Your special attention is called to our ad on back page.
**A. Mills & Son**

# THE HOSMER TIMES

Your special attention is called to our ad on back page.
**A. Mills & Son**

VOLUME II. HOSMER, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1910 NUMBER 17


## Closing Out Sale

**Beginning Thursday, June 16 and Continuing until June 27**

All our stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Books, Stationery, Office Supplies, Fancy Goods, Druggists Sundries, Fishing Tackle, Etc.

## To Be All Sold At a Sacrifice

No Reserve, everything goes. We are leaving Hosmer. You get goods at wholesale price. We get the money and avoid the trouble and expense of packing and moving goods.

**DON'T MISS THIS SALE**

All accounts owing us must be paid before 27th of June.

**THE HOSMER DRUG & BOOK STORE**
**H. F. McLEAN, Manager.**

## Tan - Sunburn - Freckles

We have on display this week a most exquisite line of
**FACE CREAMS MASSAGE SHAMPOOS**
Very little attention keeps the skin in perfect condition. Prevents Blackheads, Cleans the Pores, Removes Tan and Sunburn. Everybody should use a massage cream, its economical, its healthy.

## Hed-Rub For the Hair

**A. B. CAMPBELL**

## MARLATT'S New Goods

New Panama Skirts in Navy Brown, Green and Black, nicely trimmed and well finished, special **$6.00**
Fancy Elastic Belts, assorted colors, special **75c**
Cildren's Straw Sailor Hats, to clear at best prices.
Children's and Misses running shoes, all sizes, right prices.

**Quality Store** **G. H. MARLATT** **Opera House Block**

## P. BURNS & CO., Limited

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Meat Merchants

Fresh and Cured Meats, Fresh Fish, Game and Poultry. We supply only the best. Your trade solicited. Markets in all the principal Towns and Cities in British Columbia.

**MAIN STREET** **HOSMER, B. C.**

## HOSMER HOTEL

**MARIE SORKIE, Prop.** **MIKE SORKIE, Manager**

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Any kind of mixed drinks that you call for will be served in First class style

Best Rooms and Meals in the Town
**YOUR TRADE SOLICITED**

Front St. Hosmer, B. C.

## The ROYAL

**The only Commercial Hotel**

Sample Rooms Main St., Hosmer

## Queen's Hotel

ROBT. GOURLAY, PROP.

Transient rates $1 per day, special rates by the week
Opposite C. P. R. depot, Hosmer, B. C.

**Big Free Moving Picture Show**
**EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT** FROM 8:30 to 11 p. m.
New feature films each week under the operation of Joe Kuklo


## WORKING PASSAGE NO EASY JOB

### Never an Idle Moment for the Crew of a Big Cattle Ship

The food is the worst part of the trip. It is nauseating and but few can stand it. The bulk of it is served in the dishpan, which is carried to the galley, and the mainstay is "scouse," a sort of watery beef stew. This is varied with corned beef and cabbage, beans, potatoes and a few other staple articles, all of poor quality. Tea and coffee is drawn from huge caldrons directly to the kettles, with milk and sugar added in the galley.

The first duties of the men were to tie the cattle up. It is no small matter to secure and control a thoroughly frightened 1600-pound steer, but as we moved down the Delaware they became more quiet, and by one o'clock all were securely fastened and we went to our first meal.

Sunday the real work began, which was to be the routine until the end of the voyage. Each morning we were awakened at four o'clock.

From four to six we engaged in the wet and back-breaking work of watering the cattle. Each steer drank from three to seven bucketfuls, and as we had only eight pails, the problem became how to keep them filled and yet not overflow without shutting off the hose. It was made harder by the fact that the steers fought for the water.

From six o'clock to eight we hauled up from the lower decks by means of block and tackle thirty-two bundles of hay and twenty bags of corn, each weighing 100 pounds. Under the hatches it was stifling work, above the hands grew blistered from the ropes. Then a third of the hay was fed out. Breakfast followed. After a short rest the troughs were cleared, corn fed and the aisles swept. Inspection began at 10:30, and the captain, purser and doctor passed en tour of the vessel, looking into every nook and cranny. Work finished at noon, after which there was a respite until three, when more hay was given, and again at seven. We were usually ready for bed at nine, although a few times we remained up until ten.

The cattlemen had the entire run of the great broad open steerage deck aft and the portion of the bow forward assigned to the crew. Here we met many of the cabin passengers and had jolly good times and talks with them. On the quiet several of the higher officers had pleasant words for us. To our amusement the menials took delight in making things as unpleasant as possible when opportunity offered.—Philadelphia Record.

### Groom Wrapped in Gauze.

The Fernie Free Press says: A ceremony which was certainly unique in the annals of the mountains took place at the isolation hospital on the hill on Monday morning. Marriages have taken place under strange conditions, and in strange places, but this wedding holds the record for the unusual in these parts.

Edna Barrett had been isolated on account of contagious disease some two weeks ago. Although practically recovered from her illness her life is still circumscribed by the barrier ropes at the isolation grounds. When she was carried up the hill she was Mrs. Edna Barrett. She is now Mrs. Frank E. Grace, and thereby hangs this remarkable tale.

Frank E. Grace is foreman for the Wood-McNab Lumber Co. He has long been a suitor for the hand of Mrs. Barrett. his last proposal was made across the ropes that mark the limit of the stamping ground of the germs. It was accepted. On Monday morning the wedding procession ascended the hill. Rev. Hugh Grant was master of ceremonies. Dr. Anderson stood off the microbes while the knot was tied. There were also present Mrs. Dr. Anderson and Chief Clerk. The hand of the groom was wrapped in antiseptic gauze as he slipped the ring on the finger of the bride. A stout manilla rope separated husband from wife. It still separates them—but not for long. Mrs. Grace is convalescent.

### Diocletian's Scale of Prices.

The high cost of living began to bother the Roman Empire around 303 A. D., when Emperor Diocletian promulgated an edict establishing a maximum price for all commodities, including the labor of artists and literary men. This schedule prevailed throughout the entire Roman world, and violation of any of its provisions probably entailed the death penalty, since military discipline was the order of the day. Here some extracts from Diocletian's prices current:

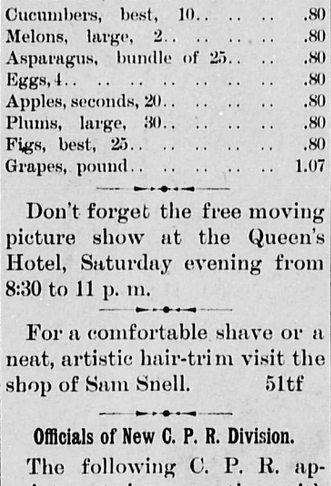
| | |
|---|---|
| Beer, pint | $ .53 |
| Medicated wine, pint | 3.20 |
| Rose wine, pint | 2.67 |
| Oil, best, pint | 5.33 |
| Oil, second quality, pint | 3.20 |
| Oil for common people, pint | 1.60 |
| Vinegar, pint | .80 |
| Honey, best, pint | 5.33 |
| Honey, second quality, pint | 2.67 |
| Honey, palm, pint | 1.07 |
| Pork, pound | 3.20 |
| Beef, pound | 2.13 |
| Goat, pound | 2.13 |
| Hog's liver, pound | 4.27 |
| Ham, Westphalia, pound | 4.27 |
| Pig's feet, pound | 1.07 |
| Sausage, pound | 4.27 |
| Butter, pound | 4.27 |
| Tallow, pound | 1.60 |
| Sea fish, pound | 6.40 |
| Sea fish, second quality, pound | 4.27 |
| River fish, pound | 3.20 |
| Cheese, pound | 3.20 |
| Cock pheasant, fatted | 50.00 |
| Hen pheasant, fatted | 40.00 |
| Goose, fatted | 40.00 |
| Goose, not fatted | 20.00 |
| Chicken | 12.00 |
| Partridge | 6.00 |
| Duck | 8.00 |
| Hare | 30.00 |
| Rabbit | 8.00 |
| Lettuce, 5 | .80 |
| Cabbage sprouts, bundle | .80 |
| Leeks, 10 | .80 |
| Beets, 5 | .80 |
| Radishes, second grade, 20 | .80 |
| Turnips, second quality, 20 | .80 |
| Onions, seconds, 50 | .80 |
| Watercress, bundle of 20 | .80 |
| Cucumbers, best, 10 | .80 |
| Melons, large, 2 | .80 |
| Asparagus, bundle of 25 | .80 |
| Eggs, 4 | .80 |
| Apples, seconds, 20 | .80 |
| Plums, large, 30 | .80 |
| Figs, best, 25 | .80 |
| Grapes, pound | 1.07 |

Don't forget the free moving picture show at the Queen's Hotel, Saturday evening from 8:30 to 11 p. m.

For a comfortable shave or a neat, artistic hair-trim visit the shop of Sam Snell. 51tf

### Officials of New C. P. R. Division.

The following C. P. R. appointments in connection with rearrangements of western mileage were announced from Winnipeg Monday: J. J. Scully, supt. at Moose Jaw, appointed general supt. of the new Saskatchewan division with headquarters at Moose Jaw; J. M. Cameron, engineer at Moose Jaw, appointed assistant divisional engineer; A. T. Short, district master mechanic at Cranbrook, appointed master mechanic of the new division at Moose Jaw; M. R. Smart, despatcher at Moose Jaw, appointed car service agent of the new division there.



PROF. CARLTON,
Who will appear at the Hosmer opera house, Friday evening, July 1st, 1910.

## FERNIE HOLD-UP MEN SENTENCED

### One Belanger Get Two Years and the Other Six Months

Judge Wilson, presiding at a special session of the County Court at Fernie yesterday, sentenced Roderic Dunlop to three months in jail, sentence to run from date for complicity in a street holdup last March, and John Kitchener, the other party in the same crime, to two months.

In the case of Fred and John Belanger, found guilty of complicity in the Coal Creek holdup last February. His Honor sentenced Fred Belanger to six months, dating from the time of his arrest, and John Belanger to two years from the same date.

The difference in the length of the sentence was on account of the fact that Fred had not participated in the actual holdup, having only shared in the proceeds, while John had been one of the two men who did the actual robbing.

### Airship for Passengers.

The maiden voyage of the first German passenger airship, the Deutschland, occured on June 22nd. The course was from Friedshaven to Stuttgart, Mannheim, Cologne and Dusseldorf.

The Deutschland was built after the Zeppelin model, jointly for the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., and the German Airship Stock Co.

The epoch-making aerial excursions will be carried out on a luxurious scale. The cabin of Deutschland is of mahogany, built after the style of a sleeping car. It is carpeted, and inlaid with mother of pearl. Large windows provide an outlook on both sides. It is situated between the gondolas. A restaurant will supply cold meats, coffee, tea and wine.

The dimensions of the vessel are: Length, 485 feet, width, 46 feet. Its capacity is 24,785 cubic yards of gas, and it will carry three motors totaling 330 horse power, with a speed of 35 miles an hour.

The limit of the voyage is fixed at 700 miles. The lifting capacity of the craft is 44,000 pounds of which 11,000 pounds will cover crew, passengers and freight. The first trips are already booked, the fares varying from $25 to $50.

### Old Time Miner Goes to Peru.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, of Spokane, prospector and bonanza operator, known in every mining camp from Alaska to Mexico, and from Puget Sound to Missouri, and Mrs. Gates, his fourth wife, are on the way to New York, whence they will travel by steamships, trains and horses to Huaraz, Peru, where he is interested in the San Vincente group of silver claims. Gates will install a $50,000 concentrator to handle the quartz ore, also opening in the interior what he declares are the largest placer workings in the world. He owns 48 1-2 per cent. of the silver group, Spokane interests hold 1 1-2 per cent. and New York capitalists, he says, control the remaining 50 per cent.

Several experienced gold miners from Alaska, where Gates cleaned up half a dozen fortunes only to lose them in other ventures, will assist him in developing the mine in Peru; "and" he added, "I expect that more than 30,000 natives will be employed in the diggings during the next three or four years. This is the biggest proposition I have ever tackled, and this means that millions of dollars worth of metal will be taken out of the ground in the district."

Like eating, advertising should be continuous. When todays breakfast will answer for tommorows you can advertise on the same principle.


## FOR SATURDAY

| | |
|---|---|
| Plums | Apricots |
| Peaches | Cherries |
| Pineapples | Strawberries |
| Ripe Tomatoes | Apples |

**FRED COX**
ICE CREAM ICE CREAM

## FRESH FRUIT FOR DOMINION DAY

| | |
|---|---|
| Strawberries | Oranges |
| Cherries | Lemons |

Ice Cream per Dish 10c

**L. H. LARSON & CO.**
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Our Goods are Always Fresh, Our Prices Can't be Beat
**J. A. LUND, Manager** **Hosmer, B. C.**

## Real Estate Bargains

For some snaps in real estate call and see me. Some good houses and rooms for rent. Agent for life and accident insurance in thoroughly reliable companies.

**R. W. ROGERS**
POST OFFICE BLOCK HOSMER, B. C.

LUMBER
LUMBER
## LUMBER

Fir, Spruce, Tamarac and Cedar, any quantity desired, but only one quality—the best. We can satisfy the most exacting. No matter how large or how small the order may be, it will receive the same prompt attention. A trial order means a satisfied customer, Give us a trial. For sale by

**The Elk Lumber Company, Ltd.**
C. H. BOMFORD, Agent Hosmer, B. C.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED 1817)
Capital All Paid Up $14,400,000 Rest $12,000,000
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. Hon. President.
Hon. Sir George Drummond, K. C. M. G., President.
Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Vice President and General Manager.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Armstrong, Chilliwack, Enderby, Greenwood, Hosmer, Kelowna, Nelson New Denver Nicola, New Westminster, Rossland, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits of $1 and upward received. Interest allowed at current rates and paid half yearly. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the deposit.

**C. B. WINTER, Manager** **Hosmer Branch**

## GEO. McMURREN

**All kinds of Draying done on short notice**
AGENT FOR
**The Celebrated Tabor Coal** **Dry Wood for sale**
**HOSMER** ORDERS LEFT AT THE QUEEN'S HOTEL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION **B. C.**

JOS. ASSELIN F. H. INGHAM

## Hosmer Livery & Transfer Co.

**Livery, Cartage and Feed Stable**
**Rigs at all Hours at Reasonable Prices**
**Dealers in Coal**

FRONT STREET HOSMER, B. C.

## Elk Valley Beer

**Beverage of Quality**

Manufactured from Canadian Malt, Bohemian Hops and the famous Crystal Spring Water

**Elk Valley Brewing Co., Limited**
**CRYSTAL SPRINGS, B. C., (Via Michel)**

# The Agony OF PILES

ONLY those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasure, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and moments of acute agony. Most so called "remedies" give ease only for a time, and then—back comes the trouble and pain and misery! Zam-Buk cures Piles! And cures permanently. Proof of this lies all around you. Women and men in all stations of life have proved it—possibly some of your friends! Let it cure you!

