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THE HOSMER TIMES

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VOLUME II. HOSMER, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1910 NUMBER 52

The Elk Valley Development Co.
LIMITED
Owners of HOSMER TOWNSITE

A number of very desirable Lots for Sale

CREE & MOFFATT
Townsite Agents Fernie, B. C.

Don't Throw Away that Favorite Pipe

Having just received a first class pipe repair outfit, we are now in a position to repair that favorite pipe. We have ambers ranging from 75c to $5.00 and can fit any pipe, also vulcanite mounts, silver and metal ferrules, screws, etc. This outfiit is complete in every way and would ask you to give us a call when you wish a good job done on your pipe.

A. B. CAMPBELL
Headquarters for Smokers Supplies

Marlatt's August Specials

THE PROFIT IS YOURS

Ladies' White Muslin Blouses to clear at one third less than the marked price, together with all Summer Whitewear. This money saving opportunity will commence on Friday, August the 5th.

BE Sure and Come WE Can Interest You

GEO. H. MARLATT
Opera House Block Phone 12

JOHN WYLIE
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Groceries

New Goods Fresh Stock
A Trial Order Solicited

Gabara Block 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

Trying to Injure Canada.

Interested parties in the United States who have been trying to stop tne flow of United States settlers into Western Canada are resorting to contemptible means of carrying out their ends, when fair methods have failed. They have taken advantage of the drouth stories and report broadcast through the Republic that many thousands of United States farmers in Western Canada have returned south disgusted.

This is of course said for the purpose of discouraging immigration into Canada. There is no truth in the statements they are responsible for. The farmers who came from the United States are content to stay here. They like the country and they are prosperous. As far as the drouth stories are concerned, they have been greatly exaggerated. Manitoba has suffered, and so has Southern Alberta, but Saskatchewan alone will have a wheat crop of about sixty million bushels. and Saskatchewan is the province into which most of the United States settlers have gone in recent years.

The odds are greatly against those who try to hurt Canada by malicious lies. They cannot prevent the inevitable. Western Canada offers too good inducements to be ignored.

W. J. White, superintendent of the immigration agencies of the Dominion government in the United States, arrived in Winnipeg this week from the south. Asked in reference to the statement that in the past nine months 15,000 United States settlers had returned to the United States from Western Canada, he said:

"Why should they go back. If they go to North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Minnesota or Washington, they will find the high priced land which they have left at $200 per acre. If they remain where they are they can secure employment, if they need it, and share eventually in the success which has come to the farmers of this country. Most of the United States people in Western Canada were well to do when they arrived, and they had the benefit of several good years. These people, moreover, have had plenty of experience of bad seasons in their former homes, and a bad year in Canada does not dismay them.

"It is to be regretted that so much publicity has been given to the fact that so many United States farmers have been coming into Canada. It is regrettable on this account, that it has aroused a great deal of jealousy, not so much on the part of the government of the United States as on the part of powerful land corporations, who are interested in the development of various portions of the States. The increase in the immigration from the United States to Canada last year was, however, so great (an increase from 57,000 to 103,000 in one year) that it is impossible to avoid publicity.

"With reference to the increase in the number of people entering Canada from the United States, I may state that in the first six months of 1909 we had from our St. Paul office 3,319 people and 182 cars of effects. In the first six months of 1910 we had from the same office 5,561 people and 289 cars of effects. The North Dakota office showsan equal percentage of increase, Illinois about the same, Michigan somewhat less, and Ohio about 100 per cent., while Kansas and Nebraska have shown about 25 to 30 per cent. increase in that period."

Wait for the Basket Social.

The Hosmer football club will give a basket social at the opera house on Monday evening, Aug. 22nd. Everybody should come and help the social along. The boys who are enthusiastic enough to give their time to a sport which is manly and healthful should have every encouragement of the citizens.

Lt. Gry's Upper Stope

Creston wants a box factory.

Penticton is to have two banks

Halibut is very plentiful in Vancouver.

New Michel has a rotten mail service.

There are nearly 400 dogs in Merritt.

There is a flurry in land around Hedley.

A flouring mill is being built at Tonasket.

The Orangeman will build a hall at Merritt.

There are 700 licensed hotels in British Columbia.

Another bank has been established at Ashcroft.

It has not rained much in Vancouver this month.

Around Creston, the skunks are killing the chickens.

A shout goes up from Stewart for more pack trails.

Grant King dropped dead in Ainsworth last week.

The government has given the Quesnel hospital $500.

The lacrosse team has been re-organized at Lethbridge.

Large cement works are to be established at Princeton.

Chicken thieves are becoming a nuisance in Grand Forks.

There is considerable demand for Alaskan oil properties.

The police of New Westminster are wearing new uniforms.

The next census of Canada will be taken on June 1st, 1911.

It is seldom that Prince Rupert is bothered with forest fires.

W. S. Drewery is building a $6,000 residence in Victoria.

There are 150 men working on the railway grade at Stewart.

At the coast, a Hindu has been found suffering from leprosy.

The New K.of P. hall in North Vancouver will cost $15,000.

The Alexandra Club is putting up a new building in Victoria.

Stewart wants its mail sent direct and not dumped at Rupe.

The heat caused Alex. McLaren to shoot himself in Vancouver.

H. H. Avery, formerly of Nelson, is building a block in Princeton.

No liquor licenses will be issued in Prince Rupert until September.

Sheep Creek has been inspected by one of the Guggenheim Brothers.

The license of the Atlantic hotel, in Vancouver, has been cancelled.

There is considerable mining activity at Aspen Grove and Tulameen.

Autos now run between Princeton and Merritt, a distance of 70 miles.

In British Columbia, it is illegal at any time to keep game in cold storage.

Timothy, over six feet high, has been grown in Rossland this summer.

The grading of the streets in the business section of Rupe will cost $340,000.

Several buildings in Vancouver have been condemned and will be torn down.

In Vancouver, Westminster avenue will have its name changed to Main street.

For selling liquor without a license, in Rupe, Jack Griffith was fined $700.

Large quantities of lumber are being shipped from New Westminster to Stewart.

W. P. Tierney has received a contract to build ten miles of the Canadian Northern railway

Recently, in Rossland, three married women ran a foot-race on the street for a purse of $10.

This year, farmers have brought into Canada from the States 50,000 horses valued at $12,000,000.

Ashcroft is run wide open, and it takes a capital of $200 to get into some of the poker games.

There are polo clubs in Kelowna and Kamloops, and solo clubs in many other towns of the province,

For the first six months of this year, Grand Forks paid out $22.145.56, and received $19,985.-42.

In Victoria, a lot on the northeast corner of Government and Cormorant Cormorant streets has been sold for $90,000.

The Kaleden, is the name of new C.P.R. steamer on Okanagan lake. It is 95 feet long and 18 feet wide.

The British Columbia salmon catch is very large this season and canneries in the north are working night and day.

The farmers in the Metchosia district are suffering much loss from depredatory deer, crows and wild pigeons.

A. E. Irwin has the contract for building the hospital at Princeton. It will be finished in November and cost $3,250.

On the short line that is being built at Stewart, common laborers are being paid $3.50 a day. Board costs $7 a week.

Gillett & Macdonald have received the contract for 2,472 feet of approach to the government wharf at Stewart for $15,000.

It is reported that contracts will be let this summer for constructing the Great Northern railway between Oroville and Penticton.

Residents of section 5 in Prince Rupert are clamoring for a better water supply. They should put tanks upon the top of their buildings.

After the 1st of August, shaking dice for the drinks will be a thing of the past in B. C. barrooms. The offence is punishable by a fine of $20.

Radcliffe, the professional hangman of Canada, complains that he has more business than he can attend to, and that constant long trips are telling on him.

The post office in Nelson now has the general delivery wicket open until midnight on Saturdays, and open again at 5 a.m. on Mondays. At some time the government may be brave enough to open it on Sundays.

The Kettle Valley Railroad.

Several hundred men will be at work on the construction of the Kettle Valley railway out of Merritt in the course of a few days. Foreman Pat Gorman is now at work with a force of men and several teams clearing right of way. The camp is now pitched along the banks of the Diamond Vale property.

Saturday several cars of equipment arrived and on Wednesday night of this week three more cars came in. Dump cars, tracks, wagons and other material are already on the ground and the big steam shovels are expected daily having been on the road for some days.

"Everything is in fine shape if we could only get some horses," remarked the contractor. A. V. McDonald, the subcontractor is still on the lookout for horses and he is experiencing great difficulty. He hopes to overcome this difficulty in a few days.

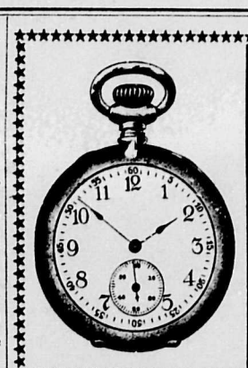
Now that it is definitely assured that Penticton will be a divisional base there is considerable speculation as to where the next base will be located. A railroad generally places a divisional base every 130 miles and from Penticton that would bring it to a point about twenty miles up the Coldwater. It may be that the base will be brought to Merritt, however, and that is the opinion of men in close touch with the railway company From Merritt to North Bend the distance is 80 miles but that is not thought to be too short for a division in view of the heavy grades. President Warren is expected back in Merritt early next next.—Nicola News.

Notice.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned for the privilege of stands and booths on the recreation grounds, for Labor Day, Sept. 5, 1910. Tenders will close on Monday, August 15th. The highest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Hosmer Local Union No. 2497, U. M. W. of A.

JAS. AYRE, Secretary.



R. CHATFIELD
Watchmaker and Jeweller

Prompt Attention Given to all Kinds of Watch Repairing

Just received a nice line of
SOUVENIR SPOONS
Call and see them

Main Street Hosmer, B. C.

FRUIT! FRUIT!
A Complete Assortment Always on Hand

This store is noted for Fresh Chocolates and Candies, Ice Cream and Drinks that will appeal to you this warm weather.

FRED COX

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.

L-U-M-B-E-R

If it's lumber you are in need of, we have it. Our specialty is the manufacturing of all kinds and grades of lumber, any dimension or quantity desired.

There are no distinctions made in the filling of orders, they all receive the same prompt and careful attention.

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.
R. B. Angus, Esq., President.
Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Vice President and General Manager.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Armstrong, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Enderby, Greenwood, Hosmer, Kelowna, Merritt, Nelson, New Denver, Nicola, New Westminster, Penticton, 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)

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM

Suffered Tortures Until "Fruit-a-tives" Took Away The Pain.

"Fruit-a-tives," the famous fruit medicine, is the greatest and most scientific remedy ever discovered for Rheumatism.

"Fruit-a-tives," by its marvellous action on the bowels, kidneys and skin, prevents the accumulation of Uric Acid, which causes Rheumatism and thereby keeps the blood pure and rich.

Mrs. Walter Hooper, of Hillview, Ont., says: "I suffered from severe Rheumatism, lost the use of my right arm and could not do my work. Nothing helped me until I took "Fruit-a-tives" and this medicine cured me."

If you are subject to Rheumatism, don't wait until a severe attack comes on before trying "Fruit-a-tives." Take these fruit tablets now and thus prevent the attacks.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c, or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

ELOPING UP-TO-DATE

The coatless man puts a careless arm
Round the waist of the hatless girl,
While over the dustless, mudless roads
In a horseless wagon they whirl.

Like a leadless bullet from hammerless gun,
By smokeless powder driven,
They fly to taste the speechless joys
By endless union given.

The only luncheon his coinless purse
Affords to them the means
Is a tasteless meal of boneless cod,
With a dish of stringless beans.

He smokes his old tobaccoless pipe,
And laughs a mirthless laugh
When papa tries to coax her back
By wireless telegraph.

Cures Sprung Tendon, Collar and Saddle Galls

234 Manitoba Ave., Winnipeg, October 11th, 1909.

"I have used your Spavin Cure on a Sprung Tendon with good results and I can recommend it for Collar and Saddle Galls." J. H. Hazlett.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Is a blessing to farmers and stockmen. In the past 40 years, Kendall's Spavin Cure has literally saved **millions of dollars** for horse owners.

It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon to absolutely cure Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and Lameness.

Never blisters, scars or turns the hair white. As good for man as for beast.

Keep **Kendall's** always handy. $1. a bottle—6 for $5. When you buy at your dealer's, get copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—it's free—or write us 17

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

A CANADIAN PRODUCT

Wins Out in Australia

Montreal.—On May 22nd the S.S. "Rakai" sailed from this port for Auckland, New Zealand, this being the first sailing of the recently subsidized C.P.R. line from Montreal to Australia and New Zealand.

Part of the "Rakai's" cargo consisted of two carloads of "2 in 1" Shoe Polish, made in Hamilton by F. F. Dalley Co. This is the third shipment of "2 in 1" sent to Australia by the Dalley people within the last year. The first, sent June 8th last, consisted of 1,000 gross, the second, sent Nov. 2nd, contained 1,500 gross, while the shipment just sent amounted to 1,540 gross, or 221,760 boxes. This brings the total of "2 in 1" sent to Australia within the year up to 581,760 boxes.

It would be hard to find a stronger recommendation for "2 in 1" Shoe Polish than that it should thus force its way to the ends of the earth, past almost prohibitive tariffs, against the strongest kind of competition from British and other firms.

HOAX—"Poor old Henpeckke has to mind the baby."

Joax—"Yes, it's wonderful how that baby takes after its mother."

* * *

THE reputed affinity between the Southern negro and unguarded poultry is the subject of a story told by Senator Bacon, of Georgia. An old colored man, notorious for his evil ways, after attending a revival meeting, desired to lead a better life. At a later meeting he was called up to be questioned.

"Well, Rastus," said the revivalist, "I hope you are now trying to live a Christian life in accordance with the rules of the church. Have you been stealing any chickens lately?"

"No, sah. I ain't stole no chickens ob late."

"Any turkeys or pigs?"

Rastus, grieved, replied, "No, sah."

"I am very glad to hear that you have been doing better lately," replied the evangelist. "Continue to lead a holy and Christian life, Rastus."

After the meeting was over Rastus drew a long breath or relief and, turning to his wife exclaimed:—

"Mandy, if he'd said ducks I'd been a lost nigger, suah!"

That Reminds Me

CALLER—"Is Mrs. Brown at home?"

Artless Parlor-Maid (smiling confidentially)—"No, ma'am—she really is out this afternoon."

* * *

MRS. SUBBUBS (who has hired a man to plant shade trees)—"Digging out the holes, I see, Mr. Lannigan."

Lannigan—"No, mum. Oi'm diggin' out the dirt an' lavin' the holes."

* * *

HAVE you completed your graduation essay?"

"No," replied Mildred. "I read it over to father and he understood every sentence. I've got to rewrite it."

* * *

NODD—"Mourn for me, old man; I married a woman with absolutely no sense of humor."

Todd—"That's nothing to my cross."

Nodd—"What's that?"

Todd—"My wife has one."

* * *

A RAW Irishman shipped as one of the crew on a revenue cruiser. His turn at the wheel came around, and after a somewhat eccentric session in the pilot-house he found himself the butt of no little humor below.

"Begorrah," he growled at last, "and ye needn't talk. I bet I done more steerin' in tin minutes 'n ya done in yer howl watch."

* * *

SANDY McPHERSON, in a moment of abstraction, put half a crown in the collection plate last Sunday in mistake for a penny, and has since expended a deal of thought as to the best way of making up for it.

"Noo, I might stay awa' frae the kirk till the sum was made up; but on the other han' I wad be payin' pew rent a' the time an' getting nae guid o' it. Losh! but I'm thinkin' this is what the meenister ca's a 'religious deeficulty!'"

* * *

KIRKE LA SHELLE met an actor and noticed that he was wearing a mourning band on his arm.

"It's for my father," the actor explained. "I've just come from his funeral."

La Shelle expressed his sympathy. The actor's grief was obviously very real and great. "I attended to all the funeral arrangements," he said. "We had everything just as father would have liked it."

"Were there many there?" asked La Shelle.

"Many there!" cried the actor with pride. "Why, my boy, we turned 'em away!"

* * *

TELEPHONE girls sometimes glory in their mistakes if there is a joke in consequence. The story is told by a telephone operator in one of the Boston exchanges about a man who asked her for the number of a local theatre.

He got the wrong number, and without asking to whom he was talking, he said: "Can I get a box for two tonight?"

A startled voice answered him at the other end of the line: "We don't have boxes for two."

"Isn't this the ——— Theatre?" he called, crossly.

"Why no," was the answer; "this is an undertaking shop."

He cancelled his order for a "box for two."

* * *

A TRAVELER stopped at a country hotel in Arkansas. There was no water in his room when he arose in the morning and went downstairs and asked for some.

"What for?" the landlord asked.

"I want to wash my face."

The landlord directed him to a creek near by, and he went there for his ablutions, followed by several children, who stared at him in amazement.

The traveler washed his face and combed his hair, as best he could, with a pocket comb.

The children circled about him with wide-open eyes. Finally the largest boy said: "Say, mister, do you all take all that trouble with yourself every day?"

* * *

COLONEL GEORGE HARVEY, the publisher and writer, praised in a recent address in New York the country mind.

"Even in wrong and ignoble things," said Colonel Harvey smiling, "even in driving hard bargains, the country mind excells that of the city. I recall a dialogue that I once heard in the general store of my native Peacham. What Wall street sharp could have driven such a bargain as the old Vermont ruralist achieved in this dialogue!"

And Colonel Harvey, with really excellent mimicry, repeated:

"'Ye say ye want a dollar fur the boots. Take 70 cents?'

"'Yes.'

"'Ye mout throw in one o' them woolen throat warmers, too, hey?'

"'All right.'

"'Hold on, thar. The boots ain't got no strings.'

"'I'll give ye a pair of strings.'

"'Better make it two pair. One won't last no time.'

"'Very well; two pair it is.'

"'Can't ye chuck in one o' them paper collars for good measure?'

"'Oh, I guess so rather than miss a trade.'

"'Look a here, when a feller buys a bill o' goods off'n ye, don't ye set 'em up?'

"'Yes. What'll you take?'

"'Gimme two plugs o' chewin' tobacker an' a pound o' scrapple.'"

EXAMPLES

Comet dash across de sky
Dunno where it's bound;
Pays a visit on de fly,
Jes a foolin' 'round.
Blossoms smilin' up so sweet
In de woods is found—
Den they vanishes complete,
Jes a foolin' 'round.
It's encouragin' to see
In the or ground,
Everything, de same as me,
Jes a foolin' 'round.

OLD CHUM Cigarettes

TEN FOR TEN CENTS

FREAK COLORS IN FLOWERS

(By H. S. Adams)

FREAK flowers long have been, and long will be; but all the efforts to upset the color laws of nature have left little impress on the horticultural world. Only the black tulip actually has been remembered through the generations, and that is largely because it has been immortalized in the highly entertaining romance of Alexandre Dumas, La Tulipe Noire.

As a matter of fact, freak flowers, in the very nature of things, never have been, and never can be of more than passing, and entirely fictitious, interest. First, last, and always, they are freaks, and that in itself condemns them in the mind of the genuine lover of flowers, who follows Nature instead of trying to evade her laws. More often than not, they are impostors as well as freaks, and accordingly deserving of much less advertisement than they are wont to get.

In a sense they may all be said to be impostors, in that the truth invariably has to be stretched to cover their claims to uniqueness. There was a so-called "black rose" in New England gardens two generations ago. It was called "George IV," and was black only in the sense that it was blacker than any other rose known. *In reality it was a* very deep red, so dark on the edges of the velvety petals as to seem almost black or a little way off, though really it was far from black. There have been other "black roses," but none of them *have been altogether free from suspicion* of some artificial process having been used to deepen the color. It is extremely doubtful if Nature herself ever will let the rose get any blacker than the deepest shade of red.

The "black tulip" is *often referred* to, but what actual evidence is there that it was really black? With all that is known of color shades now, there probably is not a seed or plant catalogue, or a book on flowers, that is pre*cisely accurate in color observations.* The chances are that the famous "black tulip" was only near-black, before Dumas lifted it from Haarlem flower and civic history and gave it a romantic fiction setting. "La Tulipe Noire," the modern "black tulip," is described as "glossy black," but there is a saving grace in the clause "the high lights reflecting the deepest maroon." In other words, it is not actually black, and in truth, is much handsomer than if it were. Its price, half a dollar a bulb, is high for tulips, but looks small enough beside the 10,000 florins that a single "Semper Augustus" brought in the height of the Holland tulip mania of 1636 and 1637, when men actually sold tulip bulbs "short" and could not cover their sales. Tulips run into purple as well as red shades, and no doubt the "black tulip" of Haarlem was the extreme dark tone of one of these colors. Like the devil, it was not as "black as it is painted."

The so-called "black calla" is no blacker. It is a sort of intense maroon brown that looks black, or rather blackish. Likewise the flowers of the strawberry shrub (Calycanthus floridus). Country children of three or more generations have called its dark-brown flowers "black." That a true black will ever find its way into the ranks of the "florists' flowers" is improbable—and certainly not to be desired.

The "blue rose," which professional growers have striven for much more earnestly than for the "black rose," is advertised in some catalogues by a blue that is blue enough in all conscience, but the German discoverers call it "violet blue," and the strongest claims made for it acknowledge a reddish tinge. Unless chemically produced, it is doubtful if there ever will be a really blue rose. The "green rose" exists, it is true, but it is scarcely more than a greenish abortive flower that is hardly *worth a second look. In any sense it* would better not have been.

The "green carnation," of course, belongs to the class of freak flowers that are out and out "fakes." It has been claimed that it originated in Paris, *in 1892, when a young working-woman* inadvertently plunged into a green fluid the stems of some white pinks that she wore as a corsage bouquet. Years before that, however, American country school boys and girls were getting both *pink and green results* by putting the stem of a white carnation in an ink well or bottle and letting capillary attraction do the rest. The "green carnations" that have become a staple for St. Patrick's Day are produced by a similar process. They are less green than greenish, as the color naturally follows the venation of the petals. And it is a most unearthly green.

The general process of artificially coloring cut flowers has been the subject of a great deal of interesting scientific research in France. One scientist has experimented with two hundred coloring matters and operated on nearly six hundred different plants. One of the things determined in this way is the rate of fluid progress through the stem and petals of the flowers. Acid green, it seems, goes up quickly, and blue and brown slowly. It is thought, too, that flowers thus dyed may be of use as models in industrial art, where all sorts of liberties are taken with colors, even when the form is exactly followed. Now and then quite curious freaks are developed. The woolly woundwort, for instance, has thick silvery leaves, but if allowed to absorb the proper coloring fluid the leaves become red while the hair is white.

Freak flowers on a living plant may be similarly produced, and in this direction there has been considerable French experimentation. In the case of the living plant there is, of course, nothing to do but to puncture some of the root cells so that the coloring fluid can be drawn up. The cells are punctured with a penknife or pin and in a few days the color change in the flower is noted. Acid colorings go up all right, but basic colorings will not.

Fichol, in 1875, immersed the rose-geranium, forget-me-not, heliotrope, periwinkle, and blue campanula in ether, to which some ammonia had been added, and changed their colors. While these mauves and blues changed, however, the yellow double buttercups, wallflowers, and marigolds were not altered.

YOU NEED FEAR IT NO LONGER

GRAVEL WARDED OFF AND CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Manitoba Man Tells How His Urinary Troubles Vanished Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy

Hamrlik, Man., June 18—(Special)—Probably there is no disease to which man is heir that causes such a general dread as Gravel, or Stone in the Bladder. The frightful pain it brings and the terrible operations it necessitates cause a shudder of apprehension whenever it is mentioned. But there is really no reason why any man or woman *should fear Gravel. It is purely and* simply a Kidney disease, and as such can be either cured or guarded against by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Take the case of Mr. Calvin R. Snyder, well known here. He says:—

"*In the spring of 1907 I was almost* laid up from a lame back and was also troubled with excessive urination. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used them with satisfactory results. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine I ever heard of."

