASONED LUMBER. Kiln-dried, the best to be had and at lowest prices is what we offer merchant, farmer or banker. Get lumber here and your buildings will stand the ravishes of time and will be the kind you can point to and be proud of.

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Men's Suits, reg. \$18.00	To clear \$13.50
Men's Undersuits 1.50	" " 1.00
Men's Sateen Shirts 1.25	" " 75c
Men's Sox, per pair	" " 15c

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STUDY CONDITIONS AT THE FERNIE MINES

Expert on Explosives to Investigate Possibilities of Explosion From Dust—To Visit Bankhead.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—Captain Desborough, an expert on explosives from the Imperial arsenal at Woolwich, and J. Hudson of the Dominion department of mines, are in the city after having made an inspection of powder manufacturing plants at the coast. They leave tonight for Fernie where they will study conditions of the mines there with regard to the possibilities of explosions from dust, then going to Bankhead for the same purpose. As a result of the trip a report will be prepared which will probably be the basis of instituting government regulations covering the fields inspected.

Sherman Testimonial Fund. The following are the amounts received on behalf of this fund up to July 1st:

No.	Local	Amt.
2850	Konmaro	50.00
2407	Hoemer	278.00
1238	Lille	124.90
431	Bellvue	256.00
1384	Canmore	50.00
102	Bankhead	128.25
20	Taber	57.00
2540	Edmonton	4.20
574	Lethbridge	140.00
1059	Taber	88.45
2829	Maple Leaf	89.00
2633	Coleman	958.00
2334	Michel	957.00
2314	Fernie	225.90
Mr. C. J. Eckstrom, Lethbridge		100.00
Friend (J. H.)		5.00
		\$2,850.70

A. J. CARTER, Sec. Treas. District 18 U. M. W. of A. Frank 2163 197.00

The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, strength-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men sturdy in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrapper. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your druggist. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SWEDISH REFORMATION

Most of our readers have a working knowledge of the sexual and material reasons that led the English, Henry VIII., and his gang to institute the Protestant reformation. As the events of the Swedish reformation are not so well known, and are so instructive as, and perhaps more dramatic than the English, they are here extracted from the French Abbe Vertot's "History of the Revolution in Sweden Occasioned by the Changes of Religion and Alterations of the Government in that Kingdom." The source of our information was originally published in Glasgow in the year 1750.

The translator gives the Catholic author every praise and credit for his impartiality towards his own sect, and while he deprecates his harshness and severity on the first reformers, he puts it down as a blind, designed to shield the author from the resentment of the French court and clergy. The Abbe himself says: "I have not always praised the heads of the Catholic party, because I could not without injustice commend all their actions. It must be acknowledged they had the good fortune to support the interest of those who professed the true religion; but their external zeal was seldom accompanied with a sincere and inward faith; and they were oftentimes less concerned for the defence of their religion than for the preservation of the riches and other advantages it procured them." Nor have I, upon all occasions, either blamed or despised the heads of the Protestant faction, because I found that, in several cases, they deserved neither censure nor contempt."

On behalf of the S. L. P., let us warn fanatics on either side that the sole purpose of this article is to reveal the material reasons that determined the thoughts and actions of both papist and anti-papist.

The countries principally concerned in this history are Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. In Sweden, at least, the clergy were possessed of greater riches than the king and all the other estates of the kingdom. They enjoyed the profits of fines and forfeitures, which formerly belonged to the crown, and by several foundations and pious legacies, had become masters of a considerable number of the king's manors and fiefs. These prelates, so strong in wealth and vassals, fortified and kept garrisons in their castles; and began by degrees to act like so many little sovereigns. The lords and gentlemen also fortified their castles and made them the seats of their petty empires; they treated their vassals "menial servants." Though they allowed them no wages, they made them till their lands and obliged them to take up arms to make incursions into the territories of their neighbors. There were so few cities in the kingdom, that the deputies of the merchant and industrial classes were not much regarded in the national councils. The peasants, the most numerous potent body in the state, had the peculiar privilege of sending their own deputies to the estates. Those who lived in fertile districts applied themselves to agriculture. Those in the northern provinces were more savages, spending their time hunting fallow-deer, which gave them meat for their subsistence and skins for the king's tributes. Idolatry was still openly professed in some of their villages, and Christianity prevailed in others, but their religion was so disfigured by a mixture of their ancient superstitions, that they scarcely retained more of it than the bare name of Christians.

Sweden then was so torn by internal wars and jealousies that the principal families resolved to take their ruler from a foreign source, as he would have no relations or tools in Sweden to support him in any tyrannous acts. Accordingly, after a seven years' war, the Swedes chose for their queen an able woman and a foreigner, Margaret, the daughter of the king of Denmark, and widow of the king of Norway. By this election she was finally and universally acknowledged queen of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. But there had been so much bloodshed before this election had been consummated in 1595 that an attempt by means of the Union of Calmar was made to avoid such disputes for the future. So far from accomplishing concord, this union was the cause of those bloody wars that kept Sweden and Denmark embroiled for over a hundred years.

The Union of Calmar had three main articles. First, that the three kingdoms should be subject to one king, to be elected by turns in each kingdom. Second, he should share his presence between the three realms and, without exporting any money received, should spend the revenue of each kingdom in that same kingdom. Third, each kingdom to retain, as before, its laws and customs, and that

public posts should not be disposed of to foreigners.

Of course, the queen was no sooner established in power than she violated the terms of the union by favoring Danes at the expense of Swedes, treating all protests with contempt. But as her plans for keeping the Swedish nobility at a distance and impoverishing the people were not sufficient to subdue such a bold and turbulent race, she gained over their spiritual guides and masters, the clergy, by showering her favors on them, thereby gaining also the assistance of their numerous vassals.

As the monarchical institution had resulted in so much violence and disturbance, Sweden in future determined to be governed, not by a king, but by an administrator for herself, thereby breaking the union of Calmar. In this anarchical fashion Swedish history arrives at the time when Steno II. was administrator in 1512 and a certain Eric Trolle, Archbishop of Upsal. At this time the Nero of the North, Christian II. of Denmark, reigned. His birth had made him king of Norway also, but he dreamed of one day conquering Sweden, and waited till a truce his father had made with the late Swedish administrator should expire that he might make an advance on Sweden. In this work he counted on the help of the haughty and turbulent Swedish Archbishop Trolle, who came of a family and was joined to a party always ready to side with Denmark. Let it be said that the jealous Trolle had openly shown opposition to the Swedish administrator, so that the latter applied to Rome to keep him in order and in other ways took means to secure his administrative power. Pope Leo X. ostensibly censured Trolle, but in reality was pleased at the administrator's troubles, for the kings of Sweden, despite the thunders of excommunication, had for long resolutely discontinued the payment of St. Peter's pence.

On the other hand, the insolent prelate made it his business to gain more friends to the king of Denmark and raise new enemies to the administrator. In order to break the truce between the two countries, Leo the Tenth's legate, John Arceboldi, thereupon came forward as mediator, but as he was a purely mercenary character, he was successfully bought over by the administrator, who thus checkmated his Danish rival. In addition, the Swedish estates, learning of Trolle's treachery, declared against him and resolved to seize his person, and as this meant a rupture with his ally, the king of Denmark, the administrator determined to arm the Swedes for defense. In this work he had the invaluable assistance of his young lord of six and twenty. It was by the latter's advice that the peasants, armed for the most part with bows and arrows, were given fire-arms. These fire-arms were bought at Lubek and shipped to Sweden, but on the way, the ship was seized by the Danish admiral, which served for a declaration of war between the two nations in which the Swedes were victorious at the first encounter. Hence, thereafter, the administrator and his senate were able to compel Trolle to resign his office as a traitor, and his fort of Steque was demolished. The archbishop turned to the king of Denmark and the Pope in order to secure his restoration.

In a subsequent engagement the administrator died of a gunshot wound, when the Danes were able to triumphantly enter Sweden and the Archbishop Trolle left his monastery to resume his old authority at Upsal, where he made that city declare for Denmark. The next act of the king of Denmark was to condemn all the senators to death who had signed the sentence against Trolle, also the consuls and magistrates of Stockholm and 94 lords underwent the same fate. At the same time, the town was given over to the murderous and brutal lusts of the soldiery. But there was one who escaped, destined to rank as the Protestant liberator of Sweden—that same Gustavus Ericson above-mentioned. Suffice it to say that Gustavus, who was in hiding, and who had been obliged to work in the copper mines, managed to raise, after many hardships, a successful revolt against Christian II. of Denmark, so that he became first administrator and, finally, king of Sweden. Trolle died of wounds received in battle in 1535.

From now on we have to deal with the events of the Swedish reformation. When Gustavus had been urged by his senators and officers to actually prepare for his coronation, he knew that he was not master of sufficient funds to defend his kingdom. The revenues of the crown were either alienated or usurped, the imposition of taxes was resented by the people, the commons were reduced to extreme poverty, and the nobility exhausted by long and expensive war.

On the contrary, the clergy were rich and powerful, especially the bishops, who had seized on the principal forts and part of the revenues of the crown. Besides, he was not prepared to take the customary coronation oath demanded by the clergy that the king would preserve and maintain all their privileges, as Gustavus was firmly determined to abolish every one of these privileges. Accordingly he opened his mind to his chancellor, Lars Anderson, who had a grudge against the clergy for excluding him from a bishopric when he had formerly tried an ecclesiastical career. Anderson was possessed with the new doctrines of Luther, but he urged that if Gustavus dispossessed the church of her wealth solely on the plea of the public good, the priests and monks would be able to use religious arguments to regain their influence over the people. But if, in addition to Gustavus' material reasons, there was coupled the already well-known Lutheran teaching, the reformation could be successfully brought about. Besides, the inferior clergy would be easily persuaded to shake off the burdensome yoke of a forced celibacy, and would cheerfully embrace so favorable an opportunity to exchange their scandalous and licentious for lawful matrimony. Gustavus knew he was playing a dangerous game, and that it would be policy that such an important change should always be begun by the people, and that he should seem to embrace the new religion out of complaisance to his subjects. He therefore gave secret orders to Anderson not only to protect the Lutheran doctors within his kingdom, but also to invite others from the universities of Germany to spread the new doctrines. The Swedish bishops perceived with alarm the progress of this work, destined to ruin their power and dignity, but although they observed its origin from the king, he was so careful to conceal his views and still continued in the external profession of the Catholic religion that they could only watch events. In the meantime Olaus, a Lutheran, published a version of the New Testament, whereupon the bishops complained to the king, denouncing him and his followers as notorious heretics. A public conference on religion was appointed, and held, and the bishops agreed to publish their own version of the New Testament. The next step of the Lutherans was to publicly marry, and Gustavus was so pleased with the way things were going that he concluded that he might at last venture to throw off his mask and seize on part of those estates possessed by the clergy. Accordingly, with his senators' support, he had all the superfluous plate and bells of the churches confiscated, and at the same time laid up in public stores the tithes and corn that were appointed for the subsistence of the army. He had some trouble with rebellious peasants and clergy, but a show of arms was sufficient to overawe all rebels, and thereafter nothing stopped his victorious career. He recovered from the clergy more than two-thirds of their revenues, and seized upon 13,000 considerable farms, some of which he reunited to his own demesnes, bestowing the rest upon his creatures and the principal officers of his army. At the same time, he caused the church plate to be everywhere melted down and carried to the public treasury. Most of the clergy settled down to the inevitable and embraced Lutheranism, and in this manner, his whole career marked and defiled with utter materialistic did the holy reformed Protestant religion take its rise and dispossess the equally malodorous Catholic religion of Sweden.

Such is a much abbreviated and incomplete account of the Swedish Reformation. Those who wish to pursue the subject more deeply are recommended to read Vertot's entire history for themselves.

VERESO.

STRIKES AT END IN AUSTRALIA.

Peaceful Conclusions Come to Labor Disputes in Large Cities.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 20.—The industrial atmosphere has been considerably cleared during the week, and no less than three strikes threatening the welfare of at least three states have, through the agency of the industrial disputes legislation, been amicably settled.

In Adelaide, South Australia, 400 tinworkers have been on strike, but a compromise has brought about an adjustment of the men's grievances, and today the strike was called off.