Mrs. Wm. Hughes, of 253, Hochelaga St., Hochelaga, Montreal, says:—"I was a sufferer for years from blind, itching and protruding piles. The agony I suffered no one knows. Remedy after remedy proved useless. Day followed day and there was no relief for me—pain, loss of strength, dulness, misery, this was my experience until Zam-Buk was introduced. I know now that there is nothing on this earth like it! It cured me of piles, and once cured, I have had no return of the evil. I would like all women who suffer as I did to know that Zam-Buk will cure them!

*Besides being a specific for piles Zam-Buk cures eczema, blood-poisoning, cracked or chapped hands, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, scalp sores, ringworm, bad leg, frost bite, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50 c. box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto for price.*

Zam-Buk



# Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
83 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



## Veteran Scrip Farm Loans

We will accept a first mortgage on improved farm land and sell you Veteran Scrip in this way at regular cash price. Write today for loan application.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW

CANADA LOAN & REALTY CO. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



# KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

## Kills Bone Spavin

Rich Valley, Alta., May 20th, 1909
"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. Have killed a Bone Spavin by its use."
OLE CARLSON.

That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and all Lameness,

Kendall's Spavin Cure cures the trouble—makes the horse sound and well—and saves money for the owner because it removes the cause of the trouble.

Keep a bottle always at hand—$1 or 6 for $5. Good for man and beast. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.


HULLO, BILLIE," said the freshman to a classmate, who was whistling blithely as he walked along. "Whither away?"

"I'm goin' up to Dr. Cuttem's to be examined for appendicitis," said the other.

"Geerusalem! You don't seem to be very much worried about it," said the first.

"Oh, no," smiled Billie. "There won't be anything doing. I've never been able to pass an examination the first time in all my fair young life."

# Storyettes

VISITOR: "Dear me! How your baby is crying!"

Scientific Mother: "Oh, yes, but it's all right. It's a hygienic, lung-expanding, non tissue-destroying cry."

* * *

WHAT am oratory, Brudder Jackson?"

"Brudder Simmins, I will elucidate. If you says black am white, dat am foolish. But if you says black AM white, an' bellers like a bull an' pounds on a table wif bofe fists, dat am oratory, an, some people will believe you."

* * *

SHE longed for a new hat. So she began to worry her husband for a new dress.

He: "A new dress! Can't afford it. If you wanted gloves, or a new hat, I wouldn't mind. But a new dress!"

She: "Well, don't get flurried, dearest! You know I always give in. So just buy me a new hat."

* * *

McGREGOR's wife was of those who could hardly stay a month in one house. The other day she was again removing, and as Tam, looking rather gloomy, was walking behind the van an acquaintance bawled;—

"Whaur are ye gaun noo, Tam?"

"Man," said he, "I dinna ken; I'm following the flittin'!"

* * *

PA," said Willie, "what does it mean to say a man is 'one of Nature's noblemen'?"

"'One of Nature's noblemen,' my son," replied the old gentleman, with a significant look at his better half, "is a man who smiles when he gets some ridiculous cheap gift for his birtday and exclaims: 'How nice! Just what I wanted!'"

* * *

WIFE: "I came across a bundle of your old love-letters today."

Husband. "Did you read them over?"

Wife: "Yes."

Husband: "And what was the effect of that perusal?"

Wife: "I wondered which was the bigger fool—you are writing them, or I for marrying you after receiving them."

* * *

A CERTAIN worthy minister was a keen and accomplished naturalist. His specialty was a remarkable knowledge of different classes of fungi. His enthusiasm, however, was but indifferently appreciated by certain members of his parish, and one day, when calling upon one of them—a sour old spinster—he was considerably embarrassed when she reminded him of the exact length of time that had elapsed since he last paid her a visit. He began to make excuse for the delay, when she cut him short.

"If I was a toadstool," she said, with grim irony, "you'd have been to see me long ago!"

* * *

IT was a shy young curate who was once asked to take a class of girls about fifteen or sixteen, which had formerly been taken by a lady. The young clergyman consented, but insisted upon being properly introduced to the class. The superintendent accordingly took him to the class for this purpose, and said:—

"Young ladies, I introduce to you Mr. Chirp, who will in future be your teacher. I would like you to tell him what your former teacher did, so that he can go on in the same way."

A miss of sixteen rose and said:—

"The first thing teacher did was to kiss us all round."

* * *

WELL, John," said Mr. Lovelong to the seven-year-old brother of his fiancee, "you will miss your sister when I take her away, will you not?"

"Um, yes," said John, slowly.

"I will give you a penny," said Mr. Lovelong, "if you will tell me what you will miss her most for."

"I guess it will be the pennies she gives me," replied John.

"Ha!" said Mr. Lovelong, who expected to hear some encomiums of his fiancee's good nature, "what does she give you pennies for?"

"Not to touch her front hair when she has curled it and left it on the table to cool," said John to the astonished Mr. Lovelong.

* * *

MADAM, you have been most attentive to me during my stay here."

"Thank you, sir, very much."

"Yes, you have been most attentive; and not only you, but everybody and everything in this house, if I may say so, has been most perseveringly attentive to me, day and night—and, madam, to show my appreciation I am going to offer you a small present."

"Oh, how very kind of you!" said the proprietress, and a bright, expectant smile lit up her face.

The boarder then handed her a neatly-packed parcel and made a hasty departure, whilst she hurried to see what it contained; but judge of her intense surprise, on opening it in the presence of the other boarders, to find that it contained only insect powder.

* * *

IN Lanarkshire there lived a laird named Hamilton, who was noted for his peculiarities. On a certain occasion a neighbor waited upon him, asking the favor as a neighbor of a loan of £20. It was only a bill of accommodation for three months, which led to the following reply:—

"Na, na; I canna do that."

"What for no', laird? Ye have dune the same thing for ithers."

"Aye, aye, Tammas; but there's wheels within ye ken naething about! I canna do it."

"It's a sma' affair to refuse me, laird."

"Weel, ye see, Tammas, if I was to pit my name tell't ye wad get the siller frae the bank, and when th' time cam' round ye wadna be ready, and I wad hae to pay't, sae you and me wad quarrel. We may as weel quarrel the noo, as lang as the siller is in my pooch."

* * *

IRATE TAILOR (who has called frequently to collect, without success) —"My dear sir, I wish you'd make some definite arrangement with me."

The Man—"Why, surely—let's see—well, suppose you call every Monday."

* * *

THOMPSON: "I see that an American genius has invented a musical motor-car."

Robinson: "I wonder what tunes it will play?"

Thomson: "Oh, breakdowns, I think."

* * *

THE new clerk at the drug store returned the prescription to the old customer with a request that he wait till the boss returned.

"But why can't you fill it out?"

"I could if you was a stranger, but I ain't to fill 'em for folks that lives about here."

* * *

LET us not waste our time," yelled the temperance lecturer. "Let us not waste our time in dealing with small saloons and beershops. Let us go to the fountain head. Let us go to the brewery, my friends."

"All right, boss," chimed in an old souker from a back seat, "I'm with you."

* * *

THE sanitary inspector was shocked when he saw O'Patsy's, pigsty built within a yard of the back door.

"You must move the sty from there at once," he said firmly.

"As your honor plazes," said Pat, readily.

A few weeks later the inspector returned and saw that pig and sty had both vanished.

"So you've given up keeping a pig!" said the inspector. "I am afraid you misunderstood me, Pat. You could have rebuilt the sty at the far end of the garden."

"Shure, thin, Oi did mistook your honor," said Pat. "Oi thought you objected to the sty, so Oi pulled it down an' sowld the stones an' brought the pig insoide the house."

### REVISING PULLMAN RATES

IN deciding that the Pullman Company must adjust its rates for sleeping-car berths so that "the lower will be higher and the higher lower," the Interstate Commerce Commission seems to have made a hit—at least with the traveling public. This boon to those "unwilling gymnasts and contortionists who are obliged to sleep in upper berths will be greeted," remarks the New York American, "with grateful applause from Eastport to San Diego." The decision is the result of a long and thorough investigation, begun on a complaint of Mr. George S. Loftus of St. Paul, applying at first only to the rates between Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Chicago, but later amended to include the sleeping-car business of the entire country. The Commission orders the Pullman Company and the Great Northern Railroad Company, which operates its own sleeping-cars, to make certain reductions in rates between Chicago and other Western cities. In rendering this report from which Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Harlan dissented, it was held to be "unjust and unreasonable" for the Pullman Company to charge equally for upper and lower berths. The majority of the Commission were also of the opinion that Pullman car rates are in general unreasonably high, and that the company is making far more than a reasonable profit. This conclusion is based upon a careful examination of the company's finances, the results of which are summed up as follows by Mr. Lynn Haines in The American Magazine (May):

"During the ten years from 1899 to 1908 inclusive, total dividends were paid to stockholders amounting to $51,665,848. It is interesting to relate these millions of profit to the original investment. Deducting an annual dividend return of 10 per cent. on the $28,000,000 invested in the Pullman building and the manufacturing department, or $2,800,000 for that decade, and a 10-per cent. dividend on the $20,000,000 of stock issued to buy the Wagner concern for the same period, or $2,000,000, we still have $46,865,848 of dividends for ten years, which would represent nearly 500 per cent. of profit on the original $100,000 of capital stock.

"In view of these facts it can not be disputed that the Pullman Company is very rich and very profitable."

That this decision will have the undivided support of public opinion and that the flat rate for upper and lower berths has always been deemed unjust by those who travel, are propositions upon which editorial writers are practically unanimous. As the New York Tribune puts it:

"In the public mind there never was a parity of value between uppers and lowers and the company rubbed the traveler's sense of equity the wrong way every time it compelled him to spend as much for the less desired as for the more desired accommodation. . . .

. . . There are many travelers who would gladly have accepted the greater discomforts of the sky-line at a moderately reduced rate, and their voluntary exile would have left a larger supply of lower berths for those who were willing to give more for a more appreciated service. As it was, all necks were bent under one yoke and the varied wants of the public were not allowed to adjust themselves to the common benefit.

While the reductions ordered by the Commission apply only to certain Western routes, the principles enunciated are of general application and are expected to serve as a precedent. It must be remembered that the Commission has no power to change rates except upon complaint. Hence, before these reductions can be made universal, many other complaints must be filed. Or the Pullman Company may yield the point, and, taking as a basis the approximate 25-per cent. reduction ordered in the West, cut down accordingly its rates throughout the country.

According to Washington and Chicago dispatches, however, it seems likely that the Pullman Company will dispute this order in the courts, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce goes on to throw more cold water on the general jubilation:

"No doubt it will be some time before the general public can get the benefit of the reduced rates, even if upheld, because in the first place only a very few rates were ordered to be reduced and there is a possibility that the court will order these suspended until the case has been decided by the court of last resort. This will probably delay the matter for years. In the meantime other complaints will be filed with the Commission covering other specific rates, but no one expects to enjoy the benefits of such a reduction until there is a final court decision."

### THE FAT MAN'S ADVANTAGES

THE blessings of corpulence are set forth, in what the writer calls "a physiologic appreciation" of fat, by Dr. George M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., in an article contributed to The Journal of the American Medical Association Fat, Dr. Niles thinks, "Is often unappreciated," and he endeavors to show us why it should be regarded with favor. In the first place, he says, it is a powerful and reliable bodily fuel:

"As a source of energy for the development of heat, fat may be described as quickly available, but not lasting. Experiments of both Rubner and Atwater have demonstrated that foodstuffs generate the same quantity of heat when burned within the body as when burned outside the body, and that while one gramme of protein or one gram or carbohydrate will each generate approximately four calories, one gram of fat is good for over nine calories. The conclusion, therefore, is obvious that by its concentrated fuel-power fat preserves other tissues, especially the albuminous, from destruction by oxidation and is valuable as a reserve force, instantly available when any vital emergency requiring it arises.

"Another material function of fat is that of 'protein-sparer,' for, though its tissue-building properties are limited and incidental, by its presence the protein is permitted better to perform its manifold tasks. We might, with propriety, in this connection, liken fat to the housewife, who, though not apparently earning anything, by her care and industry conserves the fruits of her husband's labor, enabling him not only to support the domestic establishment, but also to lay aside a surplus. . . . .

"As a storage of energy ready to be drawn on as needed, fat is of great importance. In starvation about 90 per cent. of the body fat is consumed before death, so we can easily see how a generous physiologic supply laid up for a time of stress will aid in a battle against wasting disease or defective assimilation. Fat also, though generally burned rapidly, is used very slowly when there is little muscular activity, as shown by animals in hibernation.

"The last material use of fat is to serve as a covering and protection to the body against both injury and cold; in other words, to cushion the frame. Fat babies can bear without hurt falls that would seriously injure thin ones; fat people can stand with impunity many hard knocks that would completely demoralize attenuated individuals, while a good blanket of subcutaneous adipose tissue will answer every purpose that could be expected of woolen underwear or heavy clothing."

These physical uses of fat, however, do not constitute the sum of its value, by any means. From an esthetic standpoint, Dr. Niles reminds us, the physiologic and orderly distribution of fat in the connective tissue marks the contrast between beauty and ugliness. Painters, novelists, and dramatists have been quick to note the difference, and in their delineations of physical charm emaciation never finds a place. To quote again:

"That fat will accumulate in unused portions of the body while it disappears in regions of local activity has been utilized by directors of physical culture as well as 'beauty doctors' the world over. Various forms of exercise, both systematic and scientific, have been devised, besides numerous appliances, all aiming to increase or decrease fatty deposits in different parts of the human anatomy. . . .

"In considering the psychic role of fat, we should specially bear in mind its reserve function in relation to active vital processes. In the proper conduct of the human mechanism there is just the right amount of labor for each organ to perform, but generous Nature allows sufficient latitude within physiologic limits to meet ordinary emergencies. Extraordinary conditions, unless fortified against, may result disastrously, and a liberal deposition of fat is one of Nature's wise precautions.

"It has been commonly known from the earliest antiquity that fat people are more contented, more optimistic, than lean ones and that their view-point of life in general is largely governed by this prosaic attribute. Now I might compare the supply of fat to the ample bank-account of a busy and provident man. That he possesses this surplus does not prevent him from diligently following his usual avocation, but the knowledge of its presence and that it can be instantly obtained lends a mental satisfaction that would be absent were he living right up to his daily income.

