Library Legislative Assembly
NOV 15 1910
VICTORIA, B.C.

Industrial Unity is Strength

The District Ledger

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

Political Unity is Victory

VOL. VI. NO. 15 THE DISTRICT LEDGER, FERNIE, B. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1910. $1.00 A YEAR

Provincial Library 30 June 09

SIXTEEN MEN GIVE UP LIVES

MINERS GOING ON SHIFT IN BLACK DIAMOND MINE ARE CAUGHT BY EXPLOSION.

Accumulation of Gas Causes Mine Explosion

RESCUE PARTIES FAILED TO FIND ANY MEN IN THE MINE ALIVE.

SEATTLE, Nov. 7.—Two explosions occurred within a few minutes of each other this morning resulting in the death of 16 men in the Lawson mine at Black Diamond, 30 miles southeast of Seattle.

Eleven men going down the shaft and five coming up were caught between the first and sixth levels, and all perished. Natural gas combustion is assigned as the cause. All the men were foreigners.

The force of the explosions was terrific, showers of earth, timbers and bits of clothing being blown from the slope of the mine. Timbers 16 inches thick and eight feet long were blown about half a mile. A big section of steam pipe was blown a similar distance and sank 15 feet in the ground.

As soon as the extent of the disaster was known rescue parties went to search for any who might be alive. As far as known the 16 men in the tram cars were the only ones in the mine at the time of the explosion.

GREAT EVENTS ON NOV. 16.

On November the 16th the Welsh Ladies' Choir will appear in Fernie and from the favorable reports received there is not a shadow of doubt that their efforts will be greatly appreciated and the acknowledgement gladly conceded that as a body of choral singers that they make a total eclipse of any that have yet been heard in this city.

Preceding the evening's entertainment, weather permitting, there will be a phenomenon which is likewise of but rare occurrence—a total eclipse of the moon we may add for the benefit of our readers that the Welsh ladies are not by any means responsible for this, although according to tradition fair Luna is reputed to have great influence upon those that are tunefully inclined and it is well known that the lower animals also often perform their nightly serenades "By the light of the moon."

Moon enters penumbra.... 1:37 p. m
Moon enters penumbra.... 2:36 p. m
Total eclipse begins..... 3:46 p. m.
Middle of eclipse ..... 4:12 p. m.
Moon leaves shadow..... 5:49 p. m.
Moon leaves penumbra... 6:48 p. m.

OSOYOOS COAL SEAM FIFTEEN FEET THICK

William Gosnell Returns From Inspection of Remarkable Property—Company Is Developing.

W. Gosnell, president of the Osoyoos Coal company, the stock of which is held in Nelson, has just returned from Princeton, where he made a thorough inspection of the coal measure owned by the company. Mr. Gosnell states that, extravagant as the latest reports regarding this seam of hard coal have seemed, they are completely borne out by the facts. The outcropping is one of the largest known, and the seam has been exposed thus far for a width of 310 feet. The seam is 15 feet thick, making it the largest seam of which anything is known in Western Canada. Development to date consists of an entry that has been driven in about 100 feet, all of course in coal, as the seam has very little inclination. The idea of the company is to continue to block out coal for some time. Three carloads are ready for shipment, however, and will be forwarded to market with the opening of the rawhide season. The work of development is under the supervision of W. M. McLean. Present development represents two month's work.

In addition to the magnificent subbituminous coal measure that, according to indications, traverses a good part of the 1,920 acre tract owned by the company, the company has the surface rights. The property is well timbered and the soil is adapted to agriculture. A wagon road to the property is nearing completion.

The capital stock of the Osoyoos Coal company is $150,000.

PORTH TO FERNIE IN 10 DAYS.

As an evidence of the decreasing distance between Great Britain and Fernie may state that a letter mailed in Rhondda (which by the way is in Wales) bearing date stamp October 28th, was read here on the morning of the 7th. Ten days only. If any have received letters in less than this space of time we should be glad to know.

ROYAL WELSH LADIES CHOIR.

Great Reception in Vancouver—Musical Event of the Season.

The Vancouver News Advertiser, thus describes the Royal Welsh Ladies' choir concert in the Vancouver opera house on Monday evening last.

Great! One word, which is the essence of simplicity in its definition of expression, sums up the festival of song provided by the Royal Welsh Ladies' choir at the concert held in the opera house last night. From the rising of the curtain until the crimson folds lowered proclaiming the end the audience was held spell bound in rapturous admiration. As a choir the ladies emphasized their talent in no uncertain way for both individually and collectively they gave a precision of harmonization which was truly marvellous. The audience was thrilled by the manner in which the numbers were rendered and possibly never before in Vancouver, had the strings of emotionalism been touched to such an extent. The audience was expectant; they devoured each note as the music proceeded with its harmonious swell and as each soloist finished or a choral selection concluded, there arose an applause insistent in its demand for an appetite which, perhaps, was beyond appeasing. Like Oliver Twist they had the temerity to ask for more, several encores being rendered in response.

"ALONG THE KENNEBEC," AT THE GRAND THEATER

The old-time down east melodrama, "Along the Kennebec," was played at the Grand theater on Wednesday evening to a crowded house. The story is a very passable one, and depicts a phase of life in which the peculiar personality of the wood-whittling waydown Yank is delineated in a way that is guaranteed to bring a smile to the face of the sphinx. Miss Minnie Christie, as Tryphenia Trott, was excellent, and her portrayal of the character is entitled to commendation. The love of the two "Rubes," Zeke Dasher and Bimelick Tubbs, for this antiquated piece of rustic femininity, and their persistent efforts to win her hand and incidentally the legacy which she is supposed to have inherited, leads to many amusing features, a most laughable situation being the exaggerated duel, which was well sustained and certainly tickled the risibles of the audience.

Zeke's part of the Way-Down Yankee was well-played from first to last, and his song, "I Never Had Such a Time in My Life," was well received and met with a well merited encore. The characterization of the postmaster was exceptionally good; the enunciation was clear and distinct, and the part rendered with that dignity which one would naturally expect from such an individual in real life. Miss Erma Weste, as Dolly, made a charming heroine, and played her part with a simple grace which was quite in keeping with the character she assumed. Mr. Russell Elwell, as Lewis, the hero of the drama, acted throughout in a most praiseworthy manner. His lines were by no means heavy for a juvenile lead, but they were well rendered, and his facial expression when accused of the theft of the letter were particularly true to life. The bad man of the play was C. B. McCrane, as James Harper. We feel ourselves incapable of offering a criticism of this character, but—Oh you villain!

To sum up briefly, the caste does not leave much to 'cavil about, but the support of its members one to the other is decidedly weak. There is altogether too much attempt at individualism, and the combinative effect suffers in consequence.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has shown that it is master of the situation in the southern coal fields of the state of Colorado. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company is controlled by Standard Oil and since the explosion at Starkville, which snuffed out the lives of more than 50 miners and left widows and orphans facing hunger and want, this merciless industrial combination has drawn a "dead line" and issued orders that no one save the trusted agents of the corporation shall come upon the premises where men were pitilessly slaughtered through criminal negligence.

It has been known that the mine in which the explosion took place had not been examined for months and than for more than a year, the mine was looked upon as dangerous.

The question will naturally be asked, why did men knowing the mine to be dangerous accept employment in such a death trap?

The men who feel the pange of poverty and look upon the pleading faces of wives and children expecting them to earn the necessaries of life have little choice in selecting their occupations or the place where they must work.

Necessity knows no law and the man who is practically penniless with wife and children, must risk the dangers in fighting the murderous battles in order that those whom he loves may live.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company has raised every barrier against a rigid investigation, and although more than 50 men were murdered through criminal negligence of this company, yet, no one responsible for the condition of the mine will be punished.

A bumper house greeted the Allen players on Friday night when they presented "The House of a Thousand Candles."

MANY PETITIONS ARE PRESENTED

City Legislators Sit in Special Session on Tuesday Evening--New City Clerk is Appointed

NO MORE PUBLIC MEETINGS

On Tuesday of this week a special meeting was held in the council chambers and the several matters brought forward were dealt with in a business-like and expeditious manner.

The city's representatives were all in their accustomed places when the following matters were taken up and disposed of:

1. A petition was submitted from the members of Knox Presbyterian church asking that the houses in the restricted district be closed.

2. From a number of women in Fernie asking for the theaters to be closed on Sunday.

3. Two petitions from (1) prominent citizens and (2) from the members of the Church of the Holy Family that the theaters be kept open on Sunday.

All of the above when they came up for discussion were ordered filed.

As a result of a communication from R. W. McDonald regarding the auditing of the city books the finance committee strongly recommended that the endeavor be made to have E. B. McDermid make a final audit for 1910.

L. P. Eckstein addressed the council in writing advocating the holding of another public meeting to take up and discuss city affairs, but this was deemed unnecessary as it is assumed that the auditor will shortly complete the audit whereby every ratepayer will be fully apprised relative to the financial status of the municipality.

As a result of the letter from the local agents of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company stating that they do not wish to carry the bond of indemnity unless the audit be made semi-annually, it was decided that this should hereafter be done and that the bonding company be so informed.

The superintendent of light and power was instructed to interview Mr. Mutz about the extending of service to the brewery.

In consequence of an error in the estimates of the school board for the present year the city clerk was requested to notify the board that they furnish a statement of expenditure, together with a supplementary estimate, and to put in appearance at the next meeting to discuss the matter.

It was also recommended by the finance committee that advantage be taken of the 10 per cent. discount for the prompt payment of the bill of the Kootenay Telephone company; also that R. H. Clerke be reimbursed for the services of night policeman; and that Chief McDougall's expenses to attend the British Columbia Firemen's Convention at Cranbrook be paid.

It was duly moved and seconded that the finance committee recommend that the following estimates be passed:

John J. Wood, sanitary sewers	$1,477.76
Dicken & Horn, sanitary sewers	981.18
John J. Wood, storm sewers	1,965.96
Dicken & Horn, storm sewers	203.00
Ernest West, sidewalks, 1910	155.09

Motion carried.

As an evidence of the interest taken in the position of city clerk, there were no less than seven applications and after a number of ballots had been spread it was finally declared favorable to S. W. Barclay, and he was duly appointed to the postion. The duties will commence on the 15th and we know that we echo the sentiments of the community in extending congratulations to the successful aspirant who has so ably conducted the affairs of the department in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company in his capacity of pay accountant.

After by-law No. 109 had been reconsidered, passed and adopted, a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

The Baptist Young People's society will hold their monthly social on Monday evening, November 14th, commencing at 8 p. m.

An interesting program including instrumental and vocal music, dialogues, etc., has been prepared; refreshments will be served during the evening. Come and get acquainted.

Work on the new edifice is going ahead rapidly and it is hoped to have the opening on November 27th. The windows are in and plasterers are busy on the inside so that everything is being done to get in the new building this month.

GET ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

As it is not known when an election may take place the best plan is for all elegibles to have their names placed on the voters' list. Is yours already on? If not attend to it forthwith.

Too many put this duty off and when the time comes to exercise the right of suffrage find that not only is "Procrastination the thief of time," but also deprives them of the opportunity of giving expression to their political belief.

A. F. & A. M.

A special meeting of Elk lodge No. 35, A. F. & A. M., was held on Friday last in the lodge rooms in the Henderson block upon the occasion of the official visit of District Deputy Grand Master Beale of Cranbrook, accompanied by P. M. Armstrong of the same city. There was a very large gathering of the craft in attendance and after degree work was exemplified on a candidate light refreshments were partaken of.

TO OUTSIDE CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of our desire to get the paper out early on Friday of each week in order that papers to our eastern subscribers may be forwarded on the eastbound train in the evening, we would strongly urge upon all of our outside correspondents the necessity of having their communications handed in at this office by Wednesday, at the latest, a supplementary report being sent in for the purpose of chronicling any additional events. The vast amount of work which reaches us during the two days previous to issue makes it very difficult to have the printing done and the paper set up early enough to catch the mail train. At this season of the year particularly, the mail trains are very often late, and in consequence we do not receive the mail until the afternoon. As can be readily understood, this works a hardship upon the staff, and whilst we are naturally anxious to have the paper completed at the time mentioned above, in order to accomplish this we must have the co-operation of our various sub-editors.

The foregoing will perhaps explain the reason why there is delay at times in publishing certain matter which has been sent in, and why communications have not been published in the issue for which they have been intended.

We hope this notification will be perfectly clear, and we would further state that, should any startling or important event occur in the various districts our correspondents will make use of the phone, calling up the "District Ledger," No. 48 B.

JEFF, THE JEWELER.

Walter Jeffries, who has been associated with A. C. Liphart for the past two years, has established himself in the jewelry business in the store formerly occupied by C. C. Wright and is daily receiving consignments of new goods in the various departments.

He has considerable practical experience obtained both in Birmingham, England, and in New York city, where he was for over two years in the employ of the world-famous Tiffany. It is his intention to cater to the wants of the discriminating public paying particular attention also to repair work in which line he is an expert.

A NEW WORK "SIGNS OF THE TIMES," BY J. D. QUAIL

Winter is approaching. Coming events cast their shadows before. Dusky natives of the Golden West forecast a severe season. It behoves all to make necessary preparations for protection against the chilly blast buy a red hot stove, lay up a store of Lochnabar liquid, replenish your stock of all kinds of wear—both for interior and exterior covering. If you feel like donning the latest creations in headgear look at the styles of hard-wear (Bing!) so tastefully displayed and artistically arranged in the window of J. D. Quail.

The effect produced would bring a ripple of laughter to the face of the man with the iron mask, yet the several articles on exhibition are valuable and invaluable adjuncts in every well regulated family.

A TIMELY WARNING

At the Provincial House, on Thursday morning last, the case of Thomas Dennison, charged with a violation of the election act, came up for hearing before his worship Mr. J. S. T. Alexander. The solicitor for the defense was Mr. George H. Thompson of Cranbrook, who stated that the accused had for the past seven months been engaged in a lumber camp north of Cranbrook, and that during that period he had been saving up his money for the purpose of sending his three motherless children to be brought up under the care of their grandmother in Ontario. On the day of the election, whilst on his way to register his vote in the Fernie constituency, he had absorbed too much liquor, and was in consequence practically in a state of mental aberration.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of impersonation, or repetition, and after hearing the plea for the defense, the magistrate imposed a fine of $75 and costs, or in default 30 days imprisonment. We understand that the amount was paid into court by Dennison's employer, Mr. Pierson.

Owing to the unfortunate circumstances in connection with the case, and the fact that Dennison had apparently been led, or misled, into the affair; and inasmuch as the purpose of the prosecution was to put a stop to such illegal practices by unearthing the aiders and abettors who were more to blame than the man himself, it was decided to withdraw the charge of perjury, rather than unduly punish one who had, after all merely acted as a stool-pigeon. It has been decided, however, that all future cases of this kind will be taken up and prosecuted to the utmost extent, and that wherever possible the principals, and not the puppets will be made to answer for their conduct. This admonition is given to all and sundry, and hereafter no considerations, either sentimental or otherwise, will have the slightest effect on the carrying out of this purpose to the strict letter.

It was not because of any lack of evidence that the perjury charge was withdrawn, but the feeling that the real culprit could not be punished and rather than punish one more sinned against than sinning is the only reason for the course pursued.

After the Dennison case had been disposed of, Thomas Speirs of Fernie, was brought up on a charge of impersonating Thomas Spear of Morrissey, at Morrissey polling booth, on the day of the election. This young man made a very clear statement with regard to his action in the matter. He arrived in this country in the latter part of August, 1910, and made application to be placed on the voters' list in the early part of October. On the morning of the election, one of the road bosses in charge of the government work told the crowd that all those who were on the voters' list could go down to vote. This young man was ignorant of the laws of the country. He had previously made a declaration, and as there was a name similar to his own on the list, he assumed that he was entitled to the privilege of voting. He was duly sworn, but thought that he was doing nothing wrong. The circumstances were extenuating, and while ignorance of the law is not supposed to be an excuse, the magistrate decided that, as a salutary lesson to be administered to the youth, a fine of $5 and costs should be imposed.

We may say that in this case we are perfectly satisfied that there was no wilful nor malicious intent to commit wrong, but that the defendant was simply guilty of an act of indiscretion by his compliance with instructions received from others.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Fernie Campaign Fund.