The strike of the government tramway men of Perth, western Australia, which has caused an interruption of traffic during the past month, is, through the medium of arbitration drawing to an end.

The strike which threatened the retail meat trade of Sydney through the slaughtermen's demand of increased wages, will probably terminate on Monday, when it is anticipated the masters will accede to the slaughtermen's requests.

DISCLOSURE OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned as timber dealers and contractors at Morrissey Junction, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Thomas Legge at Morrissey Junction aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Thomas Legge by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Fernie, B. C., this 8th day of August, 1910.

THOMAS LEGGE,
ALEX CAMPBELL.

Witness: I. P. Eckstein.

TENDERS WANTED.

Tenders for taking charge of the undertaking work of Michel Local Union. Tenders to be sent in not later than the 30th of August, 1910, to Maurice Burrell, Secretary, Michel, B. C.

Sudden Outbursts of Carbon Dioxide

A number of collieries in the central coal basin of France have to fight against a danger quite as serious as fire-damp and coal dust, namely, sudden outbursts of carbon dioxide, the occurrence of which has become more frequent of late years. Until 10 years ago there was only a single French colliery, that of Fontanes, in the Department du Gard, that had this danger to contend with except for a few and comparatively unimportant outbursts in the Brassac basin, Departments of Pay-de-Dome and Haute-Loire. At the present time, however, one of the collieries in the Brassac basin—namely, the Du Grosmeil pit—is subject to carbon dioxide outbursts that are quite as violent as those at Fontanes. Similar outbursts have also occurred in the coal deposits of a very different character, that traverse the central plateau, from north to south, between Decize and Champagnac. Finally, an increased number of these outbursts have been reported in the Department of Gard, not merely in the Rochebelle and Nord d'Alais collieries, where the extension of the Fontanes coal deposit is worked, but also in pits working the very different Crelays seams at the extreme opposite end of the district. In the Nord d'Alais district particularly, the outbursts have been of a very violent character, the one occurring in July, 1907, having dislodged no less than 4,000 tons, of which 1,000 tons were forced up to the surface. For several hours the entire workings were filled with carbon dioxide, and several cases of poisoning, resulting in the death of three laborers, occurred at the surface within a radius of several hundred yards from the pit. The only practicable means at present known for coping with the danger of these sudden outbursts consists in the prohibiting of the winning of coal with the pick substituting shot-firing, with heavy charges of explosives fired by electricity from a sufficient distance. Apart from very special cases, blasting has to be carried on during the change of shift, at a time when none of the men are in the pit, the charge being fired from bank. Except in the accident of July 6th, 1907, personal injuries have been prevented in all cases where these precautions have been adopted in Nord d'Alais district. It is, however, essential to use heavy blasting charges, which will shatter the coal violently, and to distribute the shots, to be fired simultaneously, over the whole district of the mine, since, otherwise, an outburst of carbon dioxide may occur unexpectedly during the shift and be attended with more serious results. In most divisions of the mines where sudden outbursts of carbon dioxide occurred during development work, pillar and stall working has not been adopted to more than a small extent. In such cases the regulations might be made less stringent, if only in view of preventing falls of roof and coal as a consequence of excessive blasting charges; and in the case of pillar workings, with sufficiently narrow intermediate spaces and far enough away from the zone of greatest danger, winning with the pick, or at least with smaller blasting charges might be permitted.—Victoria Colonist.

HAVE YOU REMEMBERED IT?

When packing for the country cottage, don't forget your box of Zam-Buk! Blisters, sunburn, scratches, insect stings, etc., if not immediately attended to, are likely to spoil your pleasure. Zam-Buk ensures you against trouble from these. Take Zam-Buk, instead of "taking chances."

Zam-Buk is antiseptic; kills all poison in wounds, whether from barbed wire fence, or insect sting. Soothes aching feet and blistered hands; heals baby's chafed places; cools those sunburn patches, and prevents freckles. No mother should be without it. Purely herbal in its composition, Zam-Buk is always superior to the ordinary ointments containing animal oils and fats, and mineral coloring matter. All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk, but avoid harmful substitutes.

LABOR DAY AT LETHBRIDGE.

The Lethbridge Trades and Labor Council are holding a demonstration in Lethbridge on Labor Day, Sept. 5th. There will be a procession of the craft organizations with banners and decorated floats and 2,000 organized wage-earners will march to the music of union musicians.

After the parades Brothers John D. Harrington of Fernie, B. C., Donald McNabb, ex-M. P. for Lethbridge, and several other well known men in the labor movement will address the workers. There will be none of the old-time parties "con-artists" to mouth hackneyed platitudes about the "dignity of labor," but only men who can show a paid-up union card and understand the real needs of labor will speak from the platform.

There will be a splendid program of sports and games in the afternoon and valuable prizes will be competed for. It is expected that a large number of the miners' unions in the Pass will be present and take part in the parade. The presence of a large body of miners will mean a protest against the persecution of Brother Decoux.

Any information required about the celebration can be obtained from W. Symonds, secretary Trades and Labor Council, box 444, Lethbridge, Alta.

Our co. tem. of New Michel is after the C. P. R. because of the treatment meted out to that place, and, although he states that the train does stop there, much to the discomfort of four women (travelers) they were carried on to Starwood because no stop was made at New Michel. Natal on Monday's Westbound.

ENUMERATION OF CENSUS VALUES

The farm and urban values of the census of 1911 will be enumerated under the date of June 1st. They will include the real estate and live stock values of each enumeration district at that date, of the livestock and nursery stock sold in 1910, of the dairy products consumed at home, sent to factories or sold, and of the animals slaughtered on the farm in the same year, together with values of other products of the farm.

Land and buildings and farm implements and machinery owned by every person in the enumeration district will be recorded separately for values in 1911, and the rent of land and buildings will also be recorded if leased in that year. Values will be taken for orchard fruits, small fruits and vegetables separately for 1910; but values of horses, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees will be taken separately for 1911, at the date of the census.

The values of livestock and nursery stock sold in 1910 will include horses, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and hives of bees, and of nursery stock, which means fruit and ornamental trees grown for transplanting into orchards, gardens and parks.

Dairy products consumed on the farm, and sent to factories or sold, refer to products of the year 1910. They include the values of milk, cream, home-made butter and home-made cheese.

Animals slaughtered on the farm in 1910 will be recorded for the values of horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. Horses are not included in these values, as in our country their meats are not used for food.

The values of other products of the farm include those of eggs, honey and wax for 1910, and wool, maple sugar and maple syrup for 1911.

The enumeration of hired labor on the farm refers to the year 1910. It will give the total number of weeks of labor employed, which means the number for all men who work for hire on the farm, and the total amount paid for hire, including allowance for board. The payment should be reckoned for the full time of service, and should include the value of board. The inquiry relating to earnings for domestic service is asked for in Schedule No. 1.

In addition to the foregoing inquiries, values of a question is asked to the value of all lands and buildings not manufacturing establishments or mines owned in Canada in 1911, which are outside of the enumerators' district.

ORGANIZER TROTTER COMING.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, organizer for the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion, went down to Victoria Saturday to address meetings there. On Monday he has arranged to speak in Vancouver at the Orange hall, and on the day following at a gathering in New Westminster. On Thursday Mr. Trotter will leave on his return to the east, his journey to be made by way of the Crow's Nest route.

BUSINESS BUILDING

is identical with house building or any other structure; the better the material the better structure you have, and that's our principal in business building

QUALITY

Therefore when you leave your orders for Groceries with us you can depend on getting The Best, and the same rule applies to the Men's Furnishings.

OUR MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING HEAD THE LIST ALWAYS.

A. A. McBEAN

The Cash Merchant Opp. Post Office

WILL REDUCE PRICE ON COMMON LUMBER

Mountain Mill Men Reach An Agreement With Prairie Retailers.—Benefits Farmers.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—Coast and mountain mill men at conference with the Prairie retailers at Banff concluded August 12th, agreed to reduce the price on common lumber \$2 per thousand. A number of retailers who expressed an unwillingness to give the farmers the benefit of the reduction were given a warning.

All reports represented showed the lumber trade to be in a flourishing condition. Stocks of the coast mill men were shown to have been one hundred and two hundred million feet on January 1st, and one hundred and seventy-five million feet a year ago. The stock of the Mountain mills are now one hundred and sixty-five million feet as against two hundred million feet this time last year. The spruce mills reported that they will have twenty million feet on hand at the end of the season as compared with seventy-five million a year ago, and the White Pine men of the east showed that their stocks are forty per cent less than they were a year ago.

Several spruce mills and one white pine saw mill have closed through lack of supply of logs. The former includes the Red Deer mill at Prince Albert. Two large saw mills in the Kootenays were destroyed by fire last month, thus reducing the output for the present.

British Columbia mill men also reduce price on shiplap \$1 per thousand. They also agreed that odd lengths would not comprise more than 25 per cent of their shipment to the Prairies.—Edmonton Journal.

Fresh Cut Flowers

House and Office Plants, Funeral Flowers, Wedding Bouquets.

TERRILL FLORAL CO

Long Distance Phone 577
LETHBRIDGE ALBERTA

Your orders will receive prompt attention and you will be pleased with what we send you.

The Creston Fruit and Produce Association

Tomatoes

Retailers please Note that orders for the famous Creston Tomatoes now in Season

A. Lindley, Box 27 Creston

For ball programs, banquet menus, and up-to-date printing of all kinds come to The Ledger office.

BANK OF HAMILTON

One who saves wisely is not considered a miser.

Rather is he given credit for much good sense and judicious forethought.

He looks ahead and sees, perhaps sickness, accident, or any one of the multitude of things which might cause an unusual strain upon his resources.

One Dollar will start an account with the Bank of Hamilton.

J. R. LAWRY, Agent
FERNIE

HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON

C R E S T O N

In the vicinity of these two places we have some first class Fruit Farm Lands that will bear the closest inspection. The wise plan is to examine before buying so B YYY. I am taking parties from time to time. If interested drop a line to

Joe Grafton

P. O. Box 48
Fernie, B. C.

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pel- lat's Avenue, Fernie, B. C. Subscription \$1.00 per year in advance. An excellent advertising medium. Largest circulation in the District. Advertising rates on application. Up-to-date facilities for the execution of all kinds of book, job and color work. Mail orders receive special attention. Address all communications to The District Ledger.

J. W. BENNETT, Editor.

TELEPHONE NO. 48 POST OFFICE BOX NO. 5



LABOR'S SHARE IN PRODUCTION.

When the remark is made by a student of economics that capital receives 80 per cent and labor but 20 per cent the person addressed not infrequently makes the rejoinder: "You do not know what you are talking about" and alludes to some particular industry where the profit is only on a very small percentage and that the wages paid to the laborer represent 85 per cent of the expenditure. This assertion may be perfectly correct, but in no wise contradicts the prior assertion for the process of production does not begin and end in one establishment, but is interwoven with every other department of production whether it be in the extraction of the raw material from mother earth or the various phases through which it passes en route to the ultimate consumer. The first speaker is dealing with the collectivity of capital and labor, whereas the other simply refers to individual institutions, consequently, although both may be correct in their assertions, each is judging from a different standpoint. We do not think that the United States government can be charged with being advocates of Socialist philosophy although the statistics furnished by this body are in themselves the strongest corroborative evidence of the soundness of the Marxian theory of surplus value.

The figures quoted are from United States census reports and speak for themselves:

Value of products, \$24,000,000,000 per annum.
Wages paid, \$6,000,000,000 per annum.

On the basis of five members to a family, averages \$300 a year for each family or practically \$6.00 per week.

Despite these facts, and there is no logical reason to doubt their accuracy, is it not an impertinence bordering on cruelty to advise the working class as a class to be thrifty, save their money, when to do so means the deprivation of some of those things which go to make life a little less distressful?

To quote Engels on the Proletarian:

"Far more demoralizing than even poverty, in its influence upon the workingman, is the insecurity of his position, the necessity of living upon wages from hand to mouth, that in short which makes a proletarian of him.

