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All the News of the Creston District

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Sent to any Address for $2.00 a Year

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Board of Trade Meeting

Quite an enthusiastic meeting of the Board of Trade was held on Wednesday evening in the Board of Trade rooms in the Speers block. At this meeting President Rodgers and Hon. Secetary Fowler were present as well as a good representative of members.

After the reading and adaption of the minutes of the previous meeting and the reading of a number of communications, the matter of securing a better express rate from Creston to eastern points was taken up. It was, however, learned from information to hand that at the present time Creston is enjoying the best express rates on fruits to Lethbridge and intermediate points than any other district in B. C. However, to points north of Macleod, the express rate is then higher. The rate from Creston to Lethbridge on fruits is only $2 per 100lbs. It was finally decided to leave the express rates from Creston alone as they at present exist.

Mr. R. T. Walmsley, of the Creston Valley Investment Co., was then nominated as a new member of the Board of Trade.

Mr. F. J. Rose then spoke on the matter of having a separate assesor appointed for the Creston district. He stated that there was now work for one assesor for this district alone, and he consequently moved the following resolution: "That the government of British Columbia be requested to appoint on assesor for the Creston district."

In speaking on this subject Mr. Rose deals at length with the whole question. He said it was imperative that the assesor should be a man familiar with land values; and as properties were changing hands so very frequently in this district, there was quite enough work for one man to do in the district alone around Creston.

The matter of having fruit and vegetable cabinets built on the station platform for advertising purposes for the district was then introduced by a member. The idea is to locate these cabinets, which would be made of glass, in convenient places on the station platform so that the passengers on the east and westbound trains could inspect the fruit and vegetables while the train stopped. It was finally decided to have these fruit and vegetable cabinets made as soon as the secretary had obtained the necessary authority to have them placed on the station platform from the divisional superintendent of the C. P. R. at Cranbrook, and Messrs. Lowenberg and Johnson were appointed a committee to have the cabinets made just as soon as the secretary had received the necessary authority.

The idea of the fruit and vegetable cabinets is regarded here as an excellent one as they will be a most practical way of advertising the products of the district. The Board of Trade will keep the fruit and vegetables in these cabinets fresh by changing the products every few days.

At this meeting the secretary stated that the poor telegraph service that had existed out of Creston heretofore, and which had been taken up by the Board of Trade at its last meeting, was now likely to be adjusted, as the C. P. R. had sent an official to Creston to investigate matters and that a general overhauling of the telegraph offices outside of Creston was now going on. It was also learned that a certain telegram sent by a prominent business man here from Creston to Nelson that was lost on the way some weeks ago (mention of which was made in the press at the time) has been unearthed. This particular message left the Creston office as usual and was actually received by the Nelson office, but was lost in the telegraph office after its receipt.

We have reason to beleive that a better telegraph service will be had from now on.

Couches, Sale price, $5.45.—C.C.S.

THE BAYONNE MINING CAMP

MANY PROPERTIES ARE BEING DEVELOPED—EASY GRADE ON TRUNK ROAD

Frank Aiken, a well-known mining man of Bayonne camp, accompanied by James Long, arrived in town on Monday from this now famous camp. Mr. Aiken says that the Bayonne property is now working fifteen men and the result of the work being done is highly satisfactory to the owners. Several other properties in Bayonne camp are also working just now, among which is the Echo Sunrise group of twenty claims, which are owned by Messrs. Currey and Mahon and associates. On this group the work is being done on the Echo claim in the form of cross cutting to strike the big ore shoot.

The Old Mike group, owned by Frank Aiken, consisting of four claims, is at present undergoing an aggressive form of development work in the way of running a crosscut tunnel. The ore of this group averages $50 in gold per ton. In addition to these claims a force of miners will be put on the Summit Belle group at once.

A most noticeable feature about Bayonne camp this summer is the phenominal number of prospectors who are making their appearance in the camp, among whom is Price McDonald, an old-time prospector of the Nelson district and who is one of the owners of the Queen Victoria group. Dr. Bridgeman, a Vancouver dentist, as well as many other coast people are looking this camp over this month.

Mr. Aiken says that practically all the development work done yet in this camp has brought good results. The residents of Bayonne camp are all looking forward to the completion of the trunk road to give direct connection with Creston.

Mr. Aiken says that he met C. Moore, P.L.S. and his survey party who are now engaged in surveying this trunk road. Mr. Moore informed Mr. Aiken that on most of the road he could obtain a grade of from two and a half to three per cent. and that the very highest grade would be nine per cent. for a short portion of the road. Mr. Aiken says that the survey party are making good headway and when he was at the survey party's camp one of the boys had just caught a ten-pound salmon trout.

Annual School Meeting

The annual school meeting will be held in the new schoolhouse at 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 16th. Business: "The matter of having teachers' salaries increased, also the question of clearing and improving the school yard." All ratepayers are requested to attend this meeting.

C.C.S. means Cranbrook Co-operative Stores.

To Compete for Championship of Creston District

Considerable interest is manifest and some excitement is apparent here over the fact of a recent challenge made by J. Wymont Williams, a local fruit grower, which appears elsewhere in this issue, who has challenged any man in the Creston district to compete with him in ten sporting events, each to choose five events.

Now this challenge has been accepted by Mr. J. J. Atherton and Saturday the 16th inst. has been selected as the eventful day. The five sporting events that were chosen by Mr. Williams, who had the first choice, are as follows: Cricket; five-mile race; game of billiards, 250 up; tennis, three sets; and a four round sparring match for points; while Mr. Atherton has chosen the five sporting events as follows: One-mile walk; one-mile cycle race; 100 yards race; 220 yards race; 440 yards race.

Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Atherton have signed an agreement to compete in these sporting events on the 16th inst., and the list of events will stand as above set out unless changed later on by mutual consent. This contest will attract much interest.

Following the announcement that Messrs. Williams and Atherton are to have this interesting competition on the 16th inst. comes the word that Eugene Coserta, better known as the "Spokane Turk," and Melton Beam will compete in a mile race for the championship of the Creston district. This race will also take place on the 16th inst. and will also be of much local interest, as both young men are well known here and they, as well as Messrs. Williams and Atherton, have hosts of friends who will back them in these contests. It is stated that all of these four men are at present undergoing an aggressive form of training, so that they will be in good condition on the 16th inst.

The location selected for the foot racing on this occasion will be the Erickson road, as for about a mile in length from Creston it makes an ideal race track.

A New Appointment

Mr. Guy Lowenberg has been officially appointed Deputy Mining Recorder for the Nelson Mining Division with a sub-division office at Creston.

It may in this connection be stated that heretofore Provincial Constable Jensen has been acting in the capacity of Deputy Mining Recorder, but as he was frequently called out of town on police duty it has been deemed advisable to appoint another party for this office who would always be on hand at his office.

The appointment of Mr. Lowenberg gives general satisfaction at Creston. He is an old-timer in the district, and in his capacity of deputy mining recorder his great knowledge of the district will be a great aid to him in the discharge of the general duties of his office.

Port Hill Celebrates Glorious Fourth

LARGE CROWD JOURNEYS FROM CRESTON—LOCAL BALL TEAMS VICTORIOUS

By road and rail over two hundred Crestonians journeyed to Port Hill for the celebration there on the "Glorious Fourth." The weather was there and here to suit, and the merry-making throngs had the time of their lives. Everything was done for the comfort of the large crowds of visitors that arrived also from Sand Point, Spokane and Bonners Ferry. When the special train steamed into the little frontier town a large crowd gave the visitors from the Canadian side a lusty welcome, and immediately afterwards a move was made to the sports ground, a pretty spot where one can picnic among the trees and make love to your best girl away from the madding throng.

It was a beautiful sight—the famous Kootenay river, with its surface dotted here and there with pleasure steamers and minor craft, and a touch of romance to complete the picture, with the Indians scurrying along in their canoes, dressed in multi-colored gala attire, to the scene of action. Truly Port Hill is a beautiful spot, and some day it will be recognized by the vast army of tourists as their mecca. Quiet, and living in sleepy hollow fashion, the residents have not yet arisen to the times of pushing bustle and advertising. When they do much good will be accomplished, and Port Hill will be on the map for keeps.

Bonners Ferry brass band imparted good music throughout the day, and in the evening at the ball, its orchestra filled the bill also.

It was Creston's day out in the baseball games. The first game called was between Port Hill and Creston juniors, and a rattling good game was witnessed. The Creston kids came out victors with a score of 9 to 7.

A big crowd watched the much talked-of international match between Port Hill and Creston, and as both clubs had imported special players for the occasion the result was not prognosticated. The game proved to be a one-sided one. Creston put it all over the Yanks to the tune of 25 to 5. Port Hill's new pitcher from Bonners Ferry was not in the same class with Ray Crissler, who had a day out. There was lots of fun, however, and good nature prevailed generally. One kid hit the game off pretty correctly when he described it as a "merry go-round" for Creston.

Of course the time-honored reading of the Declaration of Independence was read publicly during the day, and we must admit it made many of we Britishers feel rather cheap to hear the calling down that was given to the "British powers that were" in those days. At the conclusion of the lengthy reading the band struck up the American National Anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and in this connection a humorous incident occurred. As many are aware, the tune is the same as that of our National Anthem, "God Save the King" and when the music began, one of our lusty-throated Canadian patriots burst out into the song that we on this side of the line love to do honor to on all patriotic occasions. One ex-mounted policeman took off his hat and his example was quickly followed by a large number of other Canucks who were not aware that the Yanks some years ago had stolen the tune from us.

In the foot races Creston was right up to the front, securing several of the premier prizes. There were horse races, canoe races, log rolling and chopping contests, and a wrestling match between a herculanean Indian of the Kootenay tribe and a man from Bonner's Ferry. The Indian was much too strong and clever for the paleface.

Joy appeared to fill the hearts of all present at the celebration until the news began to arrive of the great battle at Reno between Johnson and Jeffries. "Dutchy" Rosenbaugh had arranged for bulletins of the great fight to be read as it proceeded, and when the flash message arrived "Jeffries knocked out in the fifteenth round," a wet cloth seemed to cover the rest of the day's proceedings.

The special train arrived back at Creston Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock.

District Court

In the small debts court on Wednesday last, before Magistrate Johnson, Sidney Crawford of the Creston Wine and Spirit obtained a judgment against T. Crawford for $35.05, being for goods sold and delivered.

July 4th Fireworks Accident

A nasty accident marred the day's enjoyment at Port Hill on July 4th, and it was one of those that are likely to happen where fireworks are sold indiscriminately to minors. Little Hazel Smith, of Port Hill, aged seven, naturally had to jump into the fireworks game with the rest of the kids, and possibly she will be disfigured for life, if not worse.

The youngster was biting a "torpedo" when it exploded in her mouth, tearing away the flesh and the skin from her lips. Dr. Henderson, of Creston, who luckily was a member of the Creston ball team, was called in to alleviate the sufferings of the little one. He paid another visit to Port Hill on horseback on Tuesday, and whilst the little one is progressing as well as can be expected, there is yet danger of blood poisoning. The girl will go into hospital at once at Bonners Ferry.

On July 12th a special car will be attached to the early local freight train bound east and will convey the Creston Orangemen to Cranbrook, when a general good time will be had. All visiting brethren and friends of the lodge are cordially invited to be present. Lodges from Lethbridge and Fernie will be at Cranbrook to celebrate the 12th.

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

To be prepared in advance for all the spring and summer entertainments is a happy fate that befalls few individuals. For the most enthusiastic lover of clothes, as well as the most practical of managers, rebels against the amount of time essential in getting together a summer outfit that is up to date in every detail, not to speak of the money question. For the first spring days—spring according to the calendar if not the reigning temperature—the smart street costume is absolutely necessary to comfort. Then there must be the smart gown suitable for the spring reception or bridge, and the two, with an attractive theatre gown, are sufficient to get through the two or three weeks before the weather has settled down into a much higher record of temperature, especially if each and every one of these gowns is perfect—and there are two or three others of the winter wardrobe still in fairly good order.

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

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

Foulard and Voile de Soie.

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

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

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

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

Shepherd Plaid Effects.

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

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

A. T. Ashmore.

VEILINGS.

One veils anything.
Hats are veiled with lace.
Laces are veiled with chiffon.
Embroideries are hidden under chiffon.
Dresses are partly veiled in dark colors.
A rich blue chiffon tunic is over cashmere printed chiffon.
And these veiled effects are by no means confined to evening wear.
A lovely white-dotted black foulard is veiled with black chiffon cloth.
A charming evening wrap of soft green satin is doubly veiled, first with cashmere printed chiffon and then with soft green chiffon.