Receipts:

Moyie local, S. P. of C.	$ 25.00
Hosmer local, S. P. of C. Ukranian	10.00
Michel local, U. M. W. of A.	150.00
Corbin local, U. M. W. of A.	25.00
Nelson local, S. P. of C.	20.00
Vancouver local, S. P. of C. Finnish	11.00
Vancouver local, S. P. of C, English	100.00
Corbin local, S. P. of C.	16.00
Vancouver local, No. 2, S. P. of C.	10.00
George Nichels, Vancouver	2.00
Joe Lyon, Fernie	1.00
Walter Clarkstone, Fernie	1.00
J. C. Turner, Fernie	1.00
Donald Blair, Fernie	2.00
John Strachan, Fernie	.50
John Mackie, Fernie	.50
James Higham, Fernie	1.00
H. Parsons, Fernie	1.00
James Galloway, Fernie	.50
William Watkins, Fernie	2.00
Mrs. J. Lyons, Fernie	1.00
D. Sneddon, Fernie	.25
A. Lees, Fernie	.50
Anonymous, Fernie	1.00
O. Erickson, Fernie	1.00
J. Lancaster, Fernie	10.00
A. Friend, Fernie	5.00
T. Mott, Fernie	5.00
H. Haydock, Fernie	1.00
Joe Grafton, Fernie	20.00
J. Edgar, Fernie	1.00
T. H. Wray, Fernie	2.50
T. Roland, Fernie	1.00
A. Waser, Fernie	1.00
C. Pelakais, Fernie	1.00
H. Siwert, Fernie	.70
A. Salinek, Fernie	.50
J. Adamson, Fernie	.60
J. Fisher, Fernie	.50
W. Stockholder, Fernie	.50
J. Pitruk, Fernie	.50
R. Puckley, Fernie	.25
J. Knowles, Fernie	.50
D. Shearer, Fernie	1.00
R. Phillips, Fernie	2.00
D. Paton, Fernie	5.00
H. Bentham, Fernie	2.00
A. McLaughlin, Fernie	2.00
T. Biggs, Fernie	1.00
R. Tuttill, Fernie	.50
B. Clarkson, Fernie	.50
B. Clarkson, Fernie	.25
J. Gibbons, Fernie	.25
B. Jones, Fernie	.25
A. Friend, Fernie	.25
Ukrainian Comrades, Corbin, per A. Kirkwosky	5.00
Henry Lehts, Corbin	.50
Isaac Daniel, Corbin	1.00
John Williams, Corbin	1.00
W. Warren, Corbin	1.00
E. Shrudwick, Corbin	1.00
A. Allen, Corbin	2.00
R. Jones, Corbin	1.00
Thomas Connell, Corbin	1.00
Phil Leonard, Corbin	5.00
G. Luck, Corbin	5.00
Frank Galiger, Corbin	5.00
Nat Howells, Corbin	5.00
Tom Evans, Corbin	5.00
	$483.80

Receipts Brought Forward.

Anonymous, Corbin	$ 1.00
R. Milhe, Corbin	1.00
James McCulloch, Corbin	1.00
Collection, Corbin	12.75
A. Lindley, Creston	1.00
Collected, Bellevue, per J. Oliphant—	
J. H. Robertson, Bellevue	$ 1.00
J. Woulla, Bellevue	2.00
C. Stubbs, Bellevue	5.00
R. Livett, Bellevue	1.00
T. Phillips, Bellevue	1.00
J. Davidson, Bellevue	1.00
J. Cardle, Bellevue	1.00
J. Burke, Bellevue	1.00
V. Sula, Bellevue	1.00
F. Hensome, Bellevue	1.00
J. H. Brownrigg, Bellevue	1.00
A. Bovio, Bellevue	1.00
S. Lund, Bellevue	1.00
L. E. Drake, Bellevue	1.00
T. Burnett, Bellevue	1.00
J. Oliphant, Bellevue	1.00
P. Paul, Bellevue	.50
J. Ulevine, Bellevue	.50
J. Lindsay, Bellevue	.50
Local Brantford, per A. W. Baker	2.00
Anonymous, Calgary	2.00
J. E. Anderson, Dewbury, Alta.	1.00
W. H. Anderson, Dewbury, Alta.	1.00
Albert Tonkin, Dowbury, Alta.	1.00
Thos. Wakelam, Coleman, Alta.	1.00
Thos. Thompson, Coleman, Alta.	1.00
J. Tadey, Paulson, Boundary	3.00
J. Stainton, Paulson, Boundary	2.00
F. Batchelor, Paulson, Boundary	4.00
M. McKenzie, Paulson, Bound'y	1.00
J. H. Burrough, Ladysmith	3.00
Collection, Coal Creek Meeting	11.60
Literature sold	2.60
J. E. Smith, Coal Creek	5.00
Collection Hosmer Meeting	10.80
Collection Waldo Meeting	2.50
W. Higgins, Frank, Alta.	1.00
Thos. Chambers, Frank, Alta.	.50
George Ross, Frank, Alta.	.50
H. Smith, Coleman, Alta.	1.00
Total	$580.55

Expenditure.

Voters' List	$ 11.00
Printing	157.50
Literature	12.10
Speakers' Expenses	51.90
Hall Rents	63.00
Scrutineers' Expenses	101.05
Candidates Expenses	33.00
Agents Expenses	22.80
Stationery and Postage	14.15
Telegrams and Telephones	7.25
Livery	4.00
Total	$477.75
Total Receipts	$580.55
Total Expenditure	477.75
Balance in hand	$102.80

NOTICE.

All miners are requested to stay away from Michel, B. C., until further notice as there are many unable to obtain work there.

MAURICE BURRELL, Sec.

RETAINED ON THE VOTERS LIST

OBJECTIONS MADE THAT WERE NOT VALID—UP TO THE VOTERS.

Effort to Disfranchise Proved Abortive

THOSE RETAINED SHOULD TAKE OFF THEIR HATS TO THER FRIENDS.

The followng names objected to on the ground that they were repeated on the list have been retained:

Joseph Dodd, Coal Creek.
John Jones, Coal Creek.
Samuel Orr, West Fernie.

The following names objected to on the ground that they were not qualified to be placed on the list, have had their application accepted:

Peter Gaskell, Coal Creek.
John R. McPherson, Coal Creek.
Frank Lecker, Coal Creek.
Charles Robert Sayle, Coal Creek.
Oliver Winstanley, Coal Creek.
Andrew Tweddle, Coal Creek.
Jonathan Atkinson, Coal Creek.
Fred Worsley, Welsh Camp.

The following names objected to on the ground that they have ceased to reside in the district, have been retained on the list:

No.	Name and Address.
24	Henry Allan, Coal Creek.
27	Abraham Alldred, Coal Creek.
66	Peter Atkinson, Fernie Annex.
68	Thomas Atkinson, Fernie Annex
137	Robt. Beck, Coal Creek.
147	Wm. Vaughn Bell, Fernie, McPherson avenue.
191	Herbert Booth, Coal Creek.
246	Wm. Bullen, Michel.
257	Wm. Cadman, Coal Creek.
284	Geo. Henry Carnell, Fernie.
335	Robert Clark, Michel.
342	Wm. Walter Clarkstone, Fernie.
383	John Cooper, New Michel.
415	Christopher Craddock, Fernie, Annex.
424	William Beaton Cruikshank, Michel.
433	Thos. Cunliffe, Fernie Annex.
449	David Davies, Michel.
452	Thomas Henry Davies, Hosmer.
481	Ira L. Dewis, Michel.
494	Joseph P. Dixon, Michel.
502	John Donnachie, Coal Creek.
509	Thos. Douglas, Coal Creek.
522	John Dudley, Fernie.
537	Jas. E. Easton, Fernie.
545	Geo. Edgar, Fernie.
548	Henry Edmunds, Fernie.
581	Wm. Harcourt Evans, Coal Creek.
626	John Fleming, Coal Creek.
639	Albert Geo. Wm. Foster, Coal Creek.
654	John H. Fuller, Michel.
664	George Gallier, Fernie East.
670	Chas. Garner, Michel.
674	Joseph Gauthrie, Fernie.
688	John Glover, Fernie.
714	Joseph Gray, Coal Creek.
715	Joshua Gray, Coal Creek.
726	Joseph Gribbin, Fernie.
732	Wm. Griffiths, Fernie, West.
747	Isaac Halle, Coal Creek.
781	Wm. Harrold, Coal Creek.
782	Thos. Geo. Harries, Michel.
785	Thomas Harris, Michel.
788	Samuel James Harrison, Fernie.
797	Albert Edward Hartwell, Hosmer.
816	Lovison Heele, Coal Creek.
836	Peter Higson, Michel.
842	Wm. Hodson, Coal Creek.
851	Thomas Holmes, Michel.
852	Albert Holmes, Michel.
856	John Wm. Peter Horn, Fernie.
894	John R. Hutton, Michel.
895	Henry Hutson, Coal Creek.
920	Jonathan E. Jay, Coal Creek.
955	Frank Kapal, Michel.
1068	Wm. Long, Fernie.
1088	Herman Lyne, Coal Creek.
1103	Arthur E. Marcer, Coal Creek.
1134	Henry Machin, Fernie.
1207	Robert Moon, New Michel.
1237	Thos. Muirhead, Michel.
1254	David Murray, Coal Creek.
1255	Herman A. Murray, Coal Creek.
1285	Hector McDonald, Coal Creek.
1305	Alex McFegan, Coal Creek.
1312	Henry McQuire, Coal Creek.
1346	Mick McLean, Michel.
1354	Robert McLetchie, Coal Creek.
1392	Henry O'Neill, Coal Creek.
1401	Samuel Nicholls, Coal Creek.
1426	Jas. Wright Orr, Coal Creek.
1432	Thomas Owen, Michel.
1449	John Patterson, Fernie.
1462	Michele Perfetto, Michel.
1503	Percy Price, Fernie.
1521	Wm. Rankin, Michel.
1537	Wm. J. Reid, Coal Creek.
1539	Christ Reinis, Fernie.
1583	Michael Robinson, Michel.
1620	John Metcalf Rushton, Michel.
1675	Daniel Shaw, Coal Creek.
1684	Wm. Shorrocks, Michel.
1687	Wm. Silverwood, Fernie.
1702	John Singleton, Coal Creek.
1752	Thomas Spear, Fernie.
1753	Albert Spear, Fernie.
1789	Thos. Wm. Stewart, Fernie.
1818	Jas. Taber, Michel.
1822	Fred Talbot, Fernie.
1826	John Tantoum, Michel.
1832	Robert Taylor, Michel.
1836	Patrick Terrion, Michel.
1970	George Whalley, Fernie.
1989	John Whittaker, Michel.
2001	James Olaf Williams, Fernie.
2015	George Wilson, Fernie Annex.

These names were retained at the request of the several individuals through the agency of D. Paton, Thomas G. Harries, and Nick McLean, et al.

Grand Jury Indicts Six in Land Cases

SIX INDICTMENTS RETURNED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY CHARGING CONSPIRACY.

Men Prominent in Public Life in United States Are Involved.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 4.—The action of the federal grand jury yesterday afternoon in returning six indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the United States government out of approximately 20,000 acres of coal lands, estimated to be worth between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000, has launched what is believed will result in a national scandal and it is believed to foreshadow the intention of the government to cancel all coal land filings in Alaska. Should such action be taken lands valued at one billion dollars would be released.

Those who are under indictment today are: Raymond Brown and William L. Dunn of Spokane; Charles H. Doughten, formerly of Spokane, now a resident of Seattle; ex-Mayor Harry White of Seattle, now a resident of Los Angeles; Charles A. McKenzie, capitalist of Seattle; Donald A. McKenzie, capitalist and promoter of Washington, D. C., Seattle and Alaska.

Involved in the formal accusations made by a federal grand jury of Spokane, are the names of some of the most prominent men in public life, the president of the American Beet Sugar company, governors and congressmen.

Special agents of the general land office who have labored months in the northwest and Alaska, and who brought to Spokane literally a ton of evidence, have been well rewarded for it is believed with the return of the indictments today in these new groups the restoration to the government of thousands of acres of coal lands valued at millions of dollars is made possible.

CATHOLIC RECOGNITION OF SOCIALIST JUSTICE.

The Catholic Universe of Cleveland, O., a strongly anti-Socialistic publication, in a long review of the Deitz case, pointing out the injustices done the Deitz family, calls attention to the fact that "a Socialist mayor, not a Republican or a Democrat, took active steps to secure competent counsel for the prisoners that they might have a fair trial. To quote:

"In the 'Battle of Cameron Dam' in Wisconsin, between 100 deputies on one side and an old man named John F. Dietz, and his family consisting of his wife, daughter, son, and little boy of seven on the other side, in which upward of 2,000 shots were fired, thousands of honest, law-abiding and God-fearing Americans see on the one hand tyranny and despotism masquerading in the trappings of 'law and order' and on the other a sturdy pioneer with his loyal wife and children fighting single-handed under the stars and stripes the battle of humanity against illegal trusts and corporations—the most eloquent 'Conservation Congress' since the declaration and war of independence, proclaiming to the world in the immortal words of Patrick Henry, 'Give us liberty or give me death!'

"Then the curtain was rung down on a most dramatic tableau. As the sun sank behind the trees, Mrs. Dietz attended to the feeding of the chickens and the other domestic animals, while the father and son with manacled hands lowered the Stars and Stripes which were no longer able to protect 'the home of the brave' in the 'land of the free.'

"Is there any subtle significance in the fact that after the owners of Cameron Dam were all safely behind the bars, a Socialist mayor, not a Republican or a Democrat, took active steps to secure competent counsel for the prisoners that they might have a fair trial? Perhaps neither in this do names count for anything, for 'justice is blind' and 'a rose by any other name will smell sweet.'

"Does the Battle of Cameron Dam spell the death knell of American liberty? It certainly does unless the church comes to its aid and can raise the republic to the ideal plane of Christian civilization."

GRIEVANCE OF MINE EMPLOYES.

NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—Dissatisfaction among the underground employes of the Canadian Collieries company (Dunsmuir) Ltd., in the Extension mines resulted in a mass meeting being held in Ladysmith on Sunday which appointed a committee to wait upon General Manager Coulson and attempt a settlement of the difficulties. One of the main grievances of the men is the increased rate charged for powder since the present company took over the mines from the Wellington Colliery company. Mr. Coulson will meet the committee on his return from Cumberland in a couple of weeks.

SPAIN TREMBLES FOR LOYALTY OF ARMY

MADRID, Oct. 27. Via Hendaye, Oct. 28.—Doubtful of the loyalty of the Spanish army to the government, Spain is today bending every effort to strengthen her civil guard, the strongest bulwark of reaction in the country. Recruiting is going on everywhere for the guard and since the revolution in Portugal, its membership has been almost doubled.

The Civil Guard is distinct from the regular police, corresponding more nearly to the French gendarmerie, or to the Mexican rurales. In the vicinity of Barcelona alone the government now has 3,000 guardsmen ready for service on an instant's notice.

While the troops are recruited from the people, share the latters' sympathies and prejudices and are saturated with Republicanism, the guardsmen are mere mercenaries. They are well paid and instead of being gathered haphazard by conscription, are picked from just the material the government wants. The prisons contribute largely to the filling of their ranks.

HE CANNOT STEM THE TIDE.

Cardinal Logue, the Primate of all Ireland, has paid another visit to the shores of Young Columbia and being a prominent man and an exalted dignitary of the Catholic church, it was only natural that the cardinal should be interviewed by the representatives of the press.

No one will deny that the cardinal is a Biblical scholar and that he is well versed in theology and moral philosophy, but the student of economics will give but little credit to the intelligence of the cardinal when analyzing his statements relative to problems that seriously affect the material interests of the masses of the people.

The cardinal, in one of his statements, declared: "The church is strongly opposed to Socialism, because it is anti-Christian. Professed Socialist leaders declare themselves either free thinkers or atheists. Of course, there can be no alliance between the church and such. The men and women who do not willings submit themselves to God's laws and his disciples are not likely to regard human laws as possessing much binding force."

The cardinal has branded Socialism as "anti-Christian" without producing a single atom of logical evidence or argument to substantiate his statement.

What a Socialist's religious convictions may be relative to God or the church have no more to do with Socialism than a Republican's convictions of God and Christianity have to do with Republicanism.

It will not be denied but that there are Socialists who doubt the veracity of scripture, but it likewise must be admitted that men of all political creeds doubt the Biblical stories of God and refuse to accept the doctrines of Christianity as interpreted by the church.

But because these men refuse to place implicit trust and confidence in the teachings of the church, are their political creeds to be arraigned on such grounds and condemned?

Socialism is demanding that labor shall receive the full social value of the product of its toil, and in order that labor shall receive such remuneration it is necessary that the earth and all the machines of production and distribution shall be collectively owned by all the people.

Is such a demand anti-Christian?

The cardinal, on being interviewed concerning woman suffrage said:

"I have not given it much thought. However, the ladies in England, I think, will succeed in the end because they are fighting hard for it. The women who own property and pay rent and taxes should vote the same as others do, but otherwise they would be better without it. Women public life, I think, do good work as teachers, as nurses and in some other capacities, but I believe women were designed by providence for the home."

According to the above, the cardinal would concede the ballot to women "who own property, pay rent and taxes," but the homeless, landless and poverty stricken do not seem to be so favored by this man of God, who pretends to have faith in that Scriptural quotation: "Blessed be the poor for they shall see God."

If the poor are especially selected by God to enjoy "mansions in the Kingdom Come" and are particularly favored by an Infinite Being, then upon what grounds does the cardinal base his objections to giving the ballot to those without property?

Is the laws of God in heaven permeated with more justice than the laws of God on earth?

Are the poor whom the cardinal denies the ballot on earth to be particularly favored in heaven?

If such sentiments are in conformity with the spirit of Christianity, then we are forced to deplore that Christianity offers so little to the moneyless men and women of the earth.

But the cardinal, continuing, said: "As for the schools, the Catholic church has always opposed the principle of your public school system."

It must be presumed from the above statement that the public school system in the opinion of the cardinal is as anti-Christian as Socialism.