"Everything that the proletarian can do to improve his position is but a drop in the ocean compared with the floods of varying chances to which he is exposed, over which he has not the slightest control. He is the passive subject of all possible combinations of circumstances, and must count himself fortunate when he has saved his life even for a short time; and his character and way of living are naturally shaped by those conditions.

"To save is unavailing, for at the utmost he cannot save more than suffices to sustain life for a short time, while if he falls out of work it is for no brief period. To accumulate lasting property for himself is impossible; and, if it were not, he would only cease to be a workingman, and another would take his place. What better thing can he do then, when he gets high wages, than live well upon them?

"The bourgeoisie is violently scandalized at the extravagant living of the workers when the wages are high; yet it is only very natural, but very sensible of them to enjoy life when they can, instead of laying up treasures which are of no lasting use to them; and which in the end moth and rust (that is, the bourgeoisie) get possession of."—Extracted from "Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844."

CRITICISM OF NEWS AD.

In a recent editorial commenting upon the shooting of Mayor Gynor of New York by a disgruntled Democratic employe, the News Advertiser furnishes this "gem." "The man who can bring himself to assassinate a ruler of Russia would be dangerous in the freest country in the world." While condemning assassination on principle, whether it be done individually or on the wholesale legalized scale commonly known as "war" we take issue regarding the concluding clause because we

have met many exiles from the land of the Czar who would not have hesitated to commit regicide had the opportunity offered that are exemplary citizens on this continent. A leaf from the book of life, one of these individuals will better illustrate our contention than any lengthy argument can afford. At the present time he is following the duties of his profession as a draughtsman, in which he is particularly expert, within a thousand miles of the office of our co-tem respected and admired by all his acquaintances because of his sterling personal qualities and such is his disposition, intense hatred of cruelty and suffering under any form that he is a consistent supporter of vegetarianism and yet only escaped with difficulties from Russia where he was implicated in the spreading of terrorist propaganda.

"My father was a physician and as his practice brought him in contact with many of the members of the poorer classes he could not help seeing the many distressful cases that came under his notice whilst attending the families, although he refrained from taking any active steps in any political movement because of his time being completely absorbed in the many branches of his beloved profession. One night an ever-eventful one in my memory, father was studying in the library while I, a lad of ten, amused myself with a new toy engine that had been given to me for a birthday present; suddenly the door was opened and three policemen entered without ceremony, one seizing my father while the other two ransacked the house in search of suspicious literature, this concluded leaving everything scattered around where they had thrown them on the floor, departed with father in their custody. Child-like affrighted with terror I cried and while sobbing and wondering what the police were going to do to papa, my mother who had been visiting came into the room and noting the disordered state of the room and the absence of father asked me where he was. All I could say was that the policemen had taken him, when she rushed out of doors it was a freezing night and I afterwards learned that she had gone from police station to police station without getting any information must have fainted and in her state of health and the excitement were too much for her poor frame and I never saw either mother or father again alive. An uncle took charge of me and I was educated at a university and among the students discovered that though the details were different there were many who possessed experiences much of the same tenor as mine. The rest of my life was devoted to the study of conditions and the education of others, but being warned that my life and liberty were in jeopardy and realizing the futility of remaining in my native land I escaped across to Germany and finally emigrated to this country.

This is by no means an isolated instance that clearly demonstrates the truth of the theory that man is affected by his environment. Here we have one the whole fibre of whose being was stirred to its depths because of the tyranny and oppression prevailing in the domain of the Czar ready to dare all and do all even to the use of weapons for the purpose of decreasing the number of oppressors, and yet when he finds himself living under a different form of government, which, although by no means ideal, to him is much superior to the one he has left would not even kill a chicken, still the Vancouver oracle, claims that men of this type are dangerous in the freest country in the world."

STREET SIGNS AND NUMBERS.

Considerable time has elapsed since the subject of numbering the houses and painting the signs bearing the names of the streets in their appropriate places at the different points of intersection was discussed by the city council and the tenders submitted tabled indefinitely because of the belief that more economical arrangements could be effected by doing the work under the supervision of the City Engineer. We do not know what progress has been made towards the realization of this projected plan, but this we do know that great inconvenience is constantly imposed by delaying its execution. Although the numbering might for reasons of expediency be deferred, the signs would materially lessen the difficulties often incurred by those who are trying to ascertain the whereabouts of a certain resident. If the enquirer learned that the person whose place of abode he was in search of lived between two streets and those two streets bore their respective signs then to locate would diminish the difficulty considerably, as at the worst it means asking for information only of a few householders whereas under existing conditions the following hypothetical dialogue is no exaggeration of cases that are of daily occurrence:

Q. Can you tell me where Mr. lives?
A. This street is called Pollat avenue, proceed along past the Fire Hall, the brick building opposite the Coal company's office, keep right on and you will note where there are some sewer pipes in the street opposite a large building, that is the hospital; walk on to the next corner and turn to the left walk straight forward across the G. N. track and one block further down at the foot of the hill there is a store, the proprietor of which, if at home, will be able to tell you exactly where the person you are looking for is living.

ECHOS FROM WHITEHAVEN.

The following letter from Mr. John Hanlon, miners' agent at Whitehaven, acknowledging the money sent only refers to the two collections—one taken up at the memorial services for the king when the mayor presided and the other the proceeds of the football match played between the married men and single.

On account of the delay caused by waiting to get in the money for all of the tickets sold for the benefit concert given by the Male Voice party in the Grand Opera House, the acknowledgment for this sum has not been received so far as we know, but it is expected that in the near future we may be able to state that it arrived at its destination.

We reproduce Mr. Hanlon's letter in full as we feel that it will be of special interest to many of our

readers, but more especially to those who come from the district in which this frightful catastrophe took place: Whitehaven Lodges.

7 Mark Lane, Whitehaven, July 15th, '10.

Dear Sir—Permit me to acknowledge your very kind letter of sympathy from our brothers and sisters across the sea, towards our poor stricken people at Whitehaven caused through this terrible disaster, also to acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$3 dollars and 75 cents which will be distributed as you have directed. Hoping you will excuse my delay of writing you, when I read your letter before my council and the general meeting it had a great effect upon to convey to yourself and comrades out there, our very best thanks. They also told me not to pay this out until the other that you speak of arrives. I might inform you that we are now engaged in equipping the bodies, out for

day than we were at first. It will be in the middle of September before the shipping will be opened. You may have got a full account of the disaster before now. The explosion happened at 7:40 p. m. on Wednesday May the 11th, and two hours was neglected before we got any word. The neglect is too terrible to think of when one knows that if they had only gotten word one-half hour sooner they could have saved about 100 fine men and boys. I got word at 9:25 p. m. that something was wrong at the pit. I rushed there and no one had come down then with the exception of the doctor until I went down with a party of men at 9:35; ten minutes after I got word. I could not get to know much until I got to the bottom, and after hearing what had to be told I soon concluded what had happened. Some of the officials that were in the pit at the time thought it was a fall of roof. We rushed away inbye with plenty of help coming behind and we came across the under-manager just one half inbye. He had been down since

New Fall Goods

Men's Furnishing Department

Men's Wool Socks, pair20c, 25c, 35c
Men's Black Cashmere Socks, pair25c, 35c, 50c
Stanfield's Under, Natural and Dark Gray, heavy weight, guaranteed unshrinkable, per suit\$3.00

MEN'S SWEATERS AND MEN'S SWEATER COATS.
MEN'S KNIT-TO-FIT WOOL COMBINATIONS.

In fact everything in the line of Men's Furnishings, quality and price guaranteed.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Department

New Fall Suits, up-to-date\$20.00 to \$30.00
New Fall Skirts, up-to-date\$3.50 to \$10.50
New Fall Coats, up-to-date\$15.00 to \$27.50

Balance of our stock of Wash Suits and Skirts at actually half price.

Grocery Department

Good quality and prompt service in our Grocery Department.

Keep an eye on our ads they suggest useful eatables at popular prices, and our specials are money savers. Come and look them over.

SPECIALS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

White House Coffee, pound40c
Brald's Best Ceylon Tea50c
Ivory Bar Soap, 8 bars for25c
Victor Cream, large size15c
Fussell's Milk, 2 for25c
Lee's Home-Made Catsup25c

A special line of Black Tea in bulk, 30c. Try this. We have the largest assortment of fresh fruits in the city and are able to take care of your wants. Freestone Peaches this week, also all preserving fruits at lowest prices.

Dry Goods Dept.

New White Blankets, pair\$3.75 to \$7.50
New Gray Blankets, pair\$2.50 to \$4.50
Hudson's Bay Blankets, pair\$6.00 to \$8.50
New Dress Goods, New Silks.

Boot and Shoe Dept.

Men's Just Right Shoes just received, a full line of New Fall Lasts, special at, pair\$5.50 to \$7.00
Ladies' Relendo Shoes, with the cushion heel, special at, per pair\$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00
Special Line Ladies' Tan Oxfords and Shoes, special at per pair\$2.95

Trites-Wood Co., Ltd.

Electric Lighted Steam Heated
CENTRALLY LOCATED
The Waldorf Hotel
FERNIE, B. C.
First Class Accommodation for Travellers
MRS. S. JENNINGS, PROPRIETRESS
Hot and Cold Water L. A. Mills, Manager

8:00 o'clock. We just got to the place where the smoke was immediately after the two men had come out. The smoke had followed them out. They had left about 20 men behind two doors 450 yards away from the place the flame had set the timber afire, so you see one-half hour sooner we would have met those two men at that place and have brought the men out from two sections of the mine. The manager came shortly after I got there and both him and myself tried to get through the smoke, but it soon drove us back. You can see that if the under-manager had taken one or two men in with him from the pit bottom the fire would have been overcome, but instead of that he ordered them to get the coils sent up the pit. This is the most terrible part when one thinks of the time lost and when those men were waiting for some relief party to get to them. If they only had plucked up courage and come away they could all have gotten out. In conclusion I beg to thank you from myself.
Yours truly,
JOHN HANLON,
Miners' Agent.
W. D. ROOS, Secretary.

LIST OF GRADUATE FOR FIRE BOSS EXAMINATIONS
List of graduates at the recent Fire Bosses Examinations held at Frank, Alberta, Canada:
• James Carson, Frank, Alta.
• W. Adam, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.
• E. Roberts, Passburg, Alta.
• T. Parry, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.
• Donald McMillan, Coloman, Alta.
• T. O. Davies, Coloman, Alta.
• D. Driscoll, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.
• J. H. Robinson, Hillcrest Mines, Alta.
• J. Gillespie, Coloman, Alta.
Names starred off are International Correspondence School students.
GEORGE C. EGG, Local Rep.
Box 30, Fernie, B. C.

IF YOU WANT
a Shave, a Game of Pool or Billiards
or a Cup of Coffee
Drop in at Ingram's

Full Stock of Smokers' Goods Always on Hand
VICTORIA AVENUE FERNIE, B. C.

CENTRAL The Two
HOTEL "Billies"
Now Under New Management
Catering to the Workingman's Trade
Large Airy Rooms and Good Table
BILLY ROSS BILLY MACKAY

DRIF BITS FROM BRITAIN.

The government has placed a contract with Libby, McNeill & Libby of Chicago for one million pounds of corned meat for military use. The order for this has been given to a Welsh firm.
During the present troublesome times in Spain the king and queen of Spain are taking a vacation in England. It is not expected there will be any deduction from the king's wages for time off.
There is trouble between the North British Railway company and their employes which if not adjusted may result in a strike.
A gang of clever letter-box thieves have been operating recently with considerable success in the west end of London.
Charles Peck, the general president of the national union of Boot and Shoe Operators, died recently at Leicester.
There is every reason to believe that unless a large number of non-unionists join the federation there will be a coal strike in South Wales.

THE GRAND THEATRE, FERNIE

Moving Picture Show

Our pictures are all clear, steady and up to date
We are giving away \$10 on Saturday Night
Prices at this Theatre for the summer will be 10 and 15c

Positively the Best Pictures ever shown in Fernie.

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

Services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday, 21st, at 7:00 p. m. Subject, "The Christ Image in Man." A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. E. H. Best, pastor.

Don't forget the basket social in the Methodist church on Tuesday the 23rd. A good program is being arranged besides well-filled baskets.