If you follow Mr. Snyder's example and use Dodd's Kidney Pills for slight urinary disorders, you will never be troubled with Gravel. If you have Gravel, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

With the Horses

The racing career of Goldsmith Maid was a very remarkable one and is absolutely without parallel in the number of notable victories and in the length of her trotting career. Goldsmith Maid was foaled in 1857 and was by Abdallah 15, dam Old Ab., by Abdallah 1. She was therefore intensely inbred, being by a son of Hambletonian 10, while her dam was by the sire of Hambletonian. Her first winning race was when she was eight years old. She was started September 5, 1865, at Goshen, N.Y., under the name of the Goldsmith mare, being owned by the well known breeder Alden Goldsmith. The purse was for the small sum of $100 and she beat Uncle Sam and Mountain Boy in 2:36 and 2:37. In 1866 she won at Middletown and Poughkeepsie, best time 2:30. In 1867 she appeared under the name of Goldsmith Maid, which will have an *endorsing name in the annals of equine* fame. In 1867 she had a comparatively brief season, her principal race being at Providence, R.I., October 23 for $1,000, when she defeated May Queen, Confidence, Col. Maywood and Crazy Jane in 2:31¼, 2:29½ and 2:31. In 1868 she won eight races, meeting and defeating some of the most celebrated horses on the turf at that time. At Waverley, N.J., she met General Butler and defeated him in straight heats. July 30 at Buffalo, for a purse of $3,500, she had a battle royal with Rhode Island, who won the third and fourth heats, Silas Rich, American Girl, Clara and Panic, her time being 2:24½, 2:24¾ and 2:26½. At Seneca Falls and at Pittsfield, Mass., she defeated Mountain Maid, Clara and Rhode Island and did not have to go faster than 2:29¾. At Philadelphia, September 1, for $2,000, she defeated those two famous campaigners, George Wilkes and American Girl, in 2:26½, 2:24¾ and 2:26½. October 2 at Albany, for the same amount, she won from George Wilkes and George Palmer in slower time. Five days later at Mystic Park, Boston, also for a purse of $2,000. In that race she defeated George Wilkes, George Palmer and Draco Prince in 2:23, 2:24½ and 2:27. Her last victory that year was at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, October 30, when in a match of $1,000 she defeated George Wilkes.

Her opening victory in 1869 was at Boston, July 8, when she met that great mare, Lucy, winning in 2:20½, 2:21½ and 2:22½. Six days later she was at Fashion Course, L.I., when she again met and defeated her old competitor, George Palmer. Five days after she was at Philadelphia and for $2,000 defeated American Girl. At Buffalo, August 12, she won a $10,000 purse from American Girl and George Palmer in the then exceptionally fast time of 2:19¾, 2:19½ and 2:19¾. Lancaster, Pa., must have been decidedly on the trotting map at that time, for on September 1 she trotted a race with American Girl and won out again. September 1 at Binghamton, N.Y., there was a swell race for $4,000 between her and *American Girl, with the same result.* She closed the season at Baltimore, November 10, in a race for $2,000, which she won from George Wilkes and Hotspur.

The season of 1870 was marked with big purses and the Maid was strongly *in evidence* at Prospect Park, L.I., June 2, 1870, when for a purse of $5,000, she defeated George Wilkes and American Girl. June 15 she was at Boston, and captured a $6,000 purse from George Palmer and American Girl. June 20 she defeated the same pair. June 24 at Providence, R.I., another $5,000 purse was captured and July 11 at Fleetwood Park, New York, the victorious mare won again from the same pair in 2:23, 2:21 and 2:22¼. A richer prize awaited her at Buffalo in the shape of a $7,000 purse, in which she had only to beat George Palmer, which she did in 2:23½, 2:21 and 2:20. August 31 found the wonderful mare at Long Branch, N.J., and for a purse of $5,000 she defeated George Wilkes and Lucy in 2:23½, 2:24 and 2:25. September 9 at Philadelphia she was again in the game for a purse of $4,500 and again showed her heels to Lucy, George Wilkes and American Girl. September 23 at Boston she won a $3,000 purse from Mountain Boy and American Girl and in October 10 a $4,000 purse from Lucy, Mountain Boy, George Palmer and American Girl in 2:22, 2:23½ and 2:21. Her last appearance as a winner in 1870 was at Prospect Park to wagon, when she again defeated that famous stallion, George Wilkes.

In 1871 she scored fifteen victories and the majority of the purses were in the $5,000 class. In 1872 her tour extended across the continent. Her first big engagement was at Mystic Park, Boston, June 19, when for $3,500, she defeated Lucy in 2:21, 2:16¾ and 2:19¾. At Prospect Park, L.I., June 27 she defeated Lucy and Henry in 2:17¼, 2:19 and 2:17¾. That year at Cleveland, July 19, the purse was $6,000, and she won from Lucy and American Girl in 2:19, 2:18 and 2:19. A week later at Cincinnati she won a $3,000 purse from Lucy, her best time being 2:17½. The horsemen of the Pacific slope were anxious to see the two great mares and on September 20 at Sacramento they trotted for $10,000 and again the Maid won in 2:20, 2:17¼ and 2:23½. October 5 the two mares were at San Francisco and trotted for a purse of $7,500, the Maid winning again. At Sacramento, *October 16 she defeated Occident,* who for a short time had been the trotting champion. This purse was also for $7,500. This was her last victory in California for that year.

She scored ten victories in 1873. August 9 for a purse of $7,500 she defeated American Girl and Jim Irving. Her next date was at Utica, August 18, when she won a purse of $3,500 from American Girl. At Springfield, August 25 the purse was $6,000 and she de*feated Judge Fullerton, American Girl* and Lula. September 11 found her at Philadelphia, where for a purse of $4,000 she defeated Gloster, Sensation and Cantors in straight heats. September 25 at the same city, for $3,000, she defeat*ed Judge Fullerton in straight heats.* Her next engagement was at Chicago, October 6, where she took Gloster and Bashaw, Jr., in camp, a dose which she repeated on October 16 for the same amount, and with the same horses. Ten days later at Chicago for $5,000 she went against time to beat 2:18 and won in 2:17½. October 30 was her last victory of the season when she won a $3,000 purse from Gloster in slow time.

The season of 1874 was a very busy one and between May 30 and November 6 she scored twenty-one victories. At Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, May 30 she defeated the pacer Copperbottom for a purse of $2,500 and did not have to go faster than 2:24¾. June 8 found her at Prospect Park, L.I., where she defeated Judge Fullerton for $2,500. June 8 she was at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia and for $5,000 defeated the well known mare Nettie. June 23 at Fleetwood Park, N.Y., she showed her heels to Judge Fullerton for a purse of $3,500. A jump was then made to the west and at Evansville, Ind., July 2, for a purse of $5,000 she defeated Red Cloud and Judge Fullerton in straight heats. Six days after she repeated this victory at Indianapolis for the same size of a purse. July 16 at Saginaw she repeated again and then went on and *won at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester,* Springfield and Hartford. September 2 she went for the trotting record at Mystic Park, Boston, and won the championship in 2:14 and $2,000. September 5 for $3,500 she defeated Judge Fullerton and *American Girl, also at Mystic* Park. Five days later at Beacon Park, Boston, she defeated the same amount, and at Dayton, O., September 30, the purse being $4,500. Against time at the same place for $4,000 she won in 2:18. At Chicago she won against time in 2:17 and she won again at Trenton and Point Breeze, Philadelphia.

The season of 1875 was short and she only won six races, but they went from $2,000 to $5,000 each and her opponents were American Girl, *Hantress and Lula.* In 1876 she was back in San Francisco and went a novel race against Golden Gate to run a mile and three sixteenths against the Maid's mile. Golden Gate won. June 2 she was back from the Pacific slope, and at Belmont Park, Philadelphia, trotted to beat her record and lost. She made three other efforts in that month at Philadelphia and lost them all and then went to the big Buffalo meeting on August 3, where, for a $4,000 purse she won from such a great four as Judge Fullerton, Bodine, Lucille Golddust and the stallion champion Smuggler in 2:18½, 2:18¾ and 2:18½.

At Utica, Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Springfield she defeated practically the same field and in each case the purse was $4,000. The season of 1877 closed her wonderful career and again she began it on the Pacific coast. Goldsmith Maid and Rarus were the two stars of the trotting track and they made the grand tour of the Pacific coast. March 31, 1877, at San Jose, Cal., she defeated Rarus in 2:22½, 2:16¾ and 2:18½. April 28 at Los Angeles she won again, as she also did at San Jose again on May 12 and at Chico on May 19. In that race she trotted her second heat in 2:14½. Goldsmith Maid was nineteen years old when she was retired from the turf. She is and always will be the most remarkable example of high class endurance and speed that the trotting turf has ever seen. It was a most remarkable proof of the vitality of Goldsmith Maid that she should have produced anything of value, yet to a sire like General Washington she produced Stranger, who, all things considered, was a success. Had Goldsmith *Maid been mated to a genuine high* class sire, her name would probably be as great as a brood mare, as it always has as the greatest of all trotting campaigners. There is a lesson in the history of this mare for every trainer.

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So even if NA-DRU-CO goods were only "just as good" as those imported from other countries, you would be following a sensible and patriotic course in buying them.

As a matter of fact, though, NA-DRU-CO Toilet and Medicinal Preparations are **better** than those imported. Try **NA-DRU-CO Talcum Powder, NA-DRU-CO Greaseless Toilet Cream, NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Cod Liver Oil Compound** or any other NA-DRU-CO preparation, and see for yourself.

You risk nothing in making the test, for if the NA-DRU-CO article does not entirely satisfy you, ***return it and your druggist will refund your money.***

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U 2

THE BUCK-EYE

VOL. 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 35

The Biter Bit

"Please help a blind man," said a fellow with green goggles, as he held a tin cup toward the line of people issuing from the Union Depot.

"I always help the blind," said one of two young men who were passing, and he stopped and took out a five-dollar bill; "can you get a quarter out of this?"

"I guess so," said the blind man, fishing out a handful of change and counting out four dollars and seventy-five cents.

"Well, John," said the benevolent young man's companion, as they walkwed on, "you're a bigger fool than I took you to be."

"Am I?" said John.

"Yes, *you are; that fellow's no more blind than I am. How could he tell that was a five-*dollar bill?"

"Blamed if I know," said John, innocently; "but he must be mighty near-sighted not to see that it was a counterfeit."

There are none so blind as those who will not see.

How frequently a man, who asks for a certain brand of cigar, will take just what is handed him, without insisting on the smoke of his choice. And how frequently his easy-going indifference results in his being handed a counterfeit—a cigar which has no claim to quality of any kind but cheapness of manufacture.

It's different with a BUCK-EYE smoker.

He knows what he wants, and he sees that he gets it.

You ask why?

Try a BUCK-EYE and you'll know.

P.S.--Ask for the best Ten Cent Cigar in the case, and get a BUCK-EYE.

BREAK WITH VATICAN

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN SEVER RELATIONS

A Very Serious Situation Follows the Lengthy Diplomatic Negotiations Between Church of Rome and the Government—Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican Has Been Recalled.

San Sebastian, Spain.—Alfonso and Queen Victoria have left for England. It is feared a civil war will break out and an attack made upon the queen who is hated by the clericals. They visit the president of France on the way.

San Sebastian, Spain.—At the conclusion of a conference between King Alfonso and Premier Canalejas, it was announced that Marquis Emilio de Ojeda, the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, had been recalled.

At the same time the opinion was expressed that a rupture with the Vatican was inevitable. Senor Canalejas told the king that the government could not accept the conditions of the Vatican's last note, and the Vatican would be so informed.

Premier Canalejas will continue the anti-clerical programme, counting upon the support of King Alfonso.

During the negotiations between *Spain and the Vatican, Marquis de* Ojeda has complained of ill health.

On July 12th the negotiations were suspended because of his illness, and it was stated that he was insisting on being relieved of his duties as ambassador to the Vatican.

Madrid.—Ominous reports are received following the publication of the news that a rupture between the Spanish government and the Vatican appears imminent. At San Sebastian, Don Jaime, the pretender, has issued a manifesto, in which he says that he will lead the Carlists in the battle which he intimates may be coming soon. It is expected that Premier *Canalejas will ask King Alfonso to* get the stamp of his Majesty's approval upon the course the premier has adopted.

The Vatican has declared the negotiations looking to a revision of the concordat cannot be continued until the imperial decree permitting non-Catholic societies to display the insignia of public worship has been withdrawn. Canalejas has responded that he cannot cancel the programme which the government has announced. In some quarters it is believed that the Holy See counts upon the fall of the government. Canalejas, however, is stated to have had the assurance of *the King's support at the time he de*termined upon his plan for religious reform. The situation is complicated by the strike of the miners in the Catalonian provinces, and the occassional clashes between the Catholic and non-Catholic elements throughout the country.

San Sebastian, Spain.—Don Jaime of Bourbon, the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, issued a manifesto to the Carlists in parliament congratulating them upon their loyalty to the Pope and their defence of the church and declaring:

"The day is not far distant when my followers must rally to our flag *I will lead the battle.*"

PARK FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Superintendent Howard Douglas Says Government Will Help Make Waterton Lake Attractive

Calgary.—That Southern Alberta is to have the finest summer resort in Alberta and one of the finest in the west is the news brought to Calgary by Howard Douglas, superintendent of National Parks.

"We are planning extensive improvements in all our parks this year," said Mr. Douglas, "and in a *short time the finest summer resort in* Alberta will be established on the Waterton lakes park reserve, situated right near the American boundary line, south of Pincher Creek."

In describing the new resort Mr Douglas said that one-half of the lake, which is seventeen miles long, is on the American side and that the Americans have been fixing up their shores for the last three years.

"This year we intend to do a little fixing ourselves," he said, "and already the government have sent out surveyors who will locate a townsite near the lake. This body of water is one of the finest in the west for *canoeing, boating and fishing, and the* site is admirably adapted for a summer resort. As soon as the townsite is laid out, a branch of the Canadian Pacific will no doubt be built to Waterton, and this will ensure the success of the scheme."

Cadet Corps in All Alberta Schools

Calgary.—In order that they qualify as drill instructors to cadets, fifteen school teachers from various schools all over the province are now attending a provisional school of instruction at the military district headquarters here. Marching and countermarching, going through military evolutions with more or less of the accuracy and snap of a real soldier, the teachers are themselves enjoying the experience of being taught by Sergt.-Instructor Farnsworth, of the Royal Canadian regiment. Sergt. Farnsworth has been sent here from Winnipeg and the school the teachers go through will train them so that they will be able to take up the work of teaching the boys of their schools cadet drill when the next term opens.

When the schols meet again after the midsummer vacation, cadet corps will be formed all over the province, and if possible, in order to make the movement popular, the drills will be done in school hours.

Already there are plans on foot to have a distinctive uniform for the Alberta Cadet corps, which as it grows will be divided into regiments and battalions.

The public school cadet movement has been tried with great success in Australia, where it is one of the features of the Antipodean educational system.

Unrest in Tibet Alarms Britain

London.—The Government of India in consequence of continued unrest in Tibet, has ordered a considerable force of infantry and a mountain battery to hold themselves in readiness to go to Gyangtse, if necessary, to support the British agency there. It does not seem that the agency is directly threatened. The situation in Tibet has not ceased to be disturbed since the Chinese entered L'Hassa, the capital, in February, and the government is perturbed over Chinese activities on the northern frontier of India, especially Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, the interests of which states Great **Britain is pledged to defend.**

SAW CAPTAIN MURDERED

Five Soldiers Were Aware That Captain Elliston Had Been Killed

Victoria, B.C.—Following the finding of wilful murder by the coroner's jury, Gunner Thos. Allan, R. C. G. artillery, was arraigned on the charge of wilful murder of Peter Elliston, commanding the work of the artillery. It developed during the inquest at the barracks that five soldiers knew that Allan had murdered the commanding officer within two or three seconds after it was committed, but made no report. Gunner Ryan witnessed the reflection of the murder in a mirror, but made no report until three hours later. He is under military arrest.

While on fatigue the murderer was heard by Bombardier Corrigan, who was in charge, to make threats against Capt. Elliston only three hours before the crime.

"Allan claimed the captain had not *treated him right, and said,* "I got the bullet for Captain Elliston, and it will find its billet.'" The threats, however, were not taken seriously by Corrigan. Captain Elliston, who is the son-in-law of Charles Archibald, the eastern Canadian financier, will be buried with military honors, the entire garrison turning out.

HANDS DOWN JUDGMENT

In Province of Alberta vs. C. P. R. Leave was Allowed to Intervene in Appeal

London.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has handed down the following judgments in Canadian cases:

In the case of the Minister of Public works of the Province of Alberta vs. the C. P. R., which involves the question of liability for taxes for land of respondents under the local improvement ordinances of the Northwest territories and local improvement act of Alberta, leave to intervene in an appeal was allowed.

Leave to intervene in the appeal of the King vs. the C. P. R. was also allowed.

The Canadian courts have upheld the C. P. R.'s pleas in these cases, which was that the twenty years' exemption from taxation dates not from the signing of the company's charter, but from the issue of letters patent, unless the land is actually sold and the agreement completed in the meanwhile.

EMPEROR OF THE BRITISH

A London Paper Makes Suggestion of Change in the Title to be Assumed by the King at the Coronation

Montreal.—Mayor Guerin has received a letter from the editor of the *London, England, "Express' asking* his opinion on the suggestion that King George assume the title of Emperor of the British. In part it says:

"Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand ceased to be colonies, the sole remaining link between them all being the person of their sovereign.

"What we suggest is that King George at the moment of his coronation should take to himself and his descendants the title and rank and dignity of the Emperor of the British. King George will not do this if he thinks such action would be contrary to the wishes of the people and I shall be glad if you as chief magistrate of one of the Empire's great cities will let me have your views on the subject."

Mayor Guerin has replied suggesting in place of the phrase "King of Great Britain and Ireland and of British Dominions beyond the sea," be used "King of Canada, Australia, etc."

Contract Let for Edmonton Bridge

Winnipeg.—The contract for the high level bridge at Edmonton was awarded to John Gunn & Sons, of Winnipeg. Notification was issued by Assistant Chief Engineer Schwitzer, of the C. P. R.

While no figures were given out it is understood it will cost in the vicinity of a million and a half dollars, and will be completed in about twelve months.

The bridge will be 156 feet high, 2,800 feet long and will connect the provincial capital with the University City. Provision will be made for railway and double street car tracks on the upper level, while nineteen feet lower will be an ample roadway for vehicular traffic and pedestrians While the Lethbridge bridge is bigger, the Edmonton structure with its variety of traffic accommodation is unique in the west.

Midnight Flyer to be Used for Mails

Calgary.—The necessary authority has been granted by the postoffice department for the utilizing of the midnight flyer between Strathcona and Calgary for mail purposes, and a service on this train is to be started at once.

This mail service will not interfere in any way with the service that is now established, but will give an extra service three nights of each week. In addition to granting the above authority the postoffice department has given official notification that as soon as the midnight flyer is made a daily train they will take immediate steps to make the mail service a nightly one.

Nominated for Gleichen

Calgary.—Harry Scott, of Gleichen, a well known and highly respected rancher in the Gleichen district, was elected as the Liberal candidate for the riding of Gleichen at a well attended convention of the Liberals of Gleichen in Calgary. The nomination, on motion of A. J. McArthur, the candidate remaining in the list ballot, was made unanimous amidst great *enthusiasm. The meeting was a very* interesting one.

The nomination was to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Riley, who retired when Mr. Sifton became premier. Mr. Riley was also a candidate. The fourth candidate was Mr. Roy Cowan.

Women's Suffrage Bill

London.—In the commons Lloyd-George, replying to a question in regard to what the government proposed to do with the women suffrage bill, which is now buried in the committee of the whole, said that inasmuch as his measure did not deal with the whole question, the cabinet could not afford further facilities for its discussion at the present session.

Canadian Teachers Entertained

London.—Canadian school teachers had tea in the Harcourt room of the house of commons. They were welcomed by Major Meysey Thompson, Mr. Donald MacMaster and Mr. H. J MacKinder, Conservative members of parliament. They were afterwards **shown over the houses of parliament.**

AT THE MODEL FARM

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE VISIT FARM AT LACOMBE

Annual Excursion Proves a Big Success—Visitors Shown Around the Farm and Evince Much Interest—Speeches by Many Prominent Public Men Listened to With Exceptional Interest.

Lacombe—Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta, promised that as interest in scientific agriculture grows in this province, more experimental farms and courses in agriculture, possibly schools and colleges for the training along the most scientific lines of men who desire to perfect themselves in agriculture, would be instituted. This promise was made to one thousand men, women and children who attended the annual excursion to the experimental farm located in this portion of Alberta.

"But I am in no hurry to have established in this province universities or colleges with four years' course which will turn out professors of agriculture who will leave the farm to take up professorships," he added. "We want to educate our men on the farms, not to educate them off the farms."

Farmers, ranchers, homesteaders and some prominent citizens of provincial cities arrived here to the number of about a thousand and an afternoon of unalloyed enjoyment and of great educative value was spent. Through the splendid experimental farm the visitors were shown, and everything explained to the slightest detail by Superintendent G. H. Hutton, B.S.A., and a number of his men.

"There are a lot of proprietors here today," said Mr. W. F. Puffer, M.L.A.

It would be difficult to select a more suitable day for the excursion. The weather was fine and cool, clouds preventing the direct rays of the summer sun from beating down with its intense heat on the heads of those present. The well laid out experimental farm looked its best, and many were the favorable commens heard on all sides. An interesting programme of short and pithy speeches were listened to under the shade of a barn, and after the extremities of the farm had been visited. Senator Talbot acted as chairman.

The buildings of the farm are kept in perfect order, and the flower beds are an attractive feature. A profusion of flowers of varigated colors are grown. Pansies and carnations, sweet peas, asters, verbena, phlox, the delicately-scented mignonette, the gorgous poppy and many other kinds are successfully grown, and show that the surroundings of an Alberta farmhouse may be beautiful with a little care in this respect.

The gathering was a very representative one, and the speakers were listened to with exceptional interest. The superintendent addressed the crowd in the afternoon previous to a general inspection of the animal and plant life on the farm.

DR. CRIPPIN NOW IN CUSTODY

The Long Sought Dentist Was Found on the Montrose and Admitted Identity

Father Point, Que.—Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen and Ethel Clare *Leneve, his stenographer, who* fled from London after the disappearance of Belle Elmore, the doctor's wife, were arrested here aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Montrose, at the command of Inspector Dow, of Scotland Yard. The identification of the fugitives by the English detective marked the culmination of one of the most sensational flights on recent criminal annals.

Accompanied by two Canadian officers he boarded the vessel at 8.30 o'clock and fifteen minutes later both were locked in staterooms. Crippen broken in spirit, but mentally relieved by the relaxed tension, the girl garbed *in boy's clothing, sobbed hysterically.* They were no longer the Rev. John Robinson and son, as booked from Antwerp on July 20. After a brief delay the Montrose continued her 160 mile journey up the river towards Quebec, where jail awaited the pair.

Crippen is charged with the murder of an unknown woman. The girl is held as an accessory. They will be taken back to England on the steamship Royal George.

Dr. Crippen Remanded

Quebec.—The first day of Quebec's direct interest in the famous murder case ended with Dr. Crippen being remanded to jail for fifteen days, and Miss Leneve to the infirmary.

CRIPPEN AFFECTS NO REGRET

Ethel Leneve's Confidence in Crippen's Innocence Remains Unshaken

Quebec.—The rumor was persistently circulated here that Dr. Crippen has confessed. His confession, it is understood, was laconic and lacking in any detail, but none the less definite, and is widely credited.