The public school has been the only temple of education in which the poor man could educate his child, and yet, the cardinal is opposed to a school system that disseminates learning among that vast army of children who are the posterity of impoverished parents.

The cardinal, closing his interview said:

"As I see it, there are a number of problems confronting the American people. Divorce, as I have said, is one of the greatest to be recokned with. Then there's the negro question. Your negroes are not amalgamating, but they have been granted political rights; I think this will be a serious problem to solve. Then there are the trusts. I am of the opinion that they should be controlled so as not to permit a few people to get the whole trade of the country."

The cardinal in the above, acknowledges that there are a number of problems confronting us and yet, this learned man of the church advances no remedies by which those problems can be solved.

The negro, divorce and trust problems are here, but the cardinal offers no prescription to cure the evils.

Christianity and the church have been in business for more than 1,900 years and yet, a cardinal is forced to admit the infamies that load our civilization.

The cardinal says that the trusts should be "controlled," but how?

The trusts are becoming more powerful every year and every intelligent man is now recognizing the fact that the trusts control the governments of the earth.

The cardinal and his colleagues may use all their power and influence to stem the tide of Socialism, but their efforts will be unavailing, for the oppressed of the earth will little longer remain on their knees while a privileged few live upon the wealth that is minted from the sweat and tears of labor.

SONG FOR LABOR.

Come, listen, my wage-working brother,
And learn why your troubles endure;
Don't think that kind Nature, your mother,
Intends such as you to be poor.

On you lies the fault, if there's any;
Don't blame men like Morgan or Gould;
For how can the few rule the many
If the many refuse to be ruled?

As long as you kneel you'll be flouted;
As long as you're meek you'll meet scorn;
As long as you fear, you'll be routed;
As long as you yield, you'll be shorn.

Through ups and through downs stand together;
Be true to your leaders, like men;
When you're beaten, don't show the white feather,
But rally for battle again.

Don't build up a schemer's ambition;
Don't put a good man on the shelf;
Don't give to a base politician
The vote you might cast for yourself.

March forward with purposes blended;
And better be safe than too fast;
Some day the long strife will be ended,
A unionized nation at last.

—Herbert N. Casson.

LOCKJAW CAN BE CURED.

The popular belief that a wound from treading on a rusty nail is very likely to cause tetanus is quite correct. This is not because it is a nail or in rusty, but because by lying on the ground it has become infected with the germs of lockjaw. Moreover, as the punctured wound caused by the nail bleeds but little, and this blood dries up and excludes the air, the most favorable condition for the development of tetanus exist, for, as Kitasato, the Japanese bacteriologist, proved, the absence of oxygen is most favorable to the growth of this germ.

The germ itself looks very much like a tack, according to a writer in Harper's Monthly; it is virulent that its toxin in doses of 1-200,000th of a teaspoonful will kill a mouse. It has been found by experiment that the poison is carried up to the spinal cord not by the absorbents or the blood vessels, as are other poisons, but through the motor nerves.

Fortunately, an anti-poison or antidote has been developed, but so prompt is the action of the poison that in an animal two minutes after the injection of a fatal dose of the poison twice as much of the remedy is required as if it had been administered with the poison; after eight minutes ten times the amount and after 90 minutes 40 times the original amount is necessary. This antitoxin is entirely harmless.

As a result of antiseptic methods lockjaw is now almost unknown except after neglected wounds, instead of being frequent as it formerly was. When it is feared the anti-toxin is used as a preventive and when it has developed as a cure. In animals, for naturally horses suffer enormously more frequently than man, the same anti-toxin is used. In 163 horses that had operations performed on them, but were protected by the anti-toxin but one developed tetanus, whereas of eight cases unprotected by the anti-toxin five developed tetanus.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

"BOY SCOUTS" VS. WORKERS

By Bruce Rogers.

Let the full significance of the Boy Scout movement sink into the minds of the wealth-producing class.

The worker who scorns this new military enterprise, as of no concern to him, most pitifully deludes himself.

A military establishment in its very nature can never be anything but a despotism, and if we are to have an enlightened civilization militarism must go.

The super-rich of the capitalist class in charge of this government and the governments abroad have for the last score of years encountered much difficulty in bolstering up the profession of collective murder. Lurid bill boards showing the boys in blue and kahki, exhortations in the public press by the paid liars and apologists of capitalist misrule have failed to bring the necessary enlistments, nor has an increase of pay and allowances enabled them to hold more than a scant one-fifth of the recruits they have obtained for so much as one term of three years. Then, too, the world contagion of class consciousness is spreading like a plague through the army and navy, and it has seemed to the capitalists that they were but organizing the working class in arms to do the bidding of the working class in civil life.

Even the petty capitalists, the dear taxpayers as they mistakenly assume themselves to be, are murmuring at the increasing burden which they in turn must shift to the shoulders of the rebelling workers.

That most despicable bit of legislation ever enacted by the American congress, the Dick Military bill, it is feared, will fall short of its murderous application.

"What must we do to beat the workers into subjection when they have perfected their industrial organization?" Counsel the ruling class.

The Boy Scouts is the happy answer and practically without expense, related to its tremendous proportions, and with the lickspittle press and pious retainers of the existing misrule shouting approval, this crafty plan originating in the brain of Baden-Powell, English rough rider and militarist, has in the short period of three months put five million boys in military training. Simply by taking advantage of the bounding spirits of the healthy youths of the middle class they make of them our future rurales, Cossacks, constabularies, invincibles!

Let us examine, if ever so briefly, the dreadful oath and law of the Boy Scouts.

Before he becomes a scout the boy must take the scout's binding and solemn oath, as follows:

I will give my word of honor that I will do my best:

(1) To do my duty to God and the country.

(3) To help others at all times.

(3) To obey the scout law.

And this is the scout law:

(1) A scout's honor is to be trusted.

(2) A scout is loyal to the president, and his officers, and to his parents, his country and his employers.

(3) A scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.

(4- A scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs.

(5) A scout is courteous.

(6) A scout is a friend to animals.

(7) A scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leaders, or schoolmaster without question.

(9) A scout smiles and looks pleasant under all circumstances.

(9) A scout is thrifty.

Space allowed will not permit a treatment of each of the provisions. It will be apparent that some of them are pure sugar-coated, while others, such as No. 1 of the Scout law, are reversions to the follies of medieval knight-errantry.

Number three of the oath and numbers two, four and seven of the Scout law are, of course, directly related. They are the meat of the Boy Scout movement and essential to subjection.

We know how the notion in provision number 1 of the remarkable oath, duty to God, has spattered the centuries with blood.

We have in provision number 2, an innovation in candor, loyalty to the president (sounds much like the oath of fealty to a monarch) and to his officers. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as such has a number of officers. Under the Dick law he has sheriffs, marshals, and deputies. The president also has the appointment of some 500,000 civil officers. And loyalty to his (the scout's) employers! Comment is quite unnecessary.

In number 4 we have the frank avowal of the social class lines we have been insisting upon.

In provision number 7 we have the obedience without question, the clinching essential of despotic rule.

We may do more than see to it that we are not deceived.

The Young Men's Christian association, who, as might well be expected, are fostering this movement, may contend that it has not intended it as a fighting organization, but the following dispatch emanating from Washington is as plain as the proverbial nose on one's face:

(Regular Correspondence to the Post-Intelligencer.)

Washington, Sept. 28.—In a recent circular issued by the division of militia of the war department a broad hint is conveyed as to the manner in which companies of Boy Scouts may secure arms and equipment. The circular says:

"In reply to a request for permission to organize a company of boys, the guns, uniforms and other equipment to be supplied by the department, information was given that the organization of independent companies in a state is a matter of state regulation. There is no authority of law for the issue of any military supplies of the United States to such an organization.

"However, if the company is organized as a rifle club and affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America, the necessary arms and pertaining equipments may be had through the governor of the state, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1905."

NEW COAL FIELD IN HAZELTON DISTRICT

Valuable Deposit Reported Discovered on G. T. P. Line on Coast Section.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 3.—A. C. Smith arrived here with the important announcement that he has located valuable coal measures on the line of the G. T. P., about 35 miles south of Hazelton. It was first uncovered by a party of four Swedes clearing the right of way.

Mr. Smith, who was looking over the country, happened to arrive and at once located nine square miles. The outcropping is about a quarter of a mile from the railway line, and the body extends right under the line.

The vein is 15 feet deep, and the coal tested here is declared equal to the Vancouver island product.

Mr. Smith is one of the original locators of the Crow's Nest Pass coal and knows his business well. He is elated over the find, and will at once take steps to have it developed. It is regarded as the most important find in this northern country.

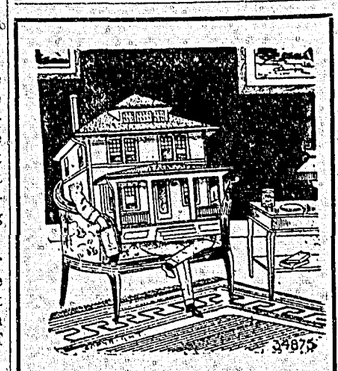
SOLDIERS CALLED OUT IN STRIKE IN WALES

CARDIFF, Nov. 7.—The situation in the South Wales coal fields where 30,000 miners are on strike because of the employment of non-union men, became so threatening today that the authorities have applied for the services of cavalry to preserve the peace.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

August 6-11.



TO OWN A COMFORTABLE HOME

should be the aim of every young man. Real estate is today, and always will be, the safest and best paying investments. We have plenty

GOOD CITY PROPERTIES

with houses erected thereon that can be bought right. If you have money that is not earning its proper interest, you will do well to look into these offerings.

M. A. KASTNER

Insurance and Real Estate

Fernie Opera House

Moving Pictures and Vaudeville

Every Night

A. Pizzocolo, Mgr.

45 Steam-Heated Rooms — Hot and Cold Baths

The King Edward

Fernie's Leading Commercial Hotel

The Finest Hotel in East Kootenay — J. L. GATES, Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C. V. O., L. L. D., D. C. L., PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER LAIRD, GENERAL MANAGER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $10,000,000. RESERVE FUND, $6,000,000

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards in this Department. Careful attention is given to every account. Small deposits are welcomed.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. Full and clear written instructions as to who is to make the withdrawals should always be given to the Bank when opening accounts of this nature.

FERNIE BRANCH — L. A. S. DACK, Manager.

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, Moyie, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

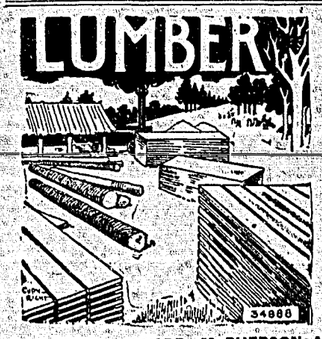
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

FERNIE BRANCH — GEO. I. B. BELL, Manager

KENNEDY & MANGAN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors



FROM LOGS TO LUMBER

that is well seasoned and clear, is the kind you will get if we receive your order. We have plenty of

LUMBER FOR ALL PURPOSES

either hard or soft, in quantities large enough for all builders' requirements; or small enough to complete some odd job. Our prices you will find right.

Phone 23 — P.O. Box 22

OFFICE and YARD, McPHERSON AVE., OPP. G. N. DEPOT, FERNIE

Prepare for Fall and Winter

We have just cleared our summer stock out and now we are ready to fit you up for the winter from head to foot. If you are looking for the future and intend to save your money purchase your goods from us. We have just bought the stock of Mr. James Haddad and now we are carrying a very large stock of ladies' and gents' furnishings. Trunks and valises, in fact, everything for men, women and children.

Our $1.25 Sweater Coats have no equal. Our $1.75 Pen Angle Undersuits have them all beaten.

Our Suits are just the kind you need for style and durability. We carry a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, the best selection that money and brains can buy.

KEFOURY BROS.

Next to Wigwam Candy Store — Next to Northern Hotel

CHIEF OF HUNT CLUB MISTAKEN FOR DEER

ORILLIA, Nov. 8.—Dr. A. R. Harvie of Orillia, chief of the Redland Hunt club, was mistaken for a deer by a guide and shot through the left forearm on Saturday afternoon in Longford township, about 40 miles from Orillia, the wounds being made by a high power rifle with an expanding bullet are most serious.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of thirty days from date, I, David Eckersley, intend to apply to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands, for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands situated within lot 4593, Group 1, Kootenay District. Commencing at a post planted 800 feet north of the northwest corner of lot 1665, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Located this 27th day of October, 1910.

DAVID ECKERSLEY, Locator.
Per Wm. Plegon, Agent.
Witness—E. A. Stone. 15-5t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as architects, under the firm name of Egg & Haldane, at Fernie and Nelson, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by William Haldane under his own name, by whom all debts of the old firm will be paid, and to whom all outstanding accounts due the old firm are to be paid.

GEORGE C. EGG,
WILLIAM HALDANE.

Fernie, B. C., October 10, 1910.

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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Crow's Nest & Northern Railway company, to the legislature assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an act to extend the time for the commencement of the construction of its railway, and for the expenditure of 10 per cent. on the amount of the capital of the said company, as provided by sub-section (5) of section 44 of the British Columbia Railway Act.

BODWELL & LAWSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 19th day of October, 1910.

Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, impoverished blood. Nervous and pale-people lack good, rich, red blood. Their stomachs need invigorating for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach.

A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of diseases.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Laziness by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of *unknown composition* as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of known composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle-wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

B. C. Will Get Five More M. P.'s

REPRESENTATION WILL BE ADJUSTED NEXT YEAR, FOLLOWING OFFICIAL COUNT.

What the British North American Act Says—Quebec Is Basis.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 5.—The Dominion census, which will be taken next summer, probably in June, will show that British Columbia has at least 300,000 people. The census of 1901 showed British Columbia's population to be 190,000. British Columbia is at present represented in the Dominion House of Commons by seven members. The census of next summer will, according to simple arithmetic and the British North America Act, which is not so simple, give British Columbia 12 members in the House of Commons.

What the B. N. A. Act Says.

The British North America Act made Quebec the pivotal province and says:

(1) Quebec shall always have 65 members;

(2) There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will average the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by census) as the number of 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec.

(3) In the computation of the number of members for a province, a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the province to a member shall be disregarded; but a fractional exceeding one-half of that number shall be equivalent to the whole number.

(4) An any such readjustment the number of members for a province shall not be reduced, unless the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the then last preceding readjustment of the number of members for the province is ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one-twentieth part or upwards.

(5) Such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing parliament.

52. The number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the provinces prescribed by this act is not thereby disturbed.

Five More for British Columbia.

The population of Quebec in 1901 was 1,625,000. Quebec then has one members for each 25,000 people. Therefore British Columbia has 12 members. Work it out for yourself.

The British North America Act says that at the end of each decennial census, the representation of the provinces shall be readjusted. The readjustment next year will give British Columbia five more members.

A WOMAN ON A LABOR EXECUTIVE

VANCOUVER, Nov. 7.—The first women to get a position on the executive of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council was elected tonight in the person of Mrs. Gardiner, a delegate from the Waitresses Union, who was unanimously given the position of statistician. Mrs. Gardiner has represented the waitresses on the council for the last six months, and has shown such keen interest and power of organization that it was felt she should be given a place on the executive.

Listen, we can save you from $20.00 to $25 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.

NATURAL TALENTS IN MEN.

Difference in Men's Genius Much Less Than Is Supposed.

The difference of natural talents in different men is, in reality, much less than we are aware of; and the very different genius which appears to distinguish men of different professions, when grown up to maturity, is not upon many occasions so much the cause, as the effect of the division of labor. The difference between the most dissimilar characters, between a philosopher and a common street porter, for example, seems to arise not so much from nature, as from habit, custom, and education. When they came into the world, and for the first six or eight years of their existence, they were perhaps very alike, and neither their parents nor their playfellows could perceive any remarkable difference. About that age, or soon after, they came to be employed in very different occupations. The difference of talents comes then to be taken notice of, and widens by degrees, till at last the vanity of the philosopher is willing to acknowledge scarce any resemblance. But without the disposition to truck, barter and exchange, every man must have procured to himself every necessity and convenience of life. All had the same duties to perform, the same work to do, and there could have been no such difference of employment as could alone give occasion to any great difference of talent. As it is this disposition which forms that difference of talents, so remarkable among men of different professions, so it is this same disposition which renders that difference useful. Many tribes of animals, acknowledged to be all of the same species, derive from nature a much more remarkable distinction of genius, than what, antecedent to custom, and custom appears to take place among men. By nature a philosopher is not in genius and disposition half so different from a street porter, as a mastiff is from a greyhound, or a greyhound from a spaniel, or this last from a shepherd's dog. Those different tribes of animals, however, though all of the same species, are of scarce any use to one another. The strength of the mastiff is not in the least supported either by the swiftness of the greyhound or by the sagacity of the spaniel, or by the docility of the shepherd's dog. The effects of these different geniuses and talents, for want of the power or disposition to barter and exchange, cannot be brought into a common stock, and do not in the least contribute to the better accommodation and conveniency of the species. Each animal is still obliged to support and defend itself, separately and independently, and derives no sort of advantage from the variety of talents with which nature has distinguished its fellows. Among men, on the contrary, the most dissimilar geniuses are of use to another; the different produces of their respective talents, by the general disposition to truck, barter and exchange, being brought, as it were, into a common stock.—Adam Smith.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

By Robert Hunter.