A digger named George Lamont working in No. 9 mine got his back hurt on Monday while endeavoring to stop a car which had gotten the best of him. He is resting at home.

Joe Morris of Michel was a visitor up here on Tuesday.

Frank Henderson, recently elected vice president of the Athletic club, who has been working here as a machinist for about five years, left last week for Bellevue. He will be missed as he was well liked by the boys. His wife and family will follow him in the near future.

W. R. Puckey was visiting friends at Hosmer on Wednesday.

District Vice President Stubbs and Secretary Rees were up here on Saturday and Wednesday in connection with fixing a price in No. 3 mine.

Jack Harrington paid a visit to Michel last week end in connection with the Socialist movement. I wonder if he met the (one sitting on the fence) if he is still in that neighborhood.

The old timer, Dan Slavin, returned to our humble little village (between the mountain cleft) and I don't think he will have much trouble in getting the boys fixed on the diamond as we have the right goods on hand and a little coaching from the world famous Danny now that he has found his old college chum Pete, between them they think that we should have a team that will be able to hold their own against any other team in the district.

Adam Watson is acting pit boss up at No. 1 North and Harry Dunlap as night shift boss in No. 9 mine.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hope and family have moved to Passburg to take charge of the dining room at the Passburg hotel. We hope they will have good luck in their new undertaking.

H. Murray severed his connection with the T. W. Coy. company last Saturday and has left for pastures new. Where is my wandering boy to night?

James McLachlan arrived back in camp on Wednesday from the land O'Heather.

Mrs. Hewitt arrived here on Wednesday from Sunderland, England. Jack and Joe have said goodby to their beaching days.

A social dance was held in the club hall on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. Refreshments were served and full justice done to them. Every plate being emptied. J. Foster was in charge of the mine. Sid Hunt acting as floor master. Several Fernieites were present.

The mines were all idle up here on Tuesday and Wednesday owing to a shortage of box cars.

The football team journeyed to Hosmer last Saturday to fill their league fixture and managed to bring away the two points after a hard struggle. The only goal of the game been a penalty, one which was put through by Captain McFegan.

Two is a company, three is a crowd, but when seven get into a rig that will just carry two comfortably then no wonder the axle got slightly bent. Why not hire the motor or a box car?

William Malsey was down at the examination sitting for first class, Robert Adamson and H. Minrd second class; Walter Eric, Thomas Banno, W. R. Puckey, Thomas Thomas, third class.

Robert Ewing paid a visit to Fernie this week and dropping in at the Fernie Opera House to see the moving pictures had the good fortune to secure the ticket which made him \$5 richer than when he went in.

Bert Woodhouse was a visitor up

here last Thursday, arriving by the late train. We did not see him go home.

W. R. Ross, M. P. P., was seen on our main boulevard one day this week in company with R. J. Black, superintendent of the M. F. & M.

MICHEL

(State)

Tom Spruston, pit boss of No. 5 is gone on a business trip to Rossland, Vancouver and Seattle.

E. K. Stewart, manager of Trites Woods, left on Thursday last for two weeks' holiday to Vancouver.

Mr. R. M. Macpherson, late living picture man, was in Hosmer on Thursday and returned on Friday.

Fred Eddy's team was killed at the Loop on Friday. One of the horses was chased over the bridge there and killed in the yard limit.

George Fisher is taking out the cellar for Pete Zoratti's hotel in New Michel, which will be called "the Venezia."

Joe Travis is building a fine house in New Michel.

Messrs. Jack Truran and William Ball were visitors to the Lethbridge fair.

Misses Flossie and Gwennie Ryan were in Lethbridge for the fair.

Tom Cunliffe is acting pit boss at No. 5 in the absence of T. Spruston.

John Marsh, late checkweighman, is now weighman for the company. Six new hydrants have arrived for New Michel's water works.

J. Harrington delivered an eloquent speech Sunday in Crahan's hotel and in New Michel.

Mrs. W. D. Stewart came back on Friday last after a visit to her old home in Huntville, Ont.

James Ashworth and his daughter were here on Saturday last.

Dr. John Martin Chiropractor, late fluid dispenser, is now tending fires in the boilerhouse. Quite a change Doctor John.

Bert Smith is tending bar at the Great Northern in the absence of James Carney, who is up the Elk on a fishing trip.

Dr. Wellton is taking a vacation at Sulphur Springs, Elk Valley.

The Italian Society's sports will take place in the main street between Crahan's and the C. P. R. depot.

Mat Ball is around again after his accident.

Michel's prize band is taking the old opera house for week practices. General John MacArthur is quite proud of the band's success at Lethbridge. John would like a band called at Lethbridge and a "Pride of Alberta" for a chaser every week.

Warren Fattrey pulled out on Saturday last on a side-door Pullman.

G. B. Steadman, of the Kootenay, was on the sick list last week.

The Dramatic Order, Knights of Khorassan will be in Fernie on the 29th instead of the 15th. Michel Tyros are anxiously waiting to walk on the hot sands. "Boys, they will have fezes on their topknots and camels to ride upon, etc."

Messrs. J. A. Murray and Switzer took a party to Sulphur Springs on Saturday last.

Tom Crahan is giving \$75 in prizes for a rock drilling competition on Monday next.

Mr. Chenoweth is acting postmaster in the absence of Mrs. Gamage and Miss Bartley, who are Sulphur Springs for a month.

Charlie Milton was in Coal Creek on Saturday last visiting his old country friends.

Ed Coghlan was here on Monday from Coal Creek on a tour of inspection.

Chief of Police Sampson of Fernie was in town on Monday.

The mines were idle on Tuesday. The Michel football club plays Coal Creek on the 20th.

William Antrobus left for Coleman on Saturday last to take up a position as machinist there.

The veranda of No. 75 is a favorite

place of young lovers on Sundays from p. m. to a. m. "Now Carrigan stay in your own back yard."

The boxing contest is called off.

The Fernie Opera company is building an opera house between Trites-Wood and the Michel Hotel.

J. B. Turney and Al Rizzuto of the Imperial Hotel, Fernie, drove down from Fernie on Wednesday.

The Knife and Fork club take their monthly fishing trip on Saturday up the Elk.

The Coal company are going to build a new hospital. The site is not decided upon as yet.

Nos. 3 and 4 mines are idle owing to a big cave in the main air-way.

George Tyldesly is building an addition to his house in New Michel.

W. Wolf and J. Mackay, G. N. fuel inspectors, were here on Wednesday on official business.

COLEMAN NOTES BY 22

The Bon Ton Ice Cream Parlors cater for your trade. Supplies ice cream, soft drinks of all flavors and fruits. Mrs. S. Ingram, proprietress.

The first meeting of the Friendly order of Eagles (F. O. E.) was held in their new hall last Saturday, but the formal opening has been postponed on account of the non-arrival of the furnishing, but due notice will be given when the date for this is definitely fixed. This organization has the unique distinction of being housed in the first brick building in town. It is especially adapted for lodge purposes containing all the necessary ante-rooms besides being capable of conveniently accommodating 100 couples who like to trip the light fantastic. H. Gates is the secretary and he, and the committee are to be congratulated upon the excellent manner in which they have discharged their duties. After the work of the lodge had been concluded a social time was indulged in that was greatly enjoyed by all participants. Messrs. Brynn, Lychen and others regaled the audience with song and story.

The provincial grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. was recently held at Calgary and our local lodge, No. 36, was represented by T. Haines, P. N. G. There were 58 lodges represented. The mayor, R. R. Jamison, in delivering the address of welcome, stating that he appreciated their presence in the city of an organization that stood for such high and noble ideals as does the followers of the three links and also called attention to the many benefits they did without any thought of remuneration except that of duty well done. The Rebekahs, with 11 lodges represented, came in for a meed of praise. Mrs. Charles Dunlop of Coleman No. 7 was the delegate from here. The date of meeting has been changed from the second Tuesday in August to the second Tuesday in February and the place for the next gathering is Edmonton. One of the most gratifying features of the report was that since the last session there had been 14 new lodges started and the enthusiasm of all concerned was stirred and expressions of a determination by many that this would be exceeded when the next gathering convened.

We are glad to inform our readers that Coleman has a place in the grand lodge of Rebekahs, Mrs. Charles Dunlop occupying the very important position of Grand Warden, while Thomas Haines is the District Deputy Grand of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F.

The ice cream social held on the lawn of Mrs. Oulmette in the interest of the Institutional Church was patronized by a steady stream of callers and the quantity supplied of the melting diet, although very large, was inadequate to meet the demand consequently it may be readily inferred that it was a huge success.

The return football match between Dollevue and Coleman will be played on Saturday, the 20th, and it is to be hoped and moreover is absolutely necessary that some ginger will be needed to be displayed in order to hold the Mutz cup for another season. Buck up boys and let us not lose this valuable trophy.

It is pleasing to note that the league committee have awakened to a sense of the importance of looking after the dolms of some of the various clubs and in their efforts to advance the best interests of the same trust that the imposition of fines and penalties will not stop them but that enforcement will be insisted upon so that the clubs will realize that rules are made to be lived up to and this will do more to get public support as well as bring the clubs into line than is dreamt of.

William Luychon while at work placing a post under a bad roof had his thumb and finger so badly crushed by a falling piece of coal that it was found necessary to amputate the end of the thumb. We learn upon making enquiries that he is getting along nicely.

Fred Cox is back in our midst from Wales, but to the surprise of many he failed to bring back a life partner as was confidently expected.

DRATHS. Spry—Richard Drayton, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Spry, aged 3 months, the father of the deceased child left recently for England.

Millie—Arthur, baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Millie, aged 2 months.

ELKO NOTES.

By Fred Roo.

Take ye heed. Watch and pray, for ye know not when the bye election will be called.

After a pleasant visit camping out D. A. Smith and party have returned to Medicine Hat.

A good up-to-date livery stable would do a good business in Elko.

There is that in Elko which will tickle the most jaded palate and interest the most blasé globe trotter who ever stepped off a boat.

Mrs. Fred Roo and two sons, Patsy and Mike, were Fernie visitors this week, returning to Roosevelt Friday via the stage route.

Winnipeg papers this week record the death of one of her respected citizens who fell dead while beating a carpet. We would like to ask how much longer in the name Elijah's grandmother is this tyranny going to last.

Leslie Mills, four cayuses, two suitcases and 40 pounds of trout arrived in Elko from the South Fork Sunday and left on 21st for Fernie. The cayuses taking the side walk.

Elko is becoming a mecca for new married couples. A young couple arrived last week from rural Saskatchewan and it was the first time the young lady had been in a hotel and hubby told her she was to order just what she fancied so she called for hamburger steak, self-raising buckwheat cakes and snowflake ice cream.

The government agent and road boss was visiting Tobacco Plains this week.

Practice makes perfect and it usually makes the neighbors want to smash the gosh-darned piano.

The next issue of this great family paper will see us back into politics. We have lead pipe cinches on every statement we are going to make and when the game is off we'll be there with a stack of blues to the good.

Mr. Heath of Lethbridge is visiting the Lockwoods, Riverside park.

The merchants in Elko are busy as bird dogs. Business is ripping and everybody happy.

The Elko board of trade is trying to find out how Mrs. Murphy's dress got caught in the wringer.

L. McDonald and family of Fernie was visiting the Blrnie Sunday.

A large number of Elko residents visited Fernie this week: Mrs. A. Birnie, Mrs. N. Wilson, M. A. J. Carter, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Glen Campbell, Miss Inez Holbrook, Miss Irene McKee, J. M. Agnew, A. E. Ingham, H. Oldlands, George Millets, and Assistant Agent Clark.

J. F. Spaulding, one of the best fishermen in the Pass, spent the week end at Elko. It is seldom Mr. Spaulding returns to Fernie with less than a century of fish and fish stories seem to flow from him like a full river from its eternal source. May his flask never be empty nor I lose his friendship.

Jim Thistlobeak, the South Fork philosopher, who can yell louder, swear harder and stand up under more whisky than any man we ever met on the range or in these hills, is on another big jamberoo.

Miss Lillian Smith, B. A., who will be the principal of Elko's rural temple of learning, arrived from the east this week.