Dr. Crippen is reported to have said quietly, without any emotion whatever, "Yes, I killed the woman." It is further reported that he affects no regret, but that he will tell his story when the proper time comes without any attempt to over extenuate or to excuse, simply laying certain facts before the authorities.

Ethel Leneve sent a cable message to her parents in England, stating she had told all she knew of the tragedy.

The message was sent after inspector Dow had spent several hours with the young woman in the home of Chief of Police McCarthy. Later, Inspector Dow said: "She is doing all she can to shield Crippen. In her discussion of the case she constantly repeated that she believed Crippen to be innocent. We know better."

Detectives all deny the reported confession of Dr. Crippen unanimously, and with emphasis. This, however, would probably be done even if it were true.

Rate of Pay for Canadian Navy

Ottawa.—The pay of the Canadian navy will range from $8.20 a day for captains down to 50 cents for the lowest grade of employers. Commanders will get $6, lieutenants $4, paymasters $6 and $7, commanders $7.50, engine lieutenants $4. Provision has been made that in the case where an officer retires before being entitled to a pension, he shall be given a gratuity of a month's salary and so much for each year of service.

Work on C.N.R. Line Not Delayed

Winnipeg.—M. H. MacLeod, manager of the C. N. R., says the C. P. R. has not delayed his company to any great extent in the construction of its branch to Calgary. He is of the opinion that the C. N. R. will handle a **great part of this year's wheat crop.**

THE G. T. P. STRIKE IS ENDED

Both Sides Conceded Points in Dispute and Settlement is a Compromise

Ottawa.—Hon. MacKenzie King, minister of labor, announced that the Grand Trunk railway strike had been settled as a result of government intervention. He stated that the successful issue of the negotiations was due mainly to Sir Frederic Borden. Indeed, he remarked that had it not been for the services of the minister of militia he did not believe that the strike would have been ended.

The Grand Trunk strike, which has lasted two weeks and one day; which has cost the company, the striking trainmen and the conductirs hundreds of thousands of dollars, and has meant immense industrial loss and inconvenience to the general public, is ended.

The men, other than those who have been guilty of violence or disorderly conduct, go back to work at once on the increased schedule of wages offered by President Hays on July 18th, averaging, according to the latter's statement, a general increase of 18 per cent. with the promise that the rates now in force on the C. P. R. eastern lines, which are practically the standard rates demanded by the men, shall come into force on January 1st, 1912, instead of a year later as originally offered by President Hays.

The settlement is virtually a compromise. The company, who formerly offered to accept the standard rates in 1913, have agreed that they shall go into effect one year sooner; also that the rules which have gone into effect on the C. P. R. and which is particularly a victory to the men, have been agreed upon.

These rules and rates come into force on January 1, 1912.

The company also agrees to put in force the rates mentioned in the arbitration award dated July 18, 1910, from May of the current year, providing that in no instance shall there be any reduction in the present rates of payment.

The company undertakes to take back the men as soon as possible, other than those proven guilty of violence or disorderly conduct, the under tanding being that there is to be no coercion or intimidation used to new men.

AFTER MEN FOR THE G. T. P.

Will Have Work for 200 Farmers and Their Teams on Branch Line In Alberta

Calgary.—George Webster, manager for J. A. McArthur, who has the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line in Alberta, is in this city collecting a gang of men for his construction camps. He figures that he may be able to get many farmers this fall and winter and that they will come with their teams in the hope of retrenching the loss they may have sustained through the partial failure of their crops in some sections.

C. A. Magrath, M.P., for Lethbridge, has interested himself in the matter of securing employment for a number of farmers in his riding who could do well with the money they might earn this fall at railway construction work. He interviewed Mr. Webster who assured him that he would have jobs for about 200 farmers.

Mr. Webster says that as soon as his company has more equipment ready he will be able to put more men to work. He has already contracted with about as many as he has work for at present.

Men are at work on the road bed of the new line all the way from Buffalo Lake to Irricana.

BRITISH COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT

Claims United States Had No Right Under Treaty of 1818 to Extend Privilege to Outsiders

The Hague.—Sir Wm. Robinson, attorney-general for Great Britain, continuing his argument before the fisheries tribunal declared that the United States was wrong in claiming that the treaty of 1818 gave it an apparent right. If the United States had no means of remedying infringements of the treaty by Great Britain, the sanction of the treaty consisted in public opinion.

He pointed out that the treaty had not given the United States a privileged position in regard to fishing, but only a share in the fisheries on the same terms as the British fishermen.

Sir William then dealt with the second question in dispute, as to whether inhabitants of the United States in exercising the rights granted *them by the treaty could employ as* members of their crews fishermen who were not citizens of the United States. He answered the question in the negative, and said that the treaty had granted the rights only to inhabitants of the United States to the exclusion of others. The United States had no right to extend the privilege which the treaty gave them.

Serious Strike Riots in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Man.—On Monday night some seventy men and forty women paid a visit to the C. N. R. shops and hooted and threatened the strike-breakers. A good deal of noise was made, and although no one was hurt, some stone throwing was indulged in. It is all good that revolver shots were fired. The police reserves were hurried out, and dispersed the rioters, making one arrest for inciting to riot.

Later about 10 o'clock a fire broke out among the cars in the west yard between the tracks in a rather inaccessible place. Five or six passenger and some twenty freight cars were consumed, the estimated loss being $75,000. At the same time a car of hay was burnt in the east yards, three miles distant, with a loss of $1,000.

C. N. R. Grading Started in Calgary

Calgary.—Work on grading the C. N. R. inside the city limits will be started this week. J. L. Powers, of Okotoks, who has a sub-contract from John Breckenridge, is arranging for a dozen teams, and expects to have another dozen within a few days. The first work will be done across the Elbow from St. Mary's hall. This will be the first grading to be done in Calgary other than by the C. P. R. It will be a welcome sight.

A Parliament of Empire is Proposed

London.—The Daily Express says a settlement of the veto question is in view, and it includes not only Ireland's relations with England, but also those of the overseas dominions, and suggests a parliament of empire.

The basis of this speculation is the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell's speech to the Eighty club recently.

Frank Oliver Not to Resign

Vancouver.—Hon. Frank Oliver arrived from Dawson and left for the east. He denies that he has any intention of resigning the portfolio of the interior.

PARLIAMENT OF EMPIRE

IMPERIAL SCHEME AS RESULT OF VETO CONFERENCE

Premier Asquith is Expected to Make an Important Announcement in the Near Future—Latest and most Important Step in Britain's Progressive Political Programme is Pleasing to All Concerned.

London.—Home Rule for Ireland and Scotland as well, and an imperial parliament with representatives from all of her colonies, is the latest and most important step in England's progressive political programme, which has held the world's attention during the past year. It is also said that the house of lords will be curtailed as to power and that other vital matters concerning the budget and home affairs have been definitely agreed upon by the leaders of both parties in parliament, who have been in conference since it met.

Premier Asquith intends, it is said, to make the announcement regarding the result of this secret conference, and it is generally admitted by those who took part that it will be the most important utterance ever pronounced by a prime minister of England. In fact, the matters agreed upon are of such importance, that entire secrecy could not be maintained, and the capital is eagerly discussing the progressive measures agreed upon.

It is known that the confreres reached an agreement concerning the veto power of the house of lords, which was the chief reason for them getting together in committee, as it were, instead of precipitating discussion by throwing the matter directly into parliament, and that decision curtails the hereditary powers of the members of the house of lords in the government of the people.

When the leading members of the party met and began to discuss the affairs of the government, they went beyond the matter of the house of lords veto, and the platform was agreed upon by the leaders of both parties in parliament, and is certain to be carried out.

It was decided, it is said, to place Ireland and the Irish under the control of a grand committee, so that Ireland would have Home Rule in fact, but not in name, and instead of being separate from the British Empire would be more closely welded to it This same plan, it was agreed, would be extended to Scotland. Next, the conference agreed upon the necessity for an imperial parliament, embracing and linking all parts of the British Empire and forming the united states of Great Britain.

The conference was conducted with such secrecy that it is impossible to give more definitely the programme agreed upon, but that the results were pleasing to all concerned is attested by the dinner at the Rietz hotel in a private room with the Colonial Secretary, A. J. Balfour, Winston Churchill and others as guests. The utmost joviality prevailed and the dinner lasted until almost midnight.

DISPUTE OVER BUFFALO SKIN

H. V. Radford Shot Animal in North But Government Disputes His Claim to Hide

Calgary.—Whether Harry V. Radford or the provincial government is to retain the skin of one of the largest wood bison ever shot in the north is the question Mr. Radford has come down specially from the north to contest with the department of agriculture.

Mr. Radford is the well known and wealthy manufacturer of milk chocolate, and went into the wilds north of Edmonton in May, 1909, for the purpose of studying the habits and haunts of the wood bison for the American Bison Society of New York. He secured from the lieutenant-governor a special permit to shoot a specimen of wood bison, and at Fort Smith on the Slave river, shot one of the finest specimens ever sent out of the country. The possession of the skin and skeleton, however, is now being contested by the government, and it is claimed that the permit was issued only on the understanding that the government was to retain the skin and skeleton.

The government has taken possession of the skin which is thirteen feet in length and eight feet in girth. When the claim to the trophy is settled Mr. Radford will return to Fort Smith and intends to spend several years in the north gothering material to furnish the American Bison Society with a formal report. After this he plans a trip to the Arctic to hunt musk-ox.

Heavy Rails Being Laid Over C. & E.

Calgary.—On the last lap of the heavy rails that are being laid between Calgary and Strathcona over the C. and E. a C. P. R. extra gang went to Leduc on Saturday and will commence work there. They will lay rails to Strathcona, and the seventeen miles they will cover is practically all that remains between Calgary and Strathcona to be installed with the heavy rails.

Last week the last two miles of the *stretch near Olds were finished up* and although the work on the last lap will be put through as early as possible there is likely to be some delay owing to the shortage of the necessary steel. Narly 75 carloads of rails are needed, but as yet only about one quarter of this amount of steel has been sent to the scene of the work. The heavier rails all through will enable the trains to make a little better time and also make the journey a smother one than formerly.

France Honors Hon. L. F. Brodeur

Ottawa.—Hon. L. F. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries and of the navy, has been appointed by the French government an officer of the Legion of Honor, one of the highest distinctions in the power of France to grant.

The honor is conferred on Hon. Mr Brodeur in recognizance of his services in furthering of "entente cordiale" between France and her ancient colony, Canada, through the negotiation of the Franco-Canadian trade treaty.

Botha Urges Deportation of Asiatics

Johannesburg.—The London leaders have pledged themselves to introduce the German system of industrial compensation and insurance if the party is successful at the forthcoming election. General Louis Botha, premier, in speaking at Pretoria, opposed the idea of aiding immigration until the unemployed are supplied with land He also advocated deportation of Asiatics with compensation.

Killed in Awful Fall

Greenwood.—While driving a motor at the Mother Lode mine, Nels Hang fell 140 feet and died instantly.

FAVOR REDUCTION IN TARIFF

The Premier Favored Reciprocity with United States if Canada Got Fair Treatment

Regina.—Premier Laurier met a delegation of grain growers here on Monday, who emphasized their views on the tariff question.

The grain growers' spokesman admitted that they were not all free traders in the west, but declared that there was a great and growing feeling favoring an all-round reduction in the tariff.

"We want our tariff to be more for revenue and less for protection." And if all representatives of the people had done their duty the premier would have been aware of this, was the substance of the grain grower's arguments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was glad that they recognized that it was impossible at one fell sweep to dispose of the tariff.

The premier then pointed out that abolishing the tariff at once would probably cause a financial crisis and said the strongest free trader must recognize that it is not possible to have free trade as in England. It is impossible for us to raise a revenue by direct taxation at once. If we did, the first to suffer would be the settler, and the first goal to be set before us is the settlement of these enormous prairies.

Sir Wilfrid favored a gradual reduction of the tariff and also favored reciprocity with the United States, if fair treatment were offered to Canada.

A REVENUE OF 120 MILLIONS

C. P. R. Revenue for Railway Alone Last Year Reaches Almost 95 Millions

Montreal.—Well over a hundred millions were the figures issued by Vice-President I. G. Ogden of the C P. R. in charge of finances, giving the earnings for June, the last month of the financial year, and also gross figures for the whole year since July 1, 1909.

In every direction records were broken and new high figures were set both in gross earnings, net profits and working expenses, although percentage of expenses was less than previously as compared to undertakings of the system.

The gross earnings of the railway proper for 12 months were reported as $94,989,490, or nearer the hundred million mark than ever before. But the railway earnings are a long way from covering all the activities of the company. It is estimated that the net earnings of the steamships and other services, with dividends and interest on securities held, which last year amounted to $3,500,000, will be far in excess of that sum which is made up of earnings of steamship service.

No statement of gross earnings of the steamship service is issued, but boats make a good deal better than ten per cent. profits. On this basis $30,000,000 could easily be added as gross earnings of steamship and other outside services, bringing the probable total takings of the Canadian Pacific up to something like $120,000 000 for the year. This is by far the greatest year in the company's history and one which few but the greatest transportation companies of the world could compare with.

No Settlement Let

Montreal. — Conflicting statements are the features of the Grand Trunk strike, the following statement being credited to the company:

"It is understood that an agreement has been reached, but the details are not yet given out."

As soon as this statement was made the officials of the unions were communicated with. Mr. Garretson, president of the Conductors' union, expressed surprise at the statement, and immediately conferred with President Lee of the trainmen.

As a result the two presidents dictated and signed the following statement: "We have no knowledge of any settlement having been arrived at. *The best proof of this is that the* strike has not been declared off, nor will it be until we have such knowledge and have concurred therein."

"These statements are fairly contradictory," said President Garretson, of the conductors, "but I am willing to accept the issue that way."

Demand for Eastern Farm Laborers

Winnipeg.—The Canadian Pacific railway will operate a series of excursions for farm laborers this year as in previous seasons, and it is expected that thousands of eastern people will visit the west. The programme of the special trains has not been fully completed, but as in previous years there will first be a train from the Maritime Provinces to be followed by others from eastern, central and western Ontario and one from the province of Quebec.

Hundreds of inquiries with reference to laborers have been received during the past few weeks at the local offices of the department of immigration, and the demand is much in excess of the supply. There are in fact no men available and many farmers want help at once.

The Canadian Pacific state that the first of the eastern men will probably reach the city during the second week in August.

Canada Sought as a Fruit Market

Ottawa.—A communication has been received at the trade and commerce department inquiring as to the possibility of trade development in the fruit business between the Bahamas and Canada. The island is hit by the new United States tariff and seeks a market for its fruit products in Canada.

First Delivery of 1910 Wheat Crop

Winnipeg.—A sample of the first delivery of wheat from the 1910 crop in Manitoba has been received. It was marketed at Rosnfet and graded No. 1 northern, and sold at $1.01 per bushel. It is believed to be a record date for delivery of new spring wheat in Western Canada.

Opinion of London Paper

London. — The Daily News says Premier Laurier's tour of the west is one long demonstration against protection, and anticipates the lowering of the tariff at the next parliament, when the west will have forty representatives.

Buys $5,000,000 Worth of Meat

London, Eng.—Libby, McNeil & Libby have closed a five million dollar contract with the British army for canned meats. British officers will superintend the packing in Chicago.

No Snobbishness Among Boy Scouts

London. — Major-General Baden-Powell states that the six boy scouts who accompany him to Canada include all classes from the guttersnipe to the Eton swell. There is no snobbishness among the boys.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VI.—THIRD QUARTER, FOR AUG. 7, 1910.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xix, 1, 2, 13-26—Memory Verses, 13-15—Golden Text, Matt. xix, 14—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We have but one lesson in this far-reaching chapter which also looks on to the kingdom, when the twelve apostles shall sit on twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel (verse 28). According to the harmony, there should come in the sequence of events between the last lesson and this one the whole of Luke x to xvii and John vii to xi, but the opening verses of our chapter give a suggestive summary if taken in connection with Mark x, 1, "Great multitudes followed Him, and He healed them there; and as He was wont He taught them again." He was ever teaching them of the kingdom and showing them by His healing all manner of disease something of the nature of a kingdom in which the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick, and the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity (Isa. xxxiii, 24). Christendom of today, however, has no more use for kingdom teaching than it has for our Lord's teaching on divorce (verses 3-12), and can this be wondered at when from so many pulpits it is declared that there never was a literal Adam and Eve, completely setting aside the Adam and Eve facts as stated by our Lord in verses 4, 5. Why profess to honor Jesus even as a good man and set aside His plain teaching as if He knew nothing? Surely this evil age must be fast drawing to a close, and the kingdom must be drawing nigh. Will you be there?

From the story of the little children onward this lesson is also found in Mark x and Luke xviii, and it is the first lesson since that on the transfiguration which is recorded by the three. To see the force of this we must consider what we have just noted concerning the children, but now we have a contrast in the little children and the rich young ruler between such as enter the kingdom and such as cannot. They brought these little ones—in Luke they are called infants—that He might put His hands on them and pray. The apostles are so out of harmony with the mind of Christ that they actually rebuke those who brought them. Jesus was much displeased and uttered the memorable words which have ever since been a comfort to multitudes of mothers' hearts, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." "And He took them up in His arms, put His hands upon them and blessed them" (Mark x, 14, 16). I like to associate with this act and these words of His the words of Zech. viii, 5, "The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." For, while that refers to Jerusalem on earth when it shall have become a holy city, is it not true that all true earthly joy is but a faint suggestion of the joys of the kingdom? Receive His word, receive Himself, as simply and unquestioningly as a little child.

Now mark the contrast. Here is a young man, a ruler, very rich, having great possessions, morally very good, for he thought he had kept the commandments from his youth up, and certainly very earnest, for he came running and kneeled to Jesus with his question. "Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?" That he might see himself and his real need the Lord set before him the commandments, for the intention of the law is to bring us all in guilty before God (Rom. iii, 19) that we, seeing our guilt and our helplessness, may be willing to be justified freely by His grace. The law as a whole not seeming to affect him, for in his self righteousness he fancied he had kept all, our Lord brought him face to face with the first one, "Thou shalt have no other gods before Me," by suggesting that he give all that he had to the poor and thus transfer his treasure to heaven, then die to self and follow Jesus, for, as one has said, "He who bears his cross is on his way to his execution." That ended the interview, and he went away sorrowful.

He was unconsciously an idolater; his wealth and his morality and probably his standing among men were more to him than Jesus Christ and life eternal; hence our Lord's statement that it was next to impossible for such to enter the kingdom. Rich people such as Abraham, David, Zaccheus and others have been saved, so that literal poverty is not essential to salvation, but poverty of spirit, a consciousness of guilt and helplessness and nothingness before God certainly is (Isa. lxvi, 2; Luke xviii, 13, 14; Matt. v, 3; Tit iii 5, 6). This stirs a question in Peter's mind: "Behold, we have forsaken all and followed Thee. What shall we have, therefore?" (verse 27.) Then comes our Lord's reply concerning the kingdom with which we began the lesson. Compare His words in Luke xxii, 28-30, "Ye are they who have continued with Me in My temptations. And I appoint unto you a kingdom, as My Father hath appointed unto Me; that ye may eat and drink at My table in My kingdom and sit on thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." The promise for us is in Rev. iii, 21.

The Walrus Seems Inclined to Stay

Seattle, Wash.—The gasoline trading schooner Helen Johnson encountered on June 5, a herd of 20,000 walrus swimming in the sea near Diomede Islands in Behring Straits. The animals covered an area of several acres of water and the schooner after trying to sail through the herd drew to one side. A photographer was on the Helen Johnson and the incident was recorded scientifically. This is said to be the largest herd ever seen, *and seems to discredit reports of the* impending extinction of walrus through hunting for its ivory.

Will Give Crop of 100,000,000 Bushels

Ottawa.—"I am inclined to think that the total wheat crop for the three provinces will be one hundred million bushels. The wheat crop along the various railway lines is good excepting in a portion of southern Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan."

A. J. White, inspector of United States agencies, telegraphs the above report to the Dominion immigration department, this being based on an extended trip through and inspection of the three provinces.

Travelling in the United Kingdom

London.—The report of the board of trade dealing with railway accidents in the United Kingdom shows that in 1,264,800,000 passengers carried only one passenger was killed while travelling first class for a period of twenty months, while the number of injured was only 390. The record is low compared with the average of previous years.

IN LOVE AND WAR.

All Is Fair, He Said, and His Sweetheart Agreed.

By KATE M. CLEARY.

Doris was singing as she came flying down the wide stairway and out into the warm brilliancy of the young day, for it was midsummer, the time of roses, of fragrance, of romance.

And Doris seemed the veritable spirit of it all—at least so thought the young fellow watching her from his seat under the great elm. But it was not till she was quite close to him that she was aware of his presence. The gay little chanson she had been lilting ceased, and the pretty, startled color deepened in her soft cheeks.

"Bon jour!" she cried blithely and paused in her Atalanta like flight. "Mercy! What a morning to be poring over a book! Why, instead you should"—

"I know!" He had risen and was towering before her, straight and stately, a man with an air that was more that of a soldier than a student "You think I should prefer to cultivate Dame Nature."

There was a quizzical flicker in the gray, black lashed, black browed eyes that met her accusing gaze.

"If you will put down that book you may walk with me as far as the abode of Mrs Melinda Parsons, who is expecting me this morning to write her monthly letter to her son in the Philippines."

"The permission is tempting," confessed John Jardine, "but there is Freddie"—

"Oh, if you prefer Freddie's society to mine!" The little chin with the dimple went up in the air.

"But I'm paid to teach your brother, Miss Ware," he hastened to explain.

"And not to accompany me. I quite understand." And then, with much dignity of demeanor, "Good morning, Mr. Jardine."

"Good morning," he replied ruefully. But the quizzical smile was dancing again in his handsome eyes as Miss Ware flashed open her parasol, whisked up the skirts of her embroidered batiste and turned loftily away only to pause when she had taken a few steps and look back over her shoulder with eyes full of infinite reproach.

"There's that dog at Brown's and—he might bite. And—and it's hard to get over the pasture stile—alone. And"—a pitiful quiver in her voice clinched the sincerity of her assertions—"I am afraid of snakes—and there may be snakes. Freddie saw one last summer."

There was no questioning the triumphant truth of the final declaration Nor was refusal longer possible. Conquered, John Jardine found himself walking along the avenue, adjusting his long stride to the gait of Miss Doris Ware, who, now that she had her own way in persuading the most stubborn individual with whom she had ever come in contact, was radiant and bubbling over with merriment.

Since six months before their acquaintance began the little flirt, belle, beauty and heiress had vainly tried all her graces and fascinations on the serious and stately instructor of her boisterous young brother. It had seemed so natural since she was a schoolgirl in short dresses to have admirers by the dozen that the difficulty she experienced of bringing Jardine to her feet piqued her and made her more than ever determined to make him capitulate. She would have opened her pansy purple eyes very wide indeed and have been honestly amazed had any one accused her of being heartless. She would have said that no one meant to be serious. Anyhow all knew—for it was an open secret—that she was not free. Her marriage had been arranged—oh, ages ago—by parents and lawyers and solicitors and that kind of people. It was purely a marriage of convenience. But it appeared to be very convenient indeed and quite satisfactory all around.

Some day, when she was old, very old—perhaps twenty-four or thereabout—Lord Lessington would come sailing over the sea and wed her and bear her back over the billow to a magnificent historic old home in Sussex, and she would be a great lady and lead a good and beautiful life and be happy forever and ever, which, as her heart had never been touched and she was only a wild and winsome little maiden, seemed quite right and natural.

Only of late she had begun to wonder why her eyes would droop when suddenly encountering those of the man beside whom she now walked, rattling on in light, inconsequent fashion. She was furious when she found her cheeks grow burning hot at the moment of a chance meeting. What was he to her that her heart had come to beat more quickly when in his presence? Defiantly she summoned all her bright audacity to conceal this strange new unrest.