There is only one way to make wealth; but there are many ways to make money.

For instance, you can make money by forgery, by misrepresentation, by mendacity, by sham, by duplicity. You can make money by humbug, quackery, bunco and flim-flam.

You can make money by murder, by lying, by stealing and by treason, but you cannot make wealth in these ways.

The only way you can make wealth is by labor.

You can make money by stocks, bonds, interest, rent and profit.

You can make money by monopoly, by special privilege, by high tariff, by bribing legislatures, by stealing public franchises, but you can do all these things and yet not add one dollar to the wealth of the human race.

You can make money by cheating, juggling, thimble-rigging, card-sharping, swindling and adulteration.

You can make money by advertising, by drumming up sales, by rebating, but you cannot add in these ways one dollar to our national wealth.

You can make money by working others, but only work itself can make wealth.

You can steal the earnings of widows and orphans, the poor and helpless, the slow and ignorant. You can make money that way; but you can only make wealth by labor in mills, mines, fields and factories.

You can make money by selling real estate, by evading taxes, by shell-games, by political knavery and by public plunder.

You can make money by excessive prices, by rotten tenements, by child labor, by political laws, by smuggling, but you cannot make wealth.

And another funny thing is you can make millions by working others, but you cannot make millions by working yourself.

A man toiling through life for $5 a day makes very little money.

Harriman juggles stocks and in ten minutes makes more money than the 200,000 steel workers can save after their lives of toil.

Armour & Co. can make more money by increasing the price of oil than all his Italians can save while digging his pipe lines.

But Harriman and Rockefeller and Armour cannot make wealth by all this monkey business.

The men who make wealth must labor in the fields, factories, mills mines and workshops.

Little children can make wealth by even their feeble toil.

Mothers can make wealth by labor, but these men, women and children make little money.

Twenty millions of men, more or less, actually labor in this country and make billions of wealth, but they have in the end little money.

A few men juggle wealth and make lots of money, while working men who produce wealth sometimes get enough food, clothing and shelter to enable them to keep out of the poorhouse.

If you are interested, therefore, in mines go to Wall street and monkey with the market, don't go into the mines and produce ore.

If are interested in transportation, go down to Wall street and juggle with stocks; don't grab a switch and think you are the cheese.

If you are interested in steel and want to get rich, don't spend your time sweating before the furnace, get busy in the market.

For there are lots of ways to make money, but there is only one way to make wealth.

THE EDITOR'S SNAP.

Every once in a while some cheerful individual remarks to us: "Well now that the paper is out, I suppose you can take it easy for three or four days." Yes, how delightful it is that a country editor has nothing to do between press days. Business runs along automatically. When paper bills come due money drops off the trees with which to pay them. Subscribers vie with each other to see who can pay the farthest in advance. Advertisers beg for additional space. And the way the news hunts up the editor is also pleasant to contemplate. There is something really strange about the way the news items act. When the paper is out the editor simply goes to his desk and leans back in his easy chair and looks wise and waits for next week's press day. The day before press day the people line up in front of the office door, and then they file past the desk and tell him all the news of the week. He writes it up in 15 or 20 minutes, takes it bac.. and hangs it on the hook. The compositors take the copy and shake it over the type cases, say a few mystic words, the type flies into place, and after a few passes by the foreman the forms are ready for the press again. And the editor goes down and deposits some more money in the bank. It is the greatest snap in the catalog. Now if the editor could only do away with press day his job would be complete.—Exchange.

APOLOGY TO PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT 26.

Some time ago there were certain rumors going the rounds that some of the U. M. W. officials had received payment for a settlement of the late strike between the Dominion Coal company and a portion of its employes. President Dan McDougall was one of the men so charged, and the story was traced to Mr. Henry McKinnon, of Sydney mines. A writ was issued against the latter gentleman by Mr. McDougall and resulted in the following apology and retraction being made:

"I hereby retract and apologize for anything I have said concerning the character of the plaintiff, Dan McDougall, in reference to the recent Dominion Coal company, Limited, strike, and if I said that Dan McDougall made $10,000 or any sum for settlement of strike with the Dominion Coal company, I have no proof of same and believe the same is not true, and I agree to pay the expenses of suit.

"HENRY McKINNON.

"Glace Bay, C. B., Oct. 21, 1910."

To show the injustice of the organ of the Dominion Coal company, the Gazette, of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, after publishing all the vicious slanders against District President McDougall, it refused to publish the retraction by McKinnon, printed on another page of this issue, unless it was paid for. This is but a sample of the injustice heaped upon the Nova Scotia miners by the harpies of the Nova Scotia press.—Mineworkers' Journal.

BANKS MAY AMALGAMATE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Negotiations which have been going on for some time between the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Hamilton have reached a point which practically assures the consolidation of these two well-known chartered banks in the next six months.

SAVING MINERS ABROAD

WHAT VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE DOING FOR THE COAL-DIGGER.

Advanced Methods of Conserving Life Through Preventative Measures and Provinding Effective Rescue Service.

Experimental work conducted in a Yorkshire colliery, with a view to solving the problem of rescue work, where it was sought to produce such conditions as prevail in a mine after a disaster, by he construction of a large gallery filled with deadly fumes, and obstacles to imitate fallen roof, sides, etc., placed in the way of the rescue corps, into which colliers, well equipped with breathing apparatus, safely entered, gave such stimulus to inventors to devise improved apparatus that as a result six rescue stations have been established in England, one in Wales, one in Scotland and a dozen more in project in various parts of the United Kingdom.

In Austria the law requires a pneumataphore be kept in order and readiness for every 100 miners employed. The government permits the coal owners the choice of four approved types of breathing apparatus, but the mining office may authorize the use of any new appliance approved in future.

In the different states and districts of Germany the regulations vary according to the natural conditions of the mines, but as evidence of the stringency of the law it may be mentioned that no fewer than 700 sets of breathing appliances are kept ready for use in the Dortmund district alone, and in the Breslau district no mine has less than two sets, the government mining engineer being empowered to order any number he deems fit.

In France all mines employing more than 100 persons under ground upon one shift must be furnished with breathing apparatus, the number ranging from two to six per mine, according to size, gassy nature, number of workers, etc., and double brigades of not less than eight trained men must be kept for every set of rescue appliances. Some interesting experiments in the utility of safety chambers have been conducted recently in France, and as a result some of the leading colliery companies are putting "blind" galleries, supplied with compressed air, water, food, etc., and signal arrangements in their pits.

In Holland a number of mine workers must be trained to rescue work, and sets of apparatus must equal one for every 50 miners employed.

In Belgium there must be a breathing appliance for every 200 underground workers in fiery mines of the second third degree, with trained rescue brigades of not less than four men per set of apparatus. A leading company is organizing a well-equipped rescue station, staffed with 25 picked and trained men, who know every inch of the company's mines.—The Industrial Index.

HOW TO FIND HAPPINESS.

Happiness is the one thing we all desire. No matter what our religious or philosophic views be concerning the purpose of life, happiness we all desire. Some of us may not regard it as the end of life. Others may look upon it as the sole aim and purpose of human existence.

One may say he can get along without happiness and another protest that without happiness life is not worth living, but this whole talk about happiness only shows how much we all desire it.

Many are maimed in the search of happiness. Many willingly maim their fellows that they may gain happiness for themselves. Under such circumstances the man who can teach others how to find happiness ought to be proclaimed a benefactor of the race.

Now I am not desirous of the title particularly because what I am going to tell I learned from another man. The man, strange to say, gave the remedy freely, even though he is a banker. You would hardly expect a banker to give away anything would you? This banker did just the same. And he is a Chicago man at that. He unbosomed himself and told the world how to gain happiness. And it is very easy, too. Here is what you have to do:

"Marry early and make your business your pleasure."

These are his words. Simple and direct. They cannot possibly be misunderstood.

Marry early and make your business your pleasure.

You need an assured income to marry early, did you say? Now, that is absolutely impolite. You must never interrupt a banker. No wonder so few bankers and financiers care to talk to working people—except at such times when they bring their savings to the banks. What is the use spoiling such a fine sentence and such good advice?

Marry early and make your business your pleasure.

It takes money to buy household goods? What of it? If you are a banker you can easily find the money. Not all are bankers, you say? Well, what right has anyone else to look for happiness? Besides, you can buy household goods on the slow payment plan. You will have to overpay? What of it? That is why you are a working man that you may help the world make a living—I mean the world of non-producers, of course.

Marry early and make your business your pleasure.

It means double responsibility? Rot! What business has a working man to think of furnishing food, clothing and shelter to his life partner? Let her go to work and earn her own in addition to doing the housework. It is all very easy. All you have to do is curb your desires and remember that you are a workingman, one who produces, and therefore have no right to feel about this thing differently than you should. All you have to do is marry early.

What of the children?

Again I tell you one of the most disagreeable and annoying experiences is to talk with a workingman. Too many questions are asked. Children? Well, first of all, you have no business to have any. But if you happen to have some there are enough institutions and under-age kindergartens and day nurseries and similar places where children are cared for—of course, children of workingmen, because the mothers have to work. Soon enough they can perjure themselves and say they are two years older than they are and obtain "jobs." Employers are not as cruel as those crank Socialists would have you believe. No, siree!

Employers say suffer the little children to come unto me, for I need them. My machines can be watched by them and they do not demand too much for doing the work.

Employers are never cruel enough to turn little children away just because they are young and ought to be at play and not in the factory. They can get all the work they want—these children. So you see children are really an investment and not an expense. So our banker advisor says again: Marry early and make your business your pleasure.

You have no business? Well, make your work your pleasure. You cannot do it? Why? Oh, yes, you have to look for a job before you can do work of any kind. That does not matter. You can be happy just the same. All you have to do is make job hunting a pleasure. Think of the automobiles—others have. Think of the fine vacations—others enjoy. Think of the goods things of this life, and above all the things of the life that comes when you are gone from this earth. Oh, there are many ways of being happy, if one wants to be and does not listen to these agitators and preachers of discontent.

And when you have work you cannot make it your pleasure if you work such long hours that you become exhausted? Another of those infernal lazy man's interruptions. I wish workingmen would learn manners. You just go ahead and interrupt a person when he is about to speak of the finest things, of the joy and dignity of labor—that is the joy the employer has in seeing others labor for him and the dignity he assumes when the employes are about.

But what is the use talking about these things? The laboring people have always been unappreciative wretches. They have never appreciated the men who came and gave them fine advice, even though happiness is so easily gotten. All one has to do is marry early and make his business his pleasure.

Are you going to ask again how one can marry early under the present system, and how he can make work his pleasure if he has to work more than is good for him?

I would gladly answer you, but I forgot to ask my banker adviser about it. In fact he was too busy making money to think of those who have no money. But let me give you a piece of advice, you impolite laborer; you must never interrupt and ask too many questions. It is rather embarassing and shows bad manners.—Oscar Leonard.

FRANCE QOUTES CANADIAN LAW.

Premier Briand Would Like to Apply Lemieux Legislation in His Country.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard, referring to the measures to be taken by the French government against the strikes of government servants, says the Canadian law providing for the settlement of labor disputes is very generally quoted in favor of the government's views. But, as a matter of fact, that law only subordinates strikes to months of delay. It is very doubtful, the correspondent remarks, if, when one has to deal with an organization, made up of such elements as those which comprise French trade unionism, such a measure would lead to any satisfactory results unless it were supplemented by severe penalties against every kind of sabotage or incitement to strike.

FERNIE UNION DIRECTORY

Lizard Local General Teamsters No. 141. Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. Miners' union hall. J. Jackson, President; E. Marsham, 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. Rees, Sec.

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.

LAKE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Nothing is known at the war office regarding the report from Allahabad that Major General Sir Percy Lake is to be appointed to command a division in India.

CRESTON

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.

ERICKSON

In view of the overwhelming mass of evidence antagonistic to alum, it is recommended that its use in baking powders be prohibited by law.—*United States Senate Committee Report.*

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Grapes

Approved by physicians and food officials, both State and National. Awarded highest honors by the great World's Expositions, and proved of superior strength and purity by the official tests.

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

Economy

In good or hard times is in buying the best and warmest wearing apparel and the best quality of groceries on the market.

We are headquarters for THE BEST. A trial order will convince you.

Before placing your order for that Overcoat that you are sure to need call and inspect our large range of samples. It will pay you.

A. A. McBEAN

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WE BUY FURS AND HIDES

for spot cash. 10 to 50% more money for you to ship Raw Furs and Hides to us than to sell at home. Write for Price List, Market Report, Shipping Tags, and about our

HUNTERS' & TRAPPERS' GUIDE

a 64 page, leather bound, Book chuck full of the best you ever written. Illustrating all fur animals. All about Trappers' Secrets, Decoys, Traps, Game Laws, How and where to trap, and to become a successful trapper. It's a regular Encyclopedia. Price, $1. To our customers, $1.25. Hides tanned into beautiful Robes. Our Magnetic Bait and Decoy attracts animals to traps, $1.00 per bottle. Ship us your Hides and Furs to us and get highest prices. Anderson Bros., Dept. 91 Minneapolis, Minn.

The District Ledger

Published every Saturday morning at its office, Pellat 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. Postoffice Box No. 380

DIAGNOSIS CORRECT; REMEDY FUTILE.

IF THE QUESTION were asked who is the most prominent figure in the British political world today, we venture to remark that the majority would unhesitatingly reply "David Lloyd George."

As Chancellor of the Exchequer his utterances carry far more weight than if voiced by a less prominent individual, and as an evidence of the recognition of conditions that have been forced upon him as a result of knowledge gained by his administration of the Old Age Pension Act, he made a speech a few weeks ago at the City Temple in London, regarding the distribution of wealth, which furnishes excellent food for thought.

Dealing with the unrest that prevails all over the civilized world, he averred THAT NEITHER FREE TRADE NOR PROTECTION WAS A REMEDY, BUT THAT A COMPLETE CHANGE IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS WAS NECESSARY, WITH THE STATE TAKING THE LEAD. Furthermore, he urged the reduction of armaments all around—they now cost £500,000,000 (Five Hundred Million Pounds) a year—and the opening up of the land for agricultural and dwelling purposes.

Whatever is done, the remedy must be a bold one. The time has come for a thorough overhauling of our national and imperial conditions.

"Out of 420,000 adults that die in the course of a year, five-fifths leave no property which it is worth anyone's while to pick up—a few articles of cheap clothing, and, perhaps a little furniture, which would hardly pay to rent if it were sold by the broker's man. Out of £300,000,000 (Three Hundred Millions Pounds) that passes annually at death, about half belongs to something under 2,000 persons. I saw it suggested by one able writer that most of the destitution that prevails was traceable to the thriftlessness and waste among the wage-earning classes. I do not know whether the gentleman who wrote that article ever tried his hand at keep a family and saving up on 20 shillings a week."

According to his figures £8 is the cost of the up-keep of armament annually paid by every household in the British Isles.

In alluding to the popular fallacy that, as the rich find employment and pay wages, they are to that extent rendering a service to the community, he states that it is "quite the reverse. They are withdrawing a large number of capable men and women from useful and productive work." In this instance he is referring more particularly to the idle rich.

The above observations are certainly significant, considering the source; but the remedies advanced of rendering the occupancy of the land more easy to acquire will by no means improve the conditions of the producing class as a class; and this Lloyd George ought to know, as well as the thousands of his supporters, that if the living expenses are lessened, then the wages paid are subject to fluctuation consequent upon the law of supply and demand. This arraignment of existing conditions is of but little value unless working parallel with it the bottom cause is shown. To diagnose a disease is one thing, to prescribe a remedy is another proposition entirely.

Two days subsequent to the delivery of the speech alluded to above Mr. Balfour urged upon an audience at Glasgow the need for bulding more battleships.

Inconsistency, the political jewel of turbid hue, must be the birthstone of these great (!) men.

One tells us that decrease of armament would mean that four shilling a week could be added to the wages of each worker but that it would not be is a foregone conclusion.

The other that greater expense should be incurred to be prepared for a possible conflict from an outside enemy, while the ever-present enemy "Poverty" stalks throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Tory politicians talk glibly about the German menace and laud protection, pointing to the conditions of the working classes of the Kaiser of the benefits thereof which makes to laugh were it not so tragic. If the condition of the workers under a protective regime is so superior to that of Free Trade England, wherefore object to Germany taking possession.

No! these intellectual luminaries are practically at their wits end what course to pursue, but the mighty forces that are at work will compel them before many years have rolled by to concede that nothing short of heroic treatment will avail and that all their piffling prescriptions are as inefectual as Canute's attempt to sweep back the incoming tide.

VANCOUVER TEACHERS PROTEST.

AN ORDER has been issued by the superintendent of schools that teachers shall act in the capacity of truant officers to which great objection is made. They have been requested to ascertain the cause of pupils absences by making either personal call at the homes of the delinquents or calling up by phone. No excuses are to be accepted from the brothers or sisters of those who fail to put in appearance.

Some such instance may arise as did once in a country school. The teacher, an old maid and a strict disciplinarian, during an epidemic of measles insisted upon all absentees bringing a note to explain the cause of their absence and one little girl who had been away the day before and returning to school upon being asked if she had brought a note replying in the negative, was ordered to be sure to come the following day with the required missive, and next morning this was the message received:

Dear Miss Smith: I kept Annie at home day before yesterday because I had twins, but I don't think it's catching.