"I believe, therefore, that my reasoning is correct when I assert that a physiologic reserve of fat by its very presence exerts a quieting and reassuring influence on the vital forces most concerned in constructive metabolism; and, if I may apply a scriptural quotation, this reserve, in language intelligible to those forces, says: 'Thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.'"


## ONCE MORE THE PROOF IS GIVEN

### THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE EVEN INHERITED ILL-HEALTH

**Charles Dayon Suffered From Early Youth but the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy Banished His Ills and Made Him Strong**

St. George, Man., May 23.—(Special) Yet another case in which ill-health inherited from parents has been vanquished by Dodd's Kidney Pills is that of Mr. Charles Dayon, a farmer well known in this neighborhood.

"I suffered from a number of ills from an early age," says Mr. Dayon, who is now thirty-two years old. "I inherited my trouble from my parents. I was weak, nervous and run down. I suffered from Backache and my muscles would cramp. I had a heavy dragging sensation across the loins. I was always thirsty; I had great difficulty in collecting my thoughts, and my memory was failing me.

"I was altogether in a bad way when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills but they helped me almost from the first box. They gave me strength and helped me so much in every way that I am satisfied a little longer treatment will make me a well man."

Mr. Dayon's symptoms were the symptoms of Kidney Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cure every form of Kidney Disease no matter what stage it is in or how it is contracted.



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



# OLD CHUM Cigarettes

TEN FOR TEN CENTS


# The Horseman

AT the biennial congress of the American Trotting Association, while there is apparently no question of great importance to come up, the proposed hopple rule is liable to provoke a warm debate, as it is well known that a large number of delegates are coming on specially to fight for or against the proposal. The other amendments are not calculated to provoke much adverse discussion, as they are obviously for the benefit of both associations and horsemen and will appeal to the common sense of the delegates. The question of sending a correct list of nominations to the parent association, and the necessity of informing nominators if classes have not been filled is important. The amendment rule (7) will read as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the secretary or other person authorized to publish the list of entries, and to mail each nominator and to the secretary of the American Trotting Association a copy of the same. In case any race has not filled, the secretary or corresponding officer shall, within ninety-six hours after closing of entries, notify each nominator, either by telegraph or mail, that said class has not filled. Any member failing to comply with this rule shall, upon conviction by the board of appeals, be fined, suspended or expelled."

The central office is the only repository of information with regard to the eligibility of entries, and the secretary is the only man who can give the member accurate information. On the other hand, the nominator has a right to know what he will have to start against, and he should certainly be quickly notified if the class or classes have not been filled. The second clause of the same rule will read as follows:

"A complete list of nominations to any stake or instalment plan purse shall be published within fifteen days after the date of closing and mailed to each nominator and the secretary of the American Trotting Association, and if the subsequent payments of entrance fees are required by the published conditions to be made on specified dates, a complete list of those making each payment shall be published within ten days after it becomes due and mailed to each nominator and the secretary of the American Trotting Association, and, furthermore, if the nominations can be transferred or substituted, each transfer or substitution, in the event of any being made, shall appear in the first list published after the date fixed by the conditions. The failure of a member to comply with this rule shall relieve nominators from liability for entrance or penalties for non-payment of entrance in the event."

This rule should be very carefully read by secretaries, as there is a very drastic condition attached. If the member fails to comply with the rule, the nominator is relieved from all liability for entrance fees or penalties for their non-payment. There is nothing so annoying or unjust as for an owner to come to a meeting and find that the only race he had entered in had been declared off. It is a serious loss of time and money which many small owners cannot afford to lose, but as a general principle no rich owner should suffer on this account.

There has always been more or less heart burning over certain owners getting special terms of entries far more advantageous than the published conditions. It is notorious that at one time a big stable which hailed from near Buffalo always carried along two or three special attractions and expected that these exhibitions would pay for all the entry fees in the regular classes. Sometimes it worked and sometimes it did not. Amended rule 12 will stop all preference. It reads as follows:

"A member shall not offer to a nominator or owner any inducement not offered to all, nor shall a member pay or offer to pay shipping or other expenses to any nominator, unless such offer is made to all. Any such offer or inducement must be included in the published conditions of the meeting. Violation of this rule shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor exceeding $100 for each offense."

This is a good sound democratic rule which protects the little fellow with one horse and does no injustice to the owner of a big stable. The rule with regard to identity and eligibility has been simplified. It is an amendment to rule 22 and reads thus:

"Any member or any officer of this association or any party competing in the race may call for information concerning the identity or eligibility of any horse that is or has been entered on the grounds of a member, and may demand an opportunity to examine such horse with the view to establish his identity or eligibility, and if the owner or party controlling such horse shall refuse to afford such information or to allow such examination, the horse and said owner or party may be suspended or expelled by the judges pending the race, or thereafter by the member, or by the president of this association."

Old rule 26, which made all engagements void by death, has been amended so that if a horse or a partner survive the engagement is still alive. This is in the interest of the surviving partner, who should not have his just interests destroyed by the death of the other member of the firm. Here is the amended rule:

"All engagements, including obligations for entrance fees, shall be void upon the decease of either party or horse, prior to the starting of the race, so far as they shall affect the deceased party or horse, except when assumed by an estate before the next payment becomes due; but where the proprietorship is in more than one person, and any survive, the survivor and horse shall be held; but forfeits, also matches made 'play or pay,' shall not be affected by the death of the horse."

Rule 46 has been amended by the committee in a way which should meet the views of both horsemen and secretaries of associations. It will certainly help horsemen who have often at the fag end of a meeting, having been keeping a horse in shape all week, been told that it is 4 o'clock and the race is declared off. The new rule gives them a chance by extending the time one hour during four months of the year and declaring all unfinished races closed on the last day of a meeting, the money to be decided as per summary. This rule will enable every association to clean up its programme, and every horseman will at least have a chance to get a slice of the money. The rule, as amended, is a most important one. We give it below in full and it will be well for both secretaries and horsemen to digest it thoroughly. Here it is:

"In case of unfavorable weather, or other unavoidable causes, members shall postpone to a definite hour the next fair day and good track (omitting Sunday), all stakes upon giving notice thereof; and they may exercise this power before or after the race has commenced. Any purse race or installment plan purse that has not been started by 5 o'clock p.m. on the last day of the week to which the member has limited its meeting during the months of May, June, July and August and 4 o'clock p.m. during the balance of the year, shall be declared off and the entrance money refunded. Any purse race or installment plan purse that has been started and remains unfinished on the last day of the week to which the member has limited its meeting shall be declared ended and the money divided according to summary."

HE—"Farewell, my darling, I hope you will remain true to me."

She (through her tears)—"I hope so too."

* * *

DO you want to marry my daughter do you, young man?"

"Y-e-s, s-s-i-r."

"Well, can you support a family?"

"H-how many are there of you, s-sir?"


## MISERABLE WITH DYSPEPSIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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# THE BUCK-EYE

VOL. 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 32

## THE BEST ON EARTH

Some years ago, the late Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, testifying in a case involving the Cataract Power Company, in answer to a question on cross examination as to who, in his opinion, was the greatest American scientist, replied, "I am."

After leaving the court room one of the lawyers ventured to criticise the answer for its effect upon the jury, whereupon Rowland exclaimed:

"Well, what else could I say? Wasn't I under oath?"

There are two kinds of swelled head. One of them is inflated with hot air, pure and simple. The other has the goods, and bulges out with them.

Modesty prevents us from placing ourselves in our correct class, but there are thousands to whom we can refer you for a true estimate of the BUCK-EYE. They are testing them daily.

Were we placed on oath, and asked which was the best ten cent cigar in the market today, we could do no otherwise than follow the Professor's illustrious example and reply——

"THE BUCK-EYE"

# How Gamblers Cheat

By Hereward Carrington

GAMES of chance have always had a fascination for all classes of individuals, at all ages, and the professional "sharp" has made this weakness (which in some persons is developed into a ruling passion) a means for earning an easy livelihood, at the expense of the numerous "flats" who visit the race course or other places where gambling is looked upon as a more or less legitimate pastime. The ingenious mechanical devices which have been employed for this purpose are really astonishing. Such clumsy appliances as loaded dice are, of course, out of date, though one ingenious "sharp" invented a table, the top of which was sheet steel under a very thin cloth covering. By means of an electro-magnet concealed within the table, its top could be converted into a powerful magnet, and the dice (which were prepared by having one side of metal while the rest were ivory) could be attracted to the table when the current was on or would fall in any haphazard position when the current was shut off. Dice, however, are generally suspected, and hardly anyone would venture to stake money upon the fall of the dice any more than he would upon "three-card monte."

Cards are the most fertile field for the gambler's revenue. Winning at cards depends largely upon the possession of certain high cards or the aces which win the tricks, and to gain possession of these cards is the gambler's object. For assuring this, various devices have been employed called "hold-outs," mechanical contrivances concealed in the sleeve, which by a very slight pressure or movement in one direction, will instantly shoot out the required card into the gambler's hand and recede again into the sleeve. One of the most ingenious and perfect of these was invented by a gambler named Keplinger, and the device has ever since been known as the "Keplinger holdout." The apparatus was worked by the knees, so that no motion of the arms or body was necessary. A slight separation of the knees was all that was required to shoot the card into the gambler's hand. The knees were thereupon relaxed, and the "holdout" receded like a flash into the gambler's sleeve.

Another variety of "holdout" is that concealed in the waistcoat, and here the hand is held close to the body with the cards outspread while the thread is pulled, and in that manner a card shot into the hand under cover of the remaining cards. This, however, is a dangerous procedure which is rarely employed. A small but ingenious species of "holdout" is that known as "the bag." The small, sharp point seen in the illustration, is stuck into the wood of the under side of the table, in such a manner that the flat bar runs along parallel to and just touching the wood of the table beneath. One or more cards are now inserted into the clip thus formed, and may be withdrawn by the fingers in the act of drawing cards on the table toward the body.

A daring yet simple variety of "holdout" is attached to the sleeve. It is buckled around the shirt sleeve under the coat, and two small pointed hooks, facing outward, press against the coat sleeve. These hooks may be separated or brought nearer together by pressing upon a small rubber tube. If now a card be placed against the coat sleeve, on the outside, and the clips separated and then released, they will clasp the edges of the card through the cloth of the coat, and it will be retained there by the pressure of the spring in the "holdout." So long as the arm be held downward, the card is invisible; but the card may be obtained possession of by the fingers of the other hand when resting against the sleeve of the arm to which the "holdout" is attached.

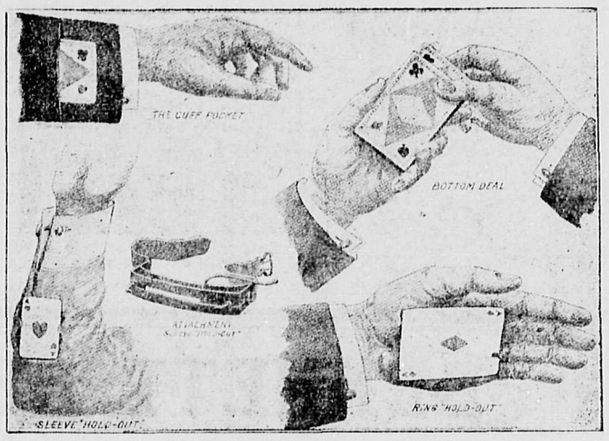
A still simpler device is to have a small pocket cut in the coat sleeve at the seam. The "pocket" is merely a slit about three inches long, into which the required card is inserted. The fingers grasp the card and withdraw it with the others at the required moment. Another variety of "holdout" is known as the "ring holdout." A ring is worn on one of the fingers, to the inside of which is attached, as part of the ring, a small wire clip or spring, flesh colored. The card is inserted under this spring, and in that manner is retained within the palm of the hand by the pressure. Experts in sleight-of-hand would not require a clip of this character, being enabled to palm the card without any mechanical aid.

Besides such devices as those just mentioned, the gambler depends for his success partly upon his dexterity in handling the cards during the actual progress of the game. Of course, marked cards are frequently employed for this purpose, but the expert gambler will succeed in marking the cards with his thumb nail during the course of the play, so that, at the end of a few hands, he knows practically every card in the pack from the slight indications upon its back. Sometimes, also, cards are bent more or less slightly to insure their recognition—either individual cards or a number of cards together. If half a pack is bent in this manner, this is called "the bridge." Each card in this section then has a slight curve, as shown in the illustration.

A gambler may even deal to himself or to any person forming the circle a particular card which is known to him. This card is at the bottom of the pack, and the "sharp" deals off the cards from the top of the pack continuously until he reaches the person into whose hand he desires to place the card next to him, when, by a rapid movement, he withdraws, not the top but the bottom card with his fingers instead of his thumb. This trick, when rapidly and well executed, is practically undetectable.

Card "sharps" also employ other devices for gaining knowledge of the cards dealt to every member in the circle. In order to gain this knowledge, a small mirror is employed. Sometimes this mirror is attached to a needle point, and fixed to the under side of the table nearest the dealer. If, now, in dealing, each card be passed over the mirror in turn, the gambler will be enabled to tell the position of each card dealt, and to follow the cards before a single play can be made. A mirror of this character is a dangerous device, and for this reason very ingenious schemes have been employed. A small mirror is inserted into the bowl of a pipe, laid carlessly on the table, the bowl being turned slightly upward and toward the dealer. Now, in dealing the cards, they are passed each in turn over the bowl of the pipe, and in this manner the magnifying glass it contains conveys to the "sharp" all the required knowledge as to the cards contained in each sitter's hand. Occasionally "sharps" employ a mirror ring for this purpose; a large signet ring being used which, during the course of play, is swung around so that the signet faces the palm instead of the back of the hand. The signet then swings open on a pivot hinge and discloses a tiny magnifying mirror beneath. By the aid of this mirror, the majority of cards can be detected as dealt. At least aces and court cards can be distinguished from cards of lower values, which is the chief thing to be discovered.

There are a number of other ingenious devices employed by professional sharps, but the above will at least give the reader an idea of the extent to which this practice has been carried, of the remarkable ingenuity displayed by manufacturers of such devices, and of the dexterity and daring of the gamblers themselves in employing them.




Some Gamblers' Tricks With Cards

## ON THE ROAD TO MONTEREY

By Roland Ashland Phillips

THE man's eyes fluttered open easily, subconsciously, and without the least effort. The low ceiling but a few feet from his head meant nothing at all, nor the dim walls, nor the yellow bar of sunlight that slanted through the one window of the adobe hut.

The first tangible thing his brain responded to was a jug, resting within arm's reach on a shelf. He mechanically propped himself to an elbow, reached out, and, lifting the earthen vessel to his lips, drank deep and greedily with strange sounds, his very throat quivering from the cool draft.