Mark Sampson, the famous tenor, spent several days in Elko with friends. Mr. Sampson will in the near future leave for San Francisco to fill an engagement with a crack opera troupe.

We boast, smile, hustle and don't worry.

Mrs. C. Sinclair and son of Roosevelt visited Fernie this week.

"Getting a dollar against a doughnut is not the odds it used to be when flour and lard and other things were so much cheaper."

Mr. and Mrs. George Cook who have been spending the summer here left for their home in Portage la Prairie, Man.

Trade with your home merchants and help build up your home community. Spend your week ends at Elko, the health hunter's paradise.

My Rosy Roselent came in from the big red apple country looking as cute as the joker in a double ace flush after the draw.

The copper mines near Roosevelt have been bought by a Dutch syndicate, and just as sure as God made the busy little bee to arise and hump itself each shining hour will we be mentioning copper in our future notes whether the end brings like it or not.

Four Sky, Thunder and Whistle like the wind was up to Fernie this week from Tobacco Plains. They wanted us to accompany them but we were too busy chasing after and closing in on the long croon.

Read next week's Elko notes. There'll be nothing about the South Elk and the Pass.

Too Austin, general passenger agent of the C. P. R. was up to Fernie Tuesday night to see the animal we made our famous and more than famous ride upon.

W. R. Ross, M. P. P., was down to Krag Wednesday and took the train from Elko west.

Charlie Kilgusmith, the genial host of the Elko Hotel, one of the most docile men on the Crow, turned his wolf loose Wednesday night and made a moultling pullet and chilly as the top section of an ice chest, then went to Wednesday night prayer meeting.

The Elk river grade is in a fierce state and the road between Gateway and Roosevelt is worse than a missing fire escape, but the settlers might just as well whistle for a mile-board as well for anything down there.

TERRITORIALS MUTINY.

Fifty Men Are Arrested During Manoeuvres.

An unfortunate incident in connection with the training of the Yorkshire Territorials in the Isle of Man has resulted in 50 men, who, it is alleged, were guilty of insubordination, being placed under guard. The climax of the manoeuvres, which so far had been greatly marred by rain, should have been reached with the carrying out of operations on an extensive scale. Unfortunately, when the time for leaving the camp at Ramsey arrived, the rain was pouring down in torrents, and there was murmuring among a section of the men.

In the hope that by the time the scene of action was reached the down-pour would have ceased, the various regiments set out from camp, but when they arrived on the mountain road, after a long march in the pitiless rain, the storm showed no signs of abatement. The men's clothing was soaked, and many of them seemed almost exhausted. It was then that the trouble, the first signs of which were noticed in camp, assumed serious proportions.

Fifty men of the Eighth Leeds regiment are reported to have refused to proceed any further. An escort drawn from the Bradfords was called up, and the men were marched back to camp, where they were lodged temporarily in a marquee, under guard. Three of them, it is said, became so unruly that they were removed to the guard tent. A number of the privates in the Seventh Leeds regiment also protested against having to turn out in such weather. As there was no improvement in the weather, it was deemed advisable to abandon the manoeuvres.

In an interview, Major Hepworth, commanding the Eighth Leeds, said the men marched 23 miles on Wednesday to capture a convoy, and, coming back, tired and footsore on Thursday in the heavy rain, a number of the men said their feet were sore and they could not go further. Then they were marched to camp under escort and put under guard. The major added that the men would be confined to camp for the remainder of the week.

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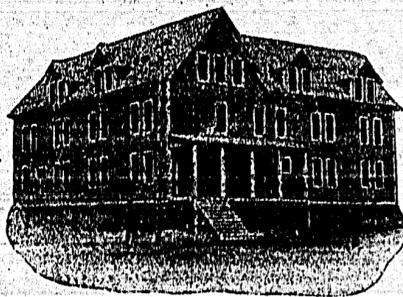
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COAL CREEK, B. C.

Clay Mining and Coal Mining.

Lack of Relation Between Clay Analyses and Practical Tests—Clays of Pennsylvania. "Underclays" of Interest.

By Richard R. Rice, Beaver, Pa.

Old as the clay industry is, and much as has been written regarding it, the ceramist of today freely admits he knows but little about it. Where other industries have advanced the clay worker has made but little progress, due largely to want of organization among the manufacturers, coupled with the jealousy always present when working by the "rule of thumb," and not controlled by a knowledge obtained through technical investigations.

Rice, in his monograph on the "Clays of the United States East of the Mississippi River," has given us a very practical definition of clay, and one broad enough to include all materials that are not in all cases technically clays, but which can be used by the ceramist. He says: "The term clay is applied to a natural substance or rock, which, when finely ground and mixed with water forms a paste, moldable mass that preserves its shape when air dried, and when burned changes to a hard, rock-like substance by the coalescence of its particles, through softening under the action of heat." There is nothing technical in this statement, but it is thoroughly a practical definition.

For many years the only knowledge we possessed to have of clay was chemical, and we have been flooded with the results of ultimate analyses—confronted all the while with the fact that clays with the same ingredients, in essentially the same quantities, did not act alike when used in practical work. The geological reports of the past have been filled with analytical tables, the value of which is practically nothing, as we cannot tell from them how any one of the clays will behave, either in molding, in drying, or in burning. Clay is never a simple chemical unit, but always a mechanical mixture of a number of distinct compounds. The recognition of this fact explains why a chemical analysis fails to give us any real knowledge of clay.

The present study of clay gives but little attention, therefore, to the chemistry of raw materials, but most of the present work is in the line of practical applications only. What is needed in the way of real technical work on clays, lies in devising methods by which we can distinguish the various minerals present in the clay, and then, learning the character and behavior of each, we can tell regarding any new combination presented to us. As an example of the want of value of a chemical analysis as generally made, let me simply mention that marcasite and pyrite, minerals of identical chemical composition, do not act the same when compounded in a clay body.

When I began to look up what has been written regarding the clays of Central Pennsylvania I turned first to the reports of the Second Geological Survey, and then to the scattered references in the publications of the United States Geological Survey, and I was disappointed in both. The references to clays in these reports are few, and of little value. This is due, in part, at least, to the fact that the clays had been but little worked at the time of the Second Geological Survey, and the references there made are mainly in the way of chemical analyses, and there have been but few geologists who have realized the great value of clays and the clay industry. Without going into figures, let me recall the fact that Pennsylvania ranks second as a clay producing state, and if we eliminate pottery, it ranks first, and more especially does it stand forth as a producer of refractories, of which it is also the largest consumer.

There are, at least, five easily distinguished kinds of clays in this region. On the surface we have some clays due to the direct decay of the underlying rocks, and along the streams there are some deposits of sedimentary clays, generally in small quantities. These two classes of clays do not interest us at this time. Then there are the large deposits of shales found throughout the coal measures, clays of varying composition, and generally of little value. They, also, hardly come within the bounds of the present subject. There remains the "flint" clays and the plastic "underclays" of the coal measures, which I take it are the only ones of direct interest to the coal miner.

The "flint" clays are largely found in the Mercer group and in the Mahoning sandstone. These horizons are without the limits of the workable coals, unless locally, and are not therefore of direct interest in the coal mine, except as the clays can be mined and used with other materials in the production of high grades of refractories. The clays from these horizons differ somewhat in their character, and it has been thought that this difference is such, and so general, that the proportions of silica and alumina present will indicate from which horizon a clay is derived. This, however, cannot as yet be stated as an established fact, although a study of the difference in the conditions of the deposition may show such general difference in composition not impossible.

While all the flint clays do not make equally good refractories, yet there seems no such difference in practice as is indicated by their chemical analyses. Among the published analyses of clays from this general region I note that the percentage of silica range from 40.72 to 64.83, or higher, and the alumina runs from 38.01 down to 23.95. It is, of course, no wonder that when we find a range of over one-half in the proportions of these two basic ingredients of clays used for the same purposes, we conclude

there is no value in an ultimate chemical analysis.

While the Mercer group and the Mahoning are the main horizons for the flint clays, yet we have other valuable deposits of these minerals consisting of thin portions of the underclays of the Allegheny River series. The deposits of these horizons are for the most part, however, irregular, and of relatively little value. An exception to this general statement is to be made, however, in reference to the "Boliver" clay. There has been some confusion regarding this clay. Frequently it has been confounded with the Upper Freeport clay, and so called in geological reports. It belongs properly below the horizon of the Upper Freeport limestone, and has often been spoken of as replacing the limestone, and occupying its place in the column. Whether, or not, this is correct, I do not think has been definitely settled. The limestone seems to be absent without the clay being present, and is so irregular at all times that such a statement can only be based on a very extended series of observations over the whole region covered by the Freeport series.

While the flint clays are so valuable in the production of refractories, yet to the coal miner they are not of such direct value as the plastic clays underlying the various workable coal beds, and in this section these are mainly confined to the Allegheny River series.

There is no coal horizon between the top of the Homewood sandstone, and the base of the Mahoning that does not have underlying it a clay bed. Often these are not of workable dimensions; often they are so impure as to be of no value. Their character is in no way related to that of the overlying coal, nor does the character change in any way with a change in the character of the coal, or vice versa. The coal may be utterly worthless, yet the clay may be among the best of the plastic clays of the series, and on the other hand, we often find a good coal, of a good thickness, and the underlying clay without value, or practically wanting. A clay will often change in a short distance not only in thickness, but in quality and characteristics, as well, so the fact that a clay is of good value at any point does not mean it will be of equal value even one-fourth of a mile distant. While this is undoubtedly the rule, yet in the case of some clays they seem of a uniformly valuable character over quite large areas; the best known of these valuable districts in Pennsylvania probably being the Beaver River section, where the lower Kittanning clay is uniformly developed over a large area, and while not uniform in character, yet possesses good workable qualities wherever it has been opened. Throughout that district the overlying coal is of little value, as is generally the case with all other clay horizons.

The question of the underclays presents itself to the coal miner in a number of different ways. There is necessarily, in many cases, a portion of the underclay removed to facilitate mining. Generally this is mixed with the other refuse from the mine so that it is of no practical value. To use this portion of clay it is necessary that it be kept by itself, and not contaminated with other waste materials, or by the waters from the mine. The amount of clay thus necessarily taken from the mine is generally small, and is not of sufficient amount to supply a modern clay working establishment of itself. There are cases where the clay thus mined, being of a high fire-resisting quality, and plastic as well, can be used as a "binder" in working some of the clays derived from the flint horizons, or it might be mixed with shales and thus used in making some of the lower grades of brick. To do this, however, there must be a proper relation of market to the location of the plant, for these lower grades of brick will not permit of shipment to any great distance, especially under the present freight classification of brick, by which they take a higher freight rate than grain products or other articles of many times the value of clay goods, ton for ton. Of course it may be feasible in some cases to mine other clay from the mine after the coal has been removed, but this means the rooms must be kept free of all slates and other waste materials, and the water not allowed to accumulate until after the clay has been removed, and it may be questionable whether it will be cheaper in all cases to mine the clay for itself from an independent opening, especially, if by so doing a better clay can be had from a different horizon.

This brings up what seems to me the real question for a coal miner to consider in reference to clay working, and that is whether or not he can mine a clay for itself, at or near the place where he mines his coal, and produce therefrom a product that will be profitable in itself, and not a mere "hanger on" to his coal business.

This, of course, is a complicated question. The grade or quality of the clay is the first question that presents itself. As there are a number of clay horizons, and the character of each clay is constantly changing as above mentioned, the question in the present state of our technical knowledge, or rather want of knowledge, resolves itself into one of practical nature, under ordinary conditions of manufacture. A test of this character is not always easy to accomplish, but it is the only real method of trying a clay, and no small laboratory or semi-laboratory test will prove satisfactory. There must always be sufficient clay tested to give real factory conditions; and sufficient material to

make up a small kiln of ware is desirable. At times series of preliminary trials will be necessary, to obtain indications of the methods of manufacture to be followed in the real testing.