Homeward bound an hour later, they secured their mail at the village. In the green gloom, gold pierced, of the forest pathway the girl sat down to read her letters. Leaning against a tree, grave and silent, Jardine stood watching her.

"Oh," she cried out suddenly and turned very pale, "he is coming! His lawyer writes he is coming! Oh, I didn't think he'd come for years and years!" There was downright dread in the eyes that looked piteously up at her companion. "Lord Lessington is coming."

He nodded. "You've never seen him?" he asked. "He is old, I suppose, and ugly and altogether detestable!"

"No—oh, no! It was all arranged. But they say he is young and good. He is very rich, of course. I didn't think I'd mind—and now." She rose, trembling. The tears brimmed over and ran down the cheeks from which the rose bloom had faded. "He will be here today, and I—soon I will have to marry him."

"You poor little thing!" The compassion in his voice thrilled her—that and something more. "Don't you know—you do know, my darling—that you are going to marry me?"

Then he had her in his arms and was holding her close in their strong and sheltering embrace.

For an instant or two she did not resist. The sweet shock of it all, the sense of being protected, more than all the ecstatic knowledge of her own heart, overwhelmed her His kisses were on her cheeks, her lips, and his passionate words in her ears.

"No, no!" she cried and drew away. "It isn't right! I must marry Lord Lessington. It was all arranged long ago. I never objected. I didn't know"—

"That—no, I shan't touch you again unless you come to me. You didn't know that you were going to fall in love with me!"

Her color came back with a rush.

"Is this," she faltered—"is this—love?"

He laughed, a low, contented, joyous laugh

"I will answer that only with you in my arms. Come!"

She hesitated. Aware of a bewildering sense of happiness, she still hesitated But his eyes compelled her. She took a step forward, and again his arms infolded her. It was with dread of the battle to be possessing her that Doris Ware heard the first dinner bell that evening. But it was a determined young lady who held her head high and went down the stairway to meet the English nobleman whom it had been decided should make her his wife. Would her always indulgent father be furious to learn she was to marry a penniless tutor? Would her weak, ambitious mother weep and protest? What matter? She would have him whom she loved—loved—loved!

"Go in!" Her parents, standing at the foot of the stairs, kissed her. "Go in, and God bless you both! He is waiting. Go to him."

Then the slender figure, all in snowy draperies of clinging lace, was walking up the room.

"I am sorry to have to tell you, Lord Lessington"—she began, but the words she would have spoken were never said.

The tall, handsome man in evening dress had her held tightly to his heart, and the arms that closed around her were those that had been her refuge that morning in the forest.

"John,' she whispered. "John!"

"Cedric John Jardine Dyney, Lord Lessington," he corrected her. "Beloved, I've won you! I've served for you, if not as long as Jacob served for Rachel, as faithfully. It's fair—all's fair, sweetheart, in love and war!"

Defended a Little Boy.

Nine-year-old Robert came home from school one day with a dirty face and a torn stocking and a generally disheveled appearance. There was a bump on his forehead which he was manfully trying to conceal by pulling his cap down over his face.

"Why, Robert, what have you been doing? How did you get so dirty? And what has happened to your face?" asked his mother.

Robert looked mysterious.

"Oh, I've been trvin' to keep a little boy from bein' licked," he replied, with an offhand air of accustomed virtue.

His mother was delighted.

"How fine and brave of you, dear," she cried. "That is what you must always do. You must always stand up for the little boys. I am sure you are going to grow up to be a hero. You are a splendid little man, and mother is proud of you. Who was the little boy?"

"Me," replied Robert. "I broke Jimmy Andrews' pencil box, and he tried to wollop me. It was an awful fight. He won."—Philadelphia Times.

The Color of His Coat.

Professor Virchow was almost as famous for his excessive bluntness of speech as for his very remarkable mental attainments. Often he spoke so unfeelingly to the students who sat under him in the lecture rooms that they have been known to leave his classes and not return. According to Berlin traditions, one of the professor's favorite replies to a wrong answer to one of his questions was:

"Certainly not. Any cook would know better than that."

On the other hand, he seemed to appreciate the spirit in some of his students which prompted them to answer him back in very much his own tone. Once when he was presiding in a very old and faded suit of clothes he turned suddenly upon a seemingly bashful man sitting near him and asked:

"Do your eyes tell you the truth? What color is this coat of mine?"

Without an instant's hesitation the young man rose and said: "I presume it was once black. Now it is any color except white."

That student was passed.

Practice That Made Perfect.

"Yes, sir," said the barber, deftly rubbing the lather into the scalp of the patron, "I was ship's barber on a transpacific steamer for five years until the ship was wrecked and I was cast away on an island in the south seas. I lived there for two years and never saw a human being, but when I was rescued I flatter myself I was a better shampooer than ever. I kept in practice all the time."

"How did you manage it?" asked the patron.

"I shampooed the cocoanuts."—Life.

Students Hold Funeral.

Six undergraduates who were sent down from Cambridge (Eng.) recently for taking part in a "rag" were given a mock funeral, and were escorted to the railway station by forty cabs, a dozen mounted men, and a host of mourners in long crepe weepers.

Dog Yelled For Help.

Policemen were summoned by the loud howling of a dog to the rescue of another dog that had fallen into the river at Yarmouth, Eng. The second animal was saved, and the first then refused to leave the policemen, and spent the night at the station.

The Gold Supply.

The world's product of gold since the discovery of America is estimated at $10,400,000,000.

A Revenue of $500,000 a Year.

The vast Cadogan property to which little Lord Chelsea, who died recently, was heir, stretches from Knightsbridge to Chelsea Embankment. The income from the estates was stated in 1908 to be between $400,000 and $500,000 a year, and rising in amount annually. The Cadogans have been owners of their Chelsea estate for about two hundred years.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.

But For the Most Part the Savage Beasts Were Immune.

One morning not long ago, before the weather got so hot that the lion longed for the comfort of the tropical jungle, a party of three made a pilgrimage to the Riverdale Zoo on an unusual quest. It was to make observations and photographs upon the effect which different music as rendered by a phonograph has upon different animals.

There is the usual temptation to offer hasty conclusions as to the character of animals from the manner in which they received different selections, but this will be resisted, while a few general and safe conclusions are hazarded. For example, the noble lion was regarded as a fit subject for something robust. Ah, we have it. We will try Caruso on him. With the first mild notes of the Italian songster, the lion stood and pawed the floor in the keenest animation. Then as Caruso warmed up the lion became more attentive, and as the song grew in volume until the roof fairly raised, the king of the jungle turned and stood facing the phonograph horn in a state of wrapt contemplation that was a tribute to the king of tenors.

Of all the unresponsive inhabitants of the Zoo, the goats took the prize. This experiment just put them where they belong in the scale of culture. The phonograph man hunted out a Sousa march which we felt sure would be popular in goat pastures. But it had no effect whatever. Cornet solos and other delicacies were tried in vain, but when a resourceful attendant put some grass in the mouth of the horn there was a procession up the inclined post that did more credit to the goat stomach than to the goat brain.

The procession of experimenters presently visited the Scotch deer. Here, we thought, is an opportunity to test this clanishness to the utmost. So out over the Don Flats there pealed Harry Lauder in his best voice, singing "Stop Yer Ticklin', Jock." The so-called Scotch deer must have come from a remote fastness, for Harry Lauder had no charms for him, and he remained at the far side of his pen and would not be comforted.

The llama made a picturesque effect as he came up to the phonograph, all alertness and curiosity. He was evidently pleased with the cornet solo selected for his diversion. When we came to the buffalo wolves we had real wild things to deal with. A band selection drove them hither and thither over the pen. Then we remembered the old story of the man lost in the woods who saved his life by soothing the wolves with a violin. So we put in a violin solo by Mischa Elman. The result was that the wolf stood on his hind legs, threw his head back and howled.

So the narrative might go on. The monkeys jumped about and scolded; the peacock strutted at the sound of the band music; the brown bears tried to dance on hearing the band play; while the eagles, who were unresponsive to all other efforts, were all alive on hearing a yodel song by Madame Schumann-Heink.—The Toronto Globe.

Growth of Postoffice.

The figures show that in the ten years previous to the Postmaster-General's report for last year, new postoffices had been established at the rate of one for every working-day. With the tremendous inrush of people into the Canadian West this rate of extension must be greatly accelerated. Last year, the postoffices in the provinces west of the Great Lakes numbered 2,716, as against 645 in the same territory twenty years ago. In Saskatchewan alone there were, last year, 861 postoffices, or almost one-third more than in the whole of the West in 1889. The increase has not been in the West alone, however, but has been general throughout the Dominion. Ontario last year had 3,694 postoffices, as against 3,228 ten years ago, and 2,971 twenty years ago. That the increase in postoffices means better facilities for existing population as well as new facilities for new places is proven by the fact that Prince Edward Island, which has increased but little in population, had, last year, 465 postoffices as against 409 in 1899, and 315 in 1889. For New Brunswick the figures are 1,397 for 1909 as against 1,180 ten years ago, and 1,085 twenty years ago. The number of offices in the Yukon last year was 21.

Sir William Butler.

Canada remembers Sir William Butler as the author of "The Great Lone Land," a book on western Canada before railways and migrations of people were features of prairie life. Sir William died recently in the old country at the age of 72. He was one of the brilliant roll of soldiers whom Ireland has given to the Empire's service. Sir William was born in Tiperary, and started soldiering at the age of 20. He served in many parts of the world, and saw much active service, in which he greatly distinguished himself. After four years in the east, he went in 1870, with the Red River expedition in western Canada. The years 1873 and 1874 saw him in Ashanti, and the following year he went on a special mision to Bloemfontein. In the Zulu war (1879-80) he was staff officer at the British sea base. In 1882 he was in Egypt, and fought at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. Two years later he was selected by Gen. Wolseley to organize the Nile Expedition for the rescue of Gordon. He made a brilliant effort, and the fact that it was too late was no fault of his.

Perilous Angling.

George Ham, of the C.P.R., was telling some friends about a proposed fishing-trip to a lake in the Rockies which he had in contemplation.

"Are there any trout out there?" asked one friend.

"Thousands of 'em," replied Mr. Ham.

"Will they bite easily?" asked another friend.

"Will they?" said Ham. "Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait a hook."

The German barber was feeling the depression of trade consequent on the boom in safety razors.

"Ya-as," he grumbled, vigorously lathering the chin and adjacent features of the casual customer. "I vos dell you, meister, at der man vot shafes heimself keeps dher pread and putter outn'n some poor parper's mouth."

"Yes," replied the customer, thickly, "and the soap out of his own."

"Hope they'll reduce the price of the Pullman berths."

"Hope they'll increase the size of the pillows."

THE BASTILLE.

Rise and the Fall of the Famous State Prison of France.

The famous French prison known as the Bastille was started on April 22, 1356, by order of Charles V. The Bastille turned out to be an important structure in history, and its fall on July 15,, 1789, marked the beginning of the French Revolution. It was originally intended by Charles as a defense against the English. When it came to be used as a state prison it was provided with vast bulwarks and ditches. The Bastille had four towers of five stories each on each of its large sides. It was partly in these towers and partly in underground cellars that the prisoners were situated. It was capable of containing from seventy to eighty prisoners, a number frequently reached during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., the majority of them being persons of the higher ranks. In its site now stands the Column of July, erected in memory of the patriots of 1789 and 1830.

The name bastille, or bastel, in ancient times was given to any kind of structure calculated to withstand a military force, and thus, formerly in England and on the borders of Scotland, the term bastel house was usually applied to places of strength and fancied security. The French Bastille was originally called the Bastille St. Antoine.

Stephen Marcel, provost of the merchants, undertook the erection of the French Bastille. The building was enlarged in 1369 by Hugh Aubmot, provost of Paris under Charles V. He added two towers, which, being placed opposite to those already existing on each side of the gate, made of the Bastille a square fort, with a tower at each of the four angles.

After the death of Charles V., Aubriot, who had many enemies, was prosecuted for alleged crimes and was condemned to perpetual confinement in the Bastille, of which, according to some historians, he was the first prisoner. After some time he was removed thence to Fort l'Eveque, another prison, from which he was liberated in 1381 by the insurrection of the Maillotins.

After this insurrection, in 1382, the young king, Charles VI., still further enlarged the Bastille by adding four towers to it, each 100 feet high, thus giving it, instead of the square form it originally possessed, the shape of an oblong or parallelogram. To increase its strength the Bastille was surrounded by a ditch 25 feet deep and 120 feet wide. The road which formerly passed through it was turned to one side.

The Bastille from its commanding position was closely connected with important affairs in French history and was occupied by the Guises in 1588, by Charles IV. in 1584, the Frondeurs in 1649 and Conde in 1652.

It was natural, therefore, that the Bastille should be one of the first objects of attack at the outbreak of the Revolution. In July 15, 1798, the populace of Paris, recruited chiefly from the Faubourg St. Antoine, attacked the fortress and stormed it after a half-hearted resistance by the governor, De Launay, and a handful of Swiss. The governor and seven of his men were killed, the archives of the prison scattered, and the prisoners, seven in number, were carried through the streets and hailed as victims of tyranny and martyrs in the people's cause. The building itself was torn down. The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille is celebrated every year as the national holiday of France.

A Tale of Russian Wolves.

A man was telling about an exciting experience in Russia. His sleigh was pursued over the frozen wastes by a pack of at least a dozen famished wolves. He arose and shot the foremost one, and the others stopped to devour it. But they soon caught up with him, and he shot another, which was in turn devoured. This was repeated until the last famished wolf was almost upon him with yearning jaws when—

"Say, partner," broke in one of the listeners, "according to your reckoning, that last famished wolf must have had the other eleven inside of him."

"Well, come to think it over," said the story teller, "maybe he wasn't so darned famished, after all!"

Clerical Slips.

An English preacher, discoursing upon Bunyan and his works, caused a titter among his hearers by exclaiming, "In these days, my brethren, we want more Bunyans!"

Another clergyman, pleading earnestly with his parishioners for the construction of a cemetery for their parish, asked them to consider "the deplorable condition of 30,000 Christian Englishmen living without Christian burial."

Still more curious was this clerical slip. A gentleman said to a minister: "When do you expect to see Deacon S. again?"

"Never," said the reverend gentleman solemnly. "The deacon is in heaven."

Flamingoes' Tongues.

The beastly Vitellius, as Gibbon calls him, spent at least six millions of money on table in as many months. He invented, or his cook invented for him, a dish which he designated "the shield of Minerva." One of its principal ingredients was flamingoes' tongues, of which both Pliny and Martial speak in encomiastic terms. Dampier says that the flamingoes have "large tongues, and near the root is a piece of fat which is accounted a great dainty." When Captain Owen was surveying the east coast of Africa his sailors shot down hundreds of these beautiful birds in order, with an extravagance worthy of Vitellius, to make a dish of the tongues alone.

A Great Surprise.

Papa—Ruthie, I shouldn't be surprised if God would send you a little baby brother before long. What would you think of that?

Ruthie—Oh, papa, I think it would be perfectly lovely! And say, papa, let's you and me keep it a surprise for mamma.—Life.

Getting Along O. K.

Diggs—I understand that you encourage your son to practice on the cornet?

Griggs—Yes. He's only been playing two months, but today I bought the house next door to me for one-half its value.—Smart Set.

Mrs. Newly—"Don't you like my new hat, dearest?"

Newly—"Yes-s, it's all right."

Mrs. Newly—"Well, I bought it on your account, dear!"

Newly—"Yes, you usually do."—Brooklyn Life.

W. N. U., No. 805.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITIONS

To the man who raises live stock, to the lover of live stock, it should be an inspiration to him to gaze upon the magnificent horses, cattle, sheep and swine exhibited at our various Fairs over this Western country during the past month. Each year we see new breeders entering the field. Each year the old timers find it harder and harder to take home a bunch of ribbons. And to a man who has once been a big winner of ribbons, it's tough sliding to see the novice break into the winning ranks.

And let me tell you another thing, the novice who does break into the winning camp has a good right to swell up like a pouter pigeon and strut about just a little anyway. A few years back show herds from Ontario would be sent West to 'clean 'em up' each year, and they did too to a large extent. But this year their Napoleons found their Waterloo, and, instead of making the annual 'clean up,' they found they must dig down in their jeans to help pay the way back home, for the case prizes went to the Western Boys on the majority of classes which contained Eastern entries.

The beauty of the whole proposition is that western breeders are waking up to the fact that they might win a little cash prize now and then. This is increasing the entries each year, and the winning of the novices is giving the movement the kind of encouragement that is needed to insure success.

In talking with many of the breeders, they advise that it was on account of "the boy" that they took an interest in show stock. It was because "the boy" worked to shape up a few animals, because he showed an inclination to beat out some of the old-timers, that the fathers put their stamp of approval to the scheme rather than disappoint the boy.

That is the proper spirit, and if more boys would show that "I'm going to win policy," there would be more proud dads to say, "I'm with you son."

"Poor John! He was a kind and forbearing husband!" sobbed John's widow on her return from the funeral. "Yes," said a sympathizing neighbor, "but it's for the best. You must try to comfort yourself my dear, with the thought that your husband is at peace at last."

Policeman to thief climbing into a window by an apple tree)—"What are you doing up that tree?"

Thief—"Looking for an apple or two."

Policeman—"Apples in April?"

Thief—"Excuse me, sir—I had forgotten that."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"You think they can prove the young man was mentally incapacitated at the time?"

"Oh, yes. They've got all the evidence that's necessary to show that his father always gave him all the money he wanted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

" 'Scuse me. Dese cullud pahties am bein' crowded too much foh me."

"Then you won't buy a ticket, Mistah Dawson?"

"Not on youh life, Miss An'son. De last pleasant event I 'tended I got mah razor so nicked dat I ain't shaved since."

Right Steer for a Crank

Nervous Man (in cafe)—Here, waiter, close that window. Shut that door—draft makes my feet cold. Stop rubbing that tablecloth. It raises a dust. Bring me some weak tea.

Waiter—There's a hospital in the next block. Shall I call a cab?

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Is the Standard Article

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.

Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

And No Raise

"When did you commit your first fatal extravagance?"

"When my boss referred to my wages as my salary."

"And when did you perpetrate this latest folly?"

"The day my wife called my salary my 'income.'"—Cleveland Leader.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

An old gentleman accustomed to walk around St. James' park every day, was once asked by a friend if he still took his usual walk.

"No, sir," replied the old man, "I can not do as much now. I can't walk around the park. I only go half way around and back again."

It is useless providing pure fresh milk for your children, and then allowing disease germ bearing flies to contaminate it. Use Wilson's Fly Pads and keep your house free from the filthy insects.

Bailie (to witness)—"And where were you when this assault occurred?"

Witness—"Just across the street."

Bailie—"Then why didn't you go to the complainant's assistance when you saw him attacked?"

Witness—"Faix, I wasn't sure then that he wouldn't be the defendant."

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms and the most effective application for them is Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator.

"Repeat the words the defendant used," commanded counsel for the woman plaintiff in a case of slander being tried in the First Criminal Court of Newark recently.

"I'd rather not," bashfully replied the defendant. "They were hardly words to tell to a gentleman."

"Whisper them to the judge, then," magnanimously suggested counsel—and the court was obliged to rap for order.—Lippincott's.

The two women stopped in front of a dentist's showcase in Bond street.

"There, mamma," said the younger woman, pointing; "I want a set just like that."

"Hush, my child," commanded her mother; "don't you know that it's vulgar to pick your teeth in the street?"

Her Brother—"Surely you don't object to a good-looking man printing a chaste salute on those ruby lips?"

His Sister—"It's not the printing I object to; it's the publication. It could be heard all over the conservatory."

Dying Words C. O. D.

Old Skinbones was dying. The nurse asked him if he had any last words. "Yes," he murmured; "telegraph my brother in Chicago and send collect."

Small but Potent.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine quality as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in constant demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

Friend—Haven't you named the baby yet

Proud Mother—No; we must be very careful to give him a nice one, because there will be so many names after him when he is premier.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

"Why don't you get married" said Blank to a friend of his. "Because, in the first place, I detest women principle; secondly, and chiefly, because marriage would interfere with my literary work." "What class of work?" "I am writing love-stories."

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine for your Eye Trouble. You will like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write for Eye Books Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

Jenkins—"It was business that detained me last night."

Mrs. Jenkins—"Oh, indeed!"

Mr. Jenkins—"Certainly; you know I wouldn't deceive you."

Mrs. Jenkins—"No, William, you wouldn't deceive me, no matter what you said!"

Bitter

Gwendolyn—"Do you know that Mr. Softhead actually asked me last night whether I could not learn to love him?"

Violetta—"Why shouldn't he? One is never too old to learn."—Judge.

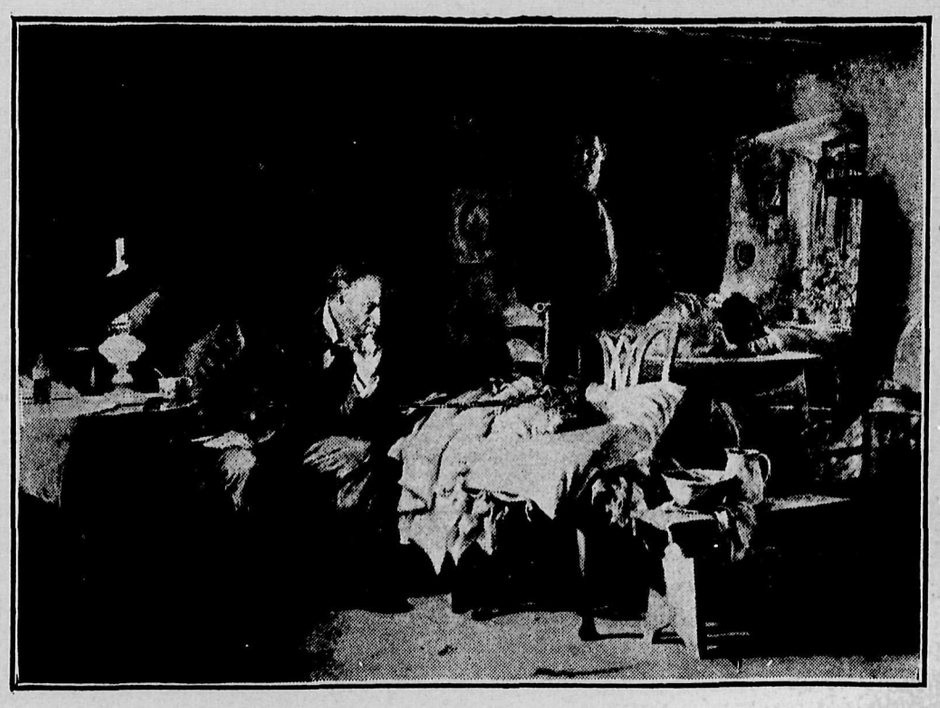
"How old are you madam?" asked the cross-examining lawyer. The woman blushed deeply, and, stammering, blurted out—"I—I," and stopped short. The lawyer looked embarrassed. "Please madam, quickly," he urged in a gentle, kindly voice, "it's getting worse every minute, you know."

The Most Human Picture Ever Painted

"THE DOCTOR"

A photogravure reproduction of this great painting, 22x28 inches in size—the largest photogravure ever printed.

PRICE 25c, POSTAGE PREPAID



The original of this great painting, by Luke Fildes, hangs in the Tate Gallery, in London, placed there by popular subscription of the British people. Never has brush depicted more powerfully the expressions of professional amity, maternal grief, fatherly hopelessness or childish helplessness. It is really as well as figuratively the most human of the world's great works of art.

Newspaper enterprise, backing modern mechanical progress, makes it possible to put this work of art into the hands of the public at this nominal cost.