After that he sank wearily back among the blankets, closing his eyes again with a sense of utter, childlike contentment. All other than that jug might have been unreal; the past few hours had been peopled with objects retreated in hopeless, mocking confusion.

Not so very long ago, before oblivion mercifully embraced his tortured brain, he was stumbling and falling, and, after a time, even crawling on hands and knees across an endless barren of desert waste, a shimmering sea that rolled wave on wave, naked to the sun—grim, azoic, quivering and dancing with the blood-snapping heat.

Once to his distorted vision there leaped a wondrous spot of green, and with a throaty cry he staggered toward it—only to see the bit of heaven waver and melt like a cloud. Stunned by this mocking mirage, he pitched to the ground inert, numb, uncaring; and then, like a candle puffed by the wind, his reason fled.

How long ago this had been, where he was now, or what mysterious power had brought him here were blank reflections. His eyes opened, questioningly.

The cool, dim cabin room, with its jug of water and its bunk of many soft blankets, could be no mirage! And with a renewed sense of interest his eyes shifted curiously from the low ceiling, down the walls and through the opened doorway. Here a green and gold vista stretched, riveting his gaze. Within this irregular frame were many green trees, rocking in the sunlight, green-carpeted mountain-slopes, a foaming creek that swept from view behind a huge cliff. And over all a canopy of amethyst heaven.

For a long time the man contemplated this view; and finally he kicked back the blankets and drew himself erect. The movement caused his head to swim dizzily, but the nausea soon passed, and he marveled at his freedom from all pain.

His boots were at the foot of the bunk—and he drew them on. He found his shirt and coat—even his faded sombrero—hanging on a peg below the shelf. Fully dressed, he walked cautiously across the floor and stepped awesomely through the door into the vivid sun-glow, experiencing a thrill as if the warm, yellow rays were so many tingling, pricking needle-points.

The bit of picture viewed from within now resolved itself into rugged slopes, tangled masses of trees and a boundless stretch of clearest skies. Again and again he sucked in deep, exhilarating breaths, conscious that his pulse and heart responded as from a stimulant.

His eyes clouded for the first time and a frown leaped across his forehead when, mechanically, from force of habit, his hand strayed down to his waist. Whatever power had brought him here had removed his belt and gun. Yet at that moment fear never entered his mind.

While he stood there in mute wonder, a sound of falling rock came to his ears. It started behind the hill-shoulder where the creek swept from view. With free, swinging strides he went toward it, forded the stream by leaping from rock to rock, and swung boldly into the hidden, cliff-walled gulch.

A sunburned, lean individual, delving into the creek bank, paused from the shoveling of dirt.

"Got up, did you?" he greeted. "That's good—that's mighty good! Howy'a feelin'?"

The man's alert eyes took in the length of the old sluice boxes through which a muddy stream raced, took in the freshly dug bank and the fellow, resting on his shovel, who stood beside it.

"You the chap who owns the 'dobe back there?" he asked, jerking a finger in the direction from where he had come.

"I'm him!" The miner pushed back his broad rimmed hat and passed a hand across his damp forehead. "Like it?"

"I sure did. Never had a softer blanket. How'd I ever—get here?"

"I was comin' up from Monterey the other day," the miner took up abruptly and without hesitation, "and I saw you doubled up in the sand. I put you up in the saddle and brought you home."

The man's heart fluttered like a flame in the wind.

"How—how long ago was that?"

"Last week. Must have been Tuesday. You've been holdin' down the bunk for six days."

A queer laugh forced itself between the man's lips and something quivered in his throat.

"Six days? Why, I thought it was only yesterday." He paused for a moment, ruminating. "Can't seem to remember things very well. I know I was running toward a green place where there was plenty of water—and then everything got black and I went under——"

The miner fell to shoveling again, his arms lifting and falling methodically. The man settled himself comfortably on a big rock, reflecting upon the other's brief, direct explanation. After a time he got up and walked beside the long sluice.

"Finding much color?"

"Not so far." The miner straightened up. "Why?"

"Used to play this game myself," the man responded carelessly. "I have more luck at poker."

Somehow both men lifted their eyes to face one another. The sudden hush seemed almost brittle with expectancy.

"Been working this for long?" the man continued.

"Maybe a month. Once or twice I struck somethin' good. I'm hopin' to get the vein pretty soon." The miner spoke sharply with a peculiar tremble in his voice. "You seem sort of curious."

"I am!" The man stared absently across the stream at the high cliff. "I was just thinking about a man over Smoky Creek way, where I hail from. About a month ago he murdered a chap and dropped out of sight. Somehow the posse never could pick up his trail. Funny, wasn't it?"

A puzzled glare came into the miner's eyes. "Maybe so," he admitted. "But what's that got to do with——"

"Not a thing," the man hastened to interrupt. "I was just building up a little story, that's all. It all came to me like as if I had read it out of a book. Supposing this murderer—he went by the name of Silent Keely, didn't he?—supposing he got across the divide and cheated the desert? Supposing he came to this 'dobe shack yonder and went into washing dirt? No one would think of looking for him in this gulch, now, would they?"

The miner let his shovel clatter to the ground and an ugly look crept into his eyes. "I hope there ain't nothin' personal in them remarks," he ventured. "If you mean to say that I'm——"

The man held up a hand and a smile hovered about his lips. "I didn't mean to offend—or to insinuate. I don't care who you are, or where you came from, or what you've done. You treated me white, you did; pulled me out of that hell and nursed me like a woman. That's a lot more than any one has ever done for me—and you can just bet I'm not going to forget it."

The miner's face cleared. "What's your name?"

"Call me—Duffy," the man answered, after a moment of silence. "Just plain Duffy. I've a sheep ranch in the Spanish Basin."

"My name's Harper," the miner spoke up in reply. "I'm glad we understand each other, Duffy."

Their hands met.

"Got another shovel?" the man who said his name was Duffy resumed. "I haven't anything in particular to do in the next few weeks. I'll earn my grub—and pay you back for the nursing."

II.

And so, in the succeeding days of brilliant sunshine, warm, flower-scented air and colorless skies, the two men—Harper and the man who was called Duffy—labored side by side, grubbing at the riverbank, trusting each clean-up might disclose even the merest trace of precious color. But the elusive god of Fortune seemed chary of that particular gulch and the hopeful glint of yellow did not materialize. And never, in all that time, did either one or the other of the two recall the words that had passed between them on the certain afternoon of Duffy's awakening.

One morning, a fortnight later, Harper suggested riding to camp for needed supplies; and Duffy, with the prospect of an enjoyable change, instantly agreed. After minding final instructions, he rode out of the green gully and struck off across the rocky flat, arriving in Monterey shortly after noon. The single, twisting street, ankle-deep with the red dust that baked under the torrid sun, was deserted. A number of forlorn adobe huts, clustered on either side of the road, comprised the entire camp.

Duffy tied the pony before the store and went in to make the purchases. When he came out again to secure the heavy bags behind the saddle, the midday hush was broken by the discordant notes of a dance hall piano. And, joining in at intervals, a shrill voice wavered in an old familiar air.

He listened, arranging his stirrups. And when the hush again settled down he climbed slowly into the saddle, touched the pony's side with his knee and headed up the street.

Near the outskirts of the camp a fluttering sheet of paper, spiked against the wall of an old corral, caught and held his eyes. Abruptly he reined back, and then, with something of a start, sent the pony nearer.

Halfway across the street he spelled out the heavy, black headline. Face to face with it he read the whole announcement:

REWARD

Two hundred dollars reward will be paid for any information leading to the arrest of one Silent Kelly, description uncertain, who shot and killed Edward Barrister at Smoky Creek. Communicate with the sheriff.

Carefully, critically Duffy read and re-read the glaring statement, and then very gravely he rode on, his pulses leaping, his fingers trembling on the reins.

Upon his arrival home Harper greeted him with a welcoming shout and a bountiful supper, and when they had finished eating they went out in the shadow of the adobe, with the warm wind stirring their hair and the star-dotted heavens bending over them, and talked and smoked far into the cool night. But Duffy made not mention of that bit of fluttering paper on the corral wall. And later, when the candle was put out, he lay back in his bunk, staring emptily at the low ceiling, recalling the words he had read.

He came to make the trip to Monterey regularly each week, Harper preferring to remain at the sluice; and each time, as if drawn by some magnet, he reined in and read the placard on the mud wall, although he knew it by heart from the first day.

One day the weekly stage that met the train from San Diego came in while he was in camp. It discharged its lone passenger, a slim, pathetic slip of a girl, who, puzzled and helpless, set her bag down in the dust and stared about at the huddled row of shacks. The stage, with its four sweating mules and the humped driver, lurched from view around the first corner.

Duffy, emerging from the store, beheld her there in the centre of the road. Turning quickly at the sound of the slamming door, she noticed him; picking up her bag she came over to the sidewalk.

"This is where I take the stage for Smoky Creek, is it not?" she asked. "Could you tell me how long I have to wait?"

Duffy removed his sombrero. "The Smoky Creek stage leaves tomorrow about six o'clock," he explained. "If you'll give me your bag, I'll help you over to John's Place. It isn't much of a hotel, but you can rest there until morning."

"You—you are acquainted in Smoky Creek?" she ventured, as they were trudging up the street toward the two-story adobe, which, for courtesy, went by the name of John's Place.

"Yes," Duffy admitted. "I've a sheep ranch near there in Spanish Basin," he admitted, as an afterthought.

"Then maybe you know Ned Barrister!"

He caught at his breath for a second, but did not change expression. "I've heard of him," he stammered.

"He's my brother," the girl went on quietly. "I came across the continent to see him. I wrote from San Diego, but he did not answer. The last letter we received from him was dated Smoky Creek. Do you suppose he'll meet me there?"

Duffy stared straight ahead of him, breathing hard. Down at the far end of the street the piano was going again, its harsh, complaining notes rising in the stagnant, heat-laden air.

"We've had such good letters from him," the girl's voice trembled ever so lightly. "And we were so glad that he's been making a success—out of his mines. Folks never believed he'd amount to anything—except me."

"Barrister—told you that?" Duffy found his tongue. "Told you he was mining—making money?"

They were at the hotel now, and Big John himself—a darkskinned half-breed, came out smiling for the bag, and still smiling shambled back through the door. The girl and Duffy faced each other.

"Yes—he told us that," she wavered; and then a sudden, pathetic light sprang into her wide eyes. "Isn't he doing well? Isn't he?"

Duffy's throat contracted and a mist seemed to dim his vision. He stood helplessly opening and shutting his hands.

"I—I didn't know him—very well," he struggled lamely, and turned so she could not see his wet eyes.

"He was to have sent me money for this trip," the girl resumed bravely, after a pregnant interval. "I suppose it must have been delayed. It took all—all I had to get me here. But I shouldn't care—now that I'm to be with him."

"I think it would be better—better for you to stay here in Monterey for a few days," Duffy answered. "It's a hard trip—and perhaps—" he paused, blindly groping for the right words.

The color seemed to drain quickly from the girl's flushed face; her lips quivered, and with an impulsive little movement she put out both her hands to the man's shoulders.

"What—what is it?" she demanded faintly. You talk like the driver of the stage did. I asked him about Ned—and he only shrugged his shoulders. You are keeping something back from me. It is cowardly of you. I'm his sister—it isn't right to deceive me."

"If you'll only stay here—a few days——"

"Don't talk like that! It frightens me. Is Ned—sick? Has he gone away?"

Duffy remained dumb. Big John suddenly appeared in the doorway. With a sudden inspiration the girl whirled upon him.

"What is it—about Ned Barrister?" she demanded hoarsely. "Why won't they tell me?"

The bewildered, half frightened hotel proprietor stared dully into the girl's face for an instant; and then, before Duffy could cry a warning, blurted out:

"Barrister? Yes—he killed—las' month!"

With a pitiful, quivering moan, the girl reeled back and Duffy caught her in his arms. Big John stood wide-eyed in the door, his jaw hanging, his brow wrinkled. Duffy held the limp, little form close, his heart pounding, his brain whirling dizzily. The mist that had first clouded his eyes now resolved itself into big tears. Unchecked they slipped down his brown cheeks.

"I'm sorry—sorry," he choked, feeling the slim body tremble with sobs. "I meant to break it to you gently. Your brother was a good man. He was murdered by a brute." A sudden thought gripped him. "How much—much will it take to get you home?"

III.

Just before dusk, his face pasty, his breath labored, Duffy lurched into the sheriff's cabin. He pitched forward into a chair and for the moment could find no coherent speech. Then, controlling himself, his voice shaky and uncertain, he stammered out:

"You want Silent Kelly, don't you?" There's two hundred reward for any information, isn't there? Well—suppose I tell you where to put your hand on him! Is that worth a hundred—cash?"

The sheriff steadied himself, his eyes questioning.

"You're sure of the man?"

"Positive!" Duffy returned. "You can get him by midnight. Give me the hundred in cash and take the rest for yourself."

The two men stared thoughtfully into each other's faces, Duffy trembling and expectant, the sheriff with tight lips and dubious eyes.

"You mean I can get Sient Kellly by midnight—you take your hundred right now—and stay in camp until I get back. That it?"

"Right, sheriff!" Duffy hurried. "I'll wait here—and if you're not satisfied with my proof, I'll return the coin."

Only for a moment did the sheriff hesitate, and then, being but human, put out his hand in mute acquiescence. Duffy grasped it.

"Silent Kelly is down the creek, making a stall at sluicing," he explained. "He isn't getting any color—and never will. I got wise to his game from the first. I rode his pony in. It's getting pretty hungry by this time. You take it and he'll make a line for the gulch."

Very attentively the other listened; then he put a hand to his pocket and counted out five gold pieces, which he pushed across the table.

"I'm trusting you a h— of a lot more than I would most strangers," he admitted frankly.

Duffy covered the yellow stack with a shaky palm.

"You'll find me waiting for you when you get back, sheriff," he said quietly. "I'll be at John's Place."

So they parted—the sheriff to gather his posse, and Duffy hurrying back to the hotel. He went up the stairs and knocked softly at the door of the girl's room. Gaining no response, he pushed in. She was asleep on the bed, where, to all appearances, she had cried herself into a stupor.

He found her handkerchief, wrapped the gold pieces in one corner and deposited it beside her pocket-book on the little bureau. With a last glance at the sleeping girl, he tiptoed out of the room.

It was quite dark now; the moon was not yet up, and only the big, white stars lent a shimmering pallor to the silent camp. Emerging from the hotel Duffy seated himself on the low porch, in the shadow of the roof. Five minutes later a riotous bunch of sheep-herders pounded down the road, left their mounts before the saloon, and disappeared within.

When the moon swung up from behind the mesa Duffy knew it must be near eleven. The sheriff had departed early and should return soon. Meanwhile the heavy air echoed with the shouts and laughter and the discordant singing of the jubilant herders.