LITTLE HELPS FOR THE MOTHER

Do not cut out baby garments without patterns, as these may be had for everything the modern baby wears. It pays to buy one. If copying from another baby's frock cut first in cheap material.

With constant changes in baby garments keep up to date. The good pattern for baby has comfort for its first consideration. The little clothes should be hygienic in shape, material and lightness.

A dainty barrie coat is made from straight strips of flannel for the waist, with straps over the shoulders to keep it on, and one end longer and pointed to lap around the back. Gored breadths of flannel are sewed to this waist with little fullness. These open up the front and are finished with a four inch hem at bottom. Lines of briar stitching mark the edge of facing on each side of front and outline the hem. It also trims the waist a half inch in from edge.

A barrier coat is made longer than an ordinary flannel petticoat so that the ends can be turned up to protect baby's feet. Safety pins are used for this purpose, or double button-holes are put through the hems and buttons in corresponding places on front of skirt.

Embroidered flannel petticoats are made in two ways; either with the entire garment cut of the material, the neck and sleeves being finished with a tiny embroidered scallop, or it is fastened to a plain muslin waist with only the bottom of skirt embroidered. The length is just a trifle shorter than the white petticoat and frock.

Wrappers are made both with and without yokes. The latter is the favorite, cut to fit smoothly over the shoulders, and fall in straight not too full breadths to the bottom of slip. The kimono wrapper is much used, but is not so warm as a pattern with sleeves. There is usually a small turn down collar and turn back cuffs. Sometimes a wrapper has a light hood that can be pulled over baby's head in a draughty room.

The embroidery on a wrapper may be as simple or as elaborate as one wishes provided the general effect is delicate. Briarstitching down each side, across the bottom of skirt, and on cuffs and collar is always in good taste. Or the edge can be buttonholed around the entire wrapper either in white or color. Sometimes the buttonholed edge has a briar-stitched vine about a half inch from the points of scallops, or more stylish yet is a small dotted border, worked in satin stitch in the same color as scallop.

CHIC TURBAN.

In Paris the folded toques are favorite styles in hats. It is safe to predict their popularity in this country will be just as great, for they are most becoming to all types. They will be made of every fabric—lace, silk, cloth and straw.

PINEAPPLE.

Pineapple Suggestions — Although pineapples are obtainable all the year, their palatableness and desirable qualities make them an especially welcome addition to the spring dietary. A few well recommended recipes follow:

Pineapple Chips—Peel and trim a pineapple, cut in slices one-quarter inch thick, weigh and allow half their weight of sugar. Put in a basin, sprinkle sugar between slices and let stand two days. Turn into a preserving pan, simmer till pineapple looks clear, taking care not to burn it. Next day dry slices in a cool oven and when cold pack in airtight tins with white paper between each layer. Keep in a cool, dry place.

Baked Pineapple—Pare and core pineapples, cut in slices half an inch thick. Fill some wide mouthed glass bottles with fruit, cover with cold sirup made by boiling three pounds of sugar and two pints of water for ten minutes, cork bottles loosely and wrap in wisps of hay. Place bottles in a large boiler, with enough water to reach the necks, bring to boiling point, boil half an hour. Take bottles from water, cork and seal securely.—Mrs. R. L. Brown, 346 Seventh avenue, La Grange, Ill.

DESSERTS.

Orange Jelly—One and one-half tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, one-half cupful of cold water, one cupful boiling water, two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of orange juice, juice of one lemon, teaspoonful of orange extract or one-half teaspoonful of grated yellow rind of orange rubbed in sugar.

C. W.

Caramel Pudding—Two cupfuls golden brown sugar, one and one-quarter cupfuls of water, two heaping teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, butter the size of a hickory nut, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Put the sugar and water in pan and boil. Then add the butter and moistened cornstarch and let boil for three minutes, or till clear. Just before removing from fire add vanilla. Pour in mould or individual dishes and serve cold with whipped cream. This dessert is highly spoken of by all who taste it.

Eleanor M. C. Ehlers.

Pineapple Whip—One-half box granulated gelatin soaked in one pint cold water, one 5 cent can of grated pineapple, one cupful of sugar; heat until at boiling point; add dissolved gelatin. When it jellies add one quart of cream whipped.

THE HAWTHORN.

It's the flower of May.
It bears corymbs of bloom.
It is charming to look upon.
The flowers shade from white to red.
It is also called scarlet thorn and red haw.
It belongs to the apple family, its scarlet fruit ripening in September.
Its graceful silver-green branchlets are armed with formidable thorns.
The disagreeable odor of the flowers works to its credit, attracting flies and beetles, which assist in the arboreal system of multiplication.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS OF PARIS.

Crochet buttons are a new detail in colored shirt waists.

The crepe effects are again spoken of with much favor.

Evening dresses run almost exclusively to draped effects.

Chrysanthemum straw faces many of the exclusive hat models.

Crowns of hats are now faced with metallic or colored laces.

Shoes of patent leather or calfskin with cloth uppers continue in favor.

Foulards are utilized for the collar and cuffs and for the lining of the new coats.

Hip length coats of Irish crochet in most elaborate designs are being worn.

In suits with any pretense to elaborateness pockets are a priminent feature.

Green in that delicate tone known as almond is worn alike by young and old.

The smoke pearl buttons are still popular fastenings for the black suede boots.

Attractive indeed are the curtains of white batiste bordered in colors.

The new hats that come under the head of large are simple immense—incredibly so.

Seaside suits in blazer and cutaway effects are being ordered for smart outing service.

White buckskin shoes with white pearl buttons are among the dressy noveities in footwear.

In the linen tailor mades the embroidery that looks like rat tail braid is a great deal used, and effectively.

Yellow and black are used to brighten the dark toned blue tailor made garments.

Side closings of waists and coats are a pronounced feature, not only of gowns, but of suits.

Smart little coats of plain colors are worn with checked, striped, or changeable voile, or silk.

An exquisite Chantilly scarf for evening wear has some of the design outlined with gold thread.

As in foulards and other silk materials, the polka dot is a favorite in the mixtures of silk and cotton.

Bar pins for the neck are to be worn a great deal. Larger ones are seen as the season advances.

Lingerie ribbons this season are wider than usual, so that when tied the bow is of considerable size.

MAY-DAY WINDOW BOXES.

They're Queens of the May.
They brighten dull city streets.
Pansies are lovely in such boxes.
Daisies tower and coquette endlessly.
Wee English daisies are altogether fetching.
Geraniums are recklessly tempting the early May breezes.
Ivy and vinca, both charming, are the favorites among vines.
These early spring boxes are charming treats, but it is a bit too soon to put out boxes that are expected to flourish all summer.

CASHMERE SHAWL WRAPS.

They're lovely.
And there's no vandalism.
The beautiful shawl is not cut.
The scarf shapes are easiest managed.
One model shows the cloak plaited in the back.
Another beauty is sewed into a regular box shape.
Gray chiffon is draped over a lovely gray shawl wrap which is of pearl gray deeply bordered with deeper gray and green.

CHAPEAU DE GRENADIER.

Many of our girls will tremble before the stiff little "grenadier" hat as it appears for the accompanine of spring costumes. But when once the summer girl inspects herself in the mirror crowned in its quaint lines she will bew holly reconciled to its oddities. When made of rough straw and faced with becoming satin or velvet and crowned by a stiff little feather it is very smart indeed.

Asbestos in Quebec.

The important asbestos deposits in the Province of Quebec exist in what is known as the Serpentine Belt, running for about twenty-two miles through the counties of Thetford, Coleraine, Robertson and Broughton, in the eastern townships of the Province, a little over a hundred miles from the city of Montreal. The width of the serpentine belt is, in some localities, only 100 feet, while in others it is from one to four miles, the largest width known at the present time being that between the towns of Thetford and Black Lake. This serpentine belt produces over four-fifths of the world's supply of asbestos. Although the history of the asbestos industry dates back to 1877, it has only expanded to its present state during the past few years. The Province of Quebec has already produced over $25,000,000 worth of asbestos, and is now producing at the rate of $2,500,000 a year. The new development now taking place should very shortly raise the annual output to twice that figure. Asbestos mining promises to become one of the most important industries of Eastern Canada.

ABUNDANT ENLIGHTENMENT.

(Washington Star.)

"This work might have been greatly simplified," said the census enumerator.

"How?"

"Instead of requiring us to apply direct to each family, they should have let us go after information by asking the neighbors."

Among the Jews

In the new Italian ministry presided over by Signor Luzzati, the post of Under-Secretary for the Treasury has been assigned to Signor Angelo Pavia. He belongs to the Radical group, and has been one of the secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies. By his moderation he has won the admiration of all parties, by whom his new appointment has been received with the utmost satisfaction.

During the debate in the Douma on the question of admission of Jews to the Military Medical Academy, several speeches were made by deputies eulogizing the Jewish soldiers, of whom not less than 17,889 entered the Russian Army during the past year. M. Niselovitch, who was listened to with great attention, referred to the numerous decorations for bravery received by Jews during the recent war with Japan. Even M. Purishkevitch thought that the Jews ought to be admitted to the Academy, but that they ought to refrain from introducing politics into the institution. M. Markoff, on the other hand, proposed that the Jews should not be admitted even to the schools for military medical assistants, and that all converted Jews should share the fate of their non-converted brethren in the Medical Academy. The Douma finally adopted the resolution not to admit Jews to the Military Academy by a majority of 144 to 116, but rejected M. Markoff's proposals by 143 votes to 105. It must be stated that the admission of Jews to the Academy has always been restricted, and that at the present time there are only two Jews in the whole institution.

The chief Rabbi of Turkey had a long interview with the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army, Mahmoud Crefket Pasha, in connection with the granting of leave to the Jewish soldiers for the Passover. The General, while showing great affability to the Chief Rabbi, mentioned that as it was decided to grant non-Mohammedans five days' furlough a year in order to permit them to observe their principal religious festivals, it was not possible to make an exception in favor of the Jews. The Chief Rabbi thereupon pointed out the importance of Passover, especially in regard to the eating of motzas. The Minister for War accordingly agreed to grant leave to Jewish soldiers on the first two and last two days of Passover.

The question of limiting the franchise of the Jews in the Odessa Loan and Credit Society has reached the Cabinet, and the latter, for the first time, ventured to reject General Tolmatcheff's proposals, endorsing the present electoral system. At the polls the Progressives proved triumphant. The real Russians, however, managed to inflict injuries to a Jew at a polling station, and General Tolmatcheff avenged his failure by arresting ten Jews, who held a consultation previous to the elections.

The Ministry of Commerce has recognized the special character of the Odessa School of Commerce, and permitted its authorities to admit forty-seven per cent. Jewish children, in accordance with the proportion of Jews in the merhcants' guilds. The Odessa Municipality, on the other hand, granted fifteen thousand roubles to the Real Russian for the purpose of opening a technical school under the auspices of the Black Hundreds.

The Shiites (the Persian sect of Mohammedans, noted for their religious intolerance) at Muntefik, in the vilayet of Bagdad, have, for some time past been notorious for their bitter enmity towards the Jews. Recently, when Jewish recruits were being enrolled at Bagdad, the military authorities sent a considerable number of them to Muntefik. The ignorant population of the town viewed unfavorably the arrival of this contingent of Jewish soldiers, and they showed their hostility by attacking and pillaging some twenty shops belonging to Jews. Consequent on representations made to him by the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, the Minister of War telegraphed to the Commandant of the troops at Bagdad to arrest and inflict exemplary punishment on the authors of the troubles at Muntefik and also instructed him not to send any more Jewish soldiers to the district.

The important Orthodox Congregation of Neutra, Hungary, in its corporate capacity has joined the Zionist movement, and has voted an annual subscription to the National Fund.

On his own initiative the King of Italy has conferred the title of Commander on Signor Pellegrino Rossetti, who has presented to the nation the house in which the great patriot Giuseppe Mazzini died.

The Prefect of Yalta, General Dumbadzee, in addressing the Real Russians, said: "I wanted to clear Yalta of Jews, but I was disturbed in my work (a reference to the action of the Simferpool Governor in allowing Jews to remain at Yalta. I advise you to get rid of them yourselves. Refuse to let your houses and shops to Jews, even if they offer to pay twice the amount, and they will all disappear."