Yours truly, MRS. SARAH BROWN.

THE TWO LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY.

FROM advices received from South Africa it would appear that Canada is not the only country that has the bi-lingual controversy, as the new confederation will be petitioned to have parliament opened with prayers in both Dutch and English and advance as a precedent for the demand that that is the way it is done in Canada.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

REPORTS from the eastern press deal quite extensively upon the recent arrival of the first unit, "The Niobe," to the Canadian Navy, and this fact has so affected the Cubans that they are seriously contemplating following suit. This may probably become so epidemic that we shall have to chronicle that Switzerland, Andorra and other republics and principalities have decided that their glory and prestige may be tarnished unless they, likewise, indulge in a naval programme.

THE EXPLOSION AT PALAU (MEXICO).

ACCORDING to the report of a special correspondent to "Mines and Minerals" the death toll of 78 would very probably have been sensibly increased had not ten miners belonging to the night shift been in jail for gambling. From this we might draw the conclusion that it is safer to be in jail for gambling than in a coal mine working for a livelihood.

Another significant feature which must puzzle our what incentive-would-there-be critics, is the statement that when General Manager Ludlow noted the fervor the rescuers were removing the debris from the slope and suggested that they be paid by the car of dirt removed instead of by the day, they ceased work and refused to return until they were told that they WOULD NOT BE PAID. They were incensed at the thought that they were working to save their fellow-workers for a monetary consideration. These men were Japanese.

LABOR EXCHANGES.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of Labor exchanges was heralded by the Liberal press of Great Britain as a great forward step, but like all of these reforms it has already demonstrated its reactionary character.

Instead of being advantageous to the working class it has resolved itself into a reserve upon which employers can draw for their supply of "scabs," or as they are called in England "blacklegs," in case of dispute with their employees.

The fact that these individuals must be informed of the purpose they are engaged for has but little weight when they and their dependents need food because the primal law of self preservation makes them oblivious to ethical codes.

THE U. S. ELECTION.

THE DEMOCRATS are jubilant over their glorious (!) sweep but the great mass of workers will find that while the Republicans skinned them downward and the Democrats will only skin them upward that the process has only undergone a change.

Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University, was elected governor of the Trust Manufacturing state of New Jersey and is a presidential possibility for 1912.

Builds you up and makes you strong

How do you feel to-day? Not quite right? Energy a little below standard—not strong enough to make much exertion?

NYAL'S COD LIVER COMPOUND

is what you need. Don't get frightened about these words "Cod Liver." You'd never know it from the taste. It's a real tonic, containing cod liver extract, extract of malt, wild cherry and hypophosphites—a splendid combination. The cod liver extracts build you up—so does the extract of malt. The wild cherry soothes the bronchial tract and the hypophosphites supply phosphorus to the nervous system—just the thing it needs. And the taste is pleasant. As an all 'round tonic, strength restorer and body-builder you'll find nothing better than Nyal's Cod Liver Compound—so why look further? You will be pleased. The price is One Dollar.

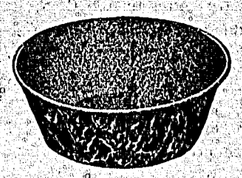
Anything you buy with the Name Nyal's will give you entire satisfaction.

Sold and guaranteed by

N. E. SUDDABY, Fernie, B. C.

The Good People of Fernie

Have no doubt seen our window of latest Fall Creations in Ladies' Hats; these were made up from goods in stock of which two lines are here illustrated



We hold that we can fill any order complete no matter how large or small in Tin or Enamel Ware

Hardware **J. D. QUAIL** Furniture

P. S.—Our office boy has suggested putting a washing outfit in the window and our Mr. Levi Rosser is figuring on it.

Central Hotel

Workingman's Home

Large Airy Rooms & Good Board

Ross & Mackay Props.

Prairie Hay

The quality is good and the price is right

O. W. HEMBLING

Didsbury - Alta.

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First class work guaranteed. Drop in and convince yourself.

Razor Honing a Specialty.

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Open for all kinds of business in their line

Address Box 07 Fernie

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Ladies' Coats

The very newest in style. The best cloths and highest class workmanship $10 to $25

Ladies' Suits

The kind that fit right and have the proper style, and designed by the best makers in America..... 18.50 to $35.00

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See the new Muslin DeLoies, Lace and Taffetas — style and quality cannot be surpassed..... $3.50 to $15.00

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Jabots, Collars, Bows in Paisley Silks, Lace Embroideries and Velvets... 25c to 2.00

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STOVES! STOVES!

Airtights, Coal Burners, Coal or Wood Burners, and Wood Burners

Ranges and Cook Stoves

J. M. AGNEW & CO., ELKO

You are now going through this world for the last time:

Why Not

live on the best and nothing but the best, and go to

The 41 Market Co.

for your requirements in Meats, Fresh Killed and Government Inspected; Fish, Butter, Eggs, Ham, Bacon, Etc.

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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.

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

News of The District Camps

COAL CREEK BY 174

Services are held every Sunday morning and evening in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Everybody made welcome.

No. 5 mine was off on Wednesday afternoon, owing to the fan being stopped about 1 p. m.

All the mines were idle up here on Thursday, owing to a shortage of box cars.

James Davison, employed as a driver in No. 1 south, got his left hand hurt with the coupling of a car last Saturday afternoon. A few days' rest will put the injured member all right.

The electric lighting system at the Creek is wretchedly inefficient. The lights are very poor indeed, and are constantly playing at hide and seek. This is a matter that calls for the immediate attention of the land department.

The dancing class held their monthly social in the Club hall last Wednesday evening. There was a nice crowd present, including several couples from Fernie. Refreshments were served at 12 p. m., and dancing was continued till 2 a. m. A practice dance is held every Wednesday evening, ladies free.

William Arbuckle left here last Saturday evening for a trip to Cape Breton.

James Davis arrived back in camp last Thursday, from Michel, and can be heard playing that popular melody "My Fiddle is My Sweetheart."

Miss Bella Thompson of Elko was a visitor up here last Saturday.

Ralph Milne arrived back in camp last week-end, and he reports that a big bunch of men have been laid off work at Corbin, where he has been staying this last few weeks.

Thomas Duncan, of the Passburg hotel, Alberta, paid a short visit to the Creek on Tuesday last.

M. D. McLean of Michel, was a visitor up here last Sunday.

Tommy Moreland arrived back from Montana last Tuesday, and says he had a right good time among the natives.

In our last issue we reported that Benjamin Barnes was injured on the leg with a "blow-out." This was somewhat inaccurate; we should have informed our readers that he had sustained a blow on the leg with a piece of rock. We are glad to state that the accident did not result in serious consequences. It was a typographical error.

Mr. Jay, the school master, is confined to the house with a severe cold, and in consequence the school has been closed for the last week or so. We trust Mr. Jay will soon be back to his duties again, as we understand the youngsters of the Creek are running wild.

The board of management of the C. C. L. & A. A., are making arrangements to hold a concert in the second week in December, for the purpose of raising funds to provide the children of the Creek with a good treat at Christmas time. It is hoped that the hearty co-operation and support of the inhabitants will be forthcoming, in order to make the affair a complete success.

We understand that a series of games have been arranged to take place between the C. C. L. & A. A., and the Fernie club, during the winter months.

All those who intend taking in the Welsh choir concert please note that there will be a charge of 25 cents for train fare from Fernie.

COLEMAN BY 22

The slogan of many towns and cities is "Watch us grow." We in Coleman are so busily engaged growing that we have not time to do more than make a note of the increase.

Miss Chambers made her debut on life's stage at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Chambers, both mother and daughter are progressing favorably.

Jack Derbyshire, while at work last Saturday in the mine received severe injuries affecting the muscles of his back, but after receiving medical attention he was taken home where we are glad to learn he is resting as easily as can be expected under the circumstances.

Organizer Wilfrid Gribble delivered a very interesting lecture Sunday evening last to a small but attentive audience on "Elementary Socialism." He interspersed his remarks with some witticisms which kept his hearers willing listeners for two hours On Tuesday evening a special meeting was called by the local of the Socialist party here when Gribble emphasized the necessity of activity on the part of those assigned to their various tasks and that the only reward was the knowledge of being a factor in the greatest movement for the emancipation of the working class of the world that history has yet recorded. T. Steele was elected local organizer, T. Boyle assistant and D. Hislop secretary.

At a special meeting of the town council J. Sargent of Lethbridge was appointed council clerk and chief constable at a salary of $1,110 per annum to be increased $50 each year until the maximum of $1,200 be reached.

The Coleman Liquor company is anxiously awaiting the arrival of the lumber in order to build their new store. Since my previous communication I find that Mr. Manley has withdraw from the company.

Mrs. M. Morrison has gone to Banff for a trip.

HOSMER NOTES.

Messrs. Brovey and James, international organizers, paid Hosmer local a visit at their last regular meeting, and opened the eyes of the members to a great extent in connection with affairs at Blairmore.

Hosmer local is to be congratulated on the manner in which they took up the question of deceased members' graves, which are in the future to be properly cared for and marked. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed for this purpose will do their work thoroughly; as things are at the present time, they are a positive disgrace to the community.

It is noticed that Gourlay's moving picture expert is working at the mines. Consequently we were deprived of the pleasure of our usual free show last Saturday evening.

It is proposed by the Hosmer local to hold a smoking concert in aid of the sick and benefit fund. There is every reason to believe that the program will be an excellent one, and we will give particulars later.

It is rumored that the government intends to install the new Draeger life saving apparatus in the old schoolhouse. This move would end the controversy in connection with the ownership of the building, and necessitate the finding of fresh quarters by the board of trade and the miners' union.

Our local union is alive to the large amount of 'swiping of tools in the mine," and are taking steps to have this evil remedied. It is safe to wager that there is more "swiping" carried on in the mines than at a race meeting; but it is hoped that the contents of the circulars which are being posted around will put a stop to such practices to a great extent.

Our sympathy goes out to the Hosmer fire brigade. They announce another dance, and consequently another night of sleeplessness.

Letters To The Editor

The editor is not responsible for articles that are sent in.

JIM WRITES.

Seymour, Alta., Nov. 1, 1910.

Dear Bennett: Thought a few lines to let you know that I am still well and kicking would not be out of place. I did not make the Grand Prairie as expected as there has been so much rain that the roads are too bad so I turned and crossed the main line of the C. N. R., struck into the Peace valley, west of the landing where I am now and intend to stay until the freezeup when I'll move again.

They have good crops north of Edmonton; I saw oats thrash 110 bushels an acre as well as big yields of barley, talk about your potato countries, but this is sure a winner—400 and 500 bushels an acre besides any quantity of good hay. Oats sell for 25 cents a bushel ,potatoes 30 cents a bushel, hay $10 per ton, butter 25 cents a pound, eggs 30 cents a dozen, so you see there's no reason for anybody starving, but wages also are low, $1.75 being about the average, and if you ever came across a bunch of slaves that are an easy lot they are not in it with the bunch that is on the G. T. P. The grub is fierce and as for a place to sleep, you'd hate to put a dog in the bunkhouse, and what's more the brute would have to be very hungry before he would tackle the "food" these men are expected to eat. The conditions are better on the C. N. R.

You might drop in at the postoffice and tell them to forward my mail to this place until such time as I change my address.

Give my regards to the boys. So long for the present.

Yours truly,

J. E. GRAVETT,
Seymour, Alta.

LE CORRESPONDENT.
(The Correspondent.)

The first copy of this bi-lingual publication reached the exchange table on Monday and no doubt will be the medium for making some young heart, likewise old ones glad, as its purpose is to advertise for wives for lonely bachelors and husbands for spinsters. This is printed in Montreal and as its prime object is that of increasing unions it should bear the insignia thereof—the label.

The Slavok Canadie after a brief and uneventful career has departed from this life and is now an inmate of "Suspension" cemetery.

The question of incorporation is already agitating the minds of the people of Creston and very probably in the not distanct future we may be able to speak of this famous fruit-growing community as the city of Creston.

WANTED—Six young ladies to complete class in practical dermatology massage for reviving wasted tissues; removing wrinkles, blackheads, and blemishes of the skin. Manicuring, wig making and hair work in all its branches. Graduates easily secure good positions at highest wages. Full particulars on application to the secretary, Miss Eva Powell, Canadian College of Dermatology, 723 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C. 15-4t

Mr. Editor:

After promising and assuring the two delegates of the Moral Reform League, when they presented their first deputation against the drink evil before the mayor and council, that they would do all that was possible to eliminate this traffic, they found a way to cure it by increasing it and driving it away by bringing it nearer.

Out of kindness to the people of Coleman who depended upon the good qualities that are contained in liquors to sustain and strength them, the men at the helm foresaw the danger of having their regular supply of beer and whisky cut off by the stormy months of winter, kindly supported the providing of a wholesale liquor linceso, so that whatever may happen they would run no risk of losing their beer. The fullness of a home according to the doctrine of some of the Coleman writers, is estimated by the supply and the regularity of liquor provided there; failing that, the coffers of Coleman would also be in danger of being deprived of its thousand a month from pouring into them. A great loss the people of Coleman would suffer if they would lose a wholesale house here or lose a wholesale supply altogether. They would decidedly lose the gracious chance of giving away their money so as to have the pleasure of making one or two individuals rich and fat, at the expense of their own comfort and the nourishment of their children. This may be a step in advance as far as illgotten gain is concerned, and who ever they are that deem themselves fortunate to get it, I wish them to be far away from Coleman.

Yours truly,

RAG-CHEWER.

Fort Steele, B. C., Oct. 31, 1910.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, Fernie, B. C.

Dear Sir: In your paper of October 29th you take me to task for something of which I am not guilty. I quote your editorial: "In one of his lectures he is reported to have belched forth a string of abuse against Eugene V. Debs." Please permit me to say that the one who reported me as saying that told an absolute falsehood. Never in the ten years that I have been upon the public platforme have I ever mentioned Mr. Debs' name. Also that I have never learned the art of "belching forth." Trusting you will give this ,my denial, as prominent a place in your paper as you did my accusation, I am,

Resepectfully yours,

GEORGE E. KNIGHT.

Editor—We find on investigation that the statement that the diatribe against E. V. Debs was not made from the public platform and therefore it was inaccurate to that extent, but our informant states that Mr. Knight upon being spoken to regarding Debs' qualifications as a labor leader remarked that he should be behind the bars. If this latter be correct then the mis-statement is one merely of place and not of fact.

THE LAND OF THE LOTUS LEAF.
Japanese Developments.

We are in receipt of some exceedingly well gotten up publications showing the truly wonderful developments that are in evidence in the many industries of the land of the Mikado. As an illustration of the progress that has been effected in the staple product of this district, we will give a short description of the Karatsu coal fields:

The discovery of these fields dates back 180 years, and some 30 years ago the Imperial navy, recognizing the superior quality of its coal, reserved it for its own use and worked it to a certain extent. However, it later fell into the hands of the Yoshinotani Coaling company, and as a consequence, today the area covered is 3,560 acres, and the annual output 300,000 tons. Boring is going on, and there is not he slightest doubt that the tonnage will soon be increased. It is of the tertiary formation, consisting of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate. Of 18 seams of coal, appearing in 500 feet of the measure, but two (respectively known as the three-foot and the five-foot seams), are worthy of extraction. The seams dip at an angle of seven to eight degrees. The three-foot seam actually measures four feet deep, with one foot of shale band. The five-foot seam measures six feet, with two strips of shale aggregating one foot in thickness, which divide the coal into three layers. Longwall faces are being advanced for taking out the coal, and pitch pine timbers support the roof behind. Rails are laid all over the mines, and wire rope hauls the tubs up to the sorting house, where, by means of four shaking screens and 11 sets of belt conveyors, the coals are picked, classified, and finally dumped into cars to be hauled again to the station one and one-half miles away, on rails by an endless rope. At the station the contents are discharged into railway wagons for transportation to Oshima, which is eight miles distant. In order to facilitate transportation, however, it is the intention of the Imperial railway to construct a branch line right up to the mines.

There are practically 3,000 men employed, these being divided as follows:

Mechanical department	232
Underground men	2,110
Surface men	714

The machinery consists of the following:

12 Lancashire boilers	915 H. P.
3 Winding Engines	1050 H. P.
2 Endless rope hauling engines	120 H. P.
3 Ventilating fans	120 H. P.
3 A.C. Generators, 150 K. W. each	450 K. W.
1 D.C. Generator	65 K. W.
22 Electric Motors	358 H. P.

As an instance of the way in which the employees are housed and cared for, it may be mentioned that the company have established both a common school and a trade school, furnishing free education to 800 boys and girls; a fully equipped hospital, capable of receiving 400 patients; an elaborate system of water works and pleasure grounds; and in fact many other features for the physical and mental welfare of their employees and their dependents.

The foregoing is a description of only one concern, and typifies what has been done by a nation which, but 40 years ago, emerged from the feudal state.