We recently had such a case in our own experience. We had received a car of clay from Montana for trial; in this case, however, there were four different clays in the car, and we knew nothing of the conditions under which they were found, or how the samples were procured, and we had no experience with clays from that region. There was not sufficient of any one kind to permit any waste of material, so we made up a lot of small trial pieces by hand, carefully noting the behavior of the clay in molding, and in drying, and then by placing these samples in different parts of the kiln, we obtained some knowledge in burning, comparing the trials at all stages with materials of our own which we were using every day; and having run through a lot of these trials we were then in position to begin the real testing of the clays.

It is generally thought considerable knowledge can be had of a clay by mere inspection. Such is not the case. Where one is familiar with clays closely associated with one under investigation, and knows regarding the surroundings from which they come, experience will suggest the line of trials to be pursued, but the first actual trials may show such deductions entirely wrong. A light-colored clay may in use burn a very light color, or it may burn dark, while on the other hand a dark colored clay may burn white, the coloring matter being entirely organic and driven off by the heat of burning.

In procuring a trial sample of clay great care should be taken to secure a true average sample. A sample from the "crop" is worthless.

It is weathered, to such an extent that nothing can be told of the deeper lying portions of the bed. Many of the impurities have been dissolved and washed away. The effect of weathering has been to make the clay more plastic, and render it more difficult to dry. The particles have been broken up, and a smoother denser article is produced. Excessive weathering in one way is an approximation to "washing," and hence the crop may indicate a use that will be found impossible when once under good cover, and away from the surface. For example, the crop often indicates a clay can be used for pottery of some sort, the excessive weathering, together with the accompanying washing away of impurities, permitting of its being readily molded yet, when followed into the bank, it is found there is but a relatively small portion of the clay that is washable, and the impurities are such that ware of an entirely different character is produced, with a great loss in breakage, and, often such a high fire is required that pottery cannot be made at a profit, the vitrifying point being the point of destruction, or nearly so. At least one clay in this Central Pennsylvania region that has been used for pottery purposes has this character, resulting in such a loss in burning as to really destroy its usefulness for the purpose used.

It is probable that most of the uses for the underclays of Central Pennsylvania will be for sewer pipe, for street-paving brick, for building brick of various colors, or articles of such nature. For these purposes clays need not be of very great fire-resisting quality, for these goods are generally burned at a relatively low heat, most of them being burned at or below cone No. 8. This is the heat generally used in pottery work in this country, and where a lower heat can be used, and good, dense ware produced, it is better, and the fuel cost is just that much less. Clays for the purpose indicated can have a large percentage of impurities present, for the matter of color, except in the case of face brick, is not important, indeed there seems to be a general preference in the markets for the darker shades of these goods, which are generally supposed to indicate a high degree of vitrification—not, however, necessarily so. In the matter of face brick, undoubtedly, the ideal clay is one that will burn a white color, or at most a very light buff, in which case the color desired can be readily produced by the introduction of the necessary metallic oxides. Where these are in the clay in its natural state they invariably vary in amount, and the coloring value being high, there is a corresponding variation in the color of the finished goods. Most of the classes of goods mentioned also require a clay that will "flash," that is, under the action of the kiln gases, as there necessarily vary from time to time during the burning, there is produced on the surface of the ware a species of glaze, which we know as "flashing" the ware.

This is of all kinds of colors and shades from an imperceptible gloss, through a long line of yellows and browns, to a shade that is almost black. For the manufacture of sewer pipe, or salt-glazed brick, such a clay is almost a necessity to produce that good, solid glaze, of the dark color so much desired, and which is such an essential in good sewer pipe. That most of the underclays of this region are of the grade or quality, and possess of the requirements to produce the goods of the classes indicated, is undoubtedly the case, and this being so, the question is whether they can be profitably worked under all the existing conditions. This is a question that can only be determined by each particular case itself. The character of the clay will determine the possible uses, and then the question of cost of production, of cost of marketing, and prices in the available markets, will determine whether the

business can be carried on at a profit. Clay machinery men are constantly hunting up new possibilities in the matter of locations, and it is not an uncommon thing to hear that a brick plant can be erected at the cost of a dollar per brick of daily capacity. Such a factory will not prove profitable. The day of temporary structures is past. Heavy permanent buildings, permanent kilns, thoroughly drained and paved yards are a necessity today, and there is no doubt it will be but a short time until any up-to-date brick plant will be operated entirely by electricity. There are too many advantages in this kind of power not to use it. The tendency is constantly toward larger plants, and plants that will in all cases be operated throughout the entire year. As yet there has been but little organization among any of the brick people, aside from some of the fire-brick makers, but it will be only a short time before the makers of other classes of brick must get together. As it is today, it is a time of ruinous competition, without any necessity of such being the case, and many plants have gone out of business, with a great loss of money. Many plants are today merely existing, being carried on in the hope of something "turning up" that will allow them to make a profit, while there are some, that owing to location, to the character of the goods they make, to the fact that they make some kind of special line, have been and are making fair profits. In the absence of organization the matter of freight rates is much against the clay manufacturer. There are gross inequalities here that only can be remedied by organization. No logical reason can be assigned for the present rates; they are either entirely too high, or there are other classes of goods that are being carried at a loss to the railroads of the country. These are some of the factors that must be considered. Like any other business the clay industries have many sides, all of which need to be studied, and it is not only the possibilities from a mere manufacturing point of view that need consideration, but as in all other ventures it is the view from the business side that must in all cases determine the real possibilities of any clay working.—Mines and Minerals.

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Every man connected with mining, whether he is a laborer, superintendent, manager, mining engineer or owner, is interested in securing ideas that will save him time and make more money for him.
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Think what this means—it means that now it is possible for any man to secure the ideas, the schemes, the very working plans that are building mining successes everywhere.
Mines and Minerals is so well known to every manager, superintendent and coal mining official that it is not necessary to make any explanation of its merit for their benefit. There are many, however, who are newcomers in the country and as they very probably would like to get ideas regarding matters dealing with the mining industry, we can say without fear of contradiction that this publication is the very best of its kind.
We have made arrangements with the publishers of this monthly to make some exceptionally advantageous clubbing offers:
Mines and Minerals one year... \$2.50
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Mines and Minerals, one year... \$2.50
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Coal and Metal Miners Pocket book... 3.00
\$5.50

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE UNDER THE COAL MINES' ACT
Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I, John Pigeon, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted three miles and fifty chains South, and East one mile from the S. E. corner of lot 8363, being thirty chains North of the Eva Joss, S. E. corner post, thence eighty chains East, thence eighty chains South, thence eighty chains West, thence eighty chains North to place of commencement containing 640 acres more or less, located this 25th day of June, 1910.
JOHN PIGEON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date, I, Minn Joss, thirty days after date intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the north west corner of the John Pigeon claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less, located this 27th day of June, 1910.
WILLIAM M'KECHING, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Frank Haley, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Eva Joss claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
FRANK HALEY, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Agnes Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the Frank Haley claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
AGNES ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Thomas Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Agnes Anderson claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
THOMAS ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Adam Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Thomas Anderson claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
ADAM ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, William McKeching, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 1663, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement. Located this 27th day of June, 1910.
WILLIAM M'KECHING, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. Miners union hall. A. L. Doles, President; William Long, Recording Secretary.

Bartenders' Local No. 514: Meets 2nd and 4th Sundays at 2:30 p.m. Secretary J. A. Goupill, Waldorf Hotel.

Gladstone Local No. 2314 U. M. W. A. Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday Miners Union hall. D. Dees, Sec.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners: Meets in the Miners' Union Hall. A. Ward, Secretary.

Typographical Union No. 555: Meets last Saturday in each month at the Ledger Office. A. J. Buckley, Secretary.

Local Fernie No. 17 S. P. of C. Meets in Miners Union Hall every Sunday at 7:45 p.m. Everybody welcome. D. Paton, Secretary-Treasurer.

Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners: Meet in Miners Hall every alternate Thursday at 8 o'clock. A. Ward, secretary. P. O. 307.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—Local 1220. D. J. Evans, President; F. H. Shaw, Secretary.

25th day of June, 1910.
MINN JOSS, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Herbert Joss, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Eva Joss claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains, thence East eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
HERBERT JOSS, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Ellen Haley, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Herb Joss claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
ELLEN HALEY, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Frank Haley, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of the Ellen Haley claim, thence South eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
FRANK HALEY, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Agnes Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of the Frank Haley claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
AGNES ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, Adam Anderson, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of the Thomas Anderson claim, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located this 25th day of June, 1910.
ADAM ANDERSON, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date, I, William McKeching, intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of lot 1663, thence North eighty chains, thence East eighty chains, thence West eighty chains to place of commencement. Located this 27th day of June, 1910.
WILLIAM M'KECHING, Locator.
ANDY GOOD, Agent.
John Anderson, Witness.

DR. WRIGLESWORTH, D. D. S.
DENTIST.
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Fernie B. C.

DR. J. BARBER, DENTIST.
Office Henderson Block, Fernie B.C.
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Ledger Ads Pay

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

LE TRUST DES POISSONS.

MM. Mackenzie et Mann voudraient monopoliser les pecheries de la Cote du Pacifique—Fabrication de savons avec l'huile de baleine—Immenses appareils frigorifiques.

WINNIPEG, 8. — On nous informe que MM. Mackenzie et Mann et autres se proposent de creer un trust des pecheries sur la cote. Ils seraient en negociations pour acquerir la "New England Fish Company", qui controle a peu pres toute la peche du flet sur la cote ouest. Ils se sont d'ores et deja portes acquerisseurs de la "Pacific Whaling Company" et ils acheteront l'exploitation de Pacifico et de la "Queen Charlotte" dans la Colombie Britannique. A la peche a la baleine sera jointe une immense fabrique de savons, ce qui leur permettra d'utiliser, sur les lieux, l'huile du ceteau, au lieu de l'expedier en Ecosse. Des appareils refrigerants aux dimensions considerables, seront etablis sur les chantiers, et le poisson enveloppe sur place, dans des blocs de glace, sera expede sur les marches du monde entier, en parfait etat de conservation.

TOWARYSI ROBITNUKY.

Fernie, B. C. Odnoju naszoju cieleu jest pracuwy deni w deni bez perestanku. Ne majuczy na u wazi szczonaj menszol mysly do lutszoho zyta. A szczo by powstaly samomu za sebe to nema ani zawodu, po dumaty, szczo by wze raz konec zrobyty tym kapitalistycznym ustrojam? Bo sia klasa skladajesz z welykych burzujiw, i storajesz szczo naj hrsze tysnuty bidnoho robitnyka bez naj menszol po szczyady i meloserdia? A my w przykrych czasach nowyky lesze molytys do boha o pomcz, jakoy odnak boh nedaje swoj pomocz nikoly.

Towarysi Robitnyky, tak dalsze ne moze buty my wze raz mu sym sia porozumity miz soboyu. A wzytys do holownoy organizacii! Socialistychnoy! Partyyi Konady.

W jednosty sya, koly my spoluczmosi w odno tlo w odnu sylu to pewno szczo zadne lycho ne zvalyt znyh?

A szczo naj bilsze to bratys do prosyty do czytania dobrych gazet Ukrainisku, "Robotchij Nofoed" a szczo lesze umije czytaty po-Anglijski to moze sobi za prynemrywoty "District Ledger", "Western Clarion", "Cotton's Weekly".

Bo koczde czytanie jest korystnym dla wstakoho czolowika zlyucy no bilim switlu? Wze dosyt braty po pool-room-ach, ta pry barach traty marny swij hrzyz. Czas i pora za sebe powstaty i lutsze na switlu zryy. Za Organizaciu. (Signed) N. W. GAWINCHUK.

Nel primi giorni della nostra razza l'Omnipotente disse al primo degli uomini: "Nel sudore della tua faccia tu mangerai il pane," e fin d'allora, se escluso la luce e l'aria del cielo, nessuna buona cosa o stata o puo essere goduta da noi, senza che si a prima costata lavoro. E poiche la maggior parte dello buono cose sono prodotte dal lavoro, no segue che tutto lo cose appartengono di diritto a coloro il cui lavoro lo ha prodotte.

Ma e accaduto in tutto lo eta del mondo che aleani hanno lavorato ed altri hanno, senza lavorar, goduto una larga porzione del fruttu. Questo o ingusto o non dovrebbe continuare. Assicuraro a ciasun lavorator l'intero prodotto del suo lavoro, il piu scrupolosamente possibile, questo o lo dogno scopo d'ogni governo.