Dr. Stein has resigned his post as Rabbi of the congregation at Worms, and has been appointed honorary Rabbi. The Grand Duke of Hesse has conferred on him the Knighthood of the Order of Philip.

The request of the Kieff Guild of Merchants that the Jews, to the number of 2,700 persons, be not expelled from Kieff has been refused. The expulsions will consequently be continued. An immediate result of those expulsions will undoubtedly be an increased emigration to the United States and Canada, and also to Palestine, of those who have some capital.

Governor-General Tolmatcheff has surpassed his previous acts of oppression by the unwarrantable arrest and continued detention of Dr. J. B. Sapir, a member of the Greater Actions Committee of the Zionist Organization, the front of his offending being the collection of moneys for the Jewish National Fund. The arrest took place at half-past three in the afternoon, and till the following morning he was placed in a cell with thieves and vagabonds, and it was not till the following day that he was removed to the better district station. No appeals for the mitigation of the 'offence' by a money fine have availed, and Tolmatcheff declares he will procetd similarly against all Zionists. Those who have worked for the movement in Odessa are in a state of great alarm. They are concerned not only for their personal safety, but because they know that this attack on Zionism at Odessa is bound to be followed at other centres. An appeal for help has been sent to headquarters. When Herr Wolffsohn was in St. Petersburg, Stolypin gave him categorically to understand that no obstacle would be placed in the way of Zionist work. Now that his subordinate has so flagrantly violated this solemn promise, it seems eminently and urgently necessary to remind the Premier of his undertaking and to secure Dr. Sapir's release.

HOLLAND'S SUMMER CHARM.

Scheveningen and Its Famous Promenade to The Hague.

Scheveningen ranks among the great watering places of the world. Situated only a few minutes from the famous city of The Hague, it is within easy reach of a score of the quaint old world towns of The Hague. It is endowed by nature with all the advantages of situation, with bracing air and glorious bathing sands to make it a favored daughter of the sea.

The initial impressions of the place are of a distinctly pleasing character, and when one approaches from The Hague one's first sensation is that of the reposeful feeling invariably associated with the typical Dutch town, but there is a sharp contrast when at the end of the destination the traveller sees the note of modernity struck in its most pronounced and agreeable form. It is almost American in its progressive development and control.

The visitor cannot fail to be charmed with its splendid seafronted boulevards, its palatial edifices, tier upon tier of terraces and miles of silver sands, the whole combining with its season's concourse of visitors from all parts of Europe and from America to form a scene of gayety and enjoyment that will not be soon forgotten. The resort dates from 1815 and has for nearly a century been a favorite resort of the Hollanders, but did not become internationally famous until 1885.

Everything is done at Scheveningen with a lavish hand, and the necessity for first class hotel accommodation was early recognized, especially with a view to attracting American and English visitors. The Palace Hotel, opened in 1904 is the greatest of these hostelries, and stands well in comparison with any hotels in the world. Next in order of importance are the Hotel Kurhaus, the D'Orange, the Grand Hotel Garni, the Savoy and the Rauch. All overlook the sea, and are admirably managed and under joint control. They are adapted to the means of the most modest pocket or the requirements of the wealthiest traveller.

Scheveningen is within about ten hours of London via Harwich and the Hook of Holland. A few days there will prove a splendid bracer against the tedious and sometimes tiresome rail and boat travel inseparable from a Continental tour. It is also an ideal starting point for a thorough visit of Europe and has been aptly described "the very centre of gravity of the Continent."

CAMPING IN THE ARCTIC.

Peary's Ingeniously Contrived Tent and Its Fittings.

"A man's first night in a canvas tent in the Arctic is likely to be rather wakeful," says Commander Peary in Hampton's. "The ice makes mysterious noises, the dogs bark and fight outside the tent where they are tethered, and as three Eskimos and one white man usually occupy a small tent and the oil stove is left burning all night the air, notwithstanding the cold, is not overpure, and sometimes the Eskimos begin chanting to the spirits of their ancestors in the middle of the night. Sometimes, too, the new man's nerves are tried by hearing wolves howl in the distance.

"The tents are specially made. They are of light weight canvas and the floor of the tent is sewed directly into it. The fly is sewed up, a circular opening in it just large enough to admit a man, and that opening fitted with a circular flap which is closed by a drawstring, making the tent absolutely snowproof. An ordinary tent when the snow is flying would be filled in no time.

"The tent is pyramidal with one pole in the centre, and the edges are usually held down by the sledge runners or by snowshoes used as tent pegs. The men sleep on the floor in their clothes with a muskox skin or a couple of deerskins wrapped around them. I have not used sleeping bags since my Arctic trip of 1891-92.

"The kitchen box for our sledge journeys is simply a wooden box containing two double burner oil stoves with four inch wicks. The two cooking pots are the bottoms of five gallon coal oil tins fitted with covers. When packed they are turned bottom side up over each stove and the hinged cover of the wooden box is closed.

"On reaching camp, whether tent or snow igloo, the kitchen box is set down inside; the top of the box is turned up and keeps the heat of the stove from melting the wall of the igloo or burning the tent, the hinged front of the box is turned down and forms a table. The two cooking pots are filled with pounded ice and put on the stove; when the ice melts one pot is used for tea and the other may be used to warm beans or to boil meat if there is any.

"Each man has a quart cup for tea and a hunting knife which serves many purposes. He does not carry a fork, and one teaspoon is considered quite enough for a party of four. Each man helps himself from the pot—sticks in his knife and fishes out a piece of meat.

"The theory of field work is that there shall be two meals a day, one in the morning and one at night. As the days grow short the meals are taken before light and after dark, leaving the period of light entirely for work. Sometimes it is necessary to travel twenty-four hours without stopping for food."

Saved From the Sea

St. Maur had expected that, and a horrible fear struck him that his uncle was about to open an aggressive warfare on that vexed question by producing some selected lady of his (the uncle's) choice for a niece-in-law. He answered lightly:

"I shouldn't like to see myself, then, as 'Benedict the married man,' I assure you. I like freedom better than chains."

"Nonsense, Falconer! I am in serious earnest!"

"So am I, Uncle Will; so I hope you have not taken the idea much to heart, and, from the negative—that is, selecting the lady I must not marry—pass to the positive, and present me to a lady with a view to matrimony, as the advertisements say."

Mr. Orde looked full at the handsome speaker as he said:

"If I do, I don't think you will have to ask any girl twice. Now look here, Falc"—the old man leaned forward, but a kind of gray shadow of dread swept the younger man's fine face—"if you will marry some one I can approve of, I will act handsomely; for I'm quite sure you often outrun your allowance—liberal though it is."

"H'm! Well, yes—sometimes," said St. Maur, pulling his moustache—vexed, but irresistibly struck by the comedy of the wide difference between the reality and his uncle's very limited guess.

"Very well; if you will marry, and become a more steady member of society, I will hand you over on your wedding day a cheque for ten thousand pounds, and execute a deed of entail on you and your heir of half of my property, besides setting on you during my life your present allowance of a thousand a year. Come, is that a fair offer?"

"Uncle Will," exclaimed Falconer, "it is more than fair! You are generous indeed; but I can not promise to please you in this. I would if I could, but I can not marry a woman I don't love, and I could not fall in love to order."

"My dearest boy, I don't ask that; but there must surely be, amongst the women you meet in society, some fair and charming enough to attract you; there is far more of fire than ice about you, unless—"

"Unless what, Uncle William? Speak out, I don't mind."

"Well, Falc, I don't want to be hard on follies—I've been young myself; but if there is any entanglement—any unworthy attachment—that money—"

"There is none, on my honor," interrupted St. Maur, proudly, as he thought of his wife's pure, beautiful face. "But still, I have no thought or wish at all, or intention of marrying. We will change the subject, please, and I will ring for Rahmnee to order luncheon up soon."

He touched an electric bell, that summoned his servant, gave the order, and then began speaking of political matters.

Mr. Orde wisely fell in with these tactics, biding his time.

"I expect my business will keep me a week or town in town," he said presently, when he rose to depart, "so I shall do the sights a bit; and if you can spare me a little time as companion—"

"Why, Uncle Will, of course—with pleasure always, you know," said the young man, with affectionate reproach. "I am at your service; and I'll make you quite dissipated. Will you come to the Lyceum to-night? Snowball shall go at once and take stalls or a box—or do you prefer something else?"

"No, dear boy, no; that is the best, and I shall enjoy it. Dine with me, then, at my hotel—Brown's—at six-thirty, if you are disengaged?"

"Quite—thanks."

"Oh, by the bye," said Mr. Orde, quickly, taking a small packet from his breast pocket and popping it down on the table before his nephew, "I nearly forgot to give you that—stupid of me. Look it up, Falc."

"What is it, uncle—papers to take care of for you?" asked St. Maur, in some surprise. "All right, I will look it up."

"Papers of mine! No—no; of yours now, boy; just a trifle of loose notes—young fellows will be young fellows, I know."

Falconer started, the red blood flushing to his brow.

"Uncle Will—no, no, take it back—I don't want it. You are too generous—keep it."

But William Orde lightly struck down the impetuously outstretched hand.

"Nonsense, Falc; it's only—a little gift—only a couple of hundred—and you must take it or I shall be hurt. Good-bye—good-bye, my boy, till later."

He hurried off; but at the hall door St. Maur said, softly:

"Thank you, Uncle Will; your generous present shall be well used."

He went back to his room and locked up the packet of notes.

"Ay," he said to himself, with that rare, sweet smile of his, "it shall go to my darling, for she will use it worthily; and I—I might gamble it all away! My Christine, not this!"

So for the first time he unconsciously put temptation from him, with Christine's name on his lips.

Had her firm, loving hand been stretched out just in time to shut Pandora's box and keep hope in the world of their two lives?

A little before eight that evening St. Maur and his uncle alighted at the Lyceum, and went to their seats in the stalls, already filling fast. Mr. Orde was on Falconer's left hand, on his right were two vacant seats, into which the young man, whilst answering a question of his uncle's, did not see pretty dashing Helen Addison and Archer Northcote come—she first, of course; but as St. Maur ceased speaking, a touch on the shoulder made him turn quickly.

"My dear Mrs. Addison, what good fortune! How do, Northcote?"

"Good fortune! I thought you meant to cut me," said the lady, with a coquettish glance.

"Cut you—impossible! I was speaking to my uncle. Allow me—Mr. Orde—Mrs. Addison, Mr. Northcote.'

"I am charmed to know you, Mr. Orde," Helen said, as bows were exchanged; "for of course I have heard of you from your nephew. Are you up in town for a permanency, may I ask?"

"Oh, no, Mrs. Addison, only for a week or two; and you see, Falconer has taken me in charge to make the most of the time."

"Quite right of him, and I shall hope—Ah! the bell; I must hush."

But presently, during the shifting of a front scene, she touched Falc, and as he bent his head a little, said in his ear behind her fan:

"Drop in to-night if you can; just a nice little card party.'

He nodded slightly, with the least bit of a shrug that intimated, 'if I can—doubtful."

In the wait after the first act Helen said:

"I am going to give a ball next week; you will come, of course, Mr. St. Maur—cela va sans dire—and Mr. Orde"—with the sweetest urbanity—"if you would come with your nephew, I should be so delighted."

"Madame, you are very kind to ask an old man whose dancing days are done; I fear I should be only in the way."

"No, no, Mr. Orde. I will take no refusal. Mr. St. Maur, if you come without your uncle, I won't speak to you for a month, at least."

"Too terrible a fiat to even contemplate and remain sane!" said Falconer. "I'll bring him for my own preservation."

"Very well; Mr. Orde, I shall expect you, then. I'll send your cards pro forma and introduce you both to two lovely heiresses and their friend—chaperon—such a handsome woman!"

The elder man bowed, smiling; the younger held his breath for a moment. He guessed at once, for he knew that Helen knew the Cliffords, as he had told his wife.

"Thank heaven," he thought, "that Christine is her father's image, not her mother's—so her aunt said—so the photograph proved. Malediction! I wish fair Helen hadn't asked him! Bah! what a grim mask it is—tragedy and comedy—twins ever!"

When the play was over, he drove with his uncle to Brown's, bid him good-night, and returned to his hansom.

"Wheer to now, sir?" Jehu asked the swell fare.

"Vale Road, Kensington," was the answer

"A nice little card party," Helen had said.

Play was high at the Addisons' sometimes; but still within the limits of good form—that strong, if unwritten, canon of society.