There are many more mines and other industries which we will describe in future issues, as we feel sure that many of our readers will be greatly interested in the development of a country which has, until the last few years, been looked upon as backward.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

A special meeting was held on Monday, Nov. 7th, in their hall over the Aiello store to arrange for the holding of a jollification gathering when speeches, songs and smoke will be the order of the evening's entertainment. The several committees have been appointed to look after the various matters. Invitations will be issued to the mayor, the local parliamentary representative and other notables both local, provincial and extra-provincial. The different members are working with zeal to make this event one of the most successful of its kind that has ever taken place in this city and from present indications there is every reason to believe that their expectations will be fully realized.

Thursday, Nov. 17th, is the date fixed for this celebration.

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 FEEHAN,
President.
T. DONOVAN,
Sec'y-Treas.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

OFFICIAL LIST.

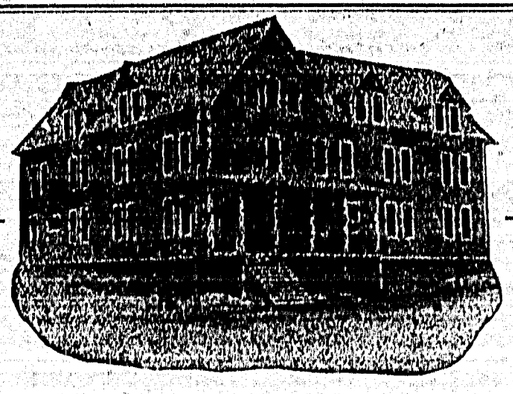
	Ross.	Bennett.	Spoiled.
Fernie (Dudley)	164	114	1
Fernie (Barclay)	92	73	..
Fernie (McDonald)	111	64	..
Coal Creek	61	94	3
Michel	32	104	..
Sparwood	5	1	..
Harmer's Ranch	12	2	..
McDougall	13	3	..
Jaffray	33	3	..
Baynes	14	2	..
Fruit Lands	10	1	..
Elko	27	3	1
New Michel	74	65	4
Waldo	12	3	1
East Wardner	14	7	1
Flagstone	4	2	..
Corbin	26	22	11
Krag	20	3	..
Morrissey Junction	16	1	3
Hosmer	90	38	4
Crow's Nest	0	0	27

"A Bachelor's Honeymoon," under the management of Gilson and Bradfield, the greatest laugh play ever written is the offering at the Grand theater on Monday, November 14. It is a high-class, clean out comedy, devoid of anything vulgar and is a play you are sure to enjoy.

Watch this Space Next Week

Weber's STORES

New Michel & Blairmore



THE TEPEE
A High Class Boarding House
FIFTY ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, CLEAN AND CHEAP
Electrically Lighted and Steam Heated Throughout
R. FAIRCLOUGH, Proprietor
COAL CREEK, B. C.

GRAND THEATRE, MINERS' HALL
One Night Only MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14
GIBSON and BRADFIELD PRESENT
The Great Hoyt Theatre Comedy Success
"A Bachelor's Honeymoon"
A Clever Comedy Elaborately staged
Seats on sale at Bleasdell's Drug Store Prices, 25, 50, 75c & $1.00

A STUDY OF FLAME CAPS

An Apparatus to Demonstrate the Height of Flame Cap Produced by a Given Percentage of Gas.

By George Hiram Winstanley, F. G. S.

For the purpose of detecting and determining the amount of firedamp in mines, and with the object of providing a standard of delicacy and accuracy which the safety lamp is not supposed to possess, various instruments and appliances of undoubted merit have been brought forward from time to time.

Most of these appliances, however, have been relegated to the laboratory, for the use of experts under special circumstances, and have not come into general use for the purpose of the daily inspections to be made by colliery firemen and deputies.

A notable exception is the gas-detecting appliance which bears the name of the newly elected president of this society; and the explanation most probably is that the Garforth gas detector is the simplest possible addition to an ordinary safety-lamp, which for obvious reasons is, and will probably continue to be, the most suitable gas-detecting appliance for use in the hands of the colliery fire man.

A colliery fireman cannot be expected to encumber himself with a variety of scientific instruments, even if he possesses the needful training enabling him to use them. It is therefore necessary that he should be able to use his safety lamp, as a gas-detecting appliance, with reasonable intelligence and skill, and that he should know not only how to detect the presen of firedamp, but to estimate its amount with approximate accuracy.

In the hands of a skilful observer, one who not only knows what to look for, but who is also able to appreciate the indications that he observes, there can be little doubt that the safety lamp is capable of detecting and determining, with reasonable accuracy, comparatively small percentages of firedamp.

Nevertheless, amongst those who are familiar with gas in mines, and its appearance on the flame of a safety lamp, there is a somewhat wide diversity of opinion as to the amount of gas indicated by caps of a given size, whilst very few—if any—colliery firemen know, of their own knowledge what percentage of gas is indicated by a particular cap.

It appears to be accepted somewhat generally that the smallest percentage which will produce a complete and clearly recognizable cap is about 2½. On this point, however, there is by no means unanimity, there are to be found those who do not consider it to be possible to clearly detect 2½ per cent., whilst on the other hand there are several authorities who have given special attention to the subject who affirm that they can detect and determine 2 per cent. or 1 per cent., or even less.

It is not proposed to discuss the merits of these diverse opinions, nor to enter into any controversy as to how much or how little can be detected with the safety lamp flame. The apparatus has been designed with the object of avoiding such controversy, and an opportunity will presently be afforded for each one to handle a safety lamp on the flame of which a certain gas cap will be visible. It would be most interesting and instructive if those who have had experience in testing for gas would express an opinion, or give an estimate of what in their opinion that cap indicates; and subsequently the actual composition of the gaseous mixture will be revealed.

The writer must frankly admit that when he first brought the apparatus into use, and observed the cap produced by a known percentage of gas, he was greatly surprised; and had he not prepared the mixture himself, and therefore known its composition, he would have given quite an incorrect estimate of the percentage of gas present.

There can be very little doubt that caps produced by various percentages of gas on the flame of the safety lamp do not appear the same to everybody. A cap which may be quite distinct to one observer may be barely visible to another, or it may present a different appearance. Every one is said to be more or less colorblind to certain colors or shades of colors, and in firedamp caps one has to deal with the palest shades of the colors most likely to be confused. However this may be, the apparatus now under consideration will enable anyone to familiarize himself with the caps produced by known percentages of gas as they appear to him—not as described to him by some one else.

The Royal Commission on Mines emphasizes this need for the most careful study of gas indications, and recommends that:

"No man should be eligible for appointment as fireman or deputy unless he is over 25 years of age, and has had at least five years' practical experience in a mine, and has obtained a certificate from a mining school or other place, approved by the secretary of state, as to his ability to make accurate tests for firedamp."

It was in anticipation of some such recommendation that the apparatus now under consideration was designed and with its help, when the time comes, the writer thinks that the secretary of state will be satisfied that the mining department of the Manchester university is in a position to give the needful instruction, on practical lines, and to grant the certificates referred to.

Recognizing that to be of practical value for the purpose of training colliery firemen—who cannot be expected to be familiar with the usual equipment—this appliance, or any other for the same purpose, must be free from all complication tending to confuse them, the writer has endeavored to devise a means of studying gas caps whereby the person undergoing instruction could take an ordinary safety lamp into his own hands and use it just as he uses it, or ought to use it, in the mine.

In many appliances for a similar purpose the safety lamp is contained in a box or chamber, and the observer can see it through a window, but he may not handle it. The writer's experience of colliery firemen leads him to the conclusion that very many of them would look with suspicion upon a safety lamp which they could not handle; and one cannot blame them. They want to be perfectly satisfied with what they use, and if the instruction offered to them leaves any doubt in their minds, it is of little value.

It also necessary that there shall be extreme accuracy in the gas percentages in use. Those receiving instruction must be able to follow the whole process. They must see the mixture prepared, and in such a way that they are convinced that the mixture contains the percentage of gas with which the instructor proposes to demonstrate.

When the apparatus is used in the daytime, it will also be necessary to provide a room or chamber from which all light can be excluded, to enable the flame to be clearly seen, although with the aid of a pocket lens quite small percentages can be seen, in the shadow, in a fully lighted room.

The gas holder is a glass water bottle, or aspiration, having a horizontal neck close to the bottom as well as the usual neck at the top. This vessel is carefully graduated with marks corresponding to ½ per cent of the volume of the larger or mixing vessel. The mixing vessel is a copper cylinder of such internal capacity as to contain enough air to keep the safety lamp burning for about an hour. With the exception of a numbers of ordinary taps at the top and bottom, a water-level gauge, and a simple arrangement for thoroughly mixing the gas and air, this cylinder is otherwise perfectly plain.

The lamp may be any standard safety lamp with the gauze protected with the usual shield or bonnet. The air-inlet holes, however, are carefully closed up, while a perforated ring tube encircles the gauze, inside the shield, and delivers air at exactly the same point at which it would otherwise enter in the ordinary way. By this means the lamp is prevented from taking any air to support combustion, except that which is supplied to it, and this is done, of course, from the mixing vessel already mentioned.

Personally, the writer has so far only experimented with the Naylor bifold burner safety lamp of the Marsaut type. He finds that the dual character which this flame assumes, when reduced for gas testing, makes it especially suitable for the purpose, whilst the screw adjustment for raising and lowering the flame is a far better arrangement than the common wire pricker.

The double flame (when reduced in size the flame on the bifold burner divides into two separate flames) gives increased heating surface, which increases its cap-producing capabilities; and when it is viewed edgeways, the observer looks through two separate and distinct caps, and is thus enabled to see the indication of very small percentages with doubled intensity.

A narrow strip of dead black paint on the inside of the lamp glass is one of the best and simplest aids to the easy recognition of the cap.

The Apparatus in Use.

If it be intended to experiment with a 2½ per cent. mixture, the copper cylinder is filled with water until the overflow tap shows it to be quite full, when of course, all air is displaced. The glass gas holder is now connected with the copper cylinder, the upper neck being connected with the top of the cylinder and the lower neck with one of the water taps at the bottom. Both taps are opened, and water begins to flow out of the mixing vessel into the gas holder, displacing, of course, an equal volume of gas, which passes into the copper cylinder to take the place of the water.

The rise of water in the glass vessel is carefully watched until it reaches the mark indicating the desired percentage, which in the present experiment is 2½. At the same time, a small water gauge enables one to avoid any error due to increase or decrease of pressure. Both taps are then closed, and the glass vessel may be disconnected.

There has now been passed into the copper mixing vessel a volume of gas equal to 2½ per cent. of its capacity, and it only remains to draw off the bulk of water (of course letting in air) until the water-level gauge shows that 100 volumes displaced by the gas. In other words, there have been drawn into the cylinder 97½ volumes of air, to be mixed with the 2½ volumes of gas by a few rapid revolutions, each way, of the mixing arrangement.

The mixture is then ready for the lamp. This has been previously lighted, and the top suspended above the oil vessel, so as to make it warm. It is not possible to screw the oil vessel into position until after the lamp has been connected with the copper cylinder and the flow of air started. The lamp cannot take air from the surrounding atmosphere, so that it will not burn until the air supply from the mixing cylinder is provided. This is done by connecting the copper cylinder with the water supply and allowing the water to fill it slowly, thus displacing the gas and air mixture, which is conveyed to the safety lamp by means of a flexible metallic tube.

The air and gas enter the shield at exactly the same point as that at which the air would ordinarily enter, and there are a sufficient number of perforations to enable the air to flow gently into the lamp without creating induced currents. It will thus be seen that whilst the lamp is quite free to be handled just as one would handle it in the pit, the conditions are otherwise exactly as they would be if the lamp were burning in an atmosphere containing 2½ per cent. of gas or any other desired proportion.

After Mr. Winstanley's description of the apparatus and explanation of its use, an adjournment was made to another room, where preparations had been made for a demonstration. Mr. Winstanley had prepared, shortly before the commencement of the proceedings, and in the presence of one of the members, a certain mixture of gas and air. A safety lamp was connected with the apparatus, and in a darkened chamber the members were invited to inspect the lamp and draw their own conclusions as to the indications of gas which they might be able to observe.

The chairman (Mr. John Gerrard) invited expressions of opinion as to the extent of the cap that had been seen and the percentage of firedamp contained in it. What was desired was to get a frank expression of opinion, and to see how nearly it agreed with the reality.

The height of the cap was judged by different members to be from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch high, and the quantity of gas indicated was variously estimated at from 1 to 4 per cent.

Mr. George Elce (Altham) said that he had never made an experiment with a lamp burning paraffin. If he had seen a cap on a flame burning either a heavy oil or volatile spirit, he could form a much more satisfactory estimate. He would, therefore, like to ask whether the temperature of the paraffin flame approximated more nearly to that of the heavy-oil flame, or to that of a volatile spirit, such as colzalene. He did not think that he was in a very good position to judge the percentage because his previous experience was not with a lamp burning paraffin. If he had seen the cap on a lamp burning spirit he would have thought that there was no more than 1 per cent. of gas in the mixture. His point was that he did not know from his own experince where, between the oil and spirit flames, the paraffin flame came in as regarded temperature, which must affect the dimensions of the cap.

George H. Hollingworth (Manchester) asked whether there would be any difference in the cap caused by the difference in the pressure outside and inside. Again, would not the gas given off by the combustion affect the flame? For instance, if rape-seed oil were being used as against paraffin, would the result be different?

G. H. Winstanley, in reply to various questions and comments, said that his sole desire was to bring before the members, in an impressive a manner as possible, the fact that probably no two individuals would receive exactly the same impressions from the faint cap, and that it would therefore be futile for the authorities to publish a statement or standard to the effect that such a proportion of gas would produce a certain size and appearance of cap. The statement might be quite true for the person who was responsible for describing the appearances, but the sense of vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch differed in different individuals. He was prepared to admit that when he made the first experiment with the apparatus, if he had not known the composition of the mixture, he would have given an incorrect estimate. In fact, so far did he doubt what he saw that he went through the whole experiment again, including the recalibration of the apparatus.

The mixture used in the demonstration which they had just witnessed had been prepared only half an hour before the commencement of the meeting, in the presence of a member. It was a 2-per cent. mixture of coal gas and air; namely, two volumes of gas and 98 volumes of air.

In reply to Mr. Elce, he said that there could be no doubt that the character of the illuminating oil used in the lamp had a considerable effect upon the cap produced by a given percentage of gas. The hotter the flame was, the larger would be the cap. He could not at the moment answer Mr. Elce positively, but he believed that the temperature of high flash-point petroleum compared more nearly with that of the heavy so-called "colza" oils than that of the highly inflammable spirit used in some lamps.

As a matter of fact, he ventured to say that all the so-called "colza" oils contained a certain proportion of petroleum. Indeed, he believed such a mixture was advantageous, about one part of petroleum to two parts of heavy oil. The result was a free burning oil, giving a clean flame without tending to clog the wick.

Doctor Cadman, in his report to the Royal Commission, explained that, in order to get a lamp which satisfied him for his purpose, he had to procure colza oil. Now, pure colza oil was most difficult to procure, except in small quantities; but this was not the only difficulty; there was a far more serious one; namely, that a safety lamp filled with pure colza oil would only burn for a very short time, and would be quite useless for practical purposes. The oil thickened and clogged up the capillaries of the wick.

All commercial safety-lamp oils, even those which professed to be pure colza, contained a certain proportion of petroleum, and it would always be possible, when lamps using these oils were burning in pure air, to find a certain outer halo suggestive of the presence of a small quantity of gas. This in itself was not a disadvantage, it merely became necessary that those whose duty it was to test for gas should be able to distinguish between this suggestion of a cap in pure air, and the cap produced by a small percentage of gas. That was the object of his appliance.

Mr. Hollingworth's question reminded him that he had omitted, when they were in the other room, to call attention to a small water gauge which enabled the pressure inside the copper cylinder to be ascertained. The increase of pressure was only that necessary to enable the mixture of gas and air to overcome the friction of the leading tube, and less than a ¼-inch water gauge was sufficient; but even this pressure was not communicated to the combustion chamber in the lamp. As soon as the mixture issued from the perforations in the ring tube inside the safety-lamp shield, its pressure obviously fell to that of the atmosphere. He was quite satisfied that this had no influence whatever upon the indication given by the lamp flame.

He could not conceive that the products of combustion would affect the indications. The conditions were, in that respect, exactly the same as with a safety lamp burning in a gaseous atmosphere in the mine—the products of combustion were always there, and there was nothing in his arrangement which in the slightest degree interfered with the freedom with which the products of combustion could escape.

With regard to the possible difference in the appearance of caps produced by coal gas and by actual firedamp, when the apparatus was used for instructing firemen, specially prepared methane, of course, would be used. For the purpose of demonstrating the use of the apparatus that evening he considered that ordinary coal gas would suffice; but he might remind them that recent investigations carried on by Prof. G. R. Thompson and E. Bessell Whalley seemed to show that there was very little, if any, difference in the caps produced by certain percentages of coal gas and the same percentages of methane.

George H. Hollingworth (Manchester), in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Winstanley, said that the apparatus which they had seen was distinctly educative, and that there was need for such education was shown by the different views which members—experts in gas—had taken of the percentage of firedamp in the cap produced. It was clear that there was a want of definite knowledge. He did not think that anybody who had not gone through the previous elaborate experiments could really form an idea as to what percentage of gas there was persent when they examined the flame. However, Mr. Winstanley had shown them a practical way of ascertaining what a cap really meant, and as such his device was of a distinct educative value.