An hour dragged, and abruptly the watcher in the black shadow sat up straight. A clump of horsemen appeared for the instant on the hill-brow and then dipped down toward the camp. After a short interval they passed before him, swiftly and silently, like a troop of spectres, the shimmering dust trailing behind like a veil. And in their midst, bound upon a pony, Duffy saw the humped form of—Harper.

Presently the sheriff rode back alone, and as he approached Duffy called to him. He reined in and swung down from his saddle.

"Well," he began, "we found the man just as you said. Took him completely by surprise. Denied everything, of course. We will take him over to Smoky Creek in the morning." The sheriff laughed. "Said he had never been in Smoky Creek in his life!"

Duffy drew in a deep breath. "I don't believe he ever was," he answered evenly.

"What's that?"

"See here, sheriff," Duffy stepped out into the moonlight. "You wanted information about Silent Kelly, didn't you? That was what the reward was for, eh? I told you about this man and you arrested him. You won't ever prove anything against him. He's innocent. I've played him a dirty trick. I'm Silent Kelly!"

The sheriff choked back an oath. "You're—what?"

"I'm Silent Kelly, sheriff," the man who was called Duffy resumed. "When I broke out of the Smoky Creek district I changed my name. I shot and killed Barrister in self-defense; it was a mere matter of quickness—and I got my gun out first. When I tried to get across the desert I went under—and this Harper found me. Today at noon I met Barrister's sister. She was coming to him—not knowing the truth. He'd been writing home about his wealth—and his mines. You know the kind of a chap he was, sheriff? Well, I couldn't stand up and tell the poor, little girl that, could I? Fact is, none of us could, for that matter. So I made her think he was a decent fellow, honest and worthy and upright, and that he had been foully murdered. She was never to know that I caught him cheating in a card game.

"It took all of her money to get her here, and she simply had to go back. So I cooked up this scheme. It was a lie I handed you this afternoon, but I knew if I told you the truth then you'd not give me the coin. But I'm talking to you straight now, sheriff."

The sheriff, as though stupefied at this abrupt and unexpected confession, remained speechless. Silent Kelly, after passing a limp hand across his damp brow, continued:

"Now you've got your information of Silent Kelly. Got it first hand from the man himself. That's what the reward was for, wasn't it? I told you the right thing about Barrister. I caught him cheating and told him so—and I beat him drawing. A man's got to think pretty quick in a time like that, sheriff. Now I'm putting myself in your hands. Do what you think best. I haven't led a spotless life—but if you let me get away from here I'll be straight from today on, and I'll give you my word to pay back that hundred you loaned me. Going to trust me? You did once, and I kept my word, didn't I? If not—if you and the law are not satisfied—if you and the law are not satisfied—I guess I'm worth as much dead as alive."

And with that he whirled abruptly on his heel and plodded slowly up the moonlit road. With a start, the sheriff dropped a hand to his hip and jerked out a heavy six-shooter. The singing from the distant saloon arose and fell at intervals like wind among the pines. The sheriff lifted the gun at arm's length and aimed it square between the other's shoulders. And then, as his finger tightened upon the trigger, his arm went numb and fell limply down.

"It ain't according to the law," he gulped huskily, as the form of Silent Kelly dwindled smaller and smaller under the moonlight, "and it's my duty to uphold it. But I guess this time human nature's got the best of me."

# Why it Costs More to Live

THIRTY-TWO reasons why prices are high, embracing all that are most commonly cited, are here given, as condensed from a recent compilation in the San Francisco Chronicle:

The enormously increased output of gold.

The increase in the circulating medium—coin, paper money, etc.—to near the saturation-point.

The extension of the credit system, which has called into existence immense quantities of "abstract wealth," returns upon which must be paid out of actual or real wealth.

The growth of extravagant habits, which has caused demand to outstrip production.

The tipping habit, which in the United States, owing to its lack of systematization, has become an extra tax on those who distribute gratuities. In Europe tips are part of the wages of those on whom they are conferred, but in this country they supplement wages.

Great prosperity, as exhibited by the wealth of the nation, which has increased about 63 per cent. during the last fourteen years. The possession of wealth makes buyers eager and their competition makes prices mount.

The importation of costly luxuries.

The waste produced by the drink habit, which is charged with burdening the community with the maintenance of its victims and greatly enlarging the criminal class, thus increasing the burdens of the taxpayer.

The destruction of paper money by fire or otherwise. This causes an apparent gain to the government, but is really an added though disguised tax, and operates, like all taxes, to increase prices.

The misdirected expenditures for education. It is claimed that much money expended for education is wasted, because the recipients fail to make use of it, and that taxes to support school systems play their part in raising prices.

Restrictions of the conservation policy, enhancing the value of the timber, coal, iron, and other minerals in private ownership.

The maintenance of great armies and navies, which draw men from production and make heavy taxation necessary for their subsistence and to procure instruments of destruction for their use.

The tariff, which is charged with increasing the price of articles imported and that of similar articles produced at home.

Enormous increase of the number of public servants. The army of civil-service employees is constantly expanding. Their employment involves increased taxation and helps to increase the demand for products.

The enormous increase of municipal expenditure for esthetic objects.

Competition of service by the middleman, who in his efforts to increase attractiveness of goods has increased the cost of what he sells.

Indolence of housekeepers, who demand that the storekeeper shall perform services which increase the cost of his business.

Enormous increase of rental values, due to the effort of middlemen to secure the best locations in cities. The consumer pays heavy tribute to the landowner, through the storekeeper, in higher prices.

Multiplication of middlemen. There were 1,543,444 persons and corporations in business in the United States at the end of 1909, an increase of 55,631, or 3.7 per cent. in a single year. This is the greatest increase noted since 1881.

The laws regulating sale of food products, such as oleomargarin and cottonseed oil, which prevent them from becoming competitors of articles that have already established themselves. The price of the recognized articles is increased by creating a prejudice against the innovations. The laws against food adulterations also increase prices by prohibiting imposing an inferior article on the buyer.

Lavish expenditure for buildings in which business is conducted. The sums expended for handsome structures and for decoration of stores contribute to the increase of prices. A department store, with fixtures costing a quarter of a million dollars, obtains a return on its investment by charging higher prices. Magnificent railroad stations are made good in part by increased freight rates.

The operation of trusts which exercise control over production and distribution.

Tacit combinations of middlemen to sell staple articles at a fixed price.

Failures in business due to the credit system. The annual losses from that cause amount to many millions. The failure of the unfortunates to meet their obligations compels the distribution of the loss among those who do pay.

Selling futures on exchanges.

Withdrawal of earnings from the country by foreign investors, whose demands must be met by paying gold or by parting with products.

Wasteful transportation methods, the result of unregulated competition. This waste operates in many ways to increase the cost of products.

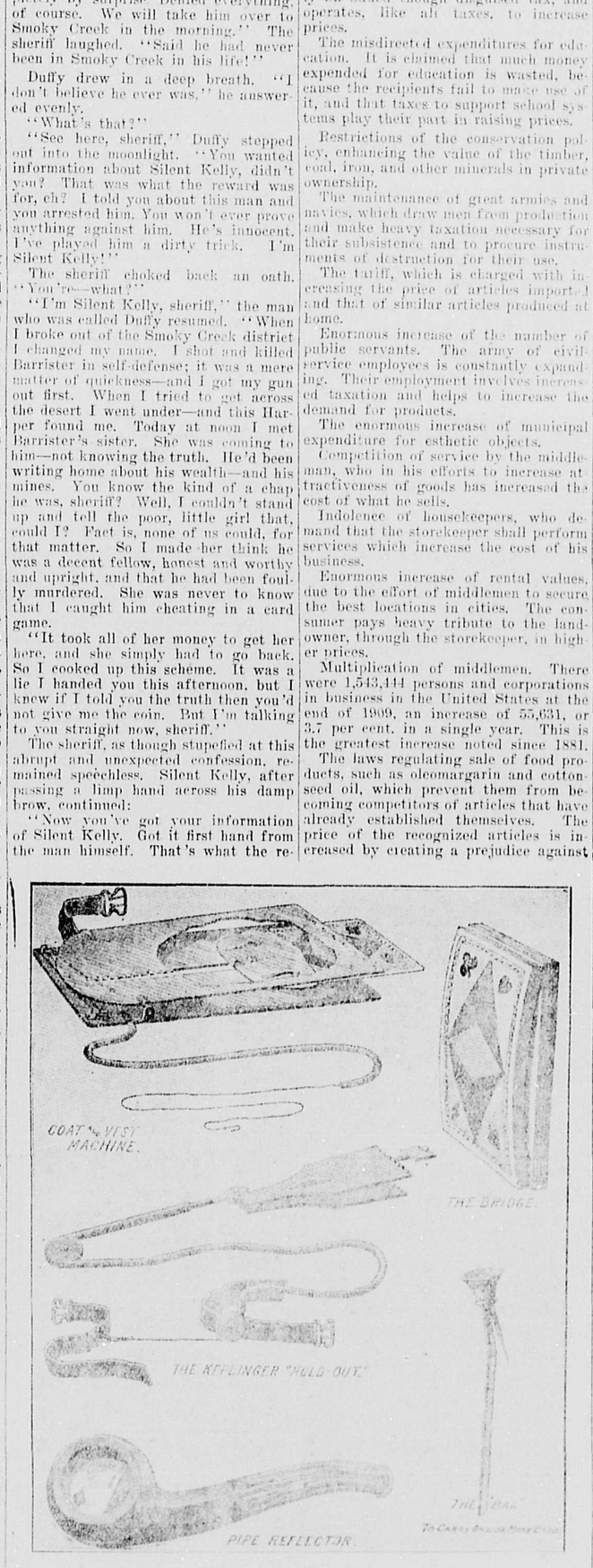
The tendency of trade to increase the number of consumers more rapidly than producers can respond to their demand. During recent years 50,000,000 naked Africans have learned to wear cotton clothes. This addition to the consuming element is held responsible for a part of the increased price of cotton.

Trades unionism, diminishing productivity by shortening the hours of labor, increasing cost by excluding all workers not belonging to the organization and constantly moving for a higher scale of wages.

Cold storage pretise, which permits the withdrawal of products from market when they are plentiful, thus depriving the consumer of the opportunity to purchase farm crops cheaply when they are abundant.

Failure of the farmer to get proper returns from the land causes a relative diminution of production, which creates a demand out of proportion to the supply.

Desertion of the land by the rural population flocking to the cities, thus destroying the equilibrium of supply and demand.




The Elaborate Outfit of the Gambler

## QUEER HOBBIES RIDDEN IN QUEST OF FAME

UTILITY is not always the chief object of literary labor, and neither is "value received" always its aim and end; for in this kind of work, as in other kinds, difficulty and expected applause are frequently great incentives. With many writers, more particularly in former times, various curious styles of composition were much in favor—one, for example, would have a predilection for composing verses with the omission in each stanza of a particular letter; others would write in such a way as to enable their writing to be read from the end to the beginning of the line, or vice versa, as the reader chose; while a third again tested himself in the composition of alliterative, or perhaps anagrammatic, poetry. Another class of literary triflers included those who chose to display a microscopic skill by writing so small that their work appeared to the naked eye only a mere way line. Laborious ingenuity of these kinds, so far from being discouraged, was indulged in by some of the best among ancient writers.

Take as an instance of one of these literary frivolities, for which the author seldom if ever receives either fame or emolument, many of the works of Lope de Vega. The Spanish poet wrote no less than eighteen hundred plays, of which only about a fifth occupy a place in the literature of his country; among his other writings were five novels, from each of which one of the five vowels was excluded—a conceit which must have cost their author considerable labor. Of this kind of literary work, which has been called lipogrammatic, there have been many instances. Tryphiodorus, for example, composed a Greek "Iliad," from the first book of which the letter "a" was excluded, the second book excluded "b," and so on throughout the alphabet in succession.

It has been recorded also of a Persian poet that he read a poem to the king in which the letter "a" was altogether excluded; but his royal highness speedily wearied of hearing it, and, instead of complimenting the poet upon his skill and ingenuity, bluntly recommended that all the other letters should be sent to keep company with the exiled "a."

In relation to those who have chosen to exert themselves in the way of microscopic writing, the fact that the scopic writing, the fact that the "Iliad" of Homer has been written in so small a compass as to be wholly enclosed in a nutshell has been often referred to as one of those things which would have to be seen to be believed. However doubtful such a feat may appear, it is certain that one Huet, who at first thought it impossible, demonstrated by experiment that it could be done. A piece of vellum, ten inches in length and eight wide, would hold two hundred and fifty lines, each line containing thirty verses, and thus filling both sides of the vellum; fifteen thousand, the whole number of verses in the "Iliad," could be written upon it; and this piece of vellum, folded compactly, would go easily into the shell of a walnut.

It is nothing unusual to find nowadays writing of a still more minute character than this, seeing that the Ten Commandments have been written in a space small enough to be covered by a ten-cent piece.

There is a portrait of Queen Anne in the British Museum, on which appear a number of minute lines and scratches, which, when examined through a microscope, are shown to be the entire contents of a small folio book which the librarian has in his possession. A similar effort in the way of microscopic calligraphy was some years ago discovered in London by a gentleman who had bought at a sale a pen-and-ink portrait of Alexander Pope, surrounded by a design in scrollwork. Examining it through a glass, in order, if possible, to discover the artist's name, he was astonished to find that the fine lines in the surrounding scroll were nothing less than a life of the poet, so minutely transcribed as only to be legible by the aid of a magnifier.

This was an evident imitation of a similar effort in the way of portraiture which was at one time in a library at Oxford, where a head of Charles the First was drawn in minute characters so fine as to resemble the lines of an engraving, but which, when closely examined, were found to be the Book of Psalms, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer.

## SPEED OF WAVES

INTERESTING facts about waves were given by Doctor Vaughan Cornish in a recent lecture. In the North Atlantic, he said, waves had been measured, the largest of which was somewhat more than forty feet high, with a length from crest to crest of five hundred and sixty feet. It was in the Southern Indian ocean that waves attained their fullest development, and they had been measured there with a length of seven hundred and eighty feet. In the Atlantic it had been found that waves attained a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour in a wind of about forty-four miles an hour. Speaking of the swells in the waves that run freely on the surface of the sea after the wind has ceased, Doctor Cornish said that during a storm in December, 1898, he recorded breakers near Bournemouth which moved at sixty-seven miles an hour, and had a length from crest to crest of one thousand nine hundred feet. In February, 1899, he observed breakers on the same shore which had a speed in deep water of not less than seventy-eight and a half miles an hour.

## NEVER

"What's idle curiosity?"
Asked little Jimmy Paz;
"The kind, my son," the father said,
"A woman never has."