CHAPTER XI.

The Addisons had their town house in that part of the "old court suburb" where it is still possible to find here and there a fine roomy old house with a large garden, which is precisely what Helen wanted.

The house stood forward, close to the road—detached, of course—the gardens extending away at the back, the spacious suite of drawing-rooms opening to them, and running the width of the house; so that even if Mrs. Addison had been given to the essentially vulgar fault of overcrowding, she would have found it rather difficult to do so. But she was not; there was plenty of room for entire enjoyment of everything that goes to make the enjoyment of a ballroom—dancing, promenading, sitting down to rest, and, last but not least, those attractive, well-shrubbered gardens, that seemed made for strolls in the cool evenings, and flirting, "especially", audacious St. Maur had whispered in pretty Helen's ear, "when such a charming hostess tempts a fellow to prove its efficacy in that line."

She looked very radiant to-night as she stood with her husband receiving the guests, who arrived fast.

"I do hope," she said to the major—a good-looking man of forty—"that that tiresome St. Maur won't be late. Have you seen him to-day, Frank, anywhere?"

"Yes, at Tattersall's, this morning, Archer was with him."

Helen puckered her brow; but just then her brother came in, kissed her, and asked, with a nod to the Addisons, if the Cliffords had come yet.

"No, not yet, but they won't be late, I dare say," said she, with a twinkle in her eye. "You need not go far, Archie."

"Don't mean to, Nell," said he, laughing, and turned on as St. Maur and Mr. Orde entered; and a handsome picture they made of ripe manhood and green old age, Helen thought, as she warmly welcomed them, and presented her husband to William Orde.

"I am so glad you have come in good time, Mr. Orde," she said; "one doesn't always want to keep the best to the last, you know, and I've kept a dance for your nephew, which he will have to give up to you——"

"Hard on me!" put in Falconer, with a wicked glance.

"My dear madame, you are too good," said courtly Mr. Orde; "but my dancing days are over, and relegated to these young fellows. Falc must keep his dance."

"Not a bit of it, Mr. Orde. I shall put down your initials, and if you won't dance I shall show you my gardens and hot-houses."

"I shall be delighted, indeed. Major Addison, your charming wife is going far to turn an old gentleman's head, and persuade him he is a fascinating young beau again."

The major laughed and drew him away to introduce him to some other guests, chaperons to the younger ones, who would presently drift into the card-room, while St. Maur turned to speak to some one near, and the band, concluding a lively melange by way of overture, began tuning up for the dances, and there was a move to seek partners.

Just as the band struck up, Dr. Clifford and his party arrived, and Archer Northcote stepped quickly forward to join Helen in her greeting; while St. Maur, from where he stood, only glanced round carelessly outwardly, but with every pulse quickening as he saw his wife.

How beautiful she was! how picturesque in her graceful, flowing robe of dove-gray satin, embroidered with crimson flowers, with a cluster of rosebuds among the falling lace at her bosom, and pearls in her ears and round her throat and arms—surely, surely, the set of pearls that had been one of his own wedding-gifts to his child-bride! How fast the man's heart beat! how impossible to resist the magnetism that made him turn toward that group with a glance at Helen which she at once took.

"Allow me," she said. "My friend, Mr. St. Maur—Mrs. Errington, Miss Clifford, Miss Leroy, and Doctor Clifford."

How absurd it seemed to be to be introduced as a stranger to his own wife! Their eyes met and, through all the inevitable pain, the sense of humor in it struck both at the same time.

"I have been so favored," Falconer said then, "as to see these three ladies and yourself before, Doctor Clifford; you were at the Lyceum one evening about a fortnight ago."

"Yes, so we were," exclaimed Blanche, instantly, mentally appropriating the lion's share of the implied compliment, and eagerly longing to dance with the very handsome newcomer. "And you were there then, too, Mr. St. Maur? How odd that we should meet you!"

"Having met Miss Leroy," he said, bowing, "may I improve the pleasure to myself?" taking up her card. "I see you have not, happily, promised everything."

"Oh, no, I never do. You may have this first one, then. See, Mr. Northcote and Mimie are off already."

"And, Mrs. Errington," Falconer said, pausing, with Blanche's hand in his, "lest I be too late, may I pray you to keep me a waltz?"

His glance said, "Two—three."

Christine smiled.

"Very well; the third is yours, then."

But as her husband joined the throng with Blanche, he saw—with a jealous pang—jealous, yet proud—that several men gathered quickly about her, eager to secure a dance. One of them, a young hussar officer, carried her off.

"Who is that lovely girl my nephew is dancing with?" asked Mr. Orde of the elderly lady by whom he was then seated. "Ah, pardon me; St. Maur is my nephew, Mrs. Darnley."

"Indeed! Well, his partner is Blanche Leroy, niece to Doctor Clifford, and heiress to a nice fortune, too, I believe. Both she and her cousin, Miss Clifford, are charming girls; only," said the old lady, with an indulgent smile and shake of the head, "I'm afraid that pretty Miss Leroy is a rare little flirt when she likes, and can make any man flirt—will-ye, nill-ye. Your nephew must take care of his heart."

"Oh," said Mr. Orde, laughing good-naturedly, and highly amused at the notion of "making," "my boy can flirt nineteen to the dozen without any 'making,' I assure you, my dear madame—most men can; and as to his heart, I wish he would lose it to the right sort of young lady, and settle down. Oh, he knows I wish it, the young scamp! And I'm sure," continued the artful old gentleman, confidentially, intending every word to be repeated, "that I have put very limited restrictions on his choice; and I may tell you in confidence that, if Falconer marries where I entirely approve, his heirship to me will be un fait accompli."

"Ah!" Mrs. Darnley looked at him keenly from behind her fan. "You are very good to him, Mr. Orde, I suppose, then, if I may take the liberty to say so, he is quite like your own son."

"Indeed, he is, madame, and a very dear one, whatever his faults," returned William Orde, plainly as proud as a peacock of his handsome boy.

Mrs. Darnley, herself the mother of sons, was touched.

"He ought to give you a son's affection," she said.

"And he does, Mrs. Darnley—no question of that," returned Mr. Orde, strongly, and truly enough. Then he added: "You know Dr. Clifford, then?"

"Yes. Such a nice man—a retired physician—had a fortune left him. There he is, standing by the door of the card-room—that tall, broad-built man. Give me your arm, and I'll introuce him, if you like."

"Thank you very much—I should, though my stay in town is short now."

St. Maur, as he whirled by with Blanche, saw that introduction, with a mental:

"Whew! That will help my footing, but may mean danger. I saw him look after us."

So had Blanche.

"Oh! please—let us rest—a minute, Mr. St. Maur," she said, between breaths. "though it is horrid to lose our turn of that delicious dance; you waltz so perfectly," lifting a pair of melting china-blue eyes with a half-shy, half-saucy glance, which she suffered to droop as it met his gaze.

"What a compliment, Miss Leroy! I shall get quite puffed up with vanity."

"Get!" she said, with a coquettish laugh, but vexed that he did not at once beg for two more dances. "As if you were not already 'puffed up' enough! All men are so vain!"

"And all women—not at all!" said St. Maur, bending down with a smile of amused irony. "We have come under the merciless harrow of sweet youth's incontrovertible wisdom and experience. 'Vanitas, vanitas et omnia vanitas, dixit Ecclesiastes," only individualized to a sex, is it not?"

"How dare you be sarcastic, sir, and laugh at me?" said Blanche, not quite knowing what to make of him, and so rather piqued, though she laughed. "You deserve punishment!"

"Ah, no!" the very quality and tones of the low, soft voice were enough to quicken the pulse, "not that—only pardon."

"Indeed? I must think about it!" retorted Blanche.

"Thanks. Then I am safe!" said Falconer, with cool effrontery. "Shall we finish our waltz now? I see couples are dropping off."

He saw his Christine was seated with a group about her; and Blanche, who already fancied herself half in love with her handsome partner, would not have been flattered if she could have guessed how he hailed the cessation of the music and dance because he could take her back to her beautiful chaperon.

"Here is your fair charge, Mrs. Errington," he said, "not, I hope, too tired. Jolly rooms these, and such good gardens."

"Yes; Mrs. Addison sets great store by the garden. Ah! Mimie, my dear," as Northcote came up with Miss Clifford, "you must rest a little, I think, or your father will scold me."

"He must be very hard-hearted, then!" said St. Maur. "Miss Clifford, may I hope you have some dances still disengaged?"

Mimie looked up with her sweet, frank smile, ten times more lovely and charming than Blanche's, the man thought, and held out her card.

"I am afraid not for a long time, anyhow, Mr. St. Maur!"

"A happiness is worth waiting for!" said Falconer, marking the fifth on the programme, "although one can never be sure of its being the reality instead of a counterfeit."

"For shame! how cynical you are, Mr. St. Maur! Isn't he, chere madame?" (their pet name for Christine).

But Falconer's wife shrugged her shoulders, and half laughed—a bitter little laugh.

"My dear, I am afraid he is right. Happiness is much like the will-o'-the-wisp, ever dancing temptingly before us poor mortals, and never to be grasped."

"Oh, oh! Mrs. Errington!" exclaimed Northcote and a young man who had been meanwhile flirting with Blanche. "You don't mean to say seriously—"

"My dea. Captain Darnley, I don't mean to say anything 'seriously' at all in a ball-room—only—ten years hence, if we meet, I will ask you if you have caught the will-o'-the-wisp yet. There is the band again, and Major Addison for me."

"And the next is mine!" murmured St. Maur, as she rose, and he went to seek Helen Addison.

"Several of the older people are in the card-room," said she, as this, the most favored of her admirers, led her away; "Mr. Orde and Doctor Clifford among them. Mrs. Darnley tells me that your uncle has taken quite a fancy to Blanche Leroy," glancing covertly up. "I am to introduce him presently."

Falconer's dark, searching eyes turned full on her.

(To be continued.)

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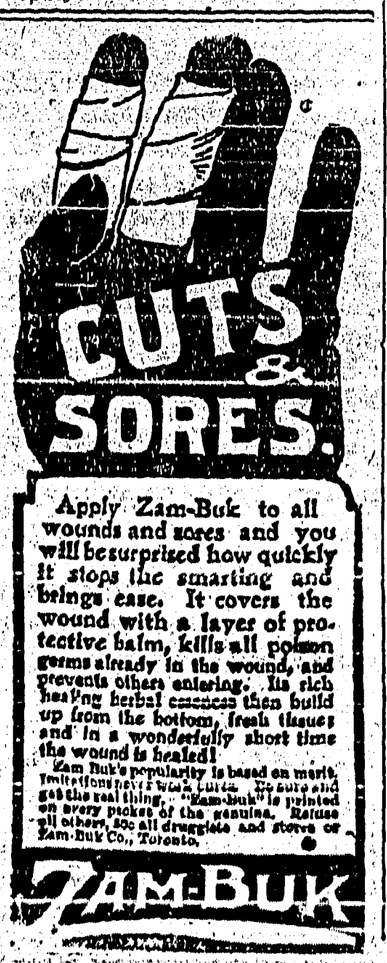

LAY FOR WEEKS AT DEATH'S DOOR

But Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mrs. Thompson's Dropsy.

It Started With Backache and Grew Worse Till the Doctor Said She Must Die.

Holt, Ont., May 16.—(Special)—All the countryside here is ringing with the wonderful cure of Mrs. Samuel Thompson, who lay at the point of death for weeks, swollen with Dropsy, so that the doctor five different times decided to tap her, but desisted because, as her husband said, 'It might be better to let her die in peace." After the doctor had given her up Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Thompson's terrible trouble started with pain in the back. She grew worse and the doctor treated her for jaundice for eight weeks. Then her feet and legs began to swell, and it was realized that Dropsy was the trouble. For seven months she suffered. The doctor said there was no hope; she must die.

As a last resort Dodd's Kidney Pills were tried. The improvement was slow, but gradually her strength came back. To-day Mrs. Thompson is a well woman. She says, and the country-side knows, she owes her life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

If the disease is of the Kidneys, or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

The Story of Your Teeth.

Ever hear of tooth seeds? New-born babies have them in little sacs in their gums, the milk teeth on top. The baby begins cutting its first teeth at an average age of eight months. The milk teeth are 20 in number, and the permanent teeth 32. The milk teeth are gradually absorbed by the growing second teeth, so that sometimes the roots are practically removed. There are three sections to a tooth—the inside pulp cavity, the dentine and the outside enamel. The ache is always in the pulp cavity.