THE ART STORE PRICE OF THIS PICTURE WOULD BE $2.50

Send 25 cents to THE PICTORIAL PRESS, P. O. Box 1856, Winnipeg, Canada, and Picture will be sent you by return mail.

The Doctor's Answers

By Dr. Lewis Baker.

The questions answered below are general in character; the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply to any case of similar nature. Those wishing further advice free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College—Ellwood Sts., Dayton, Ohio, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply. If unable to obtain any of the drugs mentioned of your regular druggist, go to some prominent large retail drug store which is sure to be well stocked

Maud:—I am glad to know the prescription cured you so quickly. Yes, I can give a prescription which will increase your weight from one to three pounds a week. It is not so expensive for it improves the health, weight and strength marvelously. Keep up the treatment until your weight is satisfactory. Syrup hypophosphites comp. 3 ozs., essence of pepsin 3 ozs., tincture cadomene comp. 1 oz. (not cardomom) and comp. essence cardiol 1 oz. Mix, and take a teaspoonful before and after meals. Plumpness follows the use of this almost invariably if continued several months.

W. R. K.—Jaundice, yellow skin, blotches, constipation, biliousness, foul breath, coated tongue and pain in liver region can soon be cured by the following prescription: Fluid extract mandrake 3 drams, comp. essence cardiol 1 oz., aromatic fluid cascara 1 oz., and aromatic syrup rhubarb 4 oz. Mix, shake, and take from one-half to one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. I have cured the chronic liver affections with this.

Madam:—Your womanly disorders cannot be prescribed for in these columns. Write me in full and I will treat your case successfully if not too far along.

W. K.:—A man in your condition should not neglect taking treatment even though you have been disappointed; and the treatment which I advise for those victims of dissipation who are timid, weak, nervous and lacking in the functional powers of the body so that they cannot act naturally and with perfect self-confidence and self-control, so seldom fails to produce satisfactory results, that I regard it a boon to mankind. It is especially for men with defective ailments of a nervous character, while excellent for weak diseased women Comp. syrup sarsaparilla 3 ozs., comp. fluid balmwort 1 oz., comp. essence cardiol 1 oz., tincture cadomene comp. 1 oz. Mix, shake well and take a teaspoonful after each meal and one at bedtime. This will make you soon feel the tinge of health and vigor coursing through the body.

S. C. C.:—For scrofula, ulcer, pimples, boils and impure blood, accompanied by running sores I usually prescribed the following for a constitutional blood remedy: Syrup of hypophosphites comp. 6 ozs., fluid ext. dandelion 1 oz., comp. fluid balmwort 1 oz. Mix, and take a teaspoonful before or after meals and one at bedtime. The dose may be gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls. This makes a fine spring tonic, too, for both children and adults. It is harmless and you can feel perfectly safe in using anything I prescribe.

Chronic.—Judging by your symptoms you suffer with chronic bronchitis. The cough mixtures you have been using cause constipation, and you cannot expect a cure while such a condition exists. Remember a laxative cough remedy should always be used, if there is a tendency to constipation, have this mixed: Comp. essence cardiol 1 oz., aromatic fluid cascara 1 oz., syrup white pine comp. 4 ozs. Take from ½ to 1 teaspoonful 8 to 10 times daily or as necessary to check cough. I have known this to cure when all else failed.

Diogenes as Sleuth

Aristarchus—Hello, Diogenes; You have found him, have you? I see you haven't your lantern.

Diogenes—No, confound it; I'm now looking for the chap that stole my lantern.

An Oil of Merit.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not a jumble of medicinal substances thrown together and pushed by advertising, but the result of the careful investigation of the curative qualities of certain oils as applied to the human body. It is a rare combination and it won and kept public favor from the first. A trial of it will carry conviction to any who doubt its power to repair and heal.

Victim—"This thermometer is no good. I can never tell by it how cold the room is."

Dealer—"My dear madam, do you know that the word 'thermometer' is derived from two Greek words meaning 'a measure of heat?' Naturally, therefore, it isn't meant to measure cold."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Did you heah what happened to Fweddy in Noo Yawk?"

"No; do tell me!"

"Why, the deah boy made a mistake and got on one of those cars in the tunnel that are reserved exclusively for ladies, don't you know."

"Yes."

"And they let him stay."

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when so simple a remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

"Ever ride on the Chatahoochie and Alfalfa?"

"Nope."

"It doesn't make any particular difference on that road whether you ask for an upper berth or a lower?"

"Why not?"

"'Cause every time a train goes into the ditch it's sure to turn upside down."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

If it is not Wilson's it is not a fly pad. Every packet of the genuine Wilson's Fly Pads is guaranteed to kill more flies than three hundred sheets of sticky paper. Avoid imitations and dissatisfaction.

"But darling," murmured the lovelorn youth, "every night for two weeks I have been on my bended knees for you. Have you no pity?"

"I certainly have, Horace," spoke up the pretty flirt, as she reached for her handbag. "Here's a shilling. Go and get your trousers pressed. After so much bending they must be awfully baggy."

Daughter—What is penury, mamma?

Author's Wife—Penury, my dear, is what your father earns by his pen.

"Samantha, I can't see to shave by this light."

"Horace, your face is plain enough to be seen anywhere."

"What's the matter, daughter?"

"Freddie and I have parted for ever."

"Um! In that case, I suppose he won't be around for a couple of nights."

She Followed Him

English Girl—What's a gag?

American Boy—The same as a joke If I joke you—

"Oh, yes, I see. If you joke me I gag you."

HAIR GROWTH AND BEAUTY

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap and occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment are usually effective when all else fails. Special and full directions accompany each package of Cuticura, or will be sent free on application to the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, Boston, U.S.A. In the treatment of eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated and inflamed mucous surfaces and for all purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery these pure, sweet and gentle emollients are absolutely indispensable.

Census Enumerator—Madam, how many children in your family?

Careful Mother—Seven living, three married and one getting a divorce.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85.00 Profit on Liniment, $54.00.

MOISE DEROSCE.

Hotelkeeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

Smith was a fine-looking chap. He was hatchet-faced and beetle-browed, and gimlet-eyed, and lantern-jawed, and apple-cheeked, with mutton chop whiskers and a square chin.—Life.

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

Mrs. H.—I see there's a man in France who has murdered three of his wives in succession. I'd like to see the man who would murder me.

Mr. H.—So would I, my dear.

"See, here, did you tell Von Clubber I was the worst liar you ever met?" "Not much, old chap! I told him you were the best."—Judge.

Ready Writers

"Backstop's daughter writes poetry that nobody'll print. His sons write plays that nobody can act."

"And Backstop writes checks that nobody will cash."

Dr. Chortler—My diagnose points to the fact that your husband has poison in his system!

Mrs. Smith—He takes your medicine very regularly, doctor!

It was Dizzy Spells Gave the Warning

Fainting Also Alarmed Her—NOW Strength and Energy are Restored by DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Pain is often a blessing in disguise. For when you suffer you get in earnest about a cure.

Many who are in a really serious condition from nervous exhaustion do not realize they are in danger because they have no pain.

They are weak and easily fatigued, their digestive system lacks the necessary vigor to digest food, appetitie is poor and interest in life seems to wane. Some even have dizzy spells and fainting spells, as had the writer of this letter, before realizing the danger they are in.

To such heart failure or some form of paralysis is liable to come at any moment.

Why not take definite action to-day so that restoration may begin at once. You can get Dr. Chase's Nerve Food at almost any store where medicine is sold and can be sure that every dose brings you so much nearer to health and vigor.

Mrs. Edwin Martin, Ayer's Cliff, Que., writes: "Before I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I was in a terrible condition, dizzy spells would come over me and I would fall to the floor. I could not so much as sweep the floor without fainting. My nervous system was all run down.

"Doctors failed to help me so I turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I soon felt that it was a God-send to me because I could feel that it was restoring my system. I can now wash and do the housework without difficulty and give all credit for the cure to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

The genuine Dr. Chase's Nerve Food bears portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author. 50 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CHAMPION.

All Round Athlete of the New Dominion Is a Versatile Man.

It must be admitted that the winning of over 600 prizes in the athletic field by a man who is not yet twenty-eight years of age is in itself a wonderful record. When it is mentioned, however, that these prizes have been won in such a variety of sports as long-distance running, jumping, wrestling, boxing, cycling, football, roller-skating, throwing the cricket-ball and hammer, and putting the shot, the record becomes even more astonishing.

Mr. W. W. J. Ewins, however, the all-round athlete of South Africa, who holds this record, and is at present contemplating a walking tour round the entire coast of Great Britain, regards it very lightly. "Nature," he said to an interviewer recently, "was very kind in providing me with a fine frame and a particularly healthy body. And being imbued with a spirit of athleticism, what was more natural than that I should have tried to excel in sport?"

"But, then, Mr. Ewins, a great deal is due to your own training?"

"That is quite true; but I seemed to take to athletics like a duck takes to water. I specialized to a certain extent in running and walking, but I was always very fond of a change, and that, I suppose, is why I developed certain all-round skill. As a matter of fact, I could not even remain true to athletics, for in my early days I became a jockey and won a good many races, not only on the flat, but over the sticks, until increased weight made me give it up.

"My most successful seasons in the athletic field? Well, it is difficult for me to say. I should think, however, that my best three years were in 1897, 1898, and 1899. In the first year I was presented with a gold medal and a gold watch by the late President Kruger for winning most events at an athletic gathering, while in 1898 Lady Hutchinson presented me with a diamond medal. According to a little memo book I have, I find that I won seven open boxing and four wrestling competitions, got three firsts in sculling races, and won three road cycling races. I finished up the year by breaking my ankle through giving exhibitions of high jumping on roller-skates. It was shortly after this that I gave up jockeying owing to increase of weight.

"In 1899 I devoted myself entirely to athletics, and gave many boxing and wrestling exhibitions, being presented with a gold medal by Lord Milner, and then I met with another accident, being foolish enough to try and loop the loop on a bicycle, the result being two broken ribs and two smashed fingers."

At one time Mr. Ewins was champion cyclist of South Africa, and considerable interest was aroused when, in 1902, he started the National Sporting Club in Johannesburg. He himself entered all the principal events; and it was about this time that he distinguished himself by winning a forty-five mile race, and came in third in a sixty-four mile race.

Mr. Ewins was entered for the second Marathon race of 1908. A fortnight previous to the race he was unfortunately bitten on the leg by a dog. In spite of this, however, he was amongst those to finish the race, although not amongst the first arrivals.

Origin of Hobson's Choice.

"It is a case of Hobson's choice," is a phrase that is used by many people without knowing exactly what it means, says a writer in Strand. As a matter of fact, this adage has been handed down to us from the 17th century and had its origin in the eccentricities of one Tobias Hobson. This worthy was a carrier of Cambridge, who died in the year 1630. In addition to his ordinary business he kept a stable and let out horses to the students of university. He made it an unalterable rule, however, that each animal should have an equal period of work and rest, and would never let one out of its turn. Consequently, instead of being allowed to select the steed they most fancied, his customers had to take the one that stood next to the door. If it did not meet with their approval they had to do without a ride. Hence, the proverbial expression, "Hobson's choice," used to signify a choice without an alternative.

A Stroke of Luck.

The fact that Lord Annaly, who bears the curious nickname of "Slopper," has been appointed a permanent Lord-in-Waiting to the King recalls the fact that the fortunes of the family were partly due to a stroke of luck. The father of the first peer had dealings with a city firm in state lottery tickets, and on one occasion the firm sent him by mistake a number of whole tickets instead of quarters, eighths, and sixteenths. As he could not dispose of them they were left on his hands, and he wrote to say it must not occur again, but meanwhile one of the offending tickets had drawn a prize of $100,000.

Picture Which Led to Marriage.

The recent death of Sir William Butler recalls the romantic story of his marriage. He was lying ill at Haslar Hospital after the Ashanti Campaign, and his friends almost bored him beyond endurance with their descriptions of Miss Elizabeth Thompson's picture, "The Roll Call." At the first opportunity he saw the picture, and was so impressed with it that he asked his friend, the Duchess of St. Albans, to secure for him an introduction to the artist. This she did, and in a few weeks the gallant soldier and artist were married.

"No Tips."

Lord Sefton, famous as a hunter of big game, was Master of the Horse for two years. For holding this position he was entitled to a salary of $12,500, and also to claim as a "tip" the silver plate used at the King's table on Coronation Day. His lordship, however, does not agree with tipping, and at both his country house in South Lancashire and his shooting-box in the north the visitor finds the welcome legend prominently displayed in all the bedrooms, "No gratuities are to be given to any of the servants."

It's awfully late!" he remarked to his friend, after a long whist bout at the club. "What will you say to your wife?"

"Oh, I shan't say much, you know," was the reply. "'Good morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She will say the rest."

Prosecuting Attorney—"Your Honor, the sheriff's bull pup has gone and chawed up the court Bible!"

Judge—"Well, make the witness kiss the bull pup, then. We can't adjourn the court for a week just to hunt up a new Bible."

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Druggists and Stores everywhere

Zam-Buk

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The next Census of Agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June, 1911.

The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax, mixed grains hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.

Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports on correspondents.

Animals and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses, three years old and over, horses under three years, milch cows, other horned or neat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese, ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on 1st June, 1911.

Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but their number will also be counted with all other animals.

Wienerwurst

Man at the Butcher Shop—Want to buy a dog?

Butcher—I'll take him.

Owner (to canine)—Well, Fido, prepare for the wurst.

SUMMER MONTHS FATAL TO SMALL CHILDREN.

Every mother must know how fatal the summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are all common at this time and many a precious life is snuffed out after only a few hours illness. As a safeguard mothers should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes on suddenly, will bring the little one through safely. Mrs. R. E. Sanford, Inverary, Ont., writes: —"My baby was sickly for over a week with stomach and bowel troubles and cried night and day. Nothing helped her till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets, but they helped her right away and now she is a big healthy child with fine rosy cheeks. The Tablets are certainly a wonderful medicine and I recommend them to all my friends who have little children." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Sad Truth

"How do you distinguish the waiters from the guests in this cafe? Both wear full dress."

"Yes, but the waiters keep sober." —Cleveland Leader.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Conundrums

When day breaks, what becomes of the pieces?

They go into morning (mourning)

What act of a washerwoman strikes one as silly?

When she puts out tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard.

What plant is most fatal to mice? Cat-nip.

"Young man," said the heavy father, "do you understand the style in which my daughter has been accustomed to live? She has always had every luxury she wanted." "And now I'm the luxury she wants," murmured the suitor.

A young budding orator, having delivered an address, turned proudly to his friend and asked: "Don't you think that was a finished speech?" "Yes," replied the friend slowly; "but at various points I thought it never would be!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23

SCOTT AND HIS SHIP.

Antarctic Explorer Has the Best Expedition Ever Sent Out.

The Terra Nova is bound for the Antarctic. She carries the majority of those who are to accompany Capt. Scott in his endeavor to reach the South Pole. Capt. Scott rightly counts himself leader of the most thoroughly organized expedition in the history of Polar exploration. Given the man, the expedition will not only be the most thoroughly organized but also the most determined that has ever set out.

Capt. Robert Falson Scott is a man of keen sentiment and enormous enthusiasms, but they are hidden below the surface of a very placid and unconcerned demeanor. The traditions of the naval service on the one hand and of the great explorers on the other inspire him. Clean-shaven, with a strong and determined face, tight, firm lips, and keen but kindly light-blue eyes, he is just forty-two years of age, his birthday being on June 6th. He was thirty-three when he first set out towards the South Pole in the wonderful but too expensive and not over-satisfactory Discovery, in which he made the great expedition which penetrated farthest south for the time being.

As a good captain he liked the Discovery, despite her faults, and if sentiment had been given full opportunity he might have taken her with him this time. By a curious coincidence she lies in the docks, and was almost within hailing distance of the Terra Nova before she sailed. The Discovery is in the service of the Hudson Bay Co, to whom she was sold when she had done her work in the Antarctic. But now the commander is quite in love with his Terra Nova, which he thinks the best ship in the world for her purpose.

The first time he ever saw her he resented her appearance. He was out in the lonely Antarctic then, cut off from the world. It was on a sunny morning in January six years ago, the Discovery was fast in the ice, and her situation, and indeed that of the whole expedition, was a little serious. The Government had guessed this, and had sent this old but carefully chosen whaling vessel racing through the Mediterranean and Suez Canal, tugged along at top speed by cruisers and more cruisers until, with the other relief ship, the Morning, she came up to the edge of the Antarctic ice pack. Capt. Scott and some of his companions were discussing after breakfast their plans for the day, when suddenly they saw a ship. Then Wilson exclaimed, "Why, there's another!" and there was the Terra Nova. The sight meant safety and home again, but there were considerations which made the reflection not completely delightful. The Antarctic has its claims and its hold, and the explorer has a very sensitive pride; and so, before he turned in that night, Capt. Scott wrote in his diary. "In spite of the good home news and the pleasure of seeing old friends again, I was happier last night than I am to-night."

However, he marked the Terra Nova for her sterling worth, and he paid $60,000 for her when he determned on this new expedition. In the meantime she had gone back to her whaling and he had returned to the navy to command battleships and cruisers. A fair amount of money has now been spent on her — most carefully spent—and she has become a ship of good looks and some excellent conveniences. She has to accommodate nearly sixty officers, scientists, and crew, and with the three years' provisions that she takes with her—all selected this time with the most exceptional thoroughness and packed in special cases so that no case is too heavy for one man to carry—there is no room to spare for anyone or anything. And yet the scientists' laboratories and special departments which have been constructed in her are big enough and well fitted and complete. There is nothing wanting.

Lore of the Wedding-Ring.

In the Isle of Man the wedding-ring was formerly used as an instrument of torture. Cyril Davenport, in his book on "Jewellery," remarks that there once existed a custom in that island "according to which an unmarried girl who had been offended by a man could bring him to trial, and if he were found guilty she would be presented with a sword, a rope, and a ring. With the sword she might cut off his head, with the rope she might hang him, or with the ring she might marry him. It is said that the latter punishment was that invariably inflicted."

The wedding-ring was anathema to the early Puritans, who regarded personal adornment as one of the many snares of Satan. In the old English marriage service it was the custom for the bridegroon to put the ring on the thumb of his bride, saying, "In the name of the Father," then on the next finger, saying, and the Son," and then on the third finger, saying, "and of the Holy Ghost," finally on the fourth finger, with the word, "Amen."

The ring was left there because, as the Sarum rubric says, "a vein proceeds thence to the heart." In the modern marriage service the ring is placed at once upon the third finger, the invocation to the Trinity being understood.

The "Japanese Bobs."

Prince Fushimi, who has been paying a visit to Great Britain, is a full general in the Japanese army, whose exploits have earned for him the title of the "Japanese Bobs." He it was who during the Russo-Japan War landed a division at Yantoa, cut off Port Arthur, and set up the famous siege of that citadel. His son too, Prince Hiroyasu, who is a commander in the navy, gave conspicuous proofs of his bravery in the same campaign, and was wounded in one of the sea fights. This is Prince Fushimi's second visit to the old country. Three years ago he visited the Court of St. James' as a return visit to that of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Japan.

A Noisy Name.

Yell was the name of the defendant in a motion before Mr. Justice Parker in London to restrain an alleged nuisance by noise.

"So you think a change of scene would improve your husband's disposition?"

"Yes," replied the patient wife, "I think we will locate elsewhere."

"Have you decided on any place?"

"Not yet. But the dear man's getting so irritable that we've got to do something. I'm reading the sport page to see if we can't find some town where the home team always wins."

Hubby—Your milliner's bill last year has cost me as much as the salary of my two bookkeepers. That is more than I can afford.

Wife—Well, discharge one of them.

PAROLED MEN DO WELL.

Only 65 Out of 3,100 Men Forfeit Their Liberty.

Dominion Parole Officer Archibald has just made an official visit to the penitentiary at Kingston. This is the first visit of Mr. Archibald since his severe illness last winter, and his many friends in Kingston were delighted to see him on the road to recovery. When asked as to how the parole system was working, and as to the number of prisoners who had been paroled since the inception of the system in Canada eleven years ago, Mr. Archibald said that he was at the present time making out a report for the department, but could perhaps give approximate figures. Since the system was established in 1899, he said about 3,100 prisoners were released on parole. Out of that number only about 65 had forfeited their liberty. That is a splendid record, Mr. Archibald said. Nearly 2,000 have won their full liberty and are in the enjoyment of good citizenship, showing that they were not criminals, but had yielded to temptation in moments of weakness, and afterwards deeply regretted their acts and repented in sackcloth and ashes. One thousand prisoners are still reporting. Last year 460 prisoners completed their paroles. Of the 3,100 prisoners paroled in eleven years, 1,800 were from the penitentiaries and 1,300 from the jails and reformatories.

The number of paroles has been steadily increasing, but Mr. Archibald thinks that the limit has now been reached. Last year the paroles totalled about 578, or about 100 more than in the previous year. In the prisons of Canada Mr. Archibald said that there were about one-third of the prisoners in whom the utmost confidence could be put if they were released on parole. There were probably from 15 to 20 per cent. who would be better incarcerated for life, as they were genuine criminals.

One year Mr. Archibald followed up the prisoners paroled, of whom there were 300, and found that they were earning a total of about $120,000. They had "made good," and were valuable citizens.

"Ode to a Hard-Tack."

Those who remember the "hard-tack," an adamantine form of biscuit served to the soldiers in the rebellion of 1835, will appreciate the force of the following poem, "Ode to a Hard-tack," read by Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, at the recent banquet of the Battleford Column. The lines were composed by Mr. Gibson while on service in the rebellion:—

O relic of the old red sandstone age!
O hardened bit of indurated granite.
Compact alone of water and flinty flour,
Thou mockest me!

Returning oft from picket or from guard,
Or from patrol, with leaden steps and slow,
With hunger famished and with famine pressed,
I've fallen upon thee, rifle-butt and heel;
With both feet have I jumped upon thee,
In hopes to separate a morsel I could eat,
But all in vain!

Hard as the nether millstone, or as steel,
As diamond, or as boiler plate unbreakable,
Thou foil'dst my rage!

In vain I'd gnash my teeth and use strong words;
I found thee still invincible;
No moth corrupt thee can, nor rust decay.

'Tis said that all things pass and cease to be,
And that the slow succession of receding years
Will bring all things created to an end.
It may be so, but in my heart of hearts
I feel that when the Angel Gabriel's trump
Shall sound the knell of mundane things,
Amid the crash of matter and the wreck of worlds.
Thou, Hard-tack, will remain unconquerable, serene,
Fit emblem of eternity!

Compliment to Albani.

I was singing some years ago at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, in the hall which is, I believe, the largest in the United Kingdom, and where the audience is always an enormous one, writes Madame Albani in M.A.P., describing "My Nicest Compliment." Just as the concert was about to begin, a dirty little boy presented himself at the entrance and tendered his money.

The money-taker looked him over and said: "But, my boy, we can't let you in with that awfully dirty face."

"But I must go in. I have saved up my halfpennies to hear the beautiful lady, and I must go in," protested the urchin.

His supplications, however, were of no avail, and he went away looking very disconsolate.

In ten minutes he returned with a clean face, and tendered his money again.

"Why! what have you done to yourself!" said the attendant. "Washed myself in the sea," was the answer. The manager was so struck by his perseverance that he admitted him free and gave him a program as well.

Mount-Stephen Is 81.

Lord Mount-Stephen, one of the foremost among empire-builders, has recently celebrated the eighty-first anniversary of his birth. Like Lord Strathcona, he was one of the creators of modern Canada. He was born plain George Stephen at Dufftown, Banff-shire His father was a carpenter, and George began his career as a shepherd boy on a farm.

To Fit the Case

"Why does Widener have his trousers creased on the sides?"

"That's right. He's bowlegged."

Bill (at the territorial field day)—Ain't that the "enemy" over there, 'Arry?