George B. Harrison (H. M. Inspector of Mines, Swinton), in seconding the proposal, said that he had had that night an opportunity that he very much appreciated. He had often read the percentages, and was afraid that he often forgot what he read, or at any rate felt uncertain, when forming an opinion. Now, however, he had seen 2 per cent. of firedamp in something like three-eights of an inch of cap, and he would be better able to judge in future. He was thankful to Mr. Winstanley for giving them this opportunity. He preferred to see the lamp and cap in the open, as they had seen it that evening, and not through a glass darkly.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

George H. Winstanley, in responding to the vote of thanks, said that he had been working on the appliance for some time. It arose, as he had told them, partly in anticipation of some such recommendation as the one to which he had referred in the second report of the Royal Commission on Mines, and partly out of the experience he had gained in connection with the enquiry into the only colliery explosion of serious dimensions that had occurred in the Lancashire coal field during the last 25 years. It was evident that something of the kind was urgently needed, and having brought his appliance into what he believed was a practically useful condition, he felt it to be his duty to make the first communication of his results, through the Manchester Geological and Mining Society, to the the institution of mining engineers, whose members were best able to recognize any useful features that the appliance might possess.

He wished again, however, to emphasize the fact that his appliance was not an apparatus to detect the presence of gas. It was simply an appliance to enable them the more intelligently and accurately to carry out the best-known method of gas detection with the ordinary safety lamp.—Mines and Minerals.

THEY UNDERSTAND!

By Rolla Myer.

"Individualism is passing away. Its place is being taken by Socialism."—Prof. R. M. Wenley, University of Michigan, 1908.

"Socialism is the next great battle." Walter Wellman, October, 1908.

"The most important question is: Shall the chief and controlling means of production be owned by a billionaire four hundred, or shall we in our collective capacity own the means of production ourselves?"—Prof. H. F. Giddings, Columbia University.

"The Republican and Democratic parties will have to look out for that new party, known as Socialist."—Brant Whitlock, Democrat, 1908.

"Many of us were inclined to say that Socialism would die out. Facts do not appear to bear out this assumption."—Democratic State Committee, Oklahoma, 1909.

"The issue of most importance is the question of the preservation of private property (in the means of cooperative production or its destruction, and the substitution of Socialism."—Taft, June, 1910.

"The time has arrived when the relation of the national life to wealth is the supreme problem."—Miles Poindexter, August, 1910.

"Regular Republicans and regular Democrats are the same."—Pinchot, July, 1910.

So are irregular Republicans and irregular Democrats the same.

"More denunciation of Socialism will not stay its advance."—Catholic Fortnightly Review, August, 1910.

"If there is any power in this country to stem it, it should be the trained minds of college men. But four out of five (of these men with trained minds) are purely Socialistic." Leslie M. Shaw, December, 1908.

"The most striking feature of the present time is the feebleness of the resistance by men of wealth to Socialistic measures which 50 years ago would have been resisted by every person who had a tolerable income. The Nation, reviewing Wrixon's "Pattern Nation."

"There is scarcely a self-governing country on earth that has not recently become more or less Socialistic."—Mayor McClellan, Democrat, 1908.

"Conservation theories, in their last analysis, mean government ownership and operation."—R. A. Ballinger, September, 1910.

"Today's industrial feudalism will advance and grow until the people own it and control it."—Chicago American, August, 1910.

"PADLOCK BILL" PASSES.

MADRID, Spain, Nov. 4.—The senate by a vote of 159 to 58 passed the "Padlock Bill," which prohibits the creation of further religious establishments in Spain until the revision of the concordat with the Vatican has been completed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

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C. P. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

Sunday last a new timecard went into effect and below we give the changes that affect this point:

312—9:20 a. m. Local, eastbound.
313—10:00, Regular passenger westbound.
7—11:49, Flyer, westbound.
314—18:10, Regular passenger, eastbound.
311—20:38, Local, westbound.
8—24:30, Flyer, eastbound.

The Week's News for Our Foreign Brothers

MEZINARODNI PARLAMENTNI SOCIALISTE.

At tomu již v Kodani sl romaždění socialisté chtěji nebo ne, jedina otazka, ktera by mohla verejnost zajimat, jest otazka militarismu. Francouzšti socialisté se o této otazce vyjadrili zcela srozumitelně ve Štutgartě roku 1907. Obratili se na socialisty německé a tazali se:

„My ve Francii jsme odhodlani na prjpadnou mobilisaci odpověděti všeobecnou staykou, lhostejno, ktera země bude utočnikem; nebot v okamžiku vypuknuti valky musel by byti ten vševědouci, ktery by chtěl posouditi, ktera z obou vlad je v nepravu. A vy, soc. dem. němečti bratri, co vy v takovém privadě učinite?"

Na tuto zretelnou otazku odpověděli Bebel a Volmar vyhybavě, ale po trech dnech diskuse o této otazce dali své schvalení resoluci, ktera v neurčite formě pravi, že i oni s jejich strany v padu vypuknuti valky budou hledět privoditi socialni revoluci. To znamenalo polovični vitězstvi pro francouzskou sekci v Internacionale. Tenkrate mohly se již podobné resoluce schvalovati, aniž by se važně myslilo na uskutečnění. Ve Francii utvorila se tenkrate tajna organisace, ktera měla ten učel v daném pripadě starati se o pripravy, aby se hrozby Stuttgartské uskutečnily. Co ale učinila soc. dem. strana francouzska od té doby? Zhola nic.

V tomto roce tahla do Kodaně s resoluci o odzbrojeni, ktera neni ničim jinym, nežli utrpnost budicim bečením o mir. O stavce všeobecné a povstani v pripadě valky — nic. Neni tudiž žadného nebezpeči, ktereho by se mohla soc. dem. německa lekati. A prece nebezpeči konfliktu evropskych nikdy nebylo větši. Hospodarska konkurenčni zavist trid kapitalistickych jak Německa, tak Anglie roste den ode dne.

Cisar německy jest smyšleni pangermanistického mnohem vice, nežli drive jak jeho posledni reč dokazuje. Německa soc. demokracie považuje sama sebe za jedinou prekažku, ktera cisare a tridu kapitalistickou zdržuje uvrhnouti zemi do kravavych dobrodružstvi. Ale aby takovou prekažkou jistě byla, jest nutno, aby v jeji radach vzbuzen byl revoluční duch. A musi se konstatovati, že tento duch ji upleně chybi.

Jest pravda, ona ma obdivuhodnou disciplinu, ducha pospolitosti, ktery bychom ji mohli zavideti; ma veliky počet člena a jeji finance rovněž jsou značné. Jeji tisk jest jednim z nejprednějších všech dělnickych stran a jeji ochota pri pomocnych akcich pro mezinarodni stavky atd. byla jiz často uznana. I fysicka zdatnost a osobni zmužilost Němcum nechybi, jak to valky z let 1870 a 1813 dokazuji.

Ale na neštěsti nezdaji se tušiti, jakou cenu revoluční duch pro tridu dělnickou ma. Němečti soudruzi se domnivaji, že uplatnuji revolučního ducha jiz tim, že vladě odpiraji schvaleni rozpočtu a maji za to, že spojeni se s nejradikalnějším kridlem buržoasie jest již něco revolučního.

A když k nim mluvime o všeobecné stavce a povstani, tu na nas ziraji asi s takovymi zraky, jako vul, když vidi letět aeroplan. Anebo když se zdaji pochopovati, tak šeptaji tajemnym hlasem, „Pst, to jsou věci, o nichž lépe jest nemluviti."

Ne a tisickrat ne! Nemame-li dosti odvahy, abychom o revoluční taktice mluvili, budeme ji miti mnohem méně k jednani. Nejlepši prostredek, jak se vyhnouti upotrebeni povstani neb stavky všeobecné v pripadu valky jest, když se nepropaguje, že se lid na to nezvyka i když se provedeni těchto i del jednoho dne ukaže nutnym. Měl se tam v Kodani těch panu někdo zeptati, jest-li počitaji na to, že snad s těmi miliony kousku papirku, které každé čtyri nebo pět let hazi do urny, odstrani tak ostre jimi odsuzovanou společnost.

Myslime ale, že by byl dostal od rozmyslnych a chytrych Němcu tu odpověd, že stat vubec nechti odstranit — a rekli by pravdu.

Dalšim dokladem oposičního ducha proti parlamentnim socialistum jest nasledujici clanek, jimz se dansky list „Syndikalisten" na ucastniky kongressu kodanského obrací:

Farisеové!

Opětně jste se sešli, abyste pojednali o osvobození tridy dělnické, abyste vynalezli prostredky, jak dělnictvo politickym vasim šejdirstvim zaslepiti. Zatim co se snažite pomoci jeho dosahnouti tučnych mist, odkud byste s pohrdanim pohlizeli na onu tridu dělnickou, ktera vas pozdvihla.

A vy to vite, farisеové! — Musite to vědět, že kejkle politické jen vam jsou k užitku a že se tim dělnictvo ani o krok bliže k cili nedostane tim, že vy v zakonodarnych sborech zasedate, naopak, sledujete učel, jak nejlépe dělniky ve spanek ukolébati. Musite to vědět, fariseové, že dělnictvo nema žadnych soc. demokratickych purkmistru zapotrebi, ani žadnych soc. dem. ministru, kteri mohou sloužiti jen tomu, každou hospodarskou akci se strany dělnictva mariti.

Fariseové, vy vite, že nezaměstnani žadaji si chleba, že trida dělnicka chce činy. A proto:

Pryč s politickym švindlem!
Pryč s každou autoritou strany!
At žije pdimé jednani!

Aramis.

COME E' FATTO IL BALOCCO.

Si calcola che il lavoro produca 24 biliоni di dollari di richezza annualmente in questo paese. Ma il lavoro riceve appena sei biliоni di dollari. La differenza tra la ricchezza prodotta dal lavoro e la porzione ricevuta dal lavoro in forma di salario, ammonta a 18 biliоni di dollari i quali vanno nei forzieri di chi non ha faticato.

Questa statistica spiega le cause che producono il panico e le crisi. I 18 biliоni di dollari di ricchezza sono il soprappiu che ingombra il mercato e che i lavoratori non possono comperare per il semplice fatto che essi non hanno ricevuto che il 25 per cento di quanto hanno prodotto. Se per un dollaro di merce che voi producete e lanciate sul mercato voi ricevete solo 25 soldi, voi di questo dollaro di merce non potete comperarne che un quarto, e ne lasciate i tre quarti ad ingombrare il mercato.

Di quattro cappelli, di quattro paia di scarpe ecc appena un capello, un paio di scarpe, ecc. possono essere comperati dai lavoratori, perché essi hanno ricevuto appena il prezzo d'un cappello, d'un paio di scarpe, ecc.

I tre cappelli, le tre paia di scarpe, i tre quarti della merce che rimangono invenduti fanno diminuire la produzione, aumentare la disoccupazione, nascere le crisi.

Perché le fabbriche di cappelli dovrebbero produrre nuovi cappelli dal momento che su ogni cento cappelli prodotti prima, 75 sono rimasti invenduti?

Dunque le fabbriche rimangono inattive in attesa di poter smaltire i cappelli accumulati nei magazzini. Ma se le fabbriche rimangono chiuse i lavoratori non guadagnano piu nulla, non possono piu comperar nulla e soffrono della mancanza—del—necessario, vanno scalzi e a sapo scoperto mentre i magazzini rigurgitano di scarpe e di cappelli invenduti.

E la crisi finanziaria e.... alimentare imperversa.

I lavoratori possono, volendo, ovviare a questi disastri finanziari: facendosi pagare un dollaro di salario per ogni dollaro di ricchezza prodotta.

Ma i lavoratori preferiscono far battezzare i figliuoli pagare i bosses, e far gli scabs in tempo di elezioni, per un po' di birra.

E le crisi e i panici continueranno il loro giro periodico, risplenda sull'orizzonte il sole repubblicano o quello democratico.

MORTI NELLA MINIERA?

Alle 6 pom. del 18 corrente in una miniera della Burk Company di Alderson, Okla., avvenue una delle solite esplosioni.

Si crede che i duo "shot firers" Max Bardessono e James Cornello, siano periti.

L'esplosione fu causata da un colpo "ventoso". I due disgraziati furono bloccati nella miniera dalla caduta di una gran quantita di roccia.

Un altro "shot firer", John Antonelli riuscì a mettersi in salvo.

La notizia ci riempie l'animo di sgomento e di dolore.

Bardossono e Cornello erano dei buoni compagni, vecchi fedeli abbonati del nostro giornale.

Se il nostro ardente augurio valesse a scongiurare la grave sciagura, le preziose esistenze dei buoni compagni Bardessono e Cornello sarebbero conservate allo affetto dei parenti e degli amici ed alle battaglie dell'ideale.

Dal compagno Antonelli, scampato alla morte, attendiamo informazioni sul caso doloroso.—Il'lavatore Italiano.

AVVISO.

Minatori ci preggiamo di informarvi di stare via di Michel, B. C., quello che siete fuori, essendo che nel tempo presente vi è molta gente dissoccupata.

MAURICE BURRELLI,
Segretario di Finanza dell; Unione Locale n. 2,334 Michel, B. C.

List of Locals District 18

Corrected by District Secretary up to November 1, 1910.

NO.	NAME	SEC. AND P. O. ADDRESS.
29	Bankhead	F. Wheatley, Bankhead Alta.
481	Beaver Creek ..	N. McDonnell, Beaver Creek, via Fernie.
431	Bellevue	J. Burke, Bellevue, Frank, Alta.
949	Burmis	Thomas Gregory, Burmis, Alta.
1378	Canmore	J. Nell, Canmore, Alta.
2633	Coleman	W. Graham, Coleman, Alta.
2227	Carbondale	G. M. Davies, Carbondale, Coleman, Alta.
2378	Cardiff	L. Huckins, Cardiff, Alta.
2877	Corbin	Thomas Evans, Corbin, B. C.
2178	Diamond City ..	George Dobson, Diamond City, Lethbridge.
1329	Edmonton	Richard Thompson, Frazer Flats, Edmonton.
2388	Edmonton	M. Bonic, 434 Lorne street, Norwood, Edmonton.
2314	Fernie	D. Rees, Fernie, B. C.
1263	Frank	G. Nicol, Frank, Alta.
2497	Hosmer	J. Ayre, Hosmer, B. C.
1058	Hillcrest	J. C. Jones, Hillcrest, Alta.
574	Lethbridge	L. Moore, P. O. 113, Lethbridge, Alta.
1233	Lille	W. L. Evans, Lille, Frank, Alta.
2829	Maple Leaf	M. Gilday, Maple Leaf, Bellevue, Alta.
2334	Michel	M. Burrell, Michel, B. C.
393	Police Flats	Neil Duncan, Passburg, Bellevue, Alta.
2352	Passburg	Harry Smith, Passburg, Alta.
2589	Royal Collieries.	Charles Smith, Royal Colliery, Lethbridge, Alta.
2155	Strathcona	A. Shaw, Strathcona, Alta.
102	Taber	William Russell, Taber, Alta.
1959	Taber	E. Brown, Taber, Alta.

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TORONTO

THE POACHER."

By O. W. H.

"Don't go, Joe; don't go."

The words, spoken as they were in a sick woman's weak voice, appealed with almost irresistible force to the man to whom they were addressed.

For a moment Joe Collins hesitated, oen hand on the latch and his face turned towards the speaker.

"Don't go, Joe; for may sake, don't go!"

"I shall," he answered, doggedly. "As there's a God in Heaven it ain't no crime. Heaven knows I've looked for work, begged for it till I'm sick, an' I can't stand it no longer. What right 'as the Squire to everythin' an I with nuthin'? Ain't I as good a man as 'e? Ain't you as much to me as 'is fine lady is to 'im? Ain't our kids flesh and blood the same as 'is brats? Why should we starve 'ere like dogs when there's enough out there for us all an' to spare."

He waved his hand towards the great stretch of moorland and plantation known as the Crofter estate.

"I don't want no pheasants," he continued; "a couple of rabbits will do me, an' I mean to 'ave 'em. You're ill an' the kids is 'ungry, an'I—I'm desperate, an' mean to do somethin' or I shall go mad. I went up an' saw the vicar this afternoon ,an' what did 'e tell me. That I was to be contented in the station of life in which it 'ad pleased the Almighty to call me. I wonder 'ow long 'e would be contented on an empty belly. Seems to me these parsons forget there's a bit of Scripture which say 'feed the 'ungry'; what about that, eh?"

He gave a grim, mirthless laugh, and before another protest could be uttered had passed out into the blackness of the night.

* * *

Bang! bang! bang!

Through the silence of the night broke the report of a gun fired three times in quick succession. Then silence, dead silence. It was a glorious night, clear and frosty, with a sky of bluish silver, and a great full moon that flooded the countryside with its beams. Down in Squire Crofter's plantation it was as still as the grave.

Slowly the bushes parted and the white, strained face of Joe Collins looked out across the little clearing.

He had attained his object. Two fat bunnies were buttoned securely beneath his coat, and his one anxiety now was to return unnoticed.

He listened intently. Not a sound fell on his ear. Away in the distance a light twinkled, the light of his own cottage.