# The Hosmer Times

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year.....One Dollar in Advance
Single Copies.....Five Cents Each

Published every Thursday morning at Hosmer, British Columbia.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1910


## Time Tables.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

| | Arrive Hosmer |
|---|---|
| No. 213 West | 9.44 |
| No. 214 East | 18. 40 |
| No. 212 Local East | 9. 27 |
| No. 211 Local West | 20.45 |
| No. 7 West Flyer | 10. 07 |
| No. 8 East Flyer | 20. 45 |

Change took effect Sunday June 4

G. N. TIME TABLE

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 251 leaves Michel | 10;10 a. m. |
| Arrives at Hosmer | 10;40 a. m. |
| No. 252 leaves Rexford | 4;15 p. m. |
| Arrives at Hosmer | 7;13 p. m. |

### Life is a Funny Road.

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings by the balance of our species.

In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a fool; if he raises a family he is a chump; if he raises a small check he is a thief, and then the law raises the devil with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics he is a crook; if he is out of politics you can't please him, as he is an undesirable citizen; if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner and damned; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy.

When he first comes into the world everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out they all want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is simply in the way in living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny road, but we all like to travel it just the same.

### Disloyalty.

The resignation of W. J. Clement, editor of the Penticton Press, as justice of the peace, has been asked for by Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney general.

In the Press of May 28th last, Mr. Clement made disloyal reference in an editorial entitled "Mock Loyalty and Mock Mourning," to the death of the late king, and contemptously referred to the mourning of the British people. So indignant were the residents of the district over this article, that a band of self-constituted disciplinarians visited the office of the Press and demanded an apology of Mr. Clement. This he refused, and an attempt was made to duck him. Residents of Penticton coming to his assistance, he escaped, and his assailants were fined in the police court.

After a perusal of the article, as well as the subsequent reference in the Press to the visit of the vigilantes, the attorney general wrote to Mr. Clement, expressing his desapproval of the ideas expressed and asked that the commission of justice of the peace be sent in.

### Farm Hands Scarce.

That the supply of farm hands is totally inadequate to meet the demand is the firm conviction of J. Bruce Walker, the chief immigration agent at Winnipeg. He states that he could place 5000 farm hands immediately, and he fears when harvesting time arrives there will be a scarcity of men, which may cause grief to some farmers.

### Shingle Mills Close.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Because of the slack condition of the market, shingle manufacturers of British Columbia have decided to close down on July 1st for an indefinite period. The effect of this cessation of operations will will mean a big decrease in the production.

A farmer in Nelson is growing wheat in his garden

## PROVINCIAL NEWS

Victoria has three new street cars.

A piano tuner has located in Chilliwack.

Potatoes are $12 a ton in New Westminster.

Roses are in bloom in the jail yard at Fernie.

J. R. McVay died at Golden of consumption.

A soda water factory has been started at Hazleton.

North Vancouver is putting in a sewerage system.

The Union Bank will put up a building at Hazelton.

J. T. Browning is now provincial constable at Moyie.

J. W. Stewart was killed at Princeton in a runaway.

There was a boom in Rock Creek just 50 years ago.

A night force has been put on at the sawmill at Enderby.

Work is to be resumed at the Payne mine in the Slocan.

Cumberland now has a newspaper called the Islander.

A club of 30 members has been organized at Stewart.

A mining recorder's office has been established at Stewart.

Oil seepages are still being found in the Flathead valley.

A dyke of blue granite has been discovered near Golden.

This year in Alberta there are 9,294,800 acres sown in wheat.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will spend an hour at Golden on Aug. 15.

Fort George will spend $1000 on its Dominion day celebration.

At Waterloo 500 more Doukhobors will arrive in a few days.

Many people are moving from California to British Columbia.

William Hooper is planting eight acres of onions at Creston.

George Loudon has shipped 650 sheep from Oroville to Vernon.

John Hinch is dead. He took up a farm at Port Haney in 1875.

Princeton will celebrate on Dominion day to the extent of $700.

A paper mill will be built on the Fraser river near Port Mann.

Penticton will have the greatest celebration in its career on July 1.

The Okanagan will produce over 500 carloads of fruit this summer.

A new town is being started on Bitter creek, ten miles north of stewart.

P. Burns and company are shipping cattle from Gleichen to England.

Fred Fraser is establishing a large hog raising ranch near Revelstoke.

At Sandon the Ruth mine will resume operations in a short time.

The Granby mines continue to produce about 2500 tons of ore a week.

The Metropolitan Methodist church in Victoria has bought a $13,000 organ.

St. Paul capitalists are talking about building a steel plant at Cowley, Alta.

The postmaster at Oroville has had his salary raised from $1100 to $1200.

A dozen families from Tacoma have recently settled in the Bulkly valley.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier who will tour British Columbia this year is 69 years old.

This summer 100 miles of steel will be laid on the G. T. P. east of prince Rupert.

Mrs. Robert Tapping a pioneer of Revelstoke died last week at the age of 50 years.

Piano Box Jack Williams has been arrested at Molsen for selling liquor to Indians.

An English firm will build blast furnaces and rolling mills on Vancouver Island.

J. B. Tierney has bonded the Little Chief group near Stewart for Nelson capitalists.

At least 25 miles of the Kootenay Central in East Kootenay will be built this year.

In the Slocan an aerial tram is being built from the Lucky Jim to the K. & S. railway.

During May there were 200 miner's licenses issued at the government office at Kaslo.

In Chiliwack the mayor receives a salary of $200 a year and the aldermen $100 each.

The Hon. Richard McBride is not yet 40 years old and has been premier for seven years.

Some boys in Enderby recently impounded their mothers cow in order to make 25 cents.

Agnes Deans Cameron will spend the summer in Stewart obtaining material for stories.

The fire brigade at Stewart raised its first funds by selling pies and cakes at fancy prices.

The Indians in British Columbia are getting more numerous and drinking less firewater.

Louis Kirkpatrick, who recently died in Vernon, was a veteran of the Cariboo days of '62.

There were new potatoes dug at Penticton on June 4th. The spuds averaged 5 to the pound.

For the timber limits at Three Valley and the sawmills of the Mundy Lumber company, an English company has paid $1,250,000.

The publicity board of Nicola will publish an illustrated book upon that section of British Columbia.

The Great Northern engineers have finished the preliminary survey between Oroville and Penticton.

Since 1871 British Columbia has had 16 premiers. Joe Martin once held the position for four months.

It is predicted that the Great Northern will be running trains into Penticton from Oroville within a year.

The editor of the Nicola News was recently presented with a box of marshmallows by an admiring patron.

E. E. Parson has bought the steam laundry at Oroville and many of the inhabitants are now buying white shirts.

At the Joker mine in the Slocan machinery is being installed by the French company that controls the property.

The big cyclone blew through Kaslo on June 3, 1894. About 75 buildings were carried out in to the lake at that time.

Across the Fraser river from Quesnel, the Buschi ranch has been platted and will be put on the market as a townsite.

In Chiliwack the postoffice site has been selected and a building to cost $30,000 will soon be erected by the government.

An Oregon company is farming 14,000 acres in Alberta. The company expects to thresh 300,000 bushels of wheat every year.

O. L. Knight, of Rossland is forming a company to take over his diamond drill business. At present there are more orders than he can handle.

Ashcroft is glutted with freight for Cariboo points. It is being moved at the rate of 30 tons a day which is too slow for the people of Fort George.

The C. C. & C. company has 20 men developing its coal properties on Granite creek. Coke will be manufactured when the railway is in operation to that point.

Louis Campbell died in Victoria last week from cancer. He had been in British Columbia since 1858. He was the largest owner of cattle in the province.


**C. H. DUNBAR**
Barrister
Solicitor
and Notary Public
HOSMER - - B. C.

C. F. LAWE ALEX I. FISHER, B. A.
**LAWE & FISHER**
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
FERNIE B. C.

PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE
PH. ADELBERG I. ZISELMAN, MGR.
Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry and Watches
Dress Swell You Might as well
HOSMER, B. C.

THE HOSMER DAIRY
G. M. HEDLEY, Prop.
Fresh Milk and Cream delivered to all parts of the town.
HOSMER, B. C.

**D. BRUTTO**
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
Repairing Neatly Done While You Wait. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Main Street Hosmer B. C.

**Bath Rooms**
Up-to-date. You are all welcome at
Pete's Barber Shop
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M. D. HONG, PROP.
MEALS 25 CTS. AND UP
Short Orders a Specialty
Board at reasonable rates
A trial solicited
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General Blacksmith and Horseshoer
All Kinds of Carriage and Wagon Repairing done on Short Notice.
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CITY
**Meat Market**
Best line of Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Sausage, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Etc. in Hosmer. Come in and see the new market.
NOT IN THE TRUST
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**Italian Store**
MIKE JIOIA, Prop.
Groceries, Fruits
Tobaccos and
Confectionery
New Stock New Goods
Call and See Us
Front Street Hosmer, B. C.

We do not claim to give a business education in 30 days or 6 weeks. We need a reasonable time. But when we finish the job we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is done right.

The Garbutt Business College has schools at Calgary, Lethbridge and Winnipeg. The principal is F. G. Garbutt

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**Alabastine**

For those who desire artistic and sanitary walls.

Alabastine gains in popularity every year, while kalsomine and wall paper become more and more "back numbers." Alabastine tints are far more dainty, stylish and restful to the eye. Besides, disease germs or insect pests cannot exist on an Alabastine wall, therefore Alabastine is more sanitary as well as more artistic.

Call and let us show you tint cards. Give us the opportunity of proving to you the superior merits of this "gypsum rock cement," known as Alabastine.

We will sell you a 5 lb. package of Alabastine for 50c. Anyway you should ask us for a copy of "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," which contains valuable pointers on interior decorations. It's free.

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Near C. P. R. Depot HARDWARE AND FURNITURE Hosmer, B. C.

—FOR—
Millinery
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A number of very desirable Lots for Sale

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What Does It Mean to You?

No matter what your position may be, whether day laborer or office manager, if you are in that discouraged line of men who get the same pittance week after week without prospect of anything better, it is time you appealed to the International Correspondence Schools. For 18 years they have been qualifying dissatisfied workers for better positions and higher salaries. No matter what your circumstances are, they will qualify **YOU** for *a better position, a higher salary, and a safe future.* The way is plain, easy, and sure for earnest men. It puts you under no obligation to find out how we can do this for you. Simply send us a postal card requesting information. State the occupation you wish to rise in. *Can you afford to neglect an opportunity for advancement?*

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MINERS AND SHIPPERS
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GENERAL OFFICE, MINES AND COKE OVENS LOCATED AT HOSMER, B. C.
LEWIS STOCKETT, General Manager
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ROBSON
The PHOTOGRAPHER
All kinds of Fancy Painting or Decoration Work done on short notice

# FASHIONS AND FANCIES

IT is comparatively an easy matter when the weather is cold and dreary to be self-denying as far as new gowns are concerned, and to be philosophically content with last year's fashions, but let the warm days of late spring and summer weather once begin and the woman who can be happy and cheerful with her old clothes is a rara avis, and is certainly entitled to the unstinted admiration of her fellow beings.

To be prepared in advance for all the spring and summer entertainments is a happy fate that befalls few individuals. For the most enthusiastic lover of clothes, as well as the most practical of managers, rebels against the amount of time essential in getting together a summer outfit that is up-to-date in

Blue and White Check Tailor Costume with Bands of Plain Blue

every detail, not to speak of the money question. For the first spring days—spring, according to the calendar, if not the reigning temperature—the smart street costume is absolutely necessary to comfort. There must be the smart gown suitable for the autumn reception or bridge, and these two with an attractive theatre gown, are sufficient to get through the two or three weeks before the weather has settled down into a much higher record of temperature, especially if each and every one of these gowns is perfect—and there are two or three others of the winter wardrobe still in fairly good order.

To be quite comfortable, there must be included in the spring outfit more than one new street gown, for the tailor costume that is heavy and warm enough for the cool days of spring is quite out of the question in the warmer days, which, however, are still cool enough to call for a gown of more weight.

But in these days of resource there are so many different weights of cloth that the difficulty can soon be solved. There must be provided the gowns for warm weather, the coat and skirt of lightest wool, pongee, silk, linen and, for more formal occasions, crepe de chine and satin. These, be it remembered, have always the coat to match, even when the gown is in one piece instead of skirt and waist.

* * *

This is to be a season of smart thin gowns, foulard and voile de soie, which has been so often described and alluded to that it would seem as though its very popularity would write an early dismissal from the ranks of the fashionable materials. Foulard, too, has been sold in such quantities for several weeks as to make the more conservative minded wonder if it can be possibly continue to be desirable, but it is material that possesses rare advantages. It is delightfully cool and light in weight, there are many qualities that cannot be injured by rain, it sheds the dust, lends itself to the draped effects, and if made in a tight fitting waist is a becoming material in so far that it clings to the figure. One of the familiar styles of the season is to combine it with another fabric, liberty satin, voile de soie or serge, and also to make up figured foulard with the plain colors of the other material. This all tends to a variety of effect that is attractive and permits of a bit of originality, so that the danger that always exists when a fashion is both practical and popular of having every woman dressed alike is obviated.

There is an unusually large variety in color and design in the foulards this season. The white ground with white figure and the dark ground with white figure are alike to be found in what seems an endless choice. The always popular polka dot is omnipresent and in a most extraordinary range of sizes and designs, rings of white, lace designs, stripes and checks, until to choose among so many requires cool judgment. The bordered foulards are exceptionally attractive this year, and the border can be so satisfactorily dealt with that trimmings are unnecessary. Black and white, color and white, all with borders, are displayed with an edge of darker or plain black as a finish. There are most artistic and becoming shadings of gray in the bordered foulards, as well as the blue and white and black and white, that always appear when foulards are in favor, and this year all the many shades of red are much in evidence.

For practical wear nothing is better than the black ground with white polka dots, and it is extraordinary how this design stays in fashion year after year. This summer it is combined with plain black liberty satin most effectively, but there are just as many satisfactory gowns turned out that are entirely of the foulard. For the street and general practical wear foulard gowns are made with short skirts and are thought much smarter for midsummer than the foulard gowns intended for more formal occasions. White ground with light figures will be made up much more elaborately and trimmed with lace and embroidery, but this latter style is not at all on the same order, and while it may be the same fabric it is so differently dealt with as to make it seem entirely different.