Sembra strano cho ogni uomo oal chiedere aiuto ad un Dio giusto per strappare il pane dal sudor di un altro uomo.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (1). — (1). Presidente degli Stati Uniti Naqueo nel 1809 nel Kentucky da povori agricolciori. Fu successivamente boscaiuolo, agrimensore, avvocato e uomo politico.

La sua orazione alla presidenza po opera dogli abolizionisti (1859) (colore cho miravano a distruggere lo schiavitu) fu il sogno della guerra di Secessione. Rileetto contro McCollan nel 1864, venne l'anno dopo assassinato al teatro Ford, a Washington, da un fanatico schiavista, dopo la vittoria del Nord.

GREVE QUI DURE UN AN.

Les Mineurs Celebrent L'anniversaire de la Fameuse Greve de Springhill.

HALIFAX, N. E. 11. — Des centaines de drapeaux rouges flottent aujourd'hui sur la petite ville de Springhill, ou les mineurs de l'Union fetent leur cinquante-deuxieme semaine de chomage.

Les grevistes ont defile par les rues principales de la ville et se sont rendus dans un champ public, a un mille de la, ou ils ont manife. Plusieurs enfants portaient des drapeaux rouges.

Un millier hommes choment depuis un an, vivant de charite. Les affaires a Springhill, sont dans un calme plat, et l'etat des finances municipales est déplorable. Des soldats surveillent toujours le travail des briseurs de greve, et l'extraction augmente de jour en jour.

LE CAS DECoux.

Nous venons d'apprendre que M. W. C. Simmons, l'avocat se propose de demander la liberte provisoire de M. A. Decoux conformement aux provisions de l'acte de habeas corpus et on ne croit d'avoir d'opposition de M. le Procureur General. Ainsi qu'il soit.

Selon une depeche de la presse associe, une incendie desastreux a detruit completement l'Exposition Universelle de Bruxelles et la perte monte a la somme immense de 100,000,000 dollars. Il y a eu une panique entre les concurrents deux personnes sont tuées et 30 blesses.

Des betes fauves ont echappes de leurs cages et sont encore en liberte. Un soldat fut poignarde pendant qu'il faisait l'arrestation de trois voleurs.

We are in receipt of the third annual report of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society from which we gather that this society is making many additions and improvements in order to meet the increased demands upon it. During the year there were 97 patients treated, 22 per cent were free; 2 per cent paid \$3.50; 6 per cent paid \$5; 8 per cent paid \$6; 33 per cent paid \$7; 8 per cent paid \$10, 20 per cent paying the full maintenance rate of \$14 per week.

The efforts put forth on behalf of the unfortunates are certainly worthy of commendation, but at the same time only emphasize the stupidity of our existing system as this disease is intensified by the lack of light as is proven by the statistics showing a marked difference between those who live on the north side of a street and those on the south side. Although the establishment at "Tranquille is doing much good so far as the treatment of those effected, yet the destruction of the cause of the terrible malady is what we are working for and that means the hideous conditions inseparable from congested centers, sweatshops, industrial occupations that are unsanitary, insufficient food and clothing and the many other creative factors of this death dealing disease the product of the Moloch of Capitalism—PROFIT.

STAY AWAY.

Notice to All Mine Workers. All miners are requested to stay away from Irwin, Madison, Greensburg, Latrobe and other mining towns in Westmoreland county, where a strike has been in effect since April 1, 1910, the coal companies having refused to recognize the miners' organization or enter into a working agreement. Agents of the coal corporations are shipping men from various parts of the country to take the place of the strikers by misrepresenting the true condition of affairs.

FRANCIS FIEDMAN, President. T. DONOVAN, Sec'y-Treas.

List of Locals District 18

Table with columns: NO., NAME, SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS. Lists members of District 18 with their names and addresses.

SIMPSON'S PREPAID EXPRESS WE NOW PREPAY CHARGES TO DESTINATION WITH the issue of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue, The Robert Simpson Company Limited, starts a new chapter in the mail order business of Canada. To further develop our Great Mail Order System and spread its benefits to all parts of the Dominion, we will, until further notice, pay all charges on the great bulk of our shipments, and thereby put our mail order customers on an absolute equality with city customers.

The Piteful Plight of the Pit Pony. The Commentator for May 21st (a new journal devoted to the real old-fashioned conservatism) contained the following: "We take the following extract from The Daily Express: "There were remarkable scenes at Cramlington (Northumberland) on Saturday, when, in consequence of the miners' strike, the ponies were brought up from six collieries. The condition of many of the animals was piteful. Some could scarcely walk, through the long period of inactivity, while many, unaccustomed to the sunlight, were unable to see. Some had to be shot, and the pit lads, recognizing the animals, were deeply affected."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$6,000,000 DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES Arrangements have recently been completed under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, Crete, Denmark, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, F'ch Cochin-China, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Java, Manchuria, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Phillipine Islands, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, South Africa, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, West Indies and elsewhere.

Imperial Bank of Canada HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Capital Authorised \$10,000,000.00 Capital Subscribed \$5,575,000 Capital Paid Up \$5,330,000.00 Reserve Fund \$5,330,000 D. R. WILKIE, President HON. ROBT JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres. BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Moyle, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit. FERNIE BRANCH GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

The Home Bank of Canada Head Office 8 King St. West TORONTO Office West QUARTERLY DIVIDEND Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending August 31st, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, September 1st next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of August, 1910, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board JAMES MASON, General Manager. JOHN ADAIR, Manager Fernie Branch.

STRIKE LESSONS. In some quarters in this country it is the fashion to berate international labor unions as the foes of Canadian capital, and as the instruments of American industries for the injury of rival Canadian enterprises. A very different story is now circulated in connection with the Grand Trunk strike. The international officers of the railway unions are accused of having sacrificed the men to avoid further drain on the international strike fund. But for this urgency, so the disgruntled ones claim the men might have won all their demands instead of only part of them, and their pensions might have been saved as well. The two contentions are not compatible, and, probably, neither is true. Experience has shown that, for the most part, the international union officers are broad-gauge men, zealous for the Canadian strikers' interests, and yet at the same time able to grasp the employers' standpoint. It has often happened that such leaders, with their wider outlook, have prevented strikes upon which the local officers were bent.—Toronto News. The District Ledger is the place to get your up-to-date printing.

HERE AND THERE

Are you going fishing? See Sunday's stock.

DICKEN—On Friday, August 19th, 1910, to the wife of W. M. Dicken, Fernie, a son. All are doing well.

The Crow's Nest Trading company's ad makes interesting reading. Special offerings in all lines. See page eight for particulars.

Mr. Mark Sampson will sing Hamilton Gray's "Dream of Paradise" in Knox Church Sunday evening. He will be assisted by Mr. Murray playing violin obligato.

Fifty-nine was the lucky number that secured the summer house that the U. B. of C. & J. constructed and the holder of the winning ticket is Bert Pearson and he, of course, gets the house.

A jolly crowd of musically disposed members of both sexes foregathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevenson on McPherson avenue on Wednesday night. It is safe to say that with such hosts the event was especially enjoyable.

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist church will have a pound soap (20 ounces to the pound) on Monday next August 22d, at the church. Come along, bring your appetite, but don't leave your purse at home. Refreshments will be served.

Miss Margaret E. Creighton is now at the Heintzman Parlors and has already obtained pupils for the various subjects she teaches, including kindergarten. For further particulars apply at the above parlors in the Miners' Theater block.

C. D. Potter, stock salesman for the International Correspondence Schools, is in town on behalf of this institution and reports that the success of the recent issue is proving more productive than the most sanguine expectations thought of.

Mr. H. McKinstrey, widely known throughout the Pass, formerly of Cranbrook, was at the Waldorf this week. He has the agency for the entire province for the vacuum cleaner, with which he is equipping hotels for the purpose of cleaning carpets.

The amount of the July payroll, which will be distributed on Saturday, amounts to \$193,856, of which Michel receives \$77,582 and Fernie \$96,294. The mines, both at Michel and Coal Creek, have had idle days this month with consequent effect upon the payroll.

Owing to the death of Graham Macdonald of Winnipeg, the local branch of the A. Macdonald company was closed two days (Saturday and Monday). Mr. W. G. Barclay of the C. N. Trading company, who was an intimate friend of the deceased, attended the funeral on Monday. The employees of the Fernie branch sent a floral wreath as a tribute of respect.

We are very pleased to state that Mr. Thomas B. Howden, who has been engaged in the electrical business here for some time, will shortly remove to Calgary, where he has accepted a splendid position with the Pattison Electrical company. His circle of friends regret his departure, but congratulate him on his success which it is trusted may be continuous.

The most important events of this month will take place on the 30th. They are the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the presentation of the "Burgomaster" at the Miners' Opera House. This comic opera has met with the greatest reception of anything of its kind on the road and ought to draw a bumper house here. After listening to the premier orate the day's or rather the evening's pleasures can be filled to overflowing by drinking in the warblings of this excellent company.

On Saturday next the team of the Coal Creek football club will go to Michel to try conclusions with their rivals in the first bout for the Muz cup. It is expected that a strong contingent of supporters of the red and white will journey to the neighboring town when a fast and hardy contested game will be played. A special train has been chartered leaving Coal Creek at 4:15 and from Fernie (G. N. depot) at 4:45. Buy your tickets early and take your best lungs with you. Fare, round trip, \$1.25.

J. J. Atherton, the well known newspaperman and dramatic impersonator of Wandsworth, New Denver, Trout Lake, Ferguson, Creston and other commercial centers is reported to have gone to the wilds of Sirdar to chase the elusive Bruin from his lair, but if the table should be turned and the chaser become chased we put our money on J. J. We think, however, that the intrepid J. J. is taking, if not a mean, at least a lean advantage on his quarry and cannot understand why he does not take some of Creston's portly citizens as bait. (No names mentioned.)

Mr. "Dooley" Lowes, chief of the Moyle fire brigade, is making a name for himself by the able manner in which he has handled several fires that have done considerable damage in the lake town. A few weeks ago it was the C. P. R. freight sheds that were destroyed, but despite a very strong wind blowing at the time the damage was confined to that building. Monday morning in the wee sma' hours the Cosmopolitan hotel was gobbled up by the flames, and although there are several frame buildings in the immediate vicinity they were only scorched.

Florence Nightingale, the "Angel of the Crimea," passed away in London at the advanced age of 90. The title conferred upon her by the soldiers who took part in the Russian war of 1854 was because of her efforts to reform the hospital service, which on investigation of the horrors of Scoury, were of such a character that her report on the same created such a wave of indignation throughout Britain that steps were immediately taken to remedy the evil. A 50,000 testimonial was offered to her which she refused and the soldiers secured enough by penny subscriptions to erect a statue but this likewise was declined.

Are you going to "lazy" at home? Sudday sells hammocks.

Read Trites-Wood ad on page four for specials in every department.

The football match for the \$100 prize awarded July 1st, will be played off on Wednesday, August 24th, between Coal Creek and Fernie on the grounds of the latter.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the Methodist church next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All interested in the work are cordially invited to attend.

The Argus of Black Diamond, Cal. in its issue of August 13: "C. O. Demazure, of propeller fame, did not find Black Diamond to his liking and packed his grip and emigrated to Tracy."

Mr. Thomas Davis who is interested in Flathead coal lands, was a guest at the Fernie last week and proceeded to the Coast to attend to business connected with his properties in the district mentioned.

The Honorable Peter McLaren of Blairmore, Alta., is a guest at the King Edward, and according to rumors it is expected that the mill recently destroyed will be replaced by one with a much larger productive capacity.

We would strongly urge upon our local merchants to interest themselves in the matter of the interdiction of a well known citizen of the community who may be constrained to divert his wholesale purchases from the Queen of the Crow to the Banana town. Verbum sat sap, and it is a question of "sap."

According to a bill board on Victoria avenue requesting prospective tenants to make early application for offices, the space recently occupied by the temporary building of the Napanee Hotel will be the site of another addition to Fernie's substantial structures.