'Arry (of the same firm)—You're right; it's the "boss!"—London Opinion.

Mother (complainingly) — Will seems to have forgotten us at college His letters are so awfully short.

Father (tersely)—So is Will when he writes them.

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-tives" The Only Medicine That Will Really Cure Constipation.

The Liver both causes and cures Obstinate Constipation or Paralysis of the Bowels.

When the Liver becomes torpid or weak, then it cannot give up enough Bile to move the Bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver and makes the liver strong and active.

By curing the liver, "Fruit-a-tives" enables this important organ to give off sufficient Bile to move the bowels regularly and naturally, and thus cure "Intestinal Paralysis."

"Fruit-a-tives" is made of fruit juices and tonics and is undoubtedly the only medicine ever discovered that will positively cure Constipation in any form.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c, or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

By Present Company

Prosy—Glad to notice, Miss Beckie, that you've not adopted the barbarous practice of having your ears pierced.

"No; only bored."

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

"Murphy has raised the prices at his eating house."

"Yis. Lasht year 'twas th' Dinnis hot'l. Now 'tis th' Hot'l Dinnis."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Barber—"Shall I go over your face twice?"

The Patron—"Yes, if there's any left."—Brooklyn Life.

Every good article is imitated by unscrupulous people who try to sell their goods on the reputation of others. Our readers are reminded that there is only one fly pad, that is Wilsons'. Insist on getting the genuine, and avoid disappointment.

Physician—"And would you like to be a doctor, Jack"

Mother while Jack is still hesitating)—"No, no! The dear boy could not kill a fly!"—Punch.

Kirke La Shelle met an actor and noticed that he was wearing a mourning band on his arm.

"It's for my father," the actor explained. "I've just come from his funeral."

La Shelle expressed his sympathy. The actor's grief was obviously very real and great.

"I attended to the funeral arrangements," he said. "We had everything just as father would have liked it."

"Were there many there?" asked La Shelle.

"Many there!" cried the actor, with pride. "Why, my boy, we turned them away!"

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TORONTO, CANADA.

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

COLLEGE OPENS SEPT. 30, 1910.

Calendar on Application.

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TELKWA, B. C.

On main line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in midst of rich agricultural and mining district. Lots from $100 up. Write for full particulars.

NORTH COAST LAND CO'Y, Ltd., 410-11-12 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

London Office, 6 Old Jewry

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 137 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Stop That Limp

Change that limping, useless horse into a sound, healthy horse, willing and eager to do a good day's work.

Don't let a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Sprain, Ringbone or any other Lameness keep your horse in the stable. Cure it with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

It cures without leaving a scar, blemish or white hairs—because it does not blister.

Port Kalis, B.C., June 14th 1909

"Have been using your Liniment for years and find it all that you represent. Have not been without it for 10 years."

GEORGE GORDON.

$1. a bottle—6 for $5. Excellent for household use. Sold by all dealers. Ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us for copy. 55

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

PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

ALL IN ADAM EVEN SO ALL IN CHRIST

"Since by man came death, by man also comes the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive. But every man in his own order; Christ the firstfruits; afterwards they that are Christ's during his presence" (I. Corinthians xv, 21, 23, R.V.).

Brooklyn, July 24.—Once we considered most unkind, unjust, the Bible declaration that our Creator condemned all of Adam's race with him on account of Adam's "Original Sin." But now, in the light of the clearer unfolding of God's Word, we are privileged to see differently. Now we perceive, not only that God did no injustice to Adam's children, but, contrariwise, that in this very particular, he did them a kindness—that it was in the interest of humanity in general. We are aware that this statement appears paradoxical to those who have not yet gotten the proper focus upon the Divine Plan. The key which unlocks the difficulty is the proper appreciation of the penalty imposed upon Adam and his race.

The erroneous, unscriptural view of this penalty which came down to us from the "dark ages" teaches that God damned father Adam, mother Eve, and every child born to them to an eternity of torture at the hands of devils. It is this unscriptural and irrational view of the wage of Original Sin which caused all our difficulty. Indeed, it is safe to say that no other false doctrine held by God's people ever drove away from God, from the Bible and from the fellowship of the Church so many intelligent minds. Thousands of bright, honest minds, after seeing this teaching of the Christan creeds formulated in the dark ages, have quietly withdrawn from them in heart, if not outwardly, saying to themselves, Evidently my reasoning faculties are of a different kind from those of many others prominent in the Church: Without disputing the point, I simply conclude that I must think for myself and that, in so doing, I am forced out of sympathy with the majority of fellow-Christians on this basic doctrine.

The difficulty is that while the majority of Christian people heartily repudiate these misrepresentations of God and his Word, nevertheless the subject is not clear to them and they fear that to repudiate this doctrine would be to repudiate the Bible and to become open infidels. And just here is their mistake. The majority of them are not Bible students. Even amongst ministers of the Gospel comparatively few have any degree of knowledge of God's Word. They know what they think about the Bible; what they believe that it teaches; what they have been told that it teaches; what the catechisms say it teaches; but they have never made critical investigations of the Bible themselves to ascertain its teachings. It is a part of our endeavor to arouse Christian people everywhere to search and study the Scriptures and to assist them with Bible study helps, Bible keys, etc. And, thank God, there are thousands in Spiritual Israel who are not bowing their knees to Baal, but who are anxious to know, to rightly understand, the Word of God. Classes in Bible study are springing up all over the world. These have recently adopted the name of "International Bible Students Association." God is blessing them, not only with the opening of their own eyes more and more widely, but also in using them to bring others "out of darkness into his marvelous light" (I. Peter ii, 9).

The Scriptures speak of a "famine, not for bread nor for water, but for hearing of the Word of the Lord." This famine is upon us now. Not only are Christian people hungry and thirsty for the bread of life and the water of life, but many of the worldly are feeling a longing for something better than the husks which they have. We do not know that all Church members, nor all of any one Church membership, are thus hungering and thirsting for Truth. But we do know that everywhere in all the various Churches of all denominations there is a hungry class which cannot be satisfied to dishonestly misrepresent itself as in harmony with the creeds. These bewildered sheep are, of late years, finding the green pastures and still waters of Divine Truth and grace—near to them—in the Word of God—hidden under the rubbish of ignorance and superstition, mistranslation and misinterpretation.

But as for the masses of all denominations: Alas, they are falling into unbelief! The popular form of infidelity known as High Criticism has already swallowed up more than one-half of the ministry and of the most intelligent part of the laity. The only hope for any of these is in leaving the chaff and husks of medieval misinterpretations of God's Word and in finding its true meaning, in which is refreshment, strength and new life.

However we read our Bibles in the past we read into them from the creeds of a darker time the mischievous error that when the Bible declares a death penalty for sin it really means the reverse of this—life—eternal life in eternal torture. Who had the right to twist the inspired words in such a devilish fashion? Who had the right to add to the Word of God and to make void its true teaching in this manner? Hear the words of the Apostle, "The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ out Lord" (Romans vi, 23). What statement could be more simple? The wicked will not be granted life at all, either in pleasure or in pain. They are under sentence of death—destruction. Eternal life is a gift. And it will be given only to those to whom it will be a blessing—to those who will accept it through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Let us turn to Genesis and note the statements made to our first parents respecting sin and its penalty. Let us note that, without the twistings of theology, we should have no difficulty in understanding the Divine sentence, as our first parents evidently had no difficulty. The sentence upon Father Adam for disobedience was, "Dying thou shalt die"; "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return"; "Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee until thou return unto the ground from which thou wast taken" (Genesis iii, 2, 3, 16-19, 24).

Thus we see that the penalty for sin upon Adam and his race was that they should return to the dust. As we read again, "Thou turnest man to destruction" (Psalm xc, 3). And this penalty is sufficiently awful when we think of what it means to die, to lose mental, moral and physical perfection and gradually go into the tomb—into the Bible hell (sheol, throughout the Old Testament). And this sheol, the grave, the tomb, to which the Bible says all go, good and bad, rich and poor, holy and unholy, was the only hell known amongst any of the people of God for the more than four thousand years, represented by the teachings of the Old Testament. Then came the New Testament times and the teachings of Jesus and the Apostles to the same effect. In the New Testament the Greek word hades, representing the tomb, the death state, takes the place of the Old Testament sheol in every passage translated from the Old Testament into the New Testament.

It was nearly three hundred years after Jesus and the Apostles, after the writing of the New Testament, before the doctrine of Purgatory was invented. And for this reason neither the word Purgatory nor the Purgatory thought is expressed in the Scriptures. But Bibles were few, and the people could not have read them even if they had possessed them; hence for long centuries the teachings of the clergy were accepted without Bible proofs, and the doctrine of Purgatory spread all over Christendom. All of our forefathers believed in it. It became the teaching of Christians everywhere that the mere handful of saints, instead of dying when they seemed to die, went to heaven and that the great mass of humanity, instead of dying when they seemed to die, went in some mysterious manner to a mysterious place called Purgatory, of which nobody knew anything except what they were taught. The teaching is that practically all of humanity go to Purgatory there to be roasted and otherwise tortured for centuries—ultimately to gain release from the torture, when fitted for heaven. Upon this doctrine in turn sprung the doctrine of saying "masses for the dead," who were believed not to be dead but intensely alive. The fear of Purgatory drew the people very close to the priests as the supposed counsellors of the Almighty and the mass money drew the priests very close to the people. They were all honestly intentioned, but all deceived by the great deceiver—Satan.

By and by a priest, a Catholic theologian and teacher in one of their colleges, by name Martin Luther, accidentally ran across a copy of the New Testament in the Latin language. Being an educated man he was able to read it; for there was not one copy in the German language anywhere. Luther tells us of his perplexity in not finding Purgatory in the New Testament. He tried to interest the Pope in Bible study, but failed, and instead was branded a heretic. He protested, and others protested; hence came the name Protestants!

These Protestants were undoubtedly as sincere before their protest as they were afterward; hence their protest was against the very doctrines which once they had proclaimed as the Truth. Their minds were full of the thought that a dead person is not dead but more alive than before he died, and that some of these at death went to heaven while the great majority went to Purgatory. They did not see the teaching of the Bible, that "the wages of sin is death"—that all go into death, good and bad, and that this death state is the sheol and hades of the Bible. Instead of getting this true light upon God's Word, they went from darkness into greater darkness on this point. Here we wish to emphasize the thought that all these noble men, Catholics and Protestants, in their day, like all true people today, held a measure of Truth in combination with errors. It is the measure of Truth possessed and enjoyed that has given any power and force to our various Christian systems, and that, to some extent, has neutralized the effect of our errors.

Starting from their misunderstanding of Bible teachings respecting the wages of sin, Brother Luther and his noble companions battled bravely for many truths, but made one great blunder. When they concluded that Purgatory was contrary to the Scriptures and threw it away, not seeing the Bible hell, the tomb, they adopted another hell and thereby went from bad to worse on this subject. They said, The heathen and the masses of the civilized are surely not saints—surely they do not follow in the footsteps of Jesus—surely, therefore, they cannot be of his spiritual flock. Concluding that these could not be taken to heaven, they said, We must take them out of Purgatory anyway, wherever we put them, because we have found out that there is no such place as Purgatory.

After conferences, seriously disliking to make our God's character worse than they formerly supposed, they said under their breaths, We must take them out of Purgatory and quickly put them into a hell of eternal torture and say as little about the matter as possible. They were greatly relieved when long-headed Brother John Calvin explained to them about the mere handful going to heaven and the great mass going to eternal torture. He explained that God had fore-ordained and predestinated these awful results — that he might show his wisdom and his power. As to a

"Love divine, all love excelling,"

Brother Calvin seems never to have thought of that. Brother Wesley and others since, though less logical and theological, did stand up for and declare the Love of God, even though rather absurdly they claimed that he was neither wise enough nor powerful enough to do more than rescue a mere handful of Adam's race from the eternal torture to which they thought God damned them all because of the disobedience in Eden.

In the light of our better Bibles and Bible Study Helps and minds freed from the ignorance and superstitions of the past we may understand the Apostle's words and find in them, not only justice and love, but harmony and beauty. Instead of all mankind going to eternal torment for Adam's sin, all go into the Bible hell, the grave, on account of his sin—and all of the mental, moral and physical blemishes of our race are a part of this heredity.

There would have been no hope of a future life, good or bad, had not God in his mercy provided the Saviour—the "Life-Giver," as the Syriac renders the word. In God's due time he set before his Son the opportunity of becoming man's Redeemer. The Logos was made flesh (John i, 14) and obediently gave himself in death—"tasted death for every man." As by one man's disobedience the sentence of death passed upon all of the race, even so by the obedience of the man Christ Jesus unto death justification to life passed for all of that race. Now we see the wise reason for permitting the sentence to pass through one man's disobedience to all of his posterity. It was in order that one sacrifice for sin might make possible the reconciliation of the entire race.

Now read our text and drink in its depths and beauty and force. The resurrection of mankind from the sin and death and tomb condition to the full perfection and image of God from which the race fell is the salvation which God has provided for all. Whoever will fail to attain the full recovery from sin and death conditions will have himself to blame because of rejection of the glorious arrangements which God made in and through Christ.

God divides the salvation of mankind into two parts — the Church to spirit nature and the world to perfected human nature. The first he is accomplishing during this Gospel Age; the second he will accomplish through Christ and the Church during Messiah's reign of a thousand years.

The Church, the "little flock" of saints, called, tried, tested, in the narrow way during this Age, are to constitute the "First Resurrection" class and to become "the Bride of Christ," "the Church of the First-Borns." These are to be associated with the great Redeemer in his future work. These shall be like him, changed from earthly to heavenly nature and made sharers of his glory, honor and immortality. The Kingdom of God under the whole heavens will be inaugurated after the glorification of the Church and then will begin the blessing, the salvation, the uplifting, the resurrecting, of mankind in general—from sin and death conditions—not to spiritual conditions, but to perfect earthly conditions.

All the willing and obedient shall be blessed by the great Life-Giver who eighteen centuries ago died, the Just for the unjust, and who, during the period since, has been selecting the Bride class. With his Bride he will reign to bless the world, to make the whole earth beautiful. As it is written, "I will make the place of my feet glorious." The whole earth will then be as the Garden of Eden and the restored race like our perfect first parents. But as for the intelligently wicked, we read, "All the wicked will he destroy" (Psalm cxlv, 20). He will not preserve them in torture or otherwise. They will die the Second Death. But none will die the Second Death for Adam's transgression. Christ died for that transgression and will release Adam and all his race therefrom, even while he will hold them responsible for every willful transgression and give stripes or punishments therefore to teach them to live righteousness and to hate iniquity (Acts iii, 19-23).

A New Lease of Life!

Only a few years ago a London "prophet" of the crystal-gazing variety declared that the end of the world was at hand. He was even able to furnish the hour as well as the date. But there was no panic, as an enterprising newspaper was able to announce that the "prophet" had just renewed the lease of his office for another ten years. That fact made even the "prophet's" most enthusiastic admirers suspicious.

About fifteen years ago there was a panic in the north of Africa. The prophet—a Mohammedan religious leader—so worked up the feelings of the natives that days and nights together were spent in public prayer. The panic spread from the Arabs to the local Jews, who crowded the synagogues nightly. When he had worked the emotion up to the proper pitch, the prophet thought it time to commence business. He let it be known that in the vision in which he had been warned of the forthcoming destruction of the human race, he had also been informed that he himself, on account of his many virtues, would be spared, and, in addition, his friends. People found that if they urged him sufficiently they could become his friends for a solid consideration in cash. The news quickly spread, and the prophet, instead of making his fortune, found it advisable to leave Africa promptly, and in disguise.

A Bolt From the Blue.

A nerve-racking spectacle was witnessed by thousands at Adelaide, Australia, one day lately, in the course of a balloon and parachute exhibition given by Messrs. Rinaldo and Eastwood. A race was arranged, and Eastwood made a descent from a height of 4,500 feet, while Rinaldo released his parachute at 5,000 feet. The latter dropped, with the use of two parachutes, rotationally; but his final one failed to open fully, and he could not shake out the folds. Then he shot down at remarkable velocity, covering about 2,000 feet in six seconds. Fortunately for the aeronaut, he landed in a big fig-tree in the grounds of a nursing home. He tore the bark off the limbs of the tree and he dashed through; but his fall was broken, and thus a tragedy averted. His injuries only consisted of bruises on the hip and leg. When he fell through the tree he landed within a yard of a baby in a cot, and within two yards of a lady patient, who ran screaming away from the apparition.

Finds Mammoth's Tooth.

A strange find was made on the Yorkshire coast the other day. As a man was walking over Filey Cliff he saw a piece of ivory projecting from the cliff face. He worked at the object with his walking-stick, and disclosed the tooth of a mammoth in perfect state of preservation. It is that of a large ruminant, and weighs 12 pounds 13 ounces. Along the gum line it measured a shade over twelve inches, whilst it stands eight inches in height and is close upon four inches thick. The ivory is as fresh as when the huge animal died. Mammoth remains have been previously found along the Yorkshire coast at long intervals, but nothing approaching a tooth of such giant dimensions as this one has ever been discovered.

Sympathy For Queen.

The Queen Mother recently received no fewer than 11,000 telegrams of condolence alone, and even more than that number of letters.

A Valuable Egg.

A great auk's egg was sold for $1,312 at London recently. The egg was the property of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, and its beautiful markings caused it to be considered one of the finest specimens in existence. It had lain in a loft for forty or fifty years labelled "Penguin," and was thought of small value.

THE FATAL CONTINENT

AFRICA HAS BEEN THE GRAVE OF DARING EXPLORERS.

Many Intrepid Britons Have Perished Trying to Unravel the Secrets of the Dark Continent — Lieut. Boyd Alexander, Who Was Killed In the Rubber Country, Is the Latest Victim In the Quest.

We still call Africa the "Dark Continent." We might equally well term it the "Fatal Continent," for it has claimed the lives of a greater number of explorers than all the rest of the wild regions of the earth put together.

The latest victim of the African savage is an Englishman—Lieut. Boyd Alexander, murdered by natives in the rubber country of the Wadais. Wadai is the last stronghold of the slave trade, and is controlled by the dangerous Mohammedan secret society known as the Senussi. Lieut. Alexander knew the risk he ran. His death adds one more to the long list of British martyrs to the cause of civilization.

"I mean," wrote Mungo Park, more than a hundred years ago, "to sail east with the fixed determination to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt." He did perish in the attempt. Near Broussa the natives made a fierce attack upon his expedition, and Park was obliged to fly down stream, taking the risk of shooting the dangerous rapids. His canoe struck a rock, split in pieces, and flung him and his companions into the raging waste of foam. Park made a desperate effort to swim ashore, but was swept away and drowned.

Twenty years later, in 1826, Major Alexander Laing, another hardy Scot, made a successful attempt to visit the mysterious city of Timbuktu. Before he reached it he was set upon by Tuaregs—those masked bandits of the desert—who left him for dead. But though covered with wounds, he pulled through, and reaching Timbuktu stayed there for some months until the fanatic inhabitants drove him forth into the desert. He reached El Aruan, a small oasis in the Sahara, and there was literally cut to pieces.

Capt. Clapperton was another victim, but his death was due, not to savage spears, but to the fever-laden mists of the Niger. His servant, Richard Lander, tended him to the end, and carried his papers safely to the coast. On his journey, Lander had many thrilling adventures. In one place he was caught by natives, and subjected to the ordeal by poison—that is, he had to eat a portion of the deadly Calabar bean. By a miracle he came through it unharmed, and afterwards, in company with his brother, conducted a fresh expedition, which solved the puzzling problem of the mouths of the great River Niger.

The greatest of all African explorers was David Livingstone, whose experiences of the "Dark Continent" began in Bechuanaland in 1840, and extended over thirty-three years, during which time he walked tens of thousands of miles over the bush paths of Central Africa.

His last journey was through the upper part of the Congo Basin. He describes the country as "one vast sponge, intersected by countless streams." The blazing sun beat down, and raised a constant stream of mist, and being the rainy season everything was saturated day and night. Under these awful conditions even Livingstone's iron physique broke down, and his devoted servants made a litter, and staggered on through the deep, sticky clay. On April 27th he made his last entries in his notebook; on the 29th he was hardly conscious. On that day they carried him into Chitambo's village, built a bed for him, and aired the hut with a good fire. He revived a little, and lay peacefully all the 30th. In the evening he called to his body servant—Susi—to bring his medicine chest, and from it took a dose, and then dismissed the boy. His pupil—Jacob Wainwright, a colored man—slept in the hut with him, and woke early in the morning to attend his master. He found him kneeling by his bedside. Wainwright waited a while, then, growing uneasy at his absolutely motionless attitude, touched him on the shoulder. The great missionary was cold and dead. He had passed from life in an attitude of prayer.

Wainwright and the others buried their master's heart under a great tree, then, after carefully mummifying the body, carried it to the coast. It was conveyed to England, and buried in the presence of reverend crowds in Westminster Abbey.

What is perhaps the most dreadful disaster in all the records of African exploration befell the French expedition of 1881 under Col. Flatters. After passing safely through the worst parts of the Sahara Desert, the treacherous Tuaregs swept down upon them, and killed nearly all his men, including his thirty camel-drivers, and drove off all the camels. The survivors, numbering fifty in all, started back across the sandy desert known as the "Thirst Country," pursued and harassed day and night by their Tuareg enemies. They met a tribe who professed to be friendly, and who sold them dates. The fruit was poisoned, and many died in agony.

At last they reached the wells, but these were held by the enemy, and in the fight that ensued all the Europeans but one — Lieut. Polguin by name—were killed. He struggled on with a few native porters. But now there was no food. The starving men went mad, fell on one another, and the fate of poor Polguin is too ghastly to be here described. Eventually, four sharpshooters reached the town of Wargla, the sole survivors of 88 persons who had set out full of hope a little more than five months previously.

A Veteran Swimmer.

Mr. J. Barker, who is seventy-eight years of age, won a veterans' swimming race in the Serpentine recently. The ages of the first five competitors totalled 343 years.

Daughter—"Physical culture, pa, is perfectly fine. To develop the arms I grasp this rod by one end and move it slowly from right to left."

Father—"Well, well; what won't science discover? If that rod had a broom on the other end you'd be sweeping."

The mother of a high school girl in London asked her daughter one afternoon what literary subject would follow a certain play of Shakespeare's now included in the girl's course of studies in class. "Well, mother," was the reply, "another of Shakespeare's plays is on the 'trapeze.'"

GREGG AND THE GREAT WEST.

Old Time Journalist Says Few Believed In It In the 'Seventies.

Thomas A. Gregg, the veteran journalist, who is personally well known from Toronto clear through to Dawson City, has lately been giving some interesting reminiscences illustrative of the Ontario politician's attitude toward the West during the seventies. "In May, 1879, the first colonization train from Ontario left for the Northwest," says Mr. Gregg. "As a junior reporter on The Toronto Mail, I was ordered by the late Mr. Bunting, then managing editor of the paper, to go with the party and tell the readers of The Mail how they fared upon the way and how they reached their destination, for such a party and such a journey were odd or unique things at that time, and subject of remark and wide speculation. The rancorous days that had marked the transference of authority over the Northwest to the Dominion Government had passed away and the tumult and the noise that had marked the first rebellion of Riel had some time subsided, and the people at large were beginning to turn their attention to the prairie region as presenting grand possibilities. Part of the punitive force sent forward to restore and maintain order in that region had remained and gone on the land, and sent back glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil, while the disbanded volunteers that had returned were offering land scrip, given to them as gratuity for their services, at bargain day prices that would not now be conceivable. Yet only the venturesome looked in the direction of the Northwest. It was difficult to get there. A proposal to build a railway into the newly-acquired territory had overturned one Government and proved the imbecility of the next, and now those who wished to make the new land accessible were met with denunciation, and, what is worse, ridiculed. It should never be forgotten that Edward Blake advised the people not to go to their own Northwest, but to go to Kansas and grow corn. Nearer home, Hon. Mr. Hardy and Hon. John Dryden, also deprecated the efforts of those who would populate and plant their own waste places, and cried to the multitude: 'Don't go to the Northwest, where naught is seen but snow and sky, but go to the fertile plains of Dakota and get rich.' And in order to aid their fellow-citizens to locate easily, they syndicated a lot of land in Dakota and offered it at a slight advance to settlers as an earnest of their good intentions. The men who took Mr. Blake's advice and went to Kansas are now limping back to Saskatchewan and Alberta, old and bent, and often poor and with years of regret behind them that they had not followed their first inclinations and stayed in their own country. And they that died in the effort to get rich growing corn on the arid fields of Kansas must have laid strict injunctions on their sons to get back to their own people, or how account for the great number of young Americans, of Canadian extraction, to be met with in the West. As to the Dakota 'boom,' those who put their money and their faith in the land syndicates have grown grey waiting for tangible tokens of their confidence, and the deluded few who sought fortune in the cyclone-swept state, long since let the high winds blow them over to the land where the wheat is as hard as nails, and oats weigh forty-eight pounds to the bushel.