Pongee, rajah, and tussor are heavier in weight and are almost invariably made with coat to match. Silk linen is another material on the same order and is to be found in all colors and all shades of colors, and, while not classed with wash goods, can, it is claimed, be washed as well as cleaned. There are few who try the experiment of washing the silk linen costumes, for, as a rule, they are made up in such more or less elaborate fashion that cleaning seems the more natural process. There are many new models for the coat and skirt costumes, but the simpler designs are the smartest, and when there is braiding, just the band around the skirt and on the collar, revers and cuffs of the jacket are sufficient to give the smart effect. Pongee costumes are on the same order, and in fact there is little difference in the models for any of the coat and skirt costumes of the summer fabrics; there are long coats and short jackets, but the skirts are all short, as these costumes are intended for street wear. Foulard, the figured foulard, combined with plain pongee or rajah, is an attractive fashion, the foulard used in the same way as when combined with serge in facings and linings and sometimes in the separate waist. Much depends in these combined materials on the colors, and it is by no means an easy task to match the shades, so that often it is better to choose some one color that is not so extremely fashionable that it can only be found in one material and to match it involves hours of weary search.

* * *

Shepherd plaid effects, as are known the black and white check effects, and, indeed, all the checks of color and white, are as popular as ever, despite the fact that they are turned out by the thousands. The shepherd plaid street costumes in wool, serge, silk linen and silk are still being made at the more expensive establishments. But there is a most wonderful difference between the ordinary cheap ones and the expensive. Of late there have been seen many trimmed with bands of plain material. This style is new and is often attractive, but cannot be generally recommended, for the plain band cuts the figure so unbecomingly, and there again comes the trouble of the exact matching. Bands of white are the latest color scheme, and it must be admitted they look smart and novel in linen or pongee.

Gathered and side pleated skirts are now to be seen in the foulard and pongee gowns, with wide and narrow side pleatings, and black and white striped silk skirts, accordion pleated, are most cleverly made so as to show either the all black or all white. The gathered skirt has not as yet been enthusiastically greeted, and when it proves successful, which means becoming, it has been most carefully and wonderfully dealt with, for when fashion positively demands long, slender lines and then commands gathered or pleated skirts, the dressmaker's life is a weary one indeed, as only by most careful fitting and cutting can pleats and gathers be disposed of so that there will not be too much fulness to make the wearer look large around the hips. The pleated or gathered skirt, with its fulness held in around or just above the ankles with a straight band or fold, is supposed to help in solving the problem, but it requires a master workman or workwoman to obtain the desired results.

Blue and White Foulard Gown

### THE TRACKLESS TROLLEY AGAIN

THE trackless trolley, or electric bus with overhead wire, is slowly but surely making a place for itself in certain sight in the United States. Mr. Norbert Lallie, after noting, in Cosmos (Paris), that "electric traction takes all forms and lends itself to all exigencies," goes on to tell of the attempts to use the electric current from an aerial conductor without employing any rails beneath. It seems that this system was first proposed in 1882 by the firm of Siemens & Halske. An omnibus was drawn by an electric motor taking its current from a tiny eight-wheeled car running along the aerial cable. A flexible cord united the trolley to the vehicle. These experiments were not followed up, however, the builders being then much occupied with the establishment of ordinary trolley roads. In France, a similar system of electric traction was carried out, with some improvements in detail. The contact took place by means of a small car rolling on two aerial cables and provided with an electric motor synchronized with that of the omnibus, so that the little car ran ahead of the big one without exerting any pull on the connecting cable. Arrangements were so made that two trolleys could cross and when two omnibuses met they could change trolleys. But—

"In practise these ingenious combinations hardly fulfilled their promises. The trolley often fell from the cable, for which it was too heavy. The running expenses were high. . . . Nevertheless it was shown that electric traction by trolley for road vehicles was possible, if the details could be perfected. This was effected by Schiemann, and now the trackless trolley is in operation for passengers and freight in Germany, France, and Holland."

In these latest practical forms, Mr. Lallie tells us, the trolley-pole and wheel, as used on the ordinary car, are substituted for another device, and the pole is longer and more flexible, so that considerable deviation from a direct line will not cause the wheel to slip from the cable. To quote further:

"Railless electric traction may be considered as intermediate between motor traction by gasoline and trolley traction by rail. It is relatively as easy to establish as the motor bus . . . . Great economy is realized by doing away with the track and its upkeep. The consumption of current is proportionately greater than with the tramway, but this is compensated by the smaller weight of the vehicles . . . Experience shows that the trackless omnibus may be used very advantageously on roads where the horse omnibus is already employed. Also this type of vehicle has its place in towns where the narrowness of the streets does not allow rails to be laid. Louneman notes a particularly interesting application. It consists in an extension of the radius of action of trolley-roads by prolonging their lines with trackless omnibuses against the day when increase of traffic will make it profitable to lay rails farther."

### ALL THE WORLD OVER

In northern Finland is a large stone which serves the inhabitants as an infallible barometer. At the approach of rain this stone turns black or blackish gray, while in fine weather it is of a light color and covered with white spots. Finland has no national weather bureau.

Alcoholic liquors for the use of natives are not permitted to be imported into Somaliland.

Friction matches are a comparatively modern invention. They were first made in the United States in 1836 by L. C. Allin, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Before this time a clumsy form of match was imported from France, which had to be dipped into a bottle of suphuric acid before it was lighted.

### A RAILWAY SCHOOL FOR FARMERS

IN response to an urgent request from leading dairy interests in Southern California, Prof. Leroy Anderson, head of the dairy department of the California College of Agriculture, has just made an examination of the milk conditions in that part of the State.

Prof. Anderson says that in consultation with the dairymen, it was decided to inaugurate a general policy of education upon the subject. In his opinion, the reform of many conditions now undesirable in the methods of producing milk, can better be reached through the commercial aspect of the business and through the education of the producer and the consumer than through drastic and radical legislation.

He says that he finds the conditions under which milk is produced about Los Angeles are not materially different from conditions in other populous centres, except that nature is possibly kinder in granting more sunshine and less rain and a more porous soil, all of which tend toward an easier cleanliness.

What advice he has to offer, therefore, is applicable to all parts of California. He hopes especially that the man who is producing and selling directly to consumers in the smaller towns and cities, whether he has one cow or more, may receive an incentive to have better cows and keep them in a clean and a healthy condition.

In cities like Los Angeles and San Francisco, he says, where large wholesalers act as distributing agencies between the producer and the consumer and pasteurize all the milk, some of the dangers that might result from disease of the cow and uncleanliness are obviated.

"It does not have a pretty sound," continues the professor, "to say that lack of care on the part of the producers is partly the reason for the expensive pasteurization which the wholesalers now give to milk."

"Pasteurization, however, is one of the advance steps toward a healthier race, and some day this process will give way to such clean methods of producing milk that it will not be necessary. That is the goal toward which we are all striving."

"It costs money to produce clean milk, which cost must be met by a higher selling price or by more profitable cows, or both. The cow is especially in our mind just now, and we call the reader's attention to records taken from different sources to show by actual figures how cows vary in returns to their owners from similar outlay for food and care."

Prof. Anderson then refers to the subject of proper stables and corrals for dairy cows, and says:

"The great thing to be desired in either, is that there should be easy means of keeping clean and then keep them clean. This is the chief reason for using concrete in stable floors. It does not decay and then cause foul odors, and it can be hosed down with water and swept in a few minutes, so that no dirt remains. Some dairymen object to cows standing on concrete, but in California, where the cows are only in for feeding and milking, they suffer no injury.

"Occasionally a very good stable is constructed where the cattle stand, which portion is made of plank. This works well from a sanitary point, if the planks are water-tight or are underlaid with a water-tight substance so that the soil under the planks cannot become saturated.

"A milking stable is absolutely essential to the production of clean milk. Milking in the corral is an abomination either in winter or in summer. In winter, during the rainy season, it is not uncommon to see both cow and milker wading nearly to the knees in mud, when of necessity the milk must become the depository for some of the mud.

"In summer, when the corral dust may be from one to four inches deep, the condition is even worse. The dust is raised with any slight breeze or with every movement of man or beast, and even more dirt finds its way into the milk than during the time of rain and mud. Thus the cows must be provided with some stable which is dry and clean, and where they can be held for milking.

"The stable needs not be expensive. On the contrary, it may be very simple, and the less lumber in it the better, so long as the frame is sufficiently strong. It should permit the entrance of an abundance of direct sunlight and have enough openings to give constant ventilation. Large louvres in the roof are excellent for ventilation and also admit light, but not direct sunrays."

In Britain the annual consumption of sugar amounts to 85 lbs. for each individual, and in the United States to 61 lbs.

Among birds the swan lives to be the oldest, in extreme cases reaching 300 years; the falcon has been known to live over 160 years.

In the Kamyshin District of Russia a suitor has to buy his sweetheart from her father. A pretty girl of good family costs about $100.

In England and Wales, to every 100,000 of population, there are annually granted two divorces; in Ireland, less than one; in Italy, three; in Scotland, four; in Germany, fifteen; in France, twenty-three; and in the United States, seventy-three.

HEGAN—"I think Miss de Blank is very rude."

Jones—"What causes you to think that? I never thought her so."

Hegan—"I met her out for a walk this afternoon, and asked if I might see her home. She said yes, I could see it from the top of the high school building, and that it wasn't necessary to go any farther."

School of Mining
A COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE
Affiliated to Queen's University.
KINGSTON, ONT.
For Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

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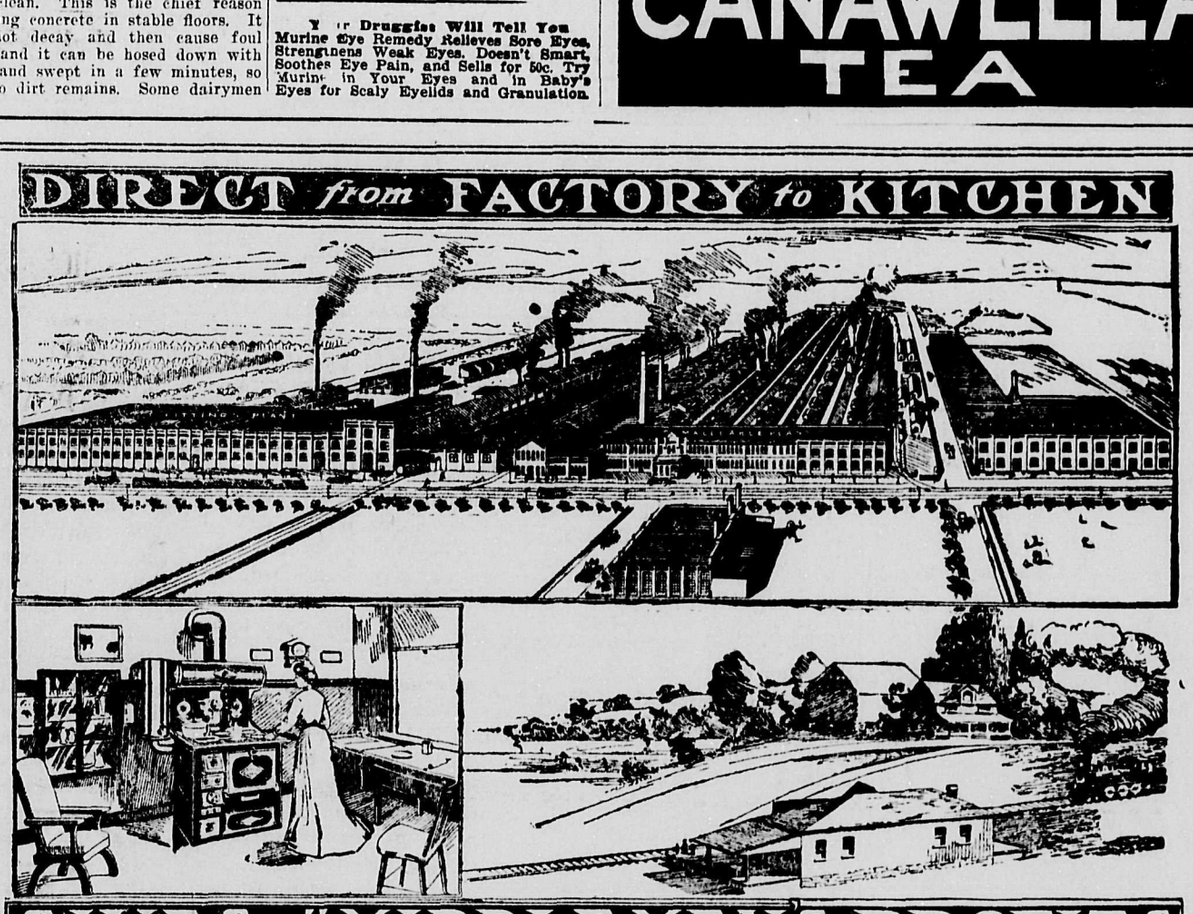
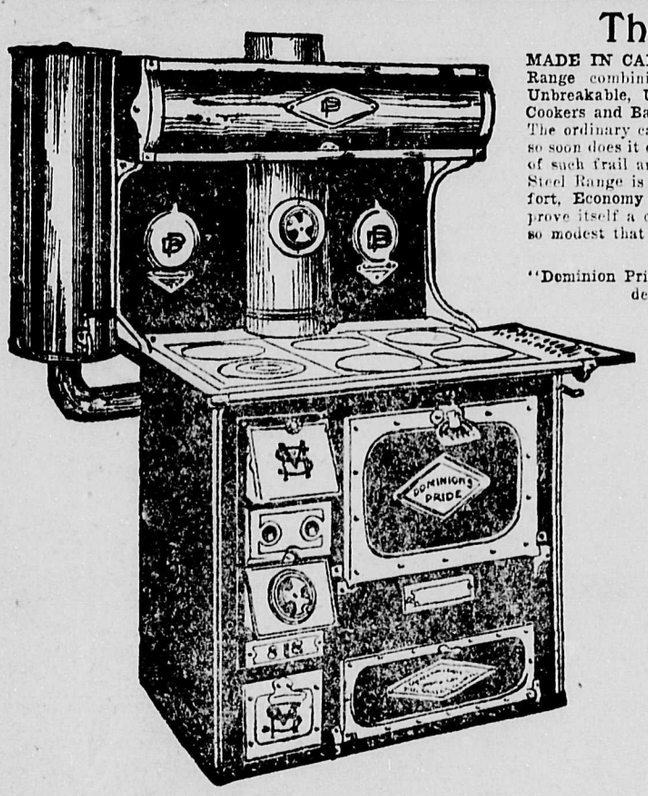
"CANAWELLA" TEA

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

DIRECT from FACTORY to KITCHEN



SAVES all MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS




818 or 918—Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir for Coal and Wood. Made of the Best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable Iron.

The "Dominion Pride" Range

MADE IN CANADA and is placed on the market in response to a demand for a Range combining the sterling qualities of Malleable Iron and Polished Steel, Unbreakable, Unwarpable, Indestructable, Economical, Design Attractive, Perfect Cookers and Bakers, will Last a Lifetime with Proper Care.