Last Sunday the City Band delighted their audience by the able manner in which they rendered the numbers of the program, reflecting credit upon themselves and to the bandmaster, Signor Zaccaro. There will be another concert Sunday next at the same place.

A young people's party was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Eckstein on Wednesday evening. Games, songs and dancing were the features of the entertainment and even some of the older ones derived considerable pleasure judging by the hearty manner in which they entered into the spirit of some of the games.

E. Harper while at work in No. 5 last Friday night received a severe wound to his head and had one finger crushed by a fall of rock. He was knocked completely senseless and on recovering consciousness went down to his home in Fernie where he was attended to by the doctor. He is at present resting at home and will be probably two weeks before he can resume work at the mines.

R. B. Fitzgerald informs us that the recent rain and the cool evenings are having a very beneficial effect in stamping out the bush fires that have been raging all around us lately. There is a possibility of the Creston Dramatic society, of which Mr. Fitzgerald is a leading light, appearing before a Fernie audience in the near future and as they possess abilities far above the average we bespeak for them a very favorable reception should their plans mature.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESS.

William Hooton will give an expose of his experiences as an inmate of New Westminster asylum, and this should be of especial interest to all our citizens as he was sent from here. This lecture has a purpose and same will be fully described and suggestions offered looking to an amendment of the legislature governing such matters.

The address will be a frank, open, straightforward appeal to all citizens without personal rancor or political bias. The Bruce's Hall has been placed at his disposal and a collection taken merely to defray actual expenses. If there should be any surplus it will be forwarded to Campbellton, N. B., for the benefit of the fire sufferers.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Corner lot and house on Cox street. Pleasantly located, \$750 cash. Picture framing done neatly and cheap at the Trites-Wood Co.

It's up to you. We are here to save you money in furniture and stoves. The Trites-Wood Co.

FOR SALE—One 1910 Democrat wagon, horse and harness. J. Anderson, Coquitla, Fernie, B. C. Box 370.

Small house of furniture for sale. Suit couple. Very reasonable. Apply H. M. West Fernie.

FOR SALE—Furnished boarding house. Property known as the Gill Boarding House. Apply Ross & Lane, bartenders.

The Piles are coming. Got your screen doors, window screens and refrigerators at the Trites-Wood Company. The cheapest in the city.

Sloan-Duployan Shortland can be taught in 12 lessons. Send for specimen lesson to Thomas Bradshaw, I. S. D.D.M., Frank, Alta.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms to respectable, quiet people. Modern house, centrally located. Apply to Mrs. W. Humbale, near Methodist church.

Listen, we can save you from \$20.00 to \$25.00 on a sewing machine, and give you the best, "The Standard," the machine that has them all beat, and then some. The Trites-Wood Co.

Wanted: House cleaning or day labor of any kind. Mother of five children and widow of member of U. M. W. A. Leave word with R. L. June, Box 95.

Two lots in block 76, numbered 6 and 7. One a corner lot. This property is all planted with garden truck, fenced all around. \$1,200 cash. Apply E. Harper, McPherson avenue.

Are you a baseball enthusiast? Splendid selections at Sudday's.

AN ENEMY OF ORGANIZED LABOR

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners and ordered sent to all locals of the Western Federation of Miners and other labor organizations:

Denver, Colo., July 22, 1910. To the officers and members of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, and all local unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, There is and has been no demand on the Homestake Mining company for an increase in wages or a shortening of hours, or for the changing in any respect in the working conditions of the workers of the Black Hills, South Dakota; and

Whereas, The Homestake Mining company has for about eight months prosecuted one of the most unreasonable lockouts ever instituted against workmen for their allegiance to and beliefs in the principles and rights of organized labor; and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that the said mine is the foundation and part of the Haggan-Tearst millions in which William Randolph Hearst, the hypocritical poser as the friend of labor, is interested; and

Whereas, The conspiracy of silence of the Hearst papers, through which for many years he and colleagues for political reasons have posed as the friends of organized workmen, is proof positive of the fact that his material interest lies in successfully throttling all power of the Homestake workers to defend their present plane of living or to improve them in the future; Therefore, Be It

Resolved, By the delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, Western Federation of Miners, that we demand of all local unions immediate and effective action, to the end that all members of the Western Federation of Miners throughout the United States and Canada be made acquainted with the fact that William Randolph Hearst and his publications, the Boston American and Examiner, the New York Journal, Chicago Examiner and American, the San Francisco Examiner, and American, the Los Angeles Examiner and American, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine, deserve the same treatment as every foe of unionism; that he is an enemy of organized labor and can no longer hide behind the mask of pretended friendship; that they also notify all those with whom they have business relations of the attitude of this so-called friend of labor; and that they consider those who are friendly to his publications in the same class as their own owner. Be It Further

Resolved, That the delegates of the Eighteenth Annual Convention, individually and collectively, pledge themselves each to the other to push this matter in and outside their local with equal or greater force and determination than is the owner and defender of the Homestake Mining company prosecuting the boycott against the union men of the Black Hills and the right of unionism to exist. Be It Further

Resolved, That the incoming executive board be and is hereby instructed to bring this resolution to the notice of all national and international organizations of working men with the request that they take immediate notice of the same and take steps to acquaint each and every member of their organization with the facts that while William Randolph Hearst and his papers are posing as the exponents of organized labor, they continue as silent as the grave while the company in which the Hearst's own extensive, if not the controlling, interests have not only denied the right of its employes to belong to a labor organization and work for said company, but has named as a consideration for employment the signing away of the most sacred constitutional rights of the American citizen; that said national and international organization be requested to notify William Randolph Hearst that his attitude in connection with the lockout in the Black Hills of South Dakota places him in the ranks of the most bitter enemies of organized labor; and that he shall continue to be so recognized until the Homestake Mining company concedes to its employes the constitutional and natural right to organize for the purpose of self-preservation and the abolition of wage slavery.

The younger set in the ranks of the Washington suffragettes have started some innovations in equal suffrage campaigning that have proven decidedly successful, as well as novel. The suffragettes no longer conduct their vote-getting crusades by the speech-making system only. Groups of the young ladies go forth at the slightest hint that they will be welcomed, and give suffrage entertainments which consist of vocal and instrumental music, dramatic readings, and just a little suffrage talk mixed in. It is like a little medley in a lot of syrup, or a small advertisement entirely surrounded by pure reading matter, and the suffrage entertainers are receiving all kinds of calls. One day they visited the Soldiers' Home at Port Orchard, at another time they appeared at an Old Folks' Picnic, while improvement clubs, church socials and the like are the scene of their efforts to entertain and get in a few words in favor of "Votes for Women." The suffrage entertainment is going to be a big factor in the effort of the women to secure the passage of the equal suffrage amendment next November.

ESODO ESTIVO.

Vi sono in Inghilterra molte città che fra giugno e ottobre si vuotano completamente per una settimana o due. La popolazione emigra in massa al mare o al monte, a passare le vacanze al fresco. Lo strano costume — che scompare improvvisamente la vita di tanti paesi —

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO.

The Store of Good Values Limited

FOR Saturday, Payday, each department offers you very special payday values, well worthy of your best consideration. Fall stock now daily arriving makes it necessary for all summer goods to be cleared, thus making a twofold reason for placing such exceptional values within your reach. We mention but a few items, and invite your inspection of our special payday table offerings, values difficult to equal and impossible to surpass.

WOMEN'S \$12.50 TO \$13.50	STOCKINGS	FURNITURE DEPARTMENT
DRESSES AT \$8.45	Ladies', Boys and Girls Stockings in Lisle and Cashmere, in plain and ribbed. Lisle in Blue, Green, Wisteria, Gray, Tans and Black; Cashmeres in plain and ribbed. Regular 35c; Payday Special, 4 pairs \$1.00	Special Payday offering in the Furniture Department. Every piece on the floor reduced in price for this Special Payday event. Limited space will only allow us to mention a few items. We invite your inspection. Quartered Oak, Golden Polished, Leather Lounge, Spring Seat, head and edge; regular \$47.50; Payday Special \$31.50
Plenty of light, airy Dresses will be needed during August and September. Save today on some of the daintiest Lingerie styles of the year; Pale Blue, White, Lavendar and Eru, Lace trimmed and some Embroidered. Traces of handling on many, that's the reason of the mark down, but nothing that a light iron can't quickly remove. Regular \$12.50 to \$13.50. Payday Special \$8.45	Special Payday offering in Men's Black-Cashmere Hose, a finely knitted English Hose imported by us direct, which in a manner somewhat accounts for our being able to offer you such good value. Regular 35c; Payday Special, 4 pair \$1.00	Early English Side Board, British Plate Beveled Mirror, Leaded Glass doors. Full size top, 21x54. Regular \$32.00; Payday Special \$23.50
SILK WAISTS REDUCED.	Men's Excelsa Handkerchiefs in many fancy designs, extra quality and good size. Regular 15c; Payday Special, 3 for 25c	Men's Patent "Gold Bond" Shoes. Goodyear Wets, Snappy Fall styles. Made of finest quality Patent Colt, thus insuring durability and comfort. Regular \$5.50 and \$6.00; Payday Special \$3.75
Wash Silk Waists of various styles. Every woman who delights in fine Waists will appreciate the exceptionally dainty; high-class charm of these and the fineness of their material quite as much as the sharply reduced prices. Regular \$3.75; Payday Special .. \$2.85	20 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ALL FIT-REFORM 3-PIECE SUMMER SUITS.	We have just unloaded last car of Preserving Crawford Peaches, Pears and Plums. Later we will have Alberta Peaches and Prunes which will finish up the preserving season.
Ladies' Black Sateen Underskirts of good quality Black Sateen in five different styles with flounces from 13 to 18 inches deep; are made with plenty of fullness. Regular \$1.50; Payday Special .. \$1.10	Although the season is somewhat late we have a range of Suits, both the pattern and weight being most suitable for late summer and fall wear. Fit-Reform without doubt is the highest grade of hand-tailored clothing embodying all that is best in high-grade ready-to-wear. For Saturday Selling, Special 20 Per Cent Discount.	GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.
Two hundred pieces of good quality Ribbon in all colors; three inches wide. Just the Ribbon for the girls. Saturday, 2-yards for 25c		Toasted Corn Flakes, Malta Vita, Puffed Wheat and Rice, 3 pkgs. . 25c Large Hotel Size Cream, per can. 15c 3-pound Tins Preserved Apples, per tin 10c Dolly Dots Toilet Soap, per box . 20c

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY and DYE WORKS

LAUNDRY NOW OPEN

Dyeing and cleaning department open September 15th. Fine work at reduced prices. "Union Labor."

WORKS, PELLAT AVE. OP. P. O.
Phone 173

Goods called for and delivered

FOR SALE

Two Business Lots on Victoria Avenue. The best investment in Fernie property yet offered.

\$1,000 Each

C. E. LYONS FERNIE, B. C.
Fire, Life, Accident and Employers Liability Insurance

PALACE Barber Shop

Across from Fernie Livery

First class work guaranteed. Drop in and convince yourself.

Razor Honing a Specialty.

G. RADLAND, Proprietor.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS

I will not be responsible for any debt contracted in my name by my wife Mary McDonald or Mary Barr from this date as she has left my bed and board.

HECTOR McDONALD,
Houmor, B. C.

A City is Known By its Lights

This is no mere figure of speech. The stranger flees the unlighted town as he would the graveyard and for much the same reason

Hang Out One of My ELECTRIC SIGNS

Every one of my signs will help your business and add to the prestige of the town

The Lack of the Electric Sign Means Business Stagnation

T. B. HOWDEN
Phone 17 General Electrician P. O. Box 354

Macleod Alberta

Within the near future Macleod will have four railways making it the railway center of Southern Alberta.

Now is your opportunity to secure lots in Parkview at present prices, \$75 for inside lots, \$85 for corners; \$15 per lot down, \$5 monthly, without interest.

Parkview within one mile from business section and postoffice.

Parkview faces river, all lots are high and dry, never affected by high water.

Parkview is beautifully treed and ready for the home builder.

This is positively the best proposition you have seen.

Alberta-Kootenay Investment Company, Limited