Sir George's Future In Danger..

When Sir George W. Ross was recently created a knight he received a characteristic telegram from his friend, T. C. Irving, general manager of Bradstreet's, from Winnipeg, where Mr. Irving was visiting. Mr. Irving's telegram read:

"Winnipeg, June 27, 1910.

"Sir George W. Ross,

"Toronto, Ont.,

"Congratulations upon your being created a knight by His Majesty. Have a care, however, for it is not clearly stated in Holy Writ (and subsequently confirmed and approved of by the author of the Ross Bible) when referring to the Kingdom of Heaven, there 'shall be no (k)night there?' "T. C. Irving."

Sir George replied:

"Dear Mr. Irving:

"Your telegram received and congratulations duly appreciated. I do not see why you should quote the Bible for my embarrassment at this time. I think I shall have to refer the matter to Dr. Milligan for explanation.

"Geo. W. Ross."

Call Them "Murphies."

A Toronto journalist was spending some days in Northern Quebec where he desired to air his knowledge of French. He arrived at a small inn where the occasional tourist found a resting-place. There was a waitress of the heavy-footed order, who attended sullenly upon a table of hungry sportsmen.

"Avez-vous des pommes de terre?" asked the Toronto man in such French as he could muster. There was no response. Once again he said pompously, "Avez-vous des pommes de terre?"

The girl looked with impatience upon the would-be Gaul and said angrily: "Aw, go on—what's de matter wid the potatoes?"

A Kindly Act.

A Canadian gentleman of benevolent tendencies was approached by an impoverished friend—say Smith—who declared that a little financial assistance "would set him on his feet." Smith was of the artistic temperament and in no time was spending the little loan in riotous living.

His benefactor was amazed one day to behold Smith riding a spirited steed and altogether having a most enjoyable time.

"Confound Smith," said the benefactor testily. "I wish I'd never lent the fellow a cent. I don't mind putting a man on his feet, but I certainly do not bargain for setting him on horseback."

"Maud is certainly the prettier, but she's not nearly so clever as Hilda," said a young lady to a devoted admirer. "Now, which of these two would you prefer in a wife—beauty or brains?" "Neither," was the eager but thoughtless reply; "I prefer you."

"Is Mrs. Schnorer in?" asked the caller.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the man-of-all-work in the boarding-house. "She's in her room."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, ma'am. I just overheard her taking a nap."—Good Housekeeping.

CAUGHT CRESTED EAGLETS.

Winnipeg Men Capture Rare Birds After Hard Fight.

The crested eagle, the finest bird of prey in North America, which has practically disappeared from the most inaccessible recesses of isolated sections of the remote Northwest, supplied incidents the other day of a thrilling story in which two Winnipeg men figured. In a wild spot along the National Transcontinental Railway, some miles east of Winnipeg, Wm. Carter and Fred Logan, while hunting, discovered two great birds circling overhead. They followed them, and observed a nest high in the top of a great tree. When they approached the location the birds swooped down upon them. The ferocity of the attack convinced the hunters that they had to deal with eagles of the crested variety, and that there were eaglets in the nest.

The hunters carried rifles and prepared to rob the nest. While one took up a position where he could command the nest with his gun, the other climbed a tree. Twenty shots were fired at the birds as they swooped and screamed around the tree. Logan got near enough to the nest to see that it contained the young birds, but because of the ferocity of the parent birds they gave up the attempt, determined to make another trip. The male eagle followed them for a mile, threatening every moment to come to close quarters with the hunters in spite of their repeated efforts to shoot him.

A week later, equipped with ropes and tools, they returned to the spot, and were again met with a fierce assault. In spite of many shots the eagles fought fiercely, but the eaglets were finally secured. Then the hunters began their retreat, alternately dodging and firing at the two great parent birds. For five miles the eagles continued their attack, and at times came to very close quarters with the hunters. Only when the inhabited sections were approached did the eagles give up the fight. The eaglets are now in care of St. Boniface College. They are rare specimens, and though only a few weeks old, display the ferocity of their species.

Why Americans Flock to Canada.

As a result of speculation, land values have increased from 100 to 1,000 per cent. in different parts of the United States. Acreage that was unsalable ten or twelve years ago at $2 an acre is now commanding $10 to $15, and improved farm land has gone from $50 to $100 an acre to $200 and $350. Fruit lands are commanding as high as $3,000 and $4,000 an acre. The direct effect of land speculation and inflated values of land is emigration. This has assumed serious proportions in the Northwest. Pioneers and settlers of five and ten years ago have been driven across the border into Canada to land still reasonable in price and soil virgin in richness. Last year 60,000 people went over the line. They took an average of $1,000 with them. This sum of $60,000,000 subtracted from the wealth of the United States in one twelve months' period is significant. Now emigration is even heavier than in 1909. It is so great, in fact, that it demands the services of special trains to accommodate it. It is estimated that 150,000 American farmers will, this year, abandon the high-priced lands of the middle west and northwest for the reasonable-priced acres of the Dominion. With production of American staple products not much in excess of home consumption, and the margin decreasing, the loss of this number of producers is of great consequence to the United States.—Moody's Magazine.

Canadian Sculptor's Work.

A few months ago at the annual exhibition of the Canadian Art Club in Toronto and Montreal were seen two working models of tigers by Mr. A. Phimister Proctor, the noted sculptor, who although a resident of New York, is a Canadian by birth and sentiment. He was born at Bosanquet in Lambton County, and his lively sentiment as a Canadian is shown by his interest in the club in question. According to The New York Herald, Mr. Proctor has completed six bronze tigers. Two of these will go to Princeton University, of which the tiger is the symbol, and the other four to the city of Washington. The work has just been finished at Mr. Proctor's atelier, 97 Sixth avenue, New York, and the casting by the Gorham Company is about to commence.

Mr. Proctor has been a sculptor of animals of all kinds for many years. The bronze panther which Col. Roosevelt's tennis cabinet presented to him just prior to his departure for Africa was his work, and a picture shows him at work on a head for the elephant house in the New York Zoological Gardens. It is to be hoped that some day some of his remarkable work will adorn his native land.

Bank Clerks Inadequately Paid.

There's a shortage of bank clerks, and a Montreal bank is adopting the expedient of employing women for minor positions. Within the past few years some of the banks have brought out young Scotchmen to fill the gap.

But the trouble seems to be the inadequate salaries paid to young men to adopt banking as their vocation. There has been an improvement in this direction, but the increases have not kept pace with the cost of living.

Hundreds of young men are resigning from employment in banks to go into farming, and they are adopting other pursuits offering greater advantages in the way of salary.

After ten years' service in a bank and reaching the responsible position of teller, a young man may be rewarded with a salary of $1,000 a year.

Surely this is inadequate. Many of the tellers are required to handle millions of dollars a day for $1,200 a year and even less money. The "honorarium" of a bricklayer or a plumber is even more princely.

Considering the heavy responsibilities of a teller's position he is entitled to a fair share of the dividends of a banking business.—Toronto World.

Oldun—"Persevere, my boy, persevere. There's only one way to accomplish your purpose, and that is 'Stick to it.'"

Young Man—"But suppose your purpose is to remove a sheet of flypaper that you've sat down upon unthinkingly?"

"Come on Bill," whispered the old burglar in disgust, "it's no use wasting time here." "Don't you think those lovers will get off the steps son?" queried the new burglar. "No, I just heard him say that was the last kiss. They'll be an hour yet."

CANADIANS IN HOLLAND

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR ARBITRATORS AT THE HAGUE.

Both Fitzpatrick and Aylesworth Are Old Campaigners In the Matters of International Dispute—Mr. G. F. Shepley Has Occupied High Place In the Legal Fraternity of the Dominion.

Another Hague Tribunal is in session. As usual there are several Canadians present. The Canadian delegates are not primarily concerned with the abolition of armaments or the substitution of arbitration for gunpowder. As representatives of a country which depends upon the world's peace for its prosperous development, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Mr. Aylesworth and Mr. G. F. Shepley are perhaps as much interested in the peace phases of The Hague program as the delegates from any other nations. But their immediate business at The Hague as the spokesmen for Canada is to readjust that apparently unadjustable and time-honored dispute between Canada, the United States and Newfoundland regarding fishing privileges in the waters of the island colony.

As an inviting place to spend a holiday The Hague is perhaps as good as any other place in the world. Centuries before the ancient capital of the Netherlands became the clearing-house for Governments and civilization it was one of the most historic places in the world. The very building in which the sessions of the tribunal are held was put up in 1250. It was for centuries the rendezvous for the cavaliers. Its main hall is now used for the opening of the Dutch Parliament. The Hague is 13 miles from Rotterdam in South Holland and two miles from the German Ocean. Seat of government for the Netherlands, it is also the centre of justice. Away back in 1527 The Hague became the seat of the Supreme Court in Holland. It was afterwards the scene of many European settlements; a sort of general clearing-up spot for the whole of Europe. The Triple Alliance of 1668 and that of 1717 were held at The Hague. William of Orange, who founded the Twelfth of July, was born there. Spinoza the great philosopher, died there in 1677. Most that America knows about The Hague is that it is the capital of the country in which were born the people that founded New Amsterdam, now "little old New York," and of the ancestors of Theodore Roosevelt who was given an emperor's ovation in New York on June 18th; not less than in 1899 at the time of the Boer War when Dutchmen were fighting the British Empire including Canada, the Czar of Russia selected The Hague as the place of the first meeting of a world's tribunal for the settlement of international disputes without gunpowder.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick is not a beginner on fisheries disputes. In 1897 he represnted the Dominion Government in the fisheries case before the British Privy Council. He is one of the most famous Irishmen in the Province of Quebec, in whose capital he was born in 1853. Early in life he became one of the leaders of the Bar in Quebec City, and he has as many famous cases to his credit as any man in Canada. He was chief counsel for Louis Riel at the time of the Rebellion; defense counsel for Hon. H. Mercier and Ernest Pacaud in the prosecutions that came after the fall of the Mercier Government. He defended McGreevy and Connolly before the Privileges and Elections Committee at Ottawa. Years he was president of the Irish National League in Quebec. He sat for six years in the Quebec Legislature, at the end of which time he was called, in 1896, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to become Solicitor-General for Canada.

Mr. Geo. F. Shepley is best known by the fact that a few years ago he was chosen to conduct the famous inquiry into the insurance case before a committee of the House of Commons. He is a large energetic man who has a great deal of enthusiasm, much ability and a large practice.

Mr. Shepley is an Ontario man; born in Blenheim Township. At Victoria University he won the Prince of Wales' gold medal in 1872; six years later called to the Bar; at first a partner of the late Justice Ferguson; became a Q.C. in 1889 and president of the County of York Law Association in 1896.

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is too much in the public eye to need introduction. He will be remembered particularly for the conspicuous part he played representing Canada before the British Privy Council on the much-talked-of arbitration over the Alaskan Boundary Award.

A recent correspondent to a Canadian daily newspaper complained that people are taking far more notice of the Reno prize fight than of the adjudications at The Hague. Whereupon the editor calmly assured the writer and all his other readers as well that The Hague has been sitting for a long while and the prize fight lasts only a few rounds; furthermore, that humanity is at heart a savage, loving a fight and not caring a continental about intercontinental disputes which are supposed to be settled as quietly as possible by experts whom the people pay for that sort of thing.

As a naive sequel to which we append the following clip from Punch:

"A dear old lady having read of the intended fight between Jeffries and Johnson is said to have cabled to America begging them rather to lay the matter in dispute before The Hague Tribunal."

Tar Water.

Tar water was a cure-all in the eighteenth century. It was prepared by pouring a gallon of water on a quart of tar, and the dose was half a pint in the morning and a second glass in the afternoon. Its use became so fashionable that a contemporary noted: "It's as common to call for a glass of tar water in a coffee house as a dish of tea or coffee."

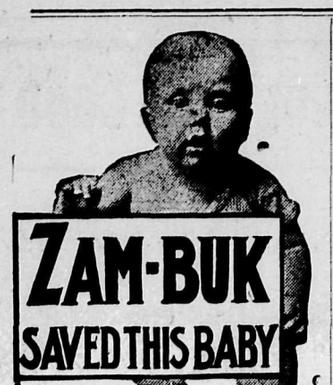
"Oh, mamma, I'm to travel with Edgar in Egypt—the land of the pyramids and hieroglyphics!"

"Well dear, remember I can't have you bringing any of those things home with you."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"You are wasting your time painting pictures."

"But I sell my pictures," protested the artist.

"And that convinces me that you can sell anything. Such being the case, why not take up life insurance, or steel bridges, or something with big money in it?"—Home Herald.



ZAM-BUK
SAVED THIS BABY

Mrs. M. Barrett, 602 Morean St., Montreal, says:

"A horrid rash came out all over my baby's face and spread until it had totally covered his scalp. It was irritating and painful, and caused the little one hours of suffering. We tried soaps and powders and salves, but he got no better. He refused his food, got quite thin and worn, and was reduced to a very serious condition. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. It was wonderful how it seemed to cool and ease the child's burning, painful skin. Zam-Buk from the very commencement seemed to go right to the spot, and the pimples and sores and the irritation grew less and less. Within a few weeks my baby's skin was healed completely. He has now not a trace of rash, or eruption, or eczema, or burning sore. Not only so, but cured of the tormenting skin trouble, he has improved in general health."

Zam-Buk is sold at all stores and medicine vendors, 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for $2.50. A certain cure for all skin diseases, cuts, burns, etc., and for piles.

Zam-Buk

YOUR face is nice and clean, Bobby," said the Sunday-school teacher; "but your hands are horribly dirty. How ever did you get them like that?"

"Washin' me face, miss. That's what done it."

Biliousness

Torpid Liver, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Sick Headache — all cured by a regular morning glass of

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c and 60c. At dealers. 67

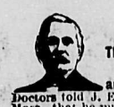
RUSSELL
AUTOMOBILES
WE HAVE SECOND-HAND CARS
ALSO MOTOR SUNDRIES

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
144 Princess St., Winnipeg

Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

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



ABSORBINE JR.

The one remedy that positively cures **VARICOSE VEINS** and other diseases affecting the veins. Doctors told J. E. Oakes, of 85 Pearl St., Springfield, Mass., that he must have an operation. He preferred using **ABSORBINE, JR.**, and soon was completely cured—has had no return of the trouble. Mild, antiseptic, external application; positively harmless. Removes Goitre, Wens, Tumors, Varicocele, Hydrocele, etc., in a pleasant manner. Book 4F and testimonials free. $1.00-4 oz., $2.00-12 oz. bottle at druggists or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

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.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

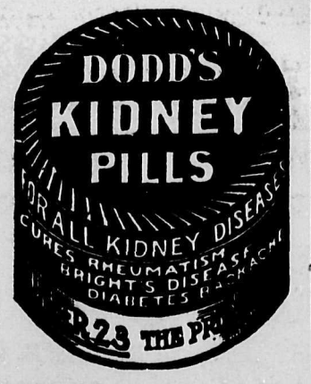
Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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

WHY do you always carry your umbrella?" remarked the worst bore in town.

"Because," moaned the victim, "my umbrella cannot walk."

And purple silence enveloped the landscape for a short space.



FASHIONS AND FANCIES

IF you can't be girlish, be as girlish as you can. Summed up in a nutshell, this is the intent of the moment's fashions.

Simplicity incarnate—simplicity so carefully studied that it is the very utmost of art, this is the effect aimed at and achieved in the new costumes, which, for want of a better name are styled by the dressmakers "peasant" types.

That word "peasant" as the initiated well know, must be taken with a grain of salt. Nobody dreams of ever looking like a peasant, and if the couturiers, early in the spring, commended the stoop-shouldered, flat-chested, thick waisted feminine figure in Millet's "Angelus" as the exemplification of the desirable summer silhouette, nobody appeared to be much carried away with the idea, and with the exception of a few

White Voile de Soie and Liberty Satin Gown

fatuous followers of fashion, most women have been content with greatly modified adaptations of the "peasant" type. The new figure has been arrived at too laboriously and painfully to be given up at a word now and disguised in swathing folds of material at the waistline, in thickly gathered petticoats and bodices bloused informally at back and front. So only the beautiful simplicity of the peasant dress, and a few modes of cut and trimming that are really artistic and graceful have been incorporated into most of the summer costumes.

For example, the seamless shoulder which gives the curve of throat, shoulder and arm the utmost benefit, and which is distinctively a peasant type, has held its own and become a dominant feature of summer dress, while the thick-waisted, wide belted bodies have been pleasantly modified into more conventional and satisfactory lines. Few figures would stand the straight, limp peasant skirt, gathered around the waistline; but all skirts have been kept narrow and straight, and all skirts are four or more inches from the ground in the simple peasant fashion of those who must do their travelling afoot.

This new cult of simplicity in dress is confined, however, to "la ligne." The line—the silhouette—is as carefully studied by the frockbuilder handling material and scissors *as by the sculptor with his marble and chisels. Hundreds* of dollars' worth of trimmings are loaded on the new frocks and wraps, but ever is the line kept in mind as the supreme consideration, and so cunningly are the trimmings incorporated with the gown material that they do not distract the eye in individual detail, nor in any manner interfere with the flow and grace of the whole gown.

Hand embroideries of all sorts lend themselves with particular success to the new trimming methods, and many dressmakers, when expense is an item which must be considered by the customer, give back the shaped section of material to be hand embroidered at hime, furnishing themselves the exact shades of embroidery noss to produce the desired color harmony. By this means beautiful frocks are often obtainable at no more than the ordinary cost of making, where the dressmaker's price for much hand embroidery would be almost prohibitive.

Veilings of chiffon are another means of expressing simple lines with an expense befitting the reputation of a great dressmaker. These veilings of chiffon in blending tones may cost a pretty penny, especially if there be a fall of chantilly lace between. Most lovely lines of simplicity are achieved by some of these intricately veiled effects, and always and unfailingly the airy breadths of chiffon are substantially weighted at the foot to produce the correct straight and simple fall.

* * *

If the aftermath of the comet was not as spectacular as was prophesied, the world of fashion has made up for it with a regular metoric display of new styles and new colors.

There is always the "knocker" who goes abroad and comes back to say that it is a pity America does not set her own fashions instead of borrowing from across the water. Perhaps in this busy continent the women who do not have leisure to devote to the designing and making of clothes do well to take their pick of the foreign fashions and adopt them.

France seems unable to restrain the desire to burst into a glorious display of colors as soon as the trees blossom. The most popular materials are the thin foulards and chiffons. The old-time surah weave is made up in simple styles. One fetching costume is a porcelain blue, covered with white dogwood blossoms. The little blouse is full and collarless, with a yoke of Venetian lace. Short, full sleeves are finished with lace at the elbow. The skirt does not follow the prophecy that the Paris skirts are to be narrower than narrow, but is quite full. The bottom of the dress is finished with two broad flounces and lace. The hat is the finishing touch of the costume. It is of porcelain blue crineline, trimmed with dark blue velvet magnolias.

Many of the coats to suits, short coats for separate wear and long traveling coats of light-weight fabrics are attractively lined with figured foulard, usually blue and white.

* * *

While the white lingerie or tailored waist is for strictly tailored skirts and coats for ordinary wear, the waist to be used with the dressy suit must match the latter in color, and to be perfect should be of the "veiled" order.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature in the latest waists is the use of Chantilly waists for the main portion of the body and sleeves. This is newer than chiffon or gauze or plain net or any transparency and is becoming popular—perhaps too popular. Be that as it may, the Chantilly waist, partaking of the nature of the jumper in effect, at least, is the fad of the moment.

Some of these waists are made of all-over, some of bandagings about three or four inches wide joined by lapping flatly and running togetheer the edges and others of bandings connected by narrow straight insertions of matching lace or velvet or moire ribbon. This structure is either worn as a "shell" or jumper over dainty waists of various sorts or is permanently posed on a foundation waist of white chiffon, mousseline, malines or fine or coarse net. Not infrequently this posed Chantilly waist is veiled by an outer one of very thin chiffon or marquisette, but in either event it is the Chantilly to which attention is intended to be called.

It is the foulard that is now the popular silk fabric for those useful waists which are a little dressier than some tub waists and less so than the "veiled" styles. Bordered foulards are favored, the borders making very pretty facings or frills, collars or cuffs. Certain waists of this description are very chic in effect, but not all of them are successes so far as appearances go. Plain foulards trimmed with figured, or a reverse arrangement are both favored, and it is noted that some of the smartest have the high boned stock instead of the Dutch or frilled neck. Persian and polka-dotted borders or trimmings are favored over other varieties.

The usual madras and summer cheviots are seen in tailored waists, which depend on cut and simplicity for their smartness rather than on the number of tucks or plaits that might be employed in their construction. They will be worn with smart linen collars.

Thin white waists are heavily incrusted with embroidery motifs. Cluny or Irish lace insertions, ornaments, beading etc., and the majority of them are shown with sleeves coming *only to or just below the elbow.* Many are of the low-neck type. Plaited frills are a part of a great majority of dressy tub waists and while they are not novelties they are often uniquely arranged. Crochet buttons, soft, washable, are often seen on some of the prettiest waists in connection with either lace or embroidery or a combination of both.

For mountain, seaside, country or general practical wear there are waists of wool fabrics in a variety of weaves and designs. Persian effects, stripes, pin dots, etc., are noted in *popular challes, flannels and similar fabrics. Most of these* waists are rather "shirty" in make, having yokes, shirt sleeves and buttoned cuffs.

DOMESTIC TIT-BITS

A GOOD way to repair small holes in holland blinds is to get some court plaster, cut a piece a little larger than the hole, warm, and place perfectly flat over the hole.

It is easy to launder a plaited frill. Simply baste the plaits to position along the hem or lace edge before washing them and iron them that way. The basting can then be removed and the plaits will be in their original places.

Yardage frilling is made of various washable fabrics and ordinarily the laces used are good. In high-class frilling hand embroidery is a favored embellishment. Hemstitching, French dots, Irish, Cluny and Val. laces are all employed as a finish.

Everything points to an active demand for linen and pique collars, both embroidered and plain. Embroidered effects in the orthodox turn-overs are as popular as ever and are especially attractive in pique styles.

New plain collars of ultra shapes are also shown, the low, rolling style in V-front effect which is especially smart with tailored waists and the deep, flaring turn-down which is "exactly right" in its shape and fit, being both stunning in appearance and comfortable as well.

A fancy of the season is to wear these collars with Windsors tied in bows or four-in-hands or with the tubular crochet ties which have taken a new lease of life in most attractive combinations.

In the exquisite hand-embroidered lines one finds that the tendency is toward flat styles and this is also true of the Irish lace combniations, but where lighter laces and nets are used fully plaited, and often rather long, effects are observable, especially in the latest designs.