The ordinary cast iron range is at best a disappointing investment to the purchaser, so soon does it exhibit the effects of wear and tear, unavoidable in a range constructed of such frail and brittle material. The Combined Malleable Iron and Blue Polished Steel Range is the nearest approach to Absolute Perfection ever designed for Comfort, Economy and Satisfactory Domestic Service and wherever installed it will prove itself a continual object of Satisfaction. The price at which it is supplied is so modest that it is brought easily within the reach of every prudent family.

GUARANTEE

"Dominion Pride" Ranges are sold on the following Guarantee: If any casting proves defective in twelve months from date of purchase, we will furnish same free of charge. The above Guarantee is very broad, no if's or and's, and any casting that would have a flaw in it that we failed to see in the course of construction, such flaw would show long before the twelve months have transpired when fire is put in range.

INCOMPARABLE OFFER

Our placing direct to the consumer our High Grade "Dominion Pride" Malleable and Polished Steel Range, as fully described in our descriptive circular and guaranteed, for less than you can buy a cast iron range. We are enabled to make this extraordinary offer by our Direct from Factory to Kitchen Plan, which saves the jobbers, retailers, traveling salesmen and their expenses, giving the consumer the benefit of these savings, which in reality enables the consumer to buy as cheap as the wholesale jobber.

PRICE

Why not buy direct from the Manufacturer and save the middlemen's and retailers' profits? "Dominion Pride" Range if sold through the retailer or traveling salesman would have to be sold for $69.00 to $78.00, according to the territory sold in. Our price, direct to the consumer, is as follows: "Dominion Pride" Range, 8-18 or 9-18 top, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with piece of zinc to go underneath range, 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and 2 elbows, delivered to any railway express station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for $41.00 (We Pay the Freight), and delivered to any railway express station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia for $49.00 (We Pay the Freight), $5.00 to accompany order, the balance to be paid when range is delivered to you. If not convenient to pay cash, will accept your Note.

Write for our Descriptive Circular.

CASH PRICE $41 Delivered to any Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. We pay the freight.

CASH PRICE $49 Delivered to any Railway Station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia We pay the freight.

OVER 6000 OF OUR RANGES IN USE IN TORONTO ALONE

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[IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER]

# MINERS

L U M B E R M E N

## WORKING MEN'S SPECIALS

T E A M S T E R S

We have placed in stock this week an extra large shipment of working shirts, gloves, overalls and sox that are higher in quality, lower in price than we ever carried before and we have always been noted for giving the best values in town. But don't only take our word for this statement, compare the values in

**Peabody's Overalls, Faultless Shirts, Osborn's Gloves, and Amherst or Leckie Shoes**

with any others in Hosmer and you will say Yes Sir! the only place to buy the most reliable goods is at

## A. MILLS & SON

MILLS BLOCK HOSMER, B. C.


## TALK OF THE TOWN

The Times 'phone No. is 16.

Percy Marr visited Fernie on Tuesday.

John Bossio spent a few days at Frank this week.

H. F. McLean is suffering from ulcers in the eye.

Miss Del Fletcher has arrived home for the summer.

R. E. Winnert of Camp No. 8 has gone to Coal Creek.

C. H. Dunbar made a flying trip to Fernie on Friday.

Rev. R. Hughes, of Cranbrook, was in town Saturday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Sky, Monday, June 27th.

John Robec gave an "house warming" last Sunday afternoon.

J. T. Jarvis and A. H. Goodall made a trip to Fernie on Wednesday.

Joseph Aiello, of Fernie, was transacting business in town Tuesday.

Joe Kuklo and Steve Holowchuk were visitors in Fernie yesterday.

Father Favernier, of Fernie, spent an hour or two in Hosmer on Sunday.

Miss Sybil McMeekin and her brother John are home for school vacation.

Mrs. Allen is moving to Corbin, where she will conduct a boarding house.

Prof. Carlton will appear at the opera house on Friday evening, July 1st.

A son came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wright, Tuesday, June 28.

Children can get school library books from Rev. C. K. Nichol during the holidays.

Prof. Carlton, the wizard, with magic, mirth and mystery, will appear at the opera house, Friday evening, July 1st.

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is not only prompt and effectual, but in no way disagreeable to use. Sold by all druggists.

Several members of the Hudock family have gone to a Catholic home in Vancouver.

The Hosmer school closed to-day for the summer vacation. It will open again August 29th.

Robt. Gourlay will enter his horse "Hosmer" in the Dominion day races at Fernie to-morrow.

A number of Indians, attired in the usual quiet and unobtrusive garments, paid us a visit the other day.

A league game of football will be played between Hosmer and Frank here Friday, July 1. Kick off at 3:15 p. m.

The election of officers of the Hosmer Miners Union last Friday was as follows: J. A. Tupper, president; Jas. Ayre, secretary.

At the Methodist church Sunday evening, July 3rd, Rev. M. F. Eby, B. A., will preach on "Great Grace." Come to the service.

Visiting Masons pronounce the new Masonic temple at Cranbrook to be the best fraternal lodge room between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Last month at the Blair Business College, Spokane, Miss Bernice Winnert, daughter of R. E. Winnert, won the Remington Typewriter medal.

A. H. Goodall arrived from Scotland on Thursday last to visit Mrs. Pitblado at the Royal hotel. Mr. Goodall intends to practice law in this country.

Fishing tackle at Bennett Bros.

The recently issued prize list for the Vancouver exhibition, which takes place in that city from Aug. 15 to 20, shows that Vancouver proposes to make this fair the greatest in the history of the West.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine in use for diarrhoea or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. Cole, who has preached several times in the Methodist church, has been asked to take up ministerial work by Dr. Whyte. Coal Creek will be the field of his first duties.

The names of Miss L. Pitblado and Mrs. C. B. Winter figured quite prominently on the program of a concert billed for Tuesday of this week, in connection with the Church of England in Fernie.

Prayer meeting in the Methodist church this evening, June 30th at 7:45. After this week the meeting will be held on Wednesday evening instead of Thursday. Remember the hour 7:45 p. m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

It is almost an everyday occurrence now for an automobile to come whizzing through Hosmer streets at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. Look out next month for the aeroplanes; they will probably visit us in large numbers via mount's Fernie and Hosmer on the first.

Rubber Stamps at the Times office.

The Hosmer horses certainly do not approve of the automobiles, and they proclaim their dislike in no uncertain voice. On several occasions some courageous animal has taken a firm stand in flatly refusing to be seen on the same street with that snorting, odorous invention of the evil one. It is stated that there will be a meeting of horses (a full attendance requested) one night this week for the purpose of registering a protest against this outrageous invasion of automobiles in the Pass. A motion will be made and probably carried declaring that no horse attending that meeting will at any time lend assistance to a broken down automobile—that if the machine comes to grief in this district and has to be conveyed home it need not look to the horses of this city for assistance, as such will under no circumstances be rendered.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold on a guarantee that if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of a bottle according to directions, your money will be refunded. It is up to you to try. Sold by all druggists.

The Great Northern railway is now running a special Sunday train from Michel, Hosmer and Fernie to Baynes.

Go to old, reliable Pete for a good shave, hair-cut or bath. Pete's Barber Shop. 11tf

For Dominion Day, July 1st, the Canadian Pacific railway company announce a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale June 29th to July 1st, inclusive; final return limit July 4th, 1910.

When the fire whistle is blowing is no time to think about insuring your house and furniture. Don't put off another day. You should also consider what company you insure in; R. W. Rogers represents the best companies.

### Contributed.

The ladies of Hosmer regret losing their old friend, Mrs. Alex Cameron, who was always ready and willing to help with all social gatherings. Several entertainments were held in her honor, a garden party at the home of Mrs. A. J. Bennett, a fishing excursion to Olson, which was attended by some of her friends from Fernie. She was a member of the Presbyterian church choir and they will miss her very much. On the eve of her departure the ladies gave an "at home" where ice cream and cake was furnished. We hope Mrs. Cameron will like her new home. Hosmer's loss will be Hillcrest's gain.

### Thirty Feet of Coal.

Government agent J. S. T. Alexander and road superintendent Dan McNeish visited the property of the Elk Valley Coal & Coke company at Iron Creek, about 40 miles north of Michel on the Elk river, on Tuesday the 21st. They went up on official business connected with some new road and bridge work that the Elk valley people are doing in that country. They report that there are about twenty men engaged on the property in prospecting and opening up coal seams already known.

A diamond drill is being used for boring. This is the first diamond drill that has been taken up the Elk river.

The Elk people have several good seams of coal opened up, the most recent discovery being a clean hard seam 35 feet in width. The company is proceeding vigorously and systematically with the developement of the property, and the manager, Mr. George Hornickel, is delighted with the present showing. They have the finest townsite in the upper Elk valley and expect some day to locate there the principal city of the upper Elk.—Fernie Free Press.

### Notice.

I beg to advise the people of Hosmer that I was not connected in any way, with Mr. C. G. Silver, who was selling musical instruments here last week.

A. B. CAMPBELL.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will brace up the nerves, banish sick headache, prevent despondency and invigorate the whole system. Sold by all druggists.

### June School Report.

There were twenty two school days during June. The scholars with x opposite their names were neither late or absent during the month. The report follows:

| | Days Present |
|---|---|
| **IV** | |
| Charles Marlatt | 20 1-2 |
| Lillian Ritchie | 19 |
| George Bolduc | 20 1-2 |
| Laughlin Kennedy | 0 |
| Harold Musgrove | 22x |
| Grace Miller | 0 |
| **III** | |
| Annie McDonald | 5 |
| Harold Henderson | 19 1-2 |
| Geo. Patterson | 21 1-2 |
| Saxon Kearney | 22 |
| Sarah Spencer | 21 |
| Herbert Robson | 22 |
| Stewart Fletcher | 18 1-2 |
| Thos. Miller | 21 1-2 |
| **II** | |
| Agnes Cole | 1 1-2 |
| Max McDougal | 0 |
| Lena Spencer | 22x |
| Mary Henderson | 22x |
| Lillian Cameron | 1 1-2 |
| Alberta Quinn | 21 |
| Jenny Mattieau | 0 |
| Rose McDougall | 12 1-2 |
| Archie Courtney | 9 |
| Dave Miller | 21 |
| James Millar | 22x |
| Mary Millar | 22x |
| Doreen Kearney | 22x |
| Maud Bolduc | 19 |
| Joseph Tortoralli | 22x |
| Andy Kennedy | 20 |
| Margaret McDonald | 17 1-2 |
| Pearl Swanton | 17 1-2 |
| Pinley Patterson | 18 1-2 |
| Earnest Beeby | 18 1-2 |
| Wilfred Beeby | 18 |

A. AUBREY DAVIS.

**I**

| | |
|---|---|
| **PRIMARY DEPARTMENT** | |
| Jenny Strachan | 19 |
| Powell Courtney | 15 |
| Lizzie McDougall | 16 |
| Nicky Maiello | 19 1-2 |
| Ruth McLean | 14 |
| Eric Winters | 20 |
| Jean Cole | 4 |
| Willie Spencer | 20x |
| Jack Musgrove | 22x |
| Arthur Davis | 21 |
| James Hedley | 18 1-2 |
| Gladys Thompson | 22x |
| **PT. II** | |
| Leonard Ayre | 19 |
| Annie Poudelecek | 22x |
| Christina Krish | 21 |
| Robt. Henderson | 22x |
| Dan McMicken | 15 |
| Cora DeLaurier | 19 |
| Jas. McDonald | 3 1-2 |
| Jacky Cameron | 2 1-2 |
| Annie Hodock | 11 |
| Julia Hodock | 13 |
| John Hirvela | 22x |
| Senja Hirvela | 21 |
| **PT. III** | |
| John Hodock | 13 |
| Sedonia Poudelecek | 22x |
| Bohus Palecek | 20 |
| Laddie Krish | 22 |
| Elsie Robson | 19 1-2 |
| Blanche Labelle | 22x |
| Florence Miller | 22 |
| Chas. McDougall | 9 |
| Pearl Courtney | 20 |
| James Miller | 21 1-2 |
| Winnifred Smith | 22x |
| Leslie Brown | 13 1-2 |
| Jas. Bennett | 22x |
| Annie Kear | 14 |
| Geo. Hodock | 14 1-2 |
| Fred DeLaurier | 14 |
| Ralph Tortoralli | 21 1-2 |
| July Gabara | 18 1-2 |
| Joseph Gabara | 17 |
| Louis Salvaggi | 22 |
| Dave Bolduc | 12 1-2 |
| Helmi Hirvela | 20 |
| Mary Donachy | 21 |
| James Cole | 4 |

MABEL BURCHILL.

If you are not satisfied after using according to directions two-thirds of a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, you can have your money back. The tablets cleanse and invigorate the stomach, improve the digestion, regulate the bowels. Give them a trial and get well. Sold by all druggists.

### CHURCH DIRECTORY

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Mass every fortnight at Leithauser's basement, 10:30 o'clock, a. m. Rosary and Benediction at 7:30 p. m. J. Salles, O. M. I., Ph. D.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Divine service in Odd Fellows Hall on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Choir practice every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. C. K. Nicoll, Missionary.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES—Held fortnightly at the Hosmer Opera House. Second Sunday, Evensong at 7:30 p. m. Fourth Sunday, Holy Communion at 11 a. m., Evensong at 7:30 p. m. Fifth Sunday, Evensong at 7:30 p. m. Briant N. Crowther, M. A., Curate in Charge.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. M. F. Eby, B. A. Sunday School 2:30; Prayer meeting Thursday 7:45; Divine service, 7:30. The pastor's residence adjoins the church, and he will always welcome any one who calls upon him for advice or help in any direction. He will be glad to be notified of any case of sickness. Strangers will be always welcome.


ALFALFA—Will be in position to ship choice baled alfalfa, our own growing, about July first. Book your orders now, or at least advise us if you will be in the market then or later in the season. Imperial Development Co., Ltd., Box 1858, Lethbridge Alta.

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Boy's Polka Dot Blue Shirts, regular price 65 cents, SPECIAL PRICE ..... 40c

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Boy's Fancy Colored Negligee Shirts, regular price 65 cents, SPECIAL PRICE ..... 40c

Boy's Caps, regular price 20 and 25 cents, SPECIAL PRICE ..... 15c

Boy's suspenders, regular price 25 cents, SPECIAL PRICE ..... 15c

NOTICE

During the summer months this store will close at 7 o'clock commencing May 1st. Night before holidays and Monday after pay day excepted.

The STORE of SATISFACTION

## A. MATHIESON

Main Street Hosmer, B. C.