"Comin', Polly lass," he whispered, and stepped out into the opening. As he did so there was a shrill whistle, a shout, and dark figures breaking from hedge and ditch rushed towards him.

Joe gave a frantic look round. On every hand he was surrounded.

A big gamekeeper seized him. "Got you, my——"

He never finished the sentence, for Joe's fist stopped the flow of words.

Then, like a stag shaking off the hounds, he broke away and ran. Away over ditch and fence, through tracts of mud, across heather-covered moorland, and down in wooded hollows.

Suddenly he stopped. A cry of exultation broke from the men behind. It acted on the hunted man as nothing else would have done.

He turned sharply round and faced them.

Bang!

His rifle spoke, and the big gamekeeper flung up his arms and tottered forward on his face.

Bang! bang! bang!.

Three answering shots, and Joe reeled, clutched wildly at the air, and fell senseless to the earth.

And away on the moorside a sick woman prayed for her husband's safe return.

In due course Joe was brought before the magistrates—four of them, filled with wisdom and a vast sense of their own importance. As Joe was hustled into the dock he looked a mere wreck of his former sturdy self. The shot he had received had been merely a flesh wound which had quickly yielded to the skill of the police surgeon, but he was still weak and ill, and seemed half dazed. His thoughts were far away; they had soared beyond the narrow confines of the court, and were fixed on a little neglected portion of the village cemetery where the paupers were buried. His wife lay there now, killed by the shock of his capture, and as he thought of it everything seemed to grow black, black, black. When they had told him the news, upon his recovering consciousness, his spirit had broken, and he cared not what man did to him.

But the worthy justices were in great form. Having just partaken of a hearty breakfast the four exponents of justice, as they understood it, were determined to discharge their duties without fear or favor. Besides, their rights had been invaded, and their privileges usurped. The sacred ground of one of their class had been trodden by plebeian feet and two rabbits shot, rabbits, mark you, which had been created solely for their stomachs.

No wonder they fumed.

But it was so fortunate, they told themselves, that the keeper had been wounded. Public opinion, figurative as it was, might object to a severe sentence for rabbit stealing, but no one could justify wounding, one might almost say attempted murder.

As the charge was read out to Joe he muttered "Guilty."

Presently they asked him had he anything to say.

"Anything to say," he muttered, thickly; "what good would that do? I'm poor an' down. You're rich an' the law's on your side. You've killed my wife, yes, by heaven you have, my children are paupers by now, an' you've ruined me. That's your work, an' the law says nuthin'. I took two rabbits to feed my family, as any man would 'ave done, an' the law comes down on me. For the shootin' I'm sorry, I was mad, I suppose, but I say this," he stepped forward and leaned over the dock rail, "that if I was 'ungry I'd poach again. Justice! You talk of justice! It's justice I want. You——"

But he got no further. Two constables seized him and he was forced into silence.

"My man," said the presiding dignitary, "such behavior only blackens your case. I think we may take it you have no defense to offer."

Maddened by his tones, Joe broke from the restraining hand that held him.

"Give me back what you've stolen," he cried. "My wife, my home. Justice for the poor!"

Again he was seized and forced violently backwards. For one tense moment the court watched, breathlessly, the struggle in the dock. Then suddenly an ominous hush stole over the place. The policemen relinquished their brutal hold on the accused man and fell away in horror. Joe lay huddled up and motionless on the floor of the dock. With frightened faces the bench held a hurried consultation. They had no need to pass sentence, a higher and more merciful power had forestalled them and had already passed sentence. For Joe was dead.

The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada for the three months ending the 30th day of November, 1910, and the same will be payable at the Head Office or any branches of the Home Bank on and after Thursday, the First day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1910, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. JAMES MASON,
Toronto, October 26th. General Manager.

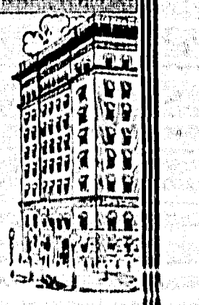
BANK OF HAMILTON

THRIFT is rightly described as "Economical Management."

A shrewd business man is spoken of as thrifty because he saves.

Perhaps only a dollar at a time—perhaps more—but the real secret of his success lies in the principle of saving.

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



J. R. LAWRY, Agent — HEAD OFFICE
FERNIE — HAMILTON

MACY WILL AND ISABELLE GILBERT AS "THE TWINS," IN "A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON," GRAND THEATER, MONDAY, NOV. 14.

THE SPECIAL PICTURES AT THE GRAND THEATER

Despite the inclement weather prevailing on Thursday night, which naturally had a tendency to make one inclined to stay indoors, over 200 paid admission to the Miners' theater to see the moving pictures. The old adage "too many cooks spoil the broth" was fully exemplified, but with this differen "too much brandy spoils the pie."

The Pathé Gazette, consisting of such films as the Mauretania leaving New York dock, Aquatic Sports at Lowestoft; fragments of play between Tottenham and Sheffield Wednesday; may be said to be an augury of the days when the printed newspaper will be obsolete. The effect of a visit by a chronic grouch to Dr. Makeulaff was decidedly contagious as the exaggerated facial expressions flashed on the canvas.

The Tyrant of Jerusalem."

The chief feature, however, was the "Tyrant of Jerusalem," a Pathé film of 1,500 feet, done in colors, which produced an effect that was truly marvelous. The cast of this religious drama from the most talented Parisian theaters, consisting as it does of world-famous actors and actresses, delineated the respective characters in masterly style. The stage settings, and the costuming of the dramatic personae, were so artistically arranged, so vivid in color, that the eye was completely dazzled with brilliancy. Orlando received courtesies at the hands of two young Christians, Aladin, the Tyrant, as a punishment for the profanation of the mosque by the Christians condemns them to death on the funeral pyre. Sophronia and her lover are being martyred when Orlando brings word to Aladin that the infidels have been defeated by the Amazons and noting the awful predicament of the two young Christians, in return for favors received she intercedes on their behalf and they are saved.

This film will be again exhibited tonight (Friday)and any who have not seen it will miss a treat if they do not avail themselves of this opportunity to witness one of the most wonderful and exquisite specimens of the colored cinematographic art.

THE LEDGER'S FLEDGLING JOURNALIST.

We were sitting in the editorial sanctum, masticating the end of a pen, and in various ways trying to lure that elusive imp called inspiration. Sunddenly there was a rush of feet; the rush developed into a regular stampede, and in the twinkling of an eye our temple of wisdom was invaded by as ruthless a horde of sacriligious young scamps as ever played truant from a school. They were a fearsome crew, headed by that redoubtable enfant terrible, that chip of the old block and budding journalist Mervin Buckley.

Get out? Me? Geo that's where you ought to have been a bit since. Geo, there was a murder, I mean there might have been a murder. If that Slav had stuck the Chink he would have died, and then he'd have been murdered, wouldn't he? and perhaps the Slav would have been hanged. What am I giving you? Why, news, news for a cinch. A Chinaman and a Slav were fighting in the Royal hotel, just behind Paddy Burns'. How do I know? We were playing in Quall's warehouse and we heard two big hollers. Geo, that Chink can holler, too. No, we didn't see the fight, but a little girl saw it. The Slav took a knife about this long (he stretched his hands about six inches apart). Then we saw Bob Clerke (he strongly emphasized the Clerke and he collared him, the Slave, I mean. No, we didn't see the Chink, but we saw the other feller coming out. He had the handcuffs on, and his face was all scratched and everything, and one eye was black. By gee, his face WAS bleeding. He looked pretty bad, you bet. A big knife? You bet it was a big knife, as big as this (this time he stretched his hands to indicate something in the neighborhood of a foot). I guess that Chink must have skidooed when the other fellow let go of him, and I reckon I'd have skiddooed too if I'd had a Slav after me with a knife about 18 inches long. Yes it was 18 inches for a cert. He worked for How Foon, the Chink did. When Bob Clerke took the Slav to jail he kept hollering: Mamma! Mamma! No, no, not Bob Clerke; the Slav. He tried to jump back when Bob Clerke took him in, but Bob said: Come on now, this way. I guess he didn't know where Clerke's hotel was. Yes, thy've got bars there, sure, but they don't sell booze. What's that? They'll want me for a witness. Well, I don't care anyhow. Some people say they get bread and water in jail, but when a fellow got locked up one time I looked through the bars and they were having all kinds of food. I reckon some of 'em think Bob Clerke's hotel is not such a bad place after all.

The name of the Slav is Charles Bouchuk, recently arrived from Cromford, Alta., where he was employed on the railway as a section hand.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Many theatergoers, who intended seeing "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," last night had to be turned away from Starland. Not often has such a full house been seated in Saskatoon. Comedy well staged will generally attract, and while this company play comedy they will be assured an appreciative audience.

Benjamin Bachelor, possessed of a sister, Minerva, who is his moral guardian, marries an actress named Juno Joyce on the sly. Bachelor's two daughters and Minerva think he is away from home but he returns with his newly married wife who is under the impression he has no children. Juno is introduced to Minerva as a governess and the situation gets more tangled than ever. Dr. Ludwig Schwartz, a friend of the family, appears to have known Juno before, and Minerva's grief and confusion at the part her brother is playing causes her to place herself and Bachelor in mourning; all three of them making up their minds that they will know Bachelor as a relative no more. Stephen Houston, a very busy man, who tries to make hurried marriages and Anthony Gumby, a private detective, add greatly to the general humor and the confusion of Minerva.

Mr. Chas. A. Williams, as Dr. Schwartz, is a great acquisition to this piece. Being supposedly of German extraction in this part, the way he ties up the English language is irresistibly funny. "Sometink answers me nodink." If you love me as I love you, nodink can cut our love together." "And she followed after me mit a dectiv." Mr. J. B. Wilson as Benjamin Bachelor, and Miss Eunice Kolling, as Minerva, make a great hit, both actor and actress being well suited to their parts.

Between the first and second acts an excellent dancing and singing performance was given by Miss Macy Will, who takes the part of the maidservant in the play. Between the second and third acts C. A. Williams gives a very entertaining exhibition of art drawing. In the course of the first act Mr. Doveraux sings quite a pretty melody entitled "Sweet Italian Love." His voice is admirably suited to this class of songs.

It is fortunate for those who were turned away last night that there is another performance tonight and also a matinee this afternoon. Those who have already seen the play will friends.—Saskatoon Phoenix, October 15th.

"A Bachelor's Honeymoon," will be seen at the Grand theater, Fernie, on Monday, November 14.

LESTOR'S LECTURE POSTPONED.

It had been expected that Com. Lestor would address a meeting next Sunday, but word has been received that owing to the dangerous illness of his wife he is compelled to remain in Vancouver.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished room in private family. McPherson avenue. Apply Ledger office. 14-3t-p

TO RENT—Furnished, one or two rooms, kitchen and bath. Apply Ledger office. 13-3tp

TO LET—Four-roomed house Victoria avenue; rent, including water, $16.50. Apply J. J. Hughes, Box 120.

FOR RENT—Six unfurnished rooms. Apply to W. Minton, Fernie Annex.

FOR SALE—One-fourth acre land; two sides fenced; West Fernie; $190 cash. Apply "D" Ledger Office.

FOR SALE—Desirable all-modern seven-roomed bungalow on Thompson street. Reasonable terms. Apply Ledger office.

LOST—Between Bleasdell's store and Prior street, on Thursday, Nov. 3rd, gold fob, with gold medal with red cross center attached. Finder will be suitably rewarded on presenting the fob at the police station. 15-tf

Boy, 14 years of age, honest and industrious seeks employment. David Thornton, Old Recreation ground. f-ad

The CROW'S NEST TRADING CO., Limited

The Store of Good Values

You will have no reason to complain about "The high cost of living," or "The cost of high living," if you allow us to supply your Grocery wants. We handle exclusively the highest quality of table supplies and offer you in addition a store service full of satisfaction, together with prices lower than all competitors. Investigate and test our claim that we can save you money.

Royal Household Flour Specially Priced for Saturday.

The highest quality and highest priced Canadian Flour in the market, but sold regularly by us at a lower figure than is asked elsewhere for inferior grades. If you are not a user of Royal Household the special Saturday price is the inducement offered to test it. We know that you will be more than delighted, and at the special price you effect a substantial saving.

100-lb. sacks $3.40
50-lb. sacks $1.75
25-lb. sacks 90c

Canada First Cream, best by government test, and recognized as the standard of quality, specially priced for Saturday. Large 20-ounce tins, 11 for $1.00

New Season's Canned Pineapple, a dainty and pleasing dessert, preferred by many to the fresh fruit. Regular 20c per tin; special for Saturday, 2 tins 25c

We endeavor to excel and offer such values as to make you a pleased and regular customer. This then is the reason why we offer Barrington Hall Coffee, the coffee without a peer, at a price that fully maintains our reputation as the "Store of Good Values." You deserve the best and as a favor to yourself, we invite you to sample "Barrington Hall," the Steel Cut coffee. 1-lb. tins 40c

Fancy Table and Cooking Apples. Four and four and one-half tier wrapped stock. Now that the price is the lowest had you not better lay in sufficient for your winter requirements?
Per box $1.75
10 box lots $1.65

Big values in Stove and Shoe blackings for Saturday selling. Special 4 tins 25c

Special 4 Tins 25c.
2 Tins Big 3 Shoe Blacking
1 Tin Staon Stove Polish
1 Tin Bright-Light Stove Polish
25c

Huntley & Palmer's Assorted Biscuits, regular 40c per pound; special for Saturday, pound 25c

Bananas, special per dozen 30c

SLEIGH TIME.

Sleighs for the Boys and Girls, not forgetting the Baby. Our window display reflects but a few of the many styles that we are now showing in our Furniture Department, second floor. Our prices, as usual, are right.
35c to $8.50

An opportunity to save money in the Men's Ready-to-Wear Department. If price is an object coupled with all that is best in men's clothing, then without doubt examine our showing of the latest "Fit-Reform" and "Faultless" models, specially priced to fit your your pocketbook.

Fit-Reform, reg. $25.00, special $19.50
Fit-Reform, reg. $22.00, special $17.25
Faultless, reg. $18.00, special ... $13.75
Faultless, reg. $16.50, special ... $12.25
Faultless ,reg. $12.50, special $9.50
Faultless, reg. $10.25, special $8.25

A special Dress Shoe offering for Men. Broken lines of regular $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 values to be cleared at $3.85. New season's models and lasts in Patents, Vicis, Box Calf, Velours, Tans, Ox Bloods. All to be cleared at cost and less than cost.
Special $3.85

OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT AT YOUR SERVICE

10 pieces colored Flannelette in a variety of colors and stripes. This Flannelette is suitable for Ladies' and Children's Skirts, Gowns and Underwear. Saturday 10 yards for $1.00

Slightly soiled Linen Tea Cloths and Sideboard Runners. These cloths are all linen finished plain or hemstitched. Regular 85c to $1.00. Saturday ... 65c

Ladies' colored Waists made of English Colored Flannelette in dark and Light grounds. Regular $1.25 and $1.50. Saturday 95c

Ladies' Corsets, made of good English Coutil in a variety of shapes and styles. Suitable for all figures. Regular $2.50 and $3.00, Saturday .. $1.95

Boy's and Girl's White Flannelette Gowns, made of a heavy white material, ages 4 to 14. Regular $1.00, Saturday 75c

Charming one-piece dresses for afternoon or evening wear. New and exclusive designs in most of the new seasonable shades. Some trimmed with Velvet, Braids, Allover Lace, and deep Velvet Flounces ..... $11.50 to $22.50

We are showing a complete and beautiful range of Children's Winter Coats made of Diagonal Coatings, Basket Cloths, Beavers and Tweeds. Trimmed with Velvet Pipings, Silk Braids and Buttons, in both plain and Military effects. Colors Navy, Cardinal, Red, Hunter's, Green and Brown, Sizes 3 to 16. From ..... $3.75 to $9.75

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MOUTH ORGANS, ETC.
Strings for all musical instruments and all necessary parts

Marked at prices that will sure sell 'em

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Time and Tide wait for no man---I do---Call and inspect my stock of Watches, Clocks, &c

Repair Work a Specialty

The CORNER JEWELER
Victoria Ave., Fernie

Fit-Reform has created many notable styles for winter wear

The founders in Canada of high-grade, hand-tailored garments have added new laurels to their fame by the styles they have created for this season.

Our showing of Overcoats embraces the latest and handsomest models designed by Canada's foremost tailoring organization.

Let us show you the two Overcoats illustrated above—the single and double breasted "PRUSSIAN" style, in many new and exclusive patterns.

FIT-REFORM

$18. to $35. 125

Fit-Reform

The Crow's Nest Trading Co.
Sole Agents in Fernie

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Musical Parties and Dances catered for. The best and very latest music in the district
For particular apply to
Thos. Mazzanobile, Box 233' Fernie or Sig. Zaccarro

Wanted

Experienced

Seamstress

at once

Apply to
MRS. DAVEY
Crows Nest Trading Co.
Limited

Grand Theatre---One Night

Wednesday, November 16th
J. Cosgrove presents Madam Hughes-Thomas and the
Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir
Reserved Seats $2.00, $1.50 General Admission $1.00

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Us pay money to *white* labor

FERNIE STEAM LAUNDRY