The larger the heart the easier it travels the narrow way.

Sluggish Liver Ruined Business Man's Health

Story of a Merchant Who Almost Lost His Business and His Health Through Neglecting Early Symptoms of Disease.

"My life for years has been of sedentary character," writes T. B. Titchfield, head of a well-known firm in Buckingham. "Nine hours every day I spent at office work and took exercise only on Sunday. I disregarded the symptoms of ill health, which were all too apparent to my family. I grew thin, then pale, and before long I was jaundiced—eyes and skin were yellow, my strength and nerve energy were lowered, and I was quite unfitted for business. In the morning a lightness in the head, particularly when I bent over, made me very worried about my health. Most of the laxative medicines I found weakening, and knowing that I had to be at business every day I neglected myself rather than risk further weakness. Of course I grew worse, but by a happy chance I began to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. I was forcibly struck by the fact that they neither caused griping nor nausea, and it seemed incredible that pills could tone, cleanse and regulate the system without causing any unpleasant after effects. Dr. Hamilton's Pills acted with me just as gently as nature—they gave new life to my liver, strengthened my stomach, and won me back to perfect good health. My skin is clear, dizziness has disappeared and my appetite, strength, spirits are perfect."

Refuse anything offered you instead of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are sure to cure. Sold in 25c boxes, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ontario.

TWO DREAMS

Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, and a Scotch Lady the Dreamers.

Spirited Reply to an Address Delivered by Reverend Doctor.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the New York Scottish American:

New York, May 2, 1910.

Dear Sir,—

The Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., took for his subject on Sunday, 24th ult., "Our Country," and in the course of his remarks had the following to say of Canada: "That ultimately the continent will be one, through its institutions, no thoughtful man can doubt. The overflow of our population into Canada will be more and more, and the time is not far distant in the terms of the century when the American element will outnumber all other votes, and the land be one from Behring Straits to El Paso. As for Mexico, we are now buying her mines, her forests, her plantations, while American capital is now starting toward South America. Already it is controlled by the Monroe doctrine. This western continent was built for a centre. We shall soon need the great southern continent for our overflow families and as a field for our investments. The hour is big with destiny for America; the institutions of to-day, like acors, hold the oaks of to-morrow."

In reply to Dr. Hillis, I would remind him that "destiny" is not exclusively limited to the United States. At this hour it is playing a very prominent part in the prosperity of Canada and other British possessions. A prominent Canadian said recently, "Canada, why, we have only as yet skirted round the edge and scratched the surface," and "the great Southern continent," and other Latin nations. "The overflow population of the United States into Canada" is proof that those good people do not care to wait for the "acorns of to-day" to become American oaks. They evidently prefer to be sturdy Canadian maples. With that idea they are leaving an atmosphere of wholesale murders, suicides, lynchings, black hands, scandalous divorces, civil and political corruption, and graft for the purer atmosphere of the rich Canadian prairies, and the blessed privileges of the good old British constitution. Like the children of Israel of old, they are entering a fair land of rich promise, literally "flowing with milk and honey," and innumerable other good things. It may be that in the course of time other nations, as well as the United States, "will need the great southern continent for the overflow of their families, and as a field for their investments."

Does any right-thinking person believe for a moment that Germany's great military and naval preparations are aimed against Britain? Bosh! I would not be the least surprised to hear that her intentions are in quite a different direction. She might exercise her navy for a little while smashing that bugaboo, the Monroe doctrine, and thus find an outlet for her surplus population. The Germans are a splendid race, and next to the British, make the best colonists in the world.

Dr. Hillis' fancy carried him to high flights when delivering that sermon—or address, rather—and after reading it, I, too, had fancies. I fell into a reverie, and had a gloriously realistic vision. The date was two hundred years hence, the scene "a solid continent, controlled by a single centre;" but the name of that centre was not Washington, and one had to look up ancient history and old maps to find the word "United States." Cecil Rhodes' great dream of empire was realized—Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and all the West Indies, were known to the world as the "Western British Empire," with 1,000,000,000 loyal and happy British subjects, living in prosperity and harmony under the ample and beneficent folds of the good old British flag, and the beautiful maple leaf, with the brave little beaver still burowing, and the noble lion standing sentry over all.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. J. B. Campbell.

FIRE LOSSES

For the Month of April Show a Big Increase in Canada.

The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire losses for the month of April is $1,717,237, an increase of $640,984 over the previous month and an increase of $996,587 over the same month last year, when the waste was $720,650. They show a slight decrease compared with the average monthly waste of 1909, which was $1,750,461. The total number of fires exceeding $10,000 was twenty-seven, representing a loss of $1,285,000. Three of these fires account for over 50 per cent. of the total. The following is the estimate of the April losses: Fires exceeding $10,000, $1,285,000; small fires, $208,250; fifteen per cent. for unreported fires, $223,987. Total, $1,717,237.

At the rate of three every two working days, the fire fiend burned the liver of 37 Canadian residents during April. This total is the highest since the Monetary Times commenced to keep these records. The following are some of the causes of these fatalities: Smoking in bed, 2; burning house, 4; bonfires, 2; overturned lamp, 3; playing with matches, 2.

CANADA'S PROSPECTIVE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

An interesting sketch of Earl Carrington, who will likely be the next Governor-General of Canada, appears in May Busy Man's.

Perhaps it is his sincere kindliness and spontaneous geniality that constitute Lord Carrington's chief assets as a person in the public eye. In the House of Lords many a tedious debate is enlivened by his welcome merriment; on the country platforms, and at National Liberal Club banquets, his jests are inimitable. Apart from the serious viewpoint of his mission—and not for a moment is that serious purpose abandoned—perhaps his special function is that of softening the asperities of provincial Radicalism, and of convincing disappointed aspirants after social fame that a peer may be really a good fellow.

In his young days, when he proved himself to be one of the most charming and pleasant young men of the court, Lord Carrington was chosen to accompany the King, then Prince of Wales, on his famous tour through India. And there, on all sides, he made hosts of friends.

In 1885, when the Earl was sent out to be Governor of New South Wales, he found the prevailing tone of Australian statesmen was one of mingled dislike and contempt for all that pertained to Downing Street, and also that they were apt to vent their dislike of the Colonial Office upon the Governors. Without any too apparent effort Lord Carrington won all hearts in Sydney, the popularity thus gained becoming a standard to which recent Governors have been expected to conform. He was long remembered as the most successful representative of the Crown who had ever been sent out to Australia.

GOOD BLOOD GOOD HEALTH

Just a Little More Rich, Red Blood Cures Most Ailments.

The lack of sufficient red, health-giving blood doesn't merely end in a pale complexion. It is much more serious. Bloodless people are the tired, languid run-down folk who never have a bit of enjoyment in life. Food does not nourish, there's indigestion, heart palpitation, headache, backache, sometimes fainting fits and always nervousness. If anaemia or bloodlessness be neglected too long a decline is sure to follow. Just a little more blood cures all these troubles. Just more rich, red blood; then abounding health and vitality and pleasure in life. To get more blood the remedy is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. No other medicine increases the blood supply so quickly or so surely. The cure actually begins with the first dose, though naturally it is not noticeable. This is not a mere claim. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been doing this over and over again in Canada for years. This is why thousands of people always have a good word to say about this medicine. The following is the experience of one of the many who praise this medicine, Mrs. J. J. Thibodeau, Bathurst Village, N. B., says: "Some years ago while teaching school I became so run down that I could hardly walk. My breath was short and I had failed in weight and lost color. I had to rest several times on my way to school and during school hours it took more than all my strength to fulfil my duty. My doctor advised me to give up teaching and take a long rest But at this time a friend persuaded me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I got six boxes. I hadn't finished the first box when I felt a little better, and by the time I had used the six boxes I was fully recovered and enjoying the best of health. At a later date I was troubled with eczema, and my faith in Pink Pills led me to try them again, and I was not disappointed, as they cured this trouble also. I can't praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too much, for they have done me a power of good."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Wash Oil-Painted Walls.

Oil-painted walls must be washed with soap and water, using a soft flannel cloth and taking care to wring it well before using. Use cold water to finish and dry with a linen cloth.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO — ESTABLISHED 1867

B. E. WALKER, President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000
Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1 and upwards are received and interest allowed at current rates. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of them or by the survivor. 124

PERCY B. FOWLER, MANAGER CRESTON BRANCH

The Creston Review

Published every Friday at Creston, British Columbia, by the Creston Publishing Co., at their office, Fleet Street, Creston.

J. E. JOHNSON - Manager. RALPH G. SCHUTON - Editor.

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The Review is the acknowledged advertising medium of the Creston valley, circulating in over one thousand homes throughout the Creston district. Our columns are open to correspondents on live questions of local interest. Contributions must be brief, written on one side of the paper only and signed, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. We invite support in our endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Review by bringing in your advertisements, subscriptions and news. Complaints from subscribers as to non-receipt of paper will be promptly attended to. Address all communications to the editor.

Midsummer School Examinations

CHILDREN ACQUIT THEMSELVES CREDITABLY—PRIZES AWARDED—LIST OF CITIZENS DONATING PRIZES

Report of the senior department of the Creston public school:

Number of pupils enrolled in June, 25.
Average attendance for the month, 19.
Number of pupils enrolled in the year, 39.
Average attendance for the year, 23.
Percentage of attendance, 58.
Pupils attending less than 50 days, 4.
Pupils attending between 50 and 100 days, 10.
Pupils attending between 100 and 150 days, 9.
Pupils attending between 150 and 200 days, 15
Pupils attending over 200 days, 1
Pupils attending the entire 208 days, 0.

Over half the pupils attended for less than half the time.

For prizes for the closing day, the following citizens generously contributed money or goods: The Creston Mercantile Company, Messrs. McBeam, W Burton, S. Hatfield, J. B. Moran, A. W. Coulter, S. A. Speers and J. K. Johnson.

A well-worded address was given by the Rev. Philip C. Hayman, and the judges, Rev. F. J. Rutherford, Mrs Rutherford, Mr. Greenlee, Miss Johnson and Mr. J. J. Atherton, in distributing the prizes appropriately advised while congratulating the winners.

Promotion list of the junior department of Creston public school:

Second reader to third reader—Hazel Andrew, Herbert Gobbett, Philip Hurry, John Andrew, Vida Gobbett, Frances Talarico.

First reader to junior second reader—Arthur Hurry, Percy Boffey, Harold Gobbett, Alice Nickerson, Erma Hayden, Charles McPeak, Kate Boffey, Joseph Carver.

Junior first reader to senior first reader—Eveline Burton, Muriel Hobden, David Dow, Mabel Huscroft, Ada Nickerson, Richard Fowler.

Second primer to junior first reader—Reginald Atherton, Vivian Moore, Helen Fowler.

First to second primer—Lionel Moore, Frank Romano, Caroline Nickerson, Edgar Bonney.

Chart class to first primer—Arthur Gobbett, George Broderick, Wilfred Barton, Ardre Wilson

Rolls of honor were awarded to Joseph Philip Hurry, for proficiency; Margaret Vivian Moore, for deportment; Vida Louise Gobbett, for punctuality and regularity.

Program: Song, "Way up on the mountain top," School; Recitation, "Faithless Nellie Grey," Joseph Carver; Song, "Pulling hard against the stream," School: Address to the children by the Rev. Mr. Hayman; Song, "John Peel," J. Carver, P. Hurry, A. Hurry, D. Dow, Song, "Sweet and low," School.

For the test work, given by Mrs. E. Mallandaine and Mr. J. J. Atherton, Percy Boffey carried off the first prize in grand style. This was a special one for written arithmetic, donated by Mr. Hatfield. Hazel Andrew won the spelling match after a keen test. The reading prize was won by Muriel Hobden in the junior 1st reader; Alice Nickerson won the one for writing; Herbert Gobbett for drawing. The other prizes were awarded to the following pupils: George Broderick, Lionel Moore, Harold Gobbett, Eveline Burton, Reginald Atherton, Joseph Carver, Frances Talarico Nellie Wilson, Arthur Hurry, Kate Boffey, Mabel Huscroft, Frances Barton. Pupils also received boxes and bags of chocolates as an additional treat.

The program closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The REVIEW has been requested to publish the following section of the School Act, being section 91, which reads as follows:

In case, from the want of proper notices, or from any other cause, any annual school meeting required to be held for the election of Trustees, or any special meeting or election, should no be held at the proper time, any five ratepayers in such districts may, within 20 days after the time at which such a meeting should have been held, call a meeting by giving 10 days' notice, to be posted in at least three public places in such School District, and the meeting then called shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the meeting in the place of which it is called.

Creston, B.C., June 30, 1910

Editor of the Review.

Sir,—I hereby challenge any man in the Creston district between the ages of 40 and 50, to compete with me in ten sporting events, each to choose five events; to take place on the day of the next celebration in Creston.

Yours truly,
JOHN WYMONT WILLIAMS

Creston, B.C., July 6, 1910

Editor, Review.

Sir,—I hereby beg to accept the challenge issued by Mr. Eugene Coserta that appeared in the last issue of the Review, to spar five rounds for points, also to run a mile race for the championship of the Creston district; said events to take place on the 16th inst.

MELTON BEAM

Riflemen Visit Fernie

(Contributed)

Captain Geo. Cartwright and six members of the Civilian Rifle Association went to Fernie on June 24th, in order to take part in a shooting match on Saturday the 25th, and to return the visit of the Fernie team last Thanksgiving Day.

The Fernie crack shots met the Creston boys at the train with hearty hand shakes, and after dinner drove them to the range for a little practice. The rest of the evening was spent in sightseeing around Fernie.

Saturday morning they were awak-

WILD ROSE LODGE No. 39
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Creston, B. C.
Meets every o her Monday from June 20 to October 4 at 8 p.m. in Speers' Hall.
Geo. Broderick, C. C.
E. Jensen, K. of R. & S.
R. S. Bevan, M. of F.
Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Starkey & Co.
Wholesale
Provisions, Produce, Fruit
General Commission Merchants
NELSON - B. C.

NOW, Mr. RANCHER
I am talking to you about Harness
Don't you think you can afford to get a New Harness and look as good as you feel? Get a Harness that will please Mrs. Rancher. I have the goods.

A Second-Hand Buggy for Sale

CARVER'S HARNESS AND IMPLEMENT STORE

PHOTOGRAPHY

We are now prepared to do Developing and Printing for amateurs and will gua antee satisfactory work.

We have Cameras in stock, ranging in price from—

$2.00 to $20.00

and will be glad to explain how they are used

SUNDAY HOURS
12:30 a.m. to 1:0 p.m. and
8:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.
For the sale of MEDICINES ONLY

Creston Drug & Book Co.
W. A. McBEAN, Manager

Creston Hotel

The Leading Hotel of the Fruit Belt

Our Guests Call Again

YOU will make no mistake when you get off the train if you sign the register at the Creston Hotel. Travelling men will substantiate this. We study the comfort of our guests. The rooms are well furnished in a manner up-to-date.

Rooms reserved by Telegraph.

Headquarters for Mining Men, Lumbermen, Ranchers, Tourists and Commercials.

Moran & Mead - - Props.

There is SOLID COMFORT in our Pipes and Tobaccos.

PIPES of every make, shape, quality, size and price.

All the Best Brands of TOBACCO Both Cut and Plug

Creston Wine & Spirit Co. S. POOLE Prop.

We are Agents for McLaughlin
Democrats, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
You Save Money by consulting us before Buying Elsewhere. Easy Terms
H. S. McCREATH
CRESTON

Notice of Application for Liquor License

Take Notice that I, W. W. Hall, of Erickson B.C., intend applying to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, for a retail liquor license for the premises known as the Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson, B.C.

Dated at Erickson, B.C., June 10th, 1910.
WALTER W. HALL

Notice of Application for Transfer of Liquor License

Take notice that I, Arthur Okell, holding power of attorney for the executors of the late Joseph Walker, intend applying to the Superintendent of Provincial Police, Victoria, at the expiration of one month from the date hereof for a transfer of the retail liquor license held by Joseph Walker for the premises known as the Erickson Hotel, situated at Erickson, B. C. to Walter William Hall, of Erickson, B.C.

Dated at Erickson, B.C., June 10th, 1910
ARTHUR OKELL

The ice cream social given last Wednesday evening by the Ladies Auxilary of the Presbyterian church was an unqualified success both socially and financially, and it reflects much credit on the ladies having the management of the affair.

We have some land to sell on the main Erickson road, ¾-mile from town at $100 an acre. This is the snap of the week.—Creston Valley Investment Co.

Kitchen Chairs, one week only, 55cts. —C.C.S.

Wm. R. Beatty
CRANBROOK - B. C.
The Funeral Director

All the Latest in Hats, Flowers, Ribbons and Veilings, Ladies' and Children's Sailors

A fine assortment of Ladies' Waists, from $1. Infants' Silk Bonnets, etc., etc.

Mrs. M. YOUNG
Fourth Street, Creston, B.C.

A. MIRABELLI
THE CRESTON SHOEMAKER
Best Workmanship
Boots and Shoes made to Order
A Speciality

Say, Johnnie, can you tell me where I can hire a Good Saddle Pony?
Sure! Try the
CRESTON LIVERY
It's the BEST IN TOWN.
There's a Good Dray and Transfer in connection. Also Green and Dry Wood.
Cameron Bros.
PROPRIETORS

Spiced Rolls! Spiced Rolls!!
We have a fresh supply of
SPICED ROLLS
These are Boneless and take the place of Ham or Bacon at a Low Price that will surprise you.
Fresh Beef, Pork Veal and Mutton
Fresh and Smoked Fish Of All Kinds
P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C.

SAM - - HATFIELD
The Creston Barber
Fine Cigars and Cigarettes
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Pool Room, Billiards - and - Barber Shop
BATHS
Both Hot and Cold
At the . . Tonsorial Parlor, Fourth St.

The Riverside Nurseries, Grand Forks B.C.
Is the NEAREST NURSERY to the CRESTON DISTRICT.
Stock arrives in FRESH, HEALTHY CONDITION
For Prices, etc., write to—
WALTER V. JACKSON, Agent, Creston, B. C.

Clothes! Clothes!!
I have Opened a
Clothes Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Establishment
in the premises formerly occupied by the Creston Bakery on
SIRDAR AVENUE
Clothes Pressed while you wait.
Bring in your Clothes
EUGENE COSERTA

E. Ryckman
Tinsmith and Plumber
Tinware
Stoves
Piping
Hot Air and Hot Water Heating a Specialty.

Are you looking for a Location for a Home?

IF SO, READ ON

A Good and Safe Buy

One acre of land, all cleared and level, and ready to build on. In the center of the Town, situated on the main Residential street. Fine site for a House, with plenty of ground for a garden, or Lot could be sub-divided into Town Lots.

Price $1200

A Paying Investment from The Grass Roots

2000 Shares in a Local Company, paying 18 per cent. dividend. Owners require cash to invest in Creston property. Will sell at par value.

Half-Mile from Post Office

10 Acres Improved Land, all planted in trees and seeded in clover. Fruit trees bearing; water on property, and close to the town of Creston.

The Creston Valley has more than proven itself to be the best adapted and most successful Fruit District in British Columbia. Not alone in fruit, but in vegetables and flowers does it excel, not to mention the salubrious climate (free from frost) and all the other necessary conditions that go to made it an ideal spot for a home for the fruit rancher and farmer.

Come to the Creston Valley and be free of nervousness, worry and anxiety, and enjoy good health.

First-Class Buy

70 Acres Sub irrigated Land; two streams on property; all logged over, and well burnt and part stumped; frame house, 16ft. x 24ft.; log stable, 20ft. x 28ft.; land light for stumping in comparison to other Lots.

$125 per Acre—Terms

Town Property

WE have the exclusive handling of the choice Building lots in Barton Addition of the Creston townsite.

These Lots will only be on the market up to the first of August, and are conceded to be the cream of the Townsite, for residential purposes, having a fine situation overlooking the valley.

A Snap

10 Lots and House, 24ft. x 12ft., with kitchen 24ft. x 10ft.; within stone's throw of Creston C. P. R. depot; good chicken house and run; 5 lots cleaned and fruit trees planted; 5 lots cleared, but not cleaned. This is a special for this week. Owner going away. Price not for publication, but it will astonish you if you are a genuine enquirer.

We are the men who sell the Land that Grows the Big Red Apple

THE CRESTON VALLEY INVESTMENT COMPANY

Box 36 Phone 82

ened at five o'clock sharp by an alarm of fire, the fire being in Blundell grocery store, which is only a few doors from the King Edward hotel where they were staying. The fire was extinguished after an hour and a half's fighting; but no more sleep that morning. They were driven out to the range about 8.30, the weather being ideal to start with and they thought there would be some good scores made; but, as usual in Fernie, the wind got up later and was treacherous, and the range being strange, they did not do as well as usual; but some fairly good scores were made, Fernie winning the match.

The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards. Then there were special matches at each of the ranges, and although Fernie men are good shots, the Crestonians succeeded in winning some of the prizes. At noon a fine lunch was served, after which shooting continued until 6 p.m. They then took in the sights of the city until 8 o'clock when they were all called into the King Edward hotel, where a surprise awaited them, being a magnificent banquet (but the Fernie boys always do things in grand style) and the Creston and Erickson boys think that although they did get beat they had the time of their lives, as they were used like kings. The only regret was that more of the team could not have been with them. After the banquet they were taken to the club rooms to finish out a most enjoyable day, and left for Creston on the morning train.

Following are the scores of the two teams:

FERNIE—	
Lieut. G. H. Boulton	85
Geo. L. Podlar	84
Bgt. Minton	80
G. G. Henderson	75
H. Gould	75
A. W. Blessdell	73
F. C. Lawe	73
Total	545
CRESTON—	
T. Crawford	77
R. FitzGerald	70
J. E. King	70
G. Cartwright	69
J. Hayden	66
A. Dupery	65
E. Cartwright	63
Total	479

Majority for Fernie—66

McPEAK'S Store of Plenty

Fancy Vests in all Colors. 70 Pairs of Moleskin Pants.

Good Selection of Ties and Gents' Furnishings

We have 100 pairs of Boys' Overalls for ages from 5 to 15

Wall Paper in numerous selections At Low Prices

Make Some Quick Money

By nabbing one of these Lots

39 Lots in Block 8, Schofield Avenue, in the Townsite of Creston. These Lots are the regulation size and can be had now at **$85** each. Terms—**$25 Cash** and **$10 per month,** with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. These Lots are all high and dry, and in six months will be selling at $125. Look into this proposition at once.

Call and inspect our list of Fruit Lands in Blocks of from 1 to 640 acres

Buy Now and profit by the Spring Rush

List your property with us. We can sell it

Creston Land Co.

Messrs. JOHNSON AND SCRUTON

WANTED—To know the whereabouts of Joseph Hibbert, formerly of Manchester, Eng. When last heard of was in Victoria, B. C. Please communicate with Review office, Creston, B. C.

GIRLS, don't forget the Party next Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Mallandaine's house.

New spoons at the Drug Store.

MURPHY'S LODGING HOUSE

Will be open on July 1 for Lodgers and Transients

Rooms by the Day, Week or Month at Reasonable Rates

Frank Bast Block, Canyon Road

Mrs. MURPHY, Proprietress

Among the important real estate deals closed here this week was the sale of the 8¼-acre improved orchard and home, owned by J. Darbyshire, the new owner being T. Goodwin, of Hyde, near Manchester, England. Mr. Goodwin's father will also reside with his son at Creston. Immediately prior to coming to Creston Mr. Goodwin and family resided a short while at Medicine Hat, Alta., and they find a great change in Creston from the windy Alberta town.

The Creston Valley Investment Co. have some snaps that were purchased at the time of the Government Land Sale. The owners want money immediately, and will take a small profit on the original investment. Eight years in which to pay the balance to the B. C. Government at 6 per cent. interest. Taxes paid for the current year.

Creston was thoroughly in line in the matter of having early returns of the Jeffries-Johnson fight on the 4th inst. Arrangements were made whereby the bulletins were posted in the Creston Hotel immediately after each round was fought, so that the residents of Creston knew the result of the fight fully as early as if they had been residing in some large city.

Kitchen Chairs, one week only, 55cts. —C.C.S.

Vida Gobbett, as will be seen by the school report in this issue, has been awarded a record roll of honor for not being absent or late on any occasion during the past year. This fact is worthy of note by parents and children of Creston.

Talking to the Point

Our Classified Want Ads. get right down to the point at issue. If you want something say so in a few well chosen words. The intelligent reader likes that kind of straight-from-the-shoulder-talk and that is one reason why condensed Want Ads. are so productive of the best kind of results. Whether buying or selling they will help you.

Dressers and Stands, $9.50—C.C.S.

P. T. McCallum, Dominion Immigration Inspector at Grand Forks, passed through Creston on Tuesday last on his way to Montreal. He had in charge a man named A. P. Stranger, who was recently sentenced by His Honor Judge Forin for practising dentistry in the Slocan district. This man is being deported and Inspector McCallum had him in charge as far as Montreal, when he will be turned over to other officers who will see him safely back in the old country.

Immigration Inspector McCallum will then take a well-earned month's holiday visiting his old home in Ontario.

A. Mirabelli, the local shoemaker, wishes us to state that he is now working out during the day time, so parties wanting shoes repairing will please call at his shop any time after 6 o'clock in the evening, when they will find him at home.

Any person who is interested in purchasing outright a hotel business at a cheap cash buy will do well by calling on the Creston Valley Investment Co. $4000 will do it.

You miss it if you don't go to Coulter's for anything they handle.

Mrs. Mallandaine will give a party for girls at her home next Thursday from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. All the girls in and around Creston are invited to come and have a good time. Mrs. Mallandaine will be assisted by Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Geo. Young. The admission will be 10 cents.

WANTED—To buy eighteen young hens.—Apply P. Burns & Co., Creston.

Dressers and Stands, $9.50.—C.C.S.

See Here—At Cost, At Cost, At Cost

Being over stocked in the following goods, will sell at Cost for next few days, and save you considerable money to buy now:

Cupboards, Kitchen Cabinets, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dressers and Commodes, Also Stoves and Enamel Ware, Iron Beds, Springs, Child's Cribs and Go-Carts, Couches, Blankets, Pillars, Carpet, Matting, etc.

The Creston Hardware and Furniture Co.

Letter Boxes

(A. R. Roy in May St. Nicholas.)

The year 1910 brings the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the letter-box. For the first letter-box was established in Paris in 1550. It is true that a kind of letter-box was in use in Italy before that time; it was not used, however, by the postal service, but as a place for denunciations directed to the police.

The first letter-box in Germany was established in 1766, in Berlin. At first the boxes were simple; both for depositing letters and for removing them the cover was lifted. During the last century a great many different styles of boxes have been introduced, but the so-called Swedish system is now in universal use.

In Germany, the letter-boxes are highly ornamental, and in many cases especially to be in harmony with the architecture of the building to which they are fastened. They are painted blue and show the coat of arms of the empire and that of the postal department, a post-horn with tassels. The mail is removed by fastening a bag to the bottom of the box; the bag is slipped in and opens and closes automatically. The postman does not handle or even see the letters, and cannot get at them.

In London large letter-boxes are placed on the sidewalk, at nearly every street corner. They have different compartments for city and country mail, and this, as well as the height of the apertures, makes them rather inconvenient for any but grown people. While they are painted a bright red and therefore very conspicuous, they are by no means an embellishment to the city. The letters are taken out by opening a large door and literally shoveling the mail matter into a bag.

The letter-box in the general post office in England is a magnificent construction. The signboard is made of brass, on which the directions are engraved in ink. Large slits provide for the country and colonial mails and there is also a different compartment for newspapers and parcels.

The modern French letter-box has the shape of a pillar, profusely ornamented with the conventional lily. The whole box or stand is fashioned after a plant, and the top resembles a bud. The body is surrounded by floral wreaths or festoons, and the base is formed by large leaves. The boxes are placed against buildings and have a very pretty effect.

In Brussels the government keeps pace with the needs of the people, and has attached postal boxes to the rear ends of cars in the city. This aids and hastens the delivery of letters and telegrams, as most of these cars pass the post offices, where the boxes are emptied. This street car letter-box, in fact, practically takes the place of the "pneumatic tube" postal system, for which London and Berlin have become famous.

The Russian post box is an old-fashioned, awkward-looking box. It looks somethink like a peasant hut. The roof is lifted up and letters taken out from the top. The postman handles the letters as freely as the sorter themselves; it really does not matter much, for the government power in Russia is so strict that it is believed the post office officials frequently open letters suspected of being connected with plots against the state and read them.

The Italian post boxes are prettily constructed and grouped together in threes and fours. One box is used for the city, another for the country, and by the side is a big automatic machine for stamps. A "penny-in-the-slot" supplies the various kinds of stamps required.

The Amsterdam letter-pillar is of very artistic construction, which is both pleasing to the eye and practical. The royal arms are conspicuous and prettily embossed on the face of the box, and below them are two rosettes of conventional style. There are two letter slits, one for the country and one for the city. The top is crowned with ornamental flowers. Right above the pillar is a board on which the times of delivery and collection are clearly written.

The Roumanian letter-boxes are all numbered in large letters so as to help the public to keep track of where they post their mail, and also the postman in his collection. It is a simple square box which is placed generally on the walls of large buildings in the main streets.

Throughout the Orient, where the national influences are many and various, each country has its own post office. For instance, the British have their own, and the French and Germans theirs. The stamps used by each of these post offices are, of course, their own, there not being a universal system for all countries.

Right on the city gate in Tangier we meet, in this town of old civilization, the convenience of most modern times—a letter-box. Before the natives were used to them they were considered a wonderful machines into which a missive once being put was mysteriously conveyed to its destination, and they were generally feared. To-day the smallest boy uses them. The style, of course, varies with the power that put it up.

Here we can notice with what expression of wonderment the native posts a letter. He is only certain the letter will go, but how, he does not know.

The German post-box is painted blue, and has only German directions written on it. The directions giving time of delivery and collections are written in many languages.

On a Moorish gateway in Tangier, Morocco, this convenience of modern days looks strange in its surroundings of Arabic fresco and characters. No attempt has been made to harmonize with the Moorish architecture. The letters are collected from an opening on the other side of the wall.

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

LAUREL LEAF EMBROIDERIES.

Every season the Paris embroiderers adopt one particular leaf for their designs, and, according to the way the foliage is reproduced, the leaf is enlarged or reduced far beyond its natural dimensions.

There was once a vogue for poppy foilage and flowers, followed later on by another for tulips. The art nouveau craze brought irises and orchids into fashion. There was a period also when ivy and woodwine were mixed.

This year, when so many of the gowns are First Empire, our artists have drawn chiefly laurel leaves intermingled at times with various Greek designs and the traditional key pattern. A lovely scarf, specially made for an American blonde, was in pale green net incrusted with long satin laurel leaves of a much darker shade delicately outlined with black.—From the Gentlewoman.

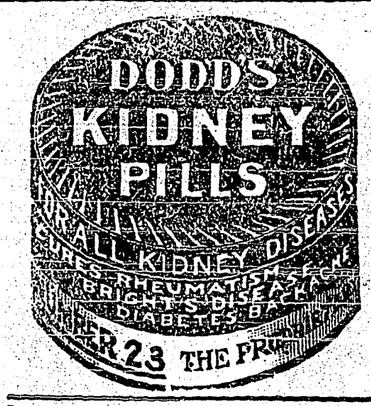
EDDY'S "SILENT" MATCHES

Satisfy the most particular people. They are the most perfect made, noiseless as their name implies, no sputter, no smell or sulphur, are quicker, and safe.

All first-class dealers keep them.

The E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited, Hull, Canada

HERE SINCE 1851.



KING COTTON.

His Reign Even More Supreme Than We Suppose.

From the cradle to the grave every person in the civilized countries of the world is dependent upon cotton, and in this country we raise the bulk of the world's supply, yet our American mills use only about 5,000,00 bales annually, against 8,000,00 bales exported. It is wonderful what the ingenuity of inventors and the manufacturers of machinery have accomplished to produce a fabric for wear or for other purposes particularly as the average mill worker has no conception of the varied uses his product is applied to, other than for personal and household uses.

On the cars we ride on plush or seemingly leather seats, but the basis is cotton cloth, generally a duck, heavier or lighter, as the case may be, but principally cotton, nevertheless. The millions of miles of coper wire used by the electrical concerns and by the telephone and telegraph companies call for millions of pounds of cotton yarn and cotton tape annually. The automobile has created an enormous new demand largely in cotton duck, and the product of over 350,000 bales of cotton is required annually for the tires of the motor cars and for the hoods, cushions, etc.

When we read of the bumper crops in the West we do not especially connect them with cotton, yet it is said that one of the great harvester machinery combines is the biggest individual purchaser of cotton in America. It requires thousands of bales of cotton to make bags for marketing these crops, but for aprons, carriers, etc., for harvester machines put out by one enterprise, fully 50,000,000 yards of cotton duck is required. One would naturally suppose that with the passing of our old-time ships, with their immense sails, that for shipping the use of cotton would be restricted, but more cotton duck is used on a modern warship than on the largest old-time sailing vessels that made up our navies. The use of cotton duck for awnings of the warships, for coverings, coal bags, and numerous other purposes, not counting the uniforms of sailors, is in the millions of yards annually.

Tobacco growers use millions of yards of cotton cloth for shading the tobacco plant and one concern uses about 4,000,000 yards of cotton for bags for just two popular brands of tobacco. In the neighborhood of 15,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, or rather canvas, are used for coal bags each year, and for uniforms and for general wear millions of yards are used, it being estimated that over 20,000,000 yards of cotton duck is used to make rough overcoats, with blanket lining, for use in the American and Canadian Northwest. The product of thousands of bales of cotton is required in building operations and for house decoration cotton wall covering is growing in favor. Pottery manufacturers use millions of yards of duck for the purpose of squeezing water out of clay, and about 5,000,000 yards of duck are used by the Government each year for corn bags. Paper mills use large quantities of duck, some weighing as much as ten pounds to the yard are used annually for the purpose of filtering oils. Over 50,000,000 yards are used yearly for rubber belting and rubber hose, and canvas gloves, leggings, shoes, trunk coverings, etc., call for several millions of yards annually.

The uses above by no means cover the uses of cotton cloth, but they do show cotton to be king and demonstrate as well the strength of the well-managed corporations producing the goods to supply this varied demand. Practically every necessity and most of the luxuries, excepting foodstuffs, draw upon our cotton mills to a greater or less extent, and the demand increases each year with our increasing population.—Fibre and Fabric.

AS FAR AS HE WOULD GO.

(Buffalo Express.)

"Say, dad, teacher says I'm descended from a monkey. Is that so?" asked the young hopeful.

"Well," answered his father, "not on my side.

Eager.

Little Brother—I am sure that if I were not in the room the lieutenant would kiss you.

Sister—You naughty boy! How can you say such a thing! Run out of the room at once!

For one who can stand prosperity, there are a hundred that will stand adversity.—Carlyle.

NORTH CAROLINA SNAKE STORY.

Farmer Tells the Result of a Fight Between King Snake and Rattler.

While in Wadesboro a few days ago J. Frank Randall, of Ansonville township, gave a graphic description of a fight he saw the day before between a kingsnake and a big rattler. The rattlesnake was considerably larger than the kingsnake and to look at them one would not think it possible for the smaller reptile to swallow the larger one, but this, Mr. Randall states, is just what occurred.

The fight, which took place in the road near Mr. Randall's home, was witnessed by all the members of his family as well as himself. After the battle had been in progress for some time the kingsnake managed to tie himself around the body of the rattler about ten inches from the latter's head.

The rattler, after this feat had been accomplished, made several attempts to strike its antagonist but without success. The kingsnake slowly worked its way up the body of the rattler until suddenly it opened wide its mouth and swallowed the head of the rattler. Just as the swallowing feat was accomplished the kingsnake squeezed its prey until, Mr. Randall said, its bones could be heard to crack for some distance. The kingsnake then untied itself from the rattler and commenced slowly swallowing the rattler, the latter all the time making frantic struggles to escape.

After several inches of the rattler's anatomy had disappeared into the kingsnake the former managed to tie its tail around a small bush, and then there was a mighty pull on the part of both reptiles, which continued until Mr. Randall untied the tail of the rattler. From this time on the process of swallowing continued until at last every vestige of the big rattler disappeared into the stomach of the kingsnake.

FOR LITTLE BABIES AND WELL GROWN CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets are good for all children, from the feeble baby whose life seems to hang by a thread to the sturdy well-grown child whose digestive organs occasionally get out of order. These Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and make sickly, ailing children well and strong. Mrs. H. Greenfield, Embro, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a wonderful medicine for children. I have used them for several years and always keep them in the house for my little ones going to school." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

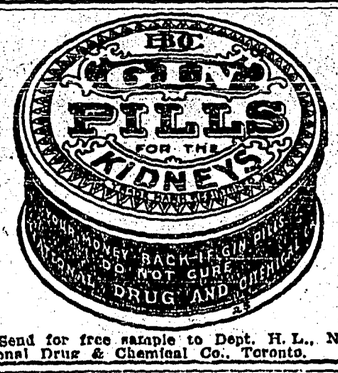
To Make Hair Glossy.

After dressing the hair, rub it very smoothly with a piece of velvet made into a little pad or cushion, with a centre stuffing of cotton-wool. A silk handkerchief or a piece of clean chamois can be used in the same way.

Push the hair up off the forehead and the nape of the neck, and back from the ears, and you will make it smooth and glossy and well-groomed looking, and do away with short, untidy ends.

French women nearly always finish the hair-dressing in this way.

If the hair is very dry, put a few drops of brilliantine or a little vaseline on the pad.



Send for free sample to Dept. H. L., National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

HOW A MONARCH CONVINCED A PAINTER.

It was a painting of the Baptist, or rather of the Baptist's head on the charger, which Bellini had almost completed that drew the monarch's attention, and he objected to the neck. "A decapitated head," he said—and quite right—"has no neck," and noticing a faint smile of what he took to be incredulity on the face of the artist, he had a slave who happened to be standing by decapitated on the spot by one of the guard. Bellini was, of course, horrified; but the critic was triumphant, and pointed out with delight how completely the demonstration made good his objection.

A WINDSOR LADY'S APPEAL

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box H. 8, Windsor, Ont.

ANSWERED BY THE LAST BOY.

(Dundas Advertiser.)

The inspector was examining Standard I, and all the class had been specially told beforehand by their master: "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct."

History was the subject.

"Now, tell me," said the inspector, "who was the mother of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?"

He pointed to the top boy, then round the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the teacher of that class leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot had held up his hand.

"Well, my boy," said the inspector, encouragingly, "who was she?"

"Please, sir, Mrs. Bruce."

MISAPPLIED.

"How did the street car company come to fire that old conductor? I thought he had a pull.

"He did, but he didn't use it on the cash register."

Your Daughter's Health

HER BURDEN—YOUR BURDEN.

This is true—sickness not only wrings the heart, but adds burdens that in most families bear upon the minds and comforts of each member of the family.

"My daughter," writes Mrs. H. B. Sudder, "grey into weakness instead of that full measure of strength that is the desire of every parent's heart. Clever at school, she loved study, yet her strength was too slight. Because she was ambitious, she was always tired. She never ate heartily, was pale, thin and except when striving for school honors was listless of the interests and feeling natural to young girls. The burdens of ill-health she carried were my burdens, too, because I fretted lest some serious malady might seize her and take her from me.

"Ferrozone brought to her and me the first gleam of satisfaction. How that girl did enjoy her food after the first week she used Ferrozone. Her pale thin cheeks began to show a glimpse of red, and her strength improved. I think she could have gained more, but I was afraid that she might over-do. The more she did the stronger and ruddier she got, for Ferozone renewed her blood and gave her muscle, flesh, strength and nerves."

There is no tonic that will uplift, vitalize, strengthen and rebuild young girls and women like Forrozone; thousands say so—try it—the benefit it will do you in many ways is beyond telling. All dealers, 50c per box, six boxes for $2.50, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Limits of Human Vision.

What is the farthest limit to which the human vision can reach? asks the Strand Magazine. Power, in his book, "The Eye the Sight," gives the ability to see the star Aicor, situated at the tail of the Great Bear, as the test. Indeed, the Arabs call it the test star. It is most exceptional to be able to see Jupiter's satellites with the naked eye, though one or two cases are recorded, the third satellite being the most distinct. Peruvians are said to be the longest-sighted race on earth. Humboldt records a case where these Indians perceived a human figure 18 miles away, being able to recognize that it was human and clad in white. This is probably the record for far sight.

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

THE AGE OF PORCHES.

(Galt Reformer.)

From time to time new ideas with regard to comforts and conveniences appeal to the people and at present it is the large porch. The majority of people who are erecting new residences want a large verandah where they can spend their afternoons and evenings in comfort during the summer months. It not only makes the home more attractive, but it is beneficial to the health of the occupants, as the air on the porch is purer and more refreshing than in the house. Where there is available ground space around a house, a porch should be built, as the benefits derived from it far exceed the value additional cost of the ground and structure.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly. CHARLES WHOOTEN.
Port Mulgrave.

A Plant Watering Scheme.

Persons engaged in rearing household plants are often in a quandary when it is desired to leave the house temporarily without neglecting the plants.

An arrangement can be readily rigged up so that the necessary water will be supplied to the soil automatically. Take a bowl of water and raise it well above the level of the plant to be watered by means of a box or a pile of books. Twist several strands of common darning wool together to form a long thread and soak them in the water. If one end be hung over the bowl and the other end left in the water a steady drip, drip will commence and continue until the bowl is empty.—From the London Globe.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Patti a Fair Substitute.

The Baroness Cederstrom, perhaps better known as Mme. Patti, tells an amusing incident that happened to her on one occasion in an isolated village in the north side of Yorkshire, says the Washington Post.

A concert was got up in aid of the village institution and the baroness duly took tickets and went. But not half the performers turned up, and Mme. Patti—incognito—seeing the difficulty of the chairman, offered to oblige them with a song.

After she had rendered three of her most popular ballads in her own perfect way the chairman thanked her.

"Well, ma'am," he said, "you've done oncommon well, and although 'Arry 'Ock, the juggler, who thinks nowt of takin' 'old of 'ot pokers and a-swallowin' needles, could turn up, yet you've pleased us very considerable, mum."

THUMB MARK.

Its Adoption by Bank With Many Foreigners as Depositors.

Martin S. Steele, of Cheyenne, Wyo., said last night that the old Chinese system of identification by thumb marks has been adapted to modern banking, and the method is now in practical use in the First National Bank of Cheyenne as a means of identifying the signatures of the many foreigners who carry deposits at that institution.

"In fact, the thumb mark has become as necessary on cheques drawn by this class of the bank depositors as is the written signature of the drawer of the cheque," said Mr. Steele. "The system has been in use almost two years now, and in that time the bank has not had the least trouble with its foreign depositors, but instead has found that the arrangement works to perfection.

"There are probably more nationalities represented in and around Cheyenne than in almost any other city of the country. The great mining camps of the State have drawn every nationality of Europe to themselves, while the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads have brought hundreds of railroad laborers from Asiatic countries. Corean ditchers, Japanese section men, Chinese workmen, Mexicans, Indians, Lithuanians, Czechs, Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians, Welsmen, Irishmen, Greeks, Italians, and about every other nationality can be found around Cheyenne in the course of a day's search. Many of these persons deposit their savings in Cheyenne banks, and very few of them, comparatively speaking, can write their own names, especially in letters which can be read by an ordinary American business man."—Washington Herald.

To Use THIS Dye Means Perfect Results

DY-O-LA ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

You don't even have to know what kind of cloth your goods are made of. SAME Dye for ALL. Mistakes are IMPOSSIBLE. Fast and Beautiful Colors. 10 cents. Don't fail to try it. Sample Card and Booklet Free. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

An Open Air Wedding.

A quiet, grassy slope among the hills, on the borderland of England and Scotland was the scene of an open air wedding one night this week. The bride's home was on the Cumberland side about fifty yards up the hillside from the stream which divides the two countries. The bridegroom is a shepherd belonging to the Teviothead district of the Scottish border county of Roxburgh.

It was desired that the ceremony shoul be performed at the bride's home, but as the English marriage laws do not allow weddings in private houses a Scottish minister was obtained and the marriage was performed on the hillside on the Scottish side of the border. The bridegroom's party travelled five miles over the hillside from the railway station and was joined by the bride's party, which walked down from her house. The customary young men's race was run after the ceremony, and then the two parties crossed the stream into England and climbed the hill to the bride's house.—London Evening Standard.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

THE WALK-IN-THE-WATER.

The first steamboat to ply regularly between ports on the great lakes as a mechanical and commercial success to the extent of paying dividends to its owner, was the Walk-in-the Water. This singular name was suggested by an incident related by an old navigator of the lakes.

When Fulton first steamed his boat the Clermont up the Hudson in 1807 an Indian standing on the river bank exclaimed "Walks in Water!"

The man of the forest saw the paddle wheels revolving and comprehended that when a paddle struck the water there was a step forward. The name Walk-in-the-Water, however, being so long, was not generally used. Being the only boat of her class on Lake Erie, where she plied regularly, the new vessel was usually designated as "The Steamboat."

This historic vessel, which well earned the title of pioneer steamboat on the great lakes, was built early in 1818 at the mouth of Scajaguada Creek, in the village of Black Rock. On her first trip, says Cassier's Magazine, the Walk-in-the-Water stopped at Dunkirk and Erie, and arrived off Cleveland about noon the following day.

"On August 24, 1818," says an eye-witness, "an entire novelty—the like of which not one in five hundred of the inhabitants had ever seen—presented itself before the people of Cuyahoga County. On that day the residents along the lake shore of Euclid saw upon the lake a curious kind of vessel making what was considered very rapid progress westward without the aid of sails, while from a pipe near its middle rolled forth a dark cloud of smoke, which trailed its gloomy length far into the rear of the swift gliding, mysterious traveller over the deep.

"They watched its westward course until it turned its prow toward the harbor of Cleveland and then returned to their labors. Many of them doubtless knew what it was, but some shook their heads in sad surmise as to whether some evil powers were not at work in producing such a strange phenomenon as that on the bosom of their beloved Lake Erie.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

A PHENOMENON.

Willie (whose father is building a conservatory)—Papa, if I planted this pip, would an orange tree grow up from it?

Papa—Of course, my son, and oranges would grow on it.

Willie—That's very wonderful, isn't it, papa?—'cause this is a lemon pip!

Balloons are usually yellow, because that color protects the rubber used as outer sheath against the disintegrating effect of light.

BRONCHITIS

If Neglected, it soon reaches the Lungs and may Prove Fatal.

Mr. G. L. Garrow of 116 Millicent St., Toronto, writes under date of September 13, 1908, "One year ago this spring I contracted a severe cold in the chest, which developed into Bronchitis. I took three kinds of medicine and found no improvement. A friend of mine advised me to try PSYCHINE and in three days I felt like a new man again. I desire to let others know what a valuable cure you have in PSYCHINE for it cured me where all other medicines had failed. I am more than thankful to be well again, and for the sake of others who may be ill, you may publish this testimonial."

Stop that cold or the results will be serious. You can do this by toning up the system with PSYCHINE.

For Sale by all Druggists, 50c. & $1 per bottle.
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO

PSYCHINE
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

ISSUE NO. 20, 1910

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL LOCALITIES for the new "Parkyte Sanitary Closet." Latest invention in sanitation for private residences, schools and hotels. Liberal commissions. Address H. M. Suckling & Co., 408 St. Nicholas Bldg., Montreal, Que.

START A TEA ROUTE TO-DAY. SEND postal for circulars, or 10c for samples and terms. Alfred Tyler, London, Ont.

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.

C. D. SHELDON Investment Broker
A specialty made of investments in Standard Railroad and Industrial Stocks.
Call or write for full particulars regarding plan of investment.
Room 101, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

OUR KING IS DEAD
One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell the Authentic Biography. Write or wire us for Outfit
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THE J. L. NICHOLS CO. LIMITED
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Mention this Paper

Queen's University and College KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
EDUCATION
THEOLOGY
MEDICINE
SCIENCE (Including Engineering)
The Arts course may be taken without attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909-10.
For Calendars, write the Registrar,
GEO. Y. CHOWN, B.A.
Kingston, Ontario
14

MADE IN CANADA
ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Best Yeast in the World
Sold and Used Everywhere
E. W. Gillett Co., Toronto, Ont.

SHORT.

(Detroit Free Press.)

"Do you believe in long engagements?"

"Not in the summer time. I can accept the proposal of any man whose vacation lasts longer than two weeks."

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Horrible Thought.

How hard it is to be resigned!
A fearful thought upsets our mind
Brings to our eye the crystal tear
—What if no cheese should appear!
—Toronto News

How Divorces Are Granted in Europe

London.—A remarkable contribution to material for study of the divorce question is the tabulated analysis of the divorce laws of the various European countries, and the self-governing colonies of the British empire, submitted to the royal commission on divorce by its secretary. The salient features