Side jabots still hold their own and are made of various combinations of lace, batiste, net and colored batiste and Swiss. The ecru laces in connection with these jabots are very effective. Cuffs are frequent accompaniments of such jabots.

For general fruit stains use boiling water poured directly on the spot. If this does not remove them use oxalic acid—three ounces of the crystal to one pint of water. Wet the spot with this and place it in the steam of a boiling tea kettle *or in the sun; rinse in cold water as soon as the stain dis*appears, put ammonia on the spot to counteract the acid and rinse again in cold water. Table linen should be attended to at once when stained.

For cleaning silver moisten a chamois cloth with kerosene and rub good and hard.

To wash windows quickly and with good results use two tablespoonfuls of kerosene in a basin of cold water; wash and polish as usual.

Grey Crepe de Chine Gown

Two tablespoonfuls of kerosene to a boiler of clothes will whiten them quickly.

A little kerosene in starch makes the clothes iron easily.

A flannel barely moistened in kerosene will keep mahogany furniture polished, rubbing it in well.

Porcelain lined bathtubs and sinks are quickly cleaned with a flannel cloth wet in kerosene.

Keep your linoleum, hard and stained wood floors clean with a broom covered with a flannel moistened in kerosene, which can be used many times.

Creaking doors should have the hinges rubbed with a feather dipped in kerosene.

Grass stains are said to readily yield to kerosene.

When grease hardens on a clothes wringer oil it with kerosene and work until the coal oil becomes liquid, then wipe it all off with an old cloth.

TALK No. 1

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

Canada will some day stop by legislation the use of alum in baking powder. Alum powders injure digestion. Great Britain already prohibits alum in foods.

Made in Canada

MAGIC is better than any food law requires.

MAGIC insures healthful, wholesome food. Brings success to you in baking light, flaky biscuits, cake and pastry.

NO ALUM

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

Full Pound Cans, 25c.

Be sure of purity—insist on MAGIC

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

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

TERRA INCOGNITA

By Cy Warman

WHEN the star holds the spot light at the centre of the stage the audience is apt to overlook anything that is happening near the wings.

In this Canadian theatre wheat has been the main show. Ranching, dairying, fruit culture, mining, lumbering, and manufacturing have been compelled to manage with music. Just now there is opening up for settlement a new country whose resources are so varied, not to say interdependent, that they must and will develop together. This new section is known generally as Northern British Columbia, but it is not northern. It is central, rather, and as if to get away from the "northern" idea, the local government have begun to call it New British Columbia. Broadly, this new district lies between 52 deg. and 60 deg. north latitude. It begins at *the eastern boundary of the province* and runs west to the coast range. A considerable part of this agricultural land lies east of the Rockies and north of the 5th parallel. Then there is the vast inter-mountain valley between the Selkirks and the Rocky Mountain ranges and north of the Big Bend of the Columbia River.

Better than these, having a milder climate and lying nearer the sea coast, where the Japan current cradles the warm Chinook, are the many valleys that sleep between the Selkirks and the coast range. The "Cross Ranges" fence these valleys off from the north, forming a mountain-walled Eden which promises to call thousands within the next decade, and which is *capable of* supporting millions of settlers.

As far as Fort George, where a feeder leaves the main line, to follow the Fraser down to Vancouver, pear, plum, and other fruit trees have been planted by ranchmen and trappers and have borne abundantly. All garden truck grows splendidly. To one who has witnessed the settlement of the American Middle West, the process of peopling the prairie provinces and of British Columbia is wonderfully interesting.

In the early days of Kansas, now one of the rich and resourceful states, settlers left their old houses and moved back to the east by hundreds about three years in every five. In one instance the late Jay Gould ordered the receiver of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to buy seed wheat for all who asked it, and to send the bill to him personally. For years the hot winds, the locust, and the army worm—plagues which preceded the populist movement and Mrs. Nation—were followed by a drought that left the cattle dying on the plains.

Again Jay Gould came to the settlers' rescue. He ordered everything with wheels to be sent to the prairies, and the dying cattle were rushed east to the tall grass and running brooks.

Contrast these conditions with those that obtain in Western Canada. In thirteen years' residence in Canada I have yet to hear of the first settler from the south leaving his new home to return to the States, rich and prosperous though they be. Usually the newcomer sends back for his friends, neighbors, and relations. Last year 90,000 came in from the south, and this year will probably bring 125,000, for, in addition to the open fields, they can now reach these new fields of British Columbia. Many of these valleys are comparatively small, but there are so many of them and they are so exceedingly fertile that, taken with the mineral, timber, and other natural resources of this district, they help to make a section that might be cut off from the rest of the world and yet furnish everything necessary *for the sustenance of man.*

To name a few of these sheltered vales, there are the rich Nechacco, the Bulkley, and the Kispiox valleys, the Chilcatin district, the Homaltheo valley and the fertile lands that lie along the Bella Coola River, and the grazing land near Ootsa Lake. Generally speaking, these lands are best suited to grazing, dairying, and stock-raising; though wheat and fruit will be possible. Fruit of a certainty, because the hills and vales are carpeted with wild berry bushes, strawberries, cranberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and many other varieties; and wheat, because the wild growth, pea-vine, vetch, red-top, blue grass, timothy, and wild rye grow. Reliable reports say the pea-vine and other nutritious cattle foods grow high enough to hide cattle completely, especially in the Nechacco and Bulkley valleys.

Salmon run up the Bulkley two hundred miles from the Pacific, and all the little lakes that lie in the folds of the hills are full of fish, mostly mountain or brook trout. Of course, where there are berries there are bear.

Winter here lasts only ninety days, and the summer comes in on the wing of the warm Chinook. There is no spring, but there is a long delightful Indian summer. December, January and February may be counted as the winter months. For a quarter of a century wheat has been grown and ground on the Peace River, which is half a thousand miles north of the Nechacco and more than a thousand miles inland from the sea. And this is another reason for the prediction that sufficient wheat can be grown in these valleys to furnish flour at least for the people who will in*habit this resourceful region.*

The mineral wealth alone would justify the opening up of this hushed wilderness. Since the establishment of Prince Rupert the Portland Canal country just north of the terminal town has developed a new camp, Stewart, which has already a weekly paper and a stamp mill. On all the rivers which empty into the *great Skeena minerals are present.* On the Skeena proper gold, galena bearing silver, and hematite of good quality have been found, as well as on the Kemono, Kilimat, the Extall, and the Naas. Colors have also been washed on the Zinoetz, the Kitsague-Cla, and the Kitsum-galum. Copper is found on the Kemono, the Pund-il-delay, the Tsi-ox, and on the upper reaches of the Naas. Lignite, good coal, and mica are also found here.

Mr. William Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, considers the coast range and its eastern foot hills the most promising sections for lode-mine prospectors. Flour and flake gold found in nearly all the rivers draining into the Skeena would seem to confirm the prediction of Professor Robertson that coarse gold will some day be discovered in paying quantities back and high up in the hills.

Another considerable course of wealth in this wilderness is the timber. Near the coast, where the rainfall is plentiful, the earth is carpeted with moss, as on the Yukon, and fire does not run in the forests. The result is an abundance of big timber. The writer has seen great rafts on the Skeena whose logs would average thirty inches across the butt. It is estimated that there is, tributary to Prince Rupert, sufficient merchantable timber to keep twenty-five modern mills going for twenty-five years.

Both on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains there are vast fields of good coal. In fact, everything is here for the manufacturer, and millions of horsepower running to waste in the mighty rivers of this mountain-walled wonderland of the west. Here is profitable employment for the English sovereign sleeping in the musty vault and for the idle hands resting in the lap of the British unemployed.

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

THE WAYS OF TORTOISES

THE sluggish motions of common land tortoises, or "turtles," lead many persons to under-rate their intelligence. The "ridiculous slowness" of the tortoise, however, arises from the animal's peculiar constructure and is no proof of dulness.

The legs of a turtle look more like crutches than legs; and though the feet form a strong grappling apparatus for pulling along a heavy weight, who could expect swiftness from such toes? Some large tortoises, nevertheless, make long journeys with more rapidity than might seem possible.

In the Galapagos Islands turtles were found by Darwin which were able to travel four miles a day—a rate of progress not despicable in creatures provided with such legs; creatures, too, so heavy that six men were often required to lift one of them.

Though the tortoise is slow of foot, it is quick to make the best of all its available modes of defence. The box tortoise possesses a singular defensive apparatus. The plastron, or shell covering the under part of the body, is so formed that its front segment can be drawn upward to protect the animal's head, the head meanwhile being drawn back under the carapace, or shell on the back. The upper and under shells then meet in front, forming a kind of box in which the creature is unassailable. When the danger is passed the reptile relaxes a muscle and the raised part of the plastron falls, allowing the head and fore feet to come forth. This movable plate is fastened to the plastron by a strong hinge of elastic ligament.

Few animals seem more impassive than the tortoise, but those who have ever watched its movements know that *the creature is really very sensitive.* A few drops of rain will send it home with all speed.

The bright light of the sun seems especially pleasing to tortoises; they rarely stir out at night, and the approach of winter drives them into their retreats. This physical sensitiveness shows their temperament to be less slug*gish than is commonly supposed.* The animal also learns to recognize persons and remember those who feed it.

Tortoises in tropical islands require much fresh water for drinking and have often discovered springs of which the human inhabitants were ignorant. When such a fountain is found the whole surrounding district is soon covered by "tortoise roads" made by these large creatures in their journeys to and from the water.

THE SHARK IN COMMERCE

PRODUCTS obtained from the shark are both numerous and valuable.

Shark fins furnish a jelly that makes a *delicious* soup, if one may credit the statements of those affecting that delicacy. There is an excellent market for this jelly wherever Chinese are to be found.

The shark's liver gives a splendid clear oil excellently adapted for the lubrication of the parts of watches, clocks, and fine guns. This oil is held in some quarters in as high esteem as is the oil obtained from porpoises and dog-fish liver, long claimed to be the finest animal oils.

Shark skin is of much value. It is of a beautiful burnished grey or bluish color, and at first glance looks like finely grained leather by reason of the tiny prickles plentifully set one way. There are so many of these prickles, quite invisible to the naked eye, that the effect afforded the dried skin is one of rich beauty, a quality that makes it particularly valuable for the manufacture of shagreen. It is employed for many decorative purposes.

Even the bones of sharks are useful. The spine is in constant demand by the manufacturers of curious walking-sticks. They pass a thin malacca or steel rod through the polished and round vertebrae, and the result is a cane that sells for a high price. The shark spine stick is a great favorite in Germany.

A REVOLVING AIRSHIP SHED

A REVOLVING shed for the housing of dirigibles has been constructed by a German firm. The difficulty of manoeuvring large dirigible balloons into their resting places is avoided by this contrivance, for, when the balloon is about to land, the shed is turned by machinery until one of the entrances is immediately in front of it. The shed, which has an entrance at either end, stands on a circular platform, on which it revolves. It is constructed with a steel skeleton, covered with canvas awnings, and can be taken apart and removed at will.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

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The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Hosmer Times

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

Published every Thursday morning at Hosmer, British Columbia.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 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	9:45a. m.
Arrives at Hosmer	10:00 a. m.
No. 252 leaves Rexford	4;15 p. m.
Arrives at Hosmer	7;13 p. m

TALK OF THE TOWN

The Times 'phone No. is 16.

Wanted—Chickens. Address Box A, Times office.

C. H. Dunbar has returned from a two weeks vacation.

Johnny Bossio was a visitor at Frank, Alberta, this week.

John Wylie was transacting business in Corbin this week.

John Beckett has completed the work on his section at Olson.

Mike Sorkee spent a few days at his ranch, situated near Pincher.

J. Ziselman returned on Friday from a week's visit to Calgary.

R. L. McBride, of Nelson, was in Hosmer on business on Saturday.

G. L. Pedlar, J. Gates and Miss Gates drove to Hosmer on Sunday.

Don't forget the Board of Trade meeting, Monday evening. August 8th.

J. R. Pollock and A. Sampson made a business visit to Hosmer on Saturday.

C. B. Winter and L. A. Lanthier drove to Fernie on business on Wednesday.

Mrs. D. R. McDonald left on Saturday for Corbin where she will run the company's boarding house.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson have moved into the cottage formerly occupied by T. R. Speers.

Mrs. G. H. Marlatt is visiting friends in Fernie this week and is the guest of Mrs. Judge Whimster.

Miss Pitblado is continuing the Church of England Sunday School work in the absence of Mrs. Winter.

The Misses Edith and Mabel Richie, of Bankhead, Alberta, are visiting their sister, Mrs. T. J. Fitzpatrick.

The Elk Lumber Co.'s camp, No. 7, has been broken up, and the men are divided between camps 4 and 8.

A. McCuish took a prisoner to Nelson last Saturday. Mr. McCuish reported bush fires right along the line.

Miss May Black, who has been in Hosmer for the past two weeks leaves tonight for her home in Fernie.

Pete Moyes stopped off here on Wednesday. Pete has left the prairie and is going to try his luck at the coast.

The Hosmer local union, No. 2497, U. M. W. of A. are making every effort to make the Labor day celebration a success.

Geo. J. Schmidt, representative of the Garbutt business college, of Calgary and Lethbridge, spent yesterday in town.

H. A. Marx. was the host of a pleasant dance, given on Friday evening, at the Mess house in honor of his sister, Miss Rose Marx.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hosmer Board of Trade will be held on Monday evening, August 8th, at the old school house.

Dysentery is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by all druggists.

Young Jones will give a six round exhibition bout in Hosmer on Saturday evening, August 6th.

Do you enjoy a pool game? Drop in on Sam Snell. 51

Geo. C. Egg, the well known local representative of the International correspondence schools, was in town yesterday.

G. F. Stevenson and C. W. Smith, both of the Western Canada Wholesale Co., of Fernie, spent a few hours in our city on Monday.

T. H. Cox, of Michel, was in town on Wednesday. Mr. Cox is still suffering from the injuries he sustained in fighting fires last week.

Father Salles left on Tuesday for a trip to the coast. On his return work will be immediately commenced on the new Roman Catholic church.

Dick Thornton, the famous Fernie football player has taken a position in the Royal hotel staff. Richard should be quite an acquisition to the local team.

Bobby McPherson, the moving picture man, blew in from somewhere on Wednesday. We are glad to see Bobby back in our midst and hope he is here to stay.

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

The town is again being deluged by the flood of catalogues poured in on it by the eastern mail order houses. Citizens, do your shopping at home, and keep your money in local circulation.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by all druggists.

Coleman will play Hosmer in a league game on the Hosmer grounds on Saturday, Aug. 6th. Kick off at 6:15. This should be a good game, and it is expected a good crowd will turn out.

The Hosmer football club will give a basket social at the opera house, Monday evening, August 22. Everybody is invited to come.

Frank F. Bullock, formerly a cook at one of the Elk camps, will be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Edna Leonard of Ponoka, Alta. The marriage will take place at Calgary on Friday, August 5th.

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

Miss McLachlan, who has been matron of the hospital for over a year, left last night for Spokane. Her place will be filled by Miss Walker from Winnipeg. A little farewell dance, prior to Miss McLachlan's departure, was given in the hospital on Tuesday night. Everyone present had a most enjoyable time.

When the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relish for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by all druggists.

The Forest Fire.

The fatal first of August again came around with its accompaniment of fire and smoke. All week a small fire has been burning west of the Elk lumber company's camp 3, but was being held in check by a force of about one hundred men. On Sunday and Monday the valley was filled so with smoke and ashes that it was impossible to discern the proximity of the fire or the direction it was taking. On Monday night, however, a wind sprang up which cleared away the density of smoke, and on Tuesday afternoon the fire burst forth into angry flames which, rising over a ridge of Mount Hosmer, presented a magnificient spectacle. We think, by the direction the fire is now taking that the town is in no danger, as the inflammable material is further from the town than it was two years ago, and there is quite a cleared space between the present course of the fire and the limit of the townsite.

The Taxpayer.

I am the blithe and cheerful skate who always has to pay the freight. I labor in the heat and dirt, and wear a faded flannel shirt, and eat my dinner from a pail, and pick my molars with a nail, and use my whiskers if I'd brush from my chin the corn meal mush. And well dressed sports come up and say "Wie gehts, my worthy friend good day! We run for office, and we hope that you will harken to our dope, and help elect us on that day when all the voters put up hay. And if we win we'll lift the tax that's burdening the worker's backs. It is our sweetest hope and dream, to fill with mince pie and ice cream, and codfish balls and pickled whale, the laborer's tin dinner pail. O sturdy toiler, vote for us, and we will raise the blamedest fuss, and put up forty kinds of fights, until we've got you all your rights!" I've listened to this sort of bunc, they've loaded me with fairy junk, year after year since I was young; what working men has not been stung? I've voted for so many guys who promised that they'd help me rise to heights of affluence and ease! Just pass my dinner bucket please. See what's inside—a naked bone, some liver and a slab of pone.—WALT MASON.

Injured at Pincher Mine.

A man named Alex. White was brought to Lethbridge on Friday last, and is now lying at the hospital in a critical condition as the result of an accident at the Beaver Creek Coal mine. As near as can be learned respecting details of the unfortunate happening, White was in a car at the mine when another miner called to him, and on White raising himself to converse with the other man, the car continuing on its course, he was struck by the top of the gallery. Either from the position he had taken or from some other cause, White was doubled up and when rescued from his fearful predicament was terribly bruised in nearly every part of his body. The unfortunate man was battered and broken in several ways and the pain he endured must have been excruciating. Grave fears are entertained at the hospital for his recovery. It was first reported that the accident was the result of a cave-in at the mine, but such was not the case.—The Lethbridge Daily Herald.

Be sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It cannot be obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water and climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be prepared. Sold by all druggists.

The Rev. C. K. Nicoll will be in attendance at the school to issue library books to the scholars on Monday and Wednesday between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m. during July and August.

Splendid Vaudeville For Fair.

The Spokane Interstate Fair Management announces that the High Class Vaudeville Program which will enliven otherwise dull moments between the racing events will be the best of the kind ever offered west of the Mississippi river.

Robert H. Cosgrove, secretary and manager of the Fair, has just returned from a trip east where he added materially to the high priced Acts booked early in the season for the week of October 3 to 9. He picked up additional top-liners at the Moose Jaw, Sask., Carnival, at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, at the North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks, N.D. and at the Minnesota State Fair. At Grand Forks he witnessed the exhibition given by one of Wilbur Wright's flying machines which remained in the air 26 minutes. This exhibition was such a success that Mr. Cosgrove is now negotiating for a similar demonstration at Spokane. At least four of the highest class and most sensational of the many great Acts imported from Europe will be seen on this circuit.

In buying a cough medicine don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whoping cough. Sold by all druggists.

Department of Mines.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT

Notice of Examination

Notice is hereby given that examinations will be held for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Certificates of Competency under the provisions of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" at Nanaimo, Fernie, Cumberland and Merritt, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, 1910, commencing at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

The subjects will be as follows:—

FIRST CLASS CANDIDATES—
Mining Act and Special Rules.
Mine Gases.
Ventilation.
General Work.
Mine Machinery.
Surveying.

SECOND CLASS CANDIDATES—
Mining Act and Special Rules.
Mine Gases.
Ventilation.
General Work.

THIRD CLASS CANDIDATES—
Mining Act and Special Rules.
Mine Gases and General Work.

Application must be made to the undersigned not later than Monday, August 8th, 1910, accompanied by the statutory fee; as follows:

By an application for First Class Examination.....$10.00
By an applicant for Second Class Examination.....$10.00
By an applicant for Third Class Examination.....$ 5.00

The applications must be accompanied by original testimonials and evidence stating that:—

(a)—If a candidate for First Class, that he is a British subject and has had at least five year's experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine, and is at least twenty-five years of age.

(b)—If a candidate for Second Class, that he has had at least five year's experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(c)—If a candidate for Third Class, that he has had at least three year's experience in or about the practical working of a coal mine.

(d)—A candidate for a Certificate of competency as Manager, Overman, Shiftboss, Fireboss or Shotlighter shall produce a certificate from a medical practitioner, duly qualified to practice as such in the Province of British Columbia, showing that he has taken a course in ambulance work fitting him, the said candidate, to give first aid to persons injured in coal mining operations.

By order of the Board.
FRANCIS H. SHEPHERD
Secretary.
Nanaimo, B. C., July 5th, 1910.
51-4t.

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.

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

C. F. LAWE — ALEX I. FISHER, B. A.
LAWE & FISHER
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FERNIE B. C.

JOSEPH RYBNICEK
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
Good work at low prices and satisfaction guaranteed
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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
Front St., Hosmer

Hosmer - Fruit - Store
JAMES MILO, Prop.
Fruits, Candies, Cigars, Tobaccos, Etc., Ice Cream and Soft Drinks
CALL AND SEE US
Next door to Tony Lombardi's old stand.

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

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Meat Market
Choice line of Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Sausage, Butter, Bacon, Eggs, Lard, Etc. Fresh and Salt Fish. A trial order solicited.
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Gabara Block
Near C. P. R. depot — Hosmer

—FOR—
Millinery
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Children's Wear
Dry Goods
—SEE—
MRS. McMEEKIN
Dressmaking in Connection
Main Street — Hosmer, B. C.

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DEALER IN
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General Merchandise
Smoked and Cured Meats
Opera House Block
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House of Hobberlin
SUMMER SUITS
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$15.00
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We carry nothing but first quality goods in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Men's Furnishings and Clothing.
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Every suit made specially to measure and guaranteed in workmanship and fit.

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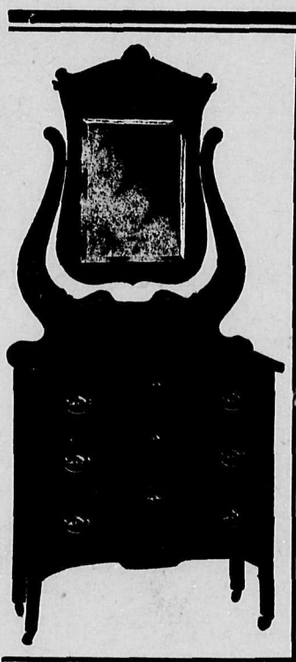
Fresh and Cured Meats, Fresh Fish, Game and Poultry. We supply only the best. Your trade solicited. Markets in all the principal Towns and Cities in British Columbia.
MAIN STREET — HOSMER, B. C.

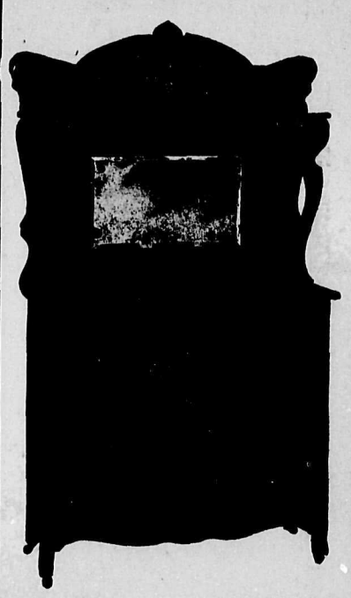
The Hosmer Mines, Ltd.
HOSMER, B. C.
MINERS AND SHIPPERS
Hosmer Steam Coal and Coke
GENERAL OFFICE, MINES AND COKE OVENS LOCATED AT HOSMER, B. C.
LEWIS STOCKETT, General Manager — D. G. WILSON, Superintendent

Furniture Facts
Our Furniture Department is now showing a nice line of house furniture, linoleums and oil cloth. Note the prices and examine the goods. Our stock is open for your inspection any time.



Dresser and Stands
In Golden finish, British bevel mirror.....$15.90
In Surface Oak...$18.75
$22.75 and $24.50

Sideboards
In Surface Oak, British Bevel Mirror, large linen drawer and two small drawers
$19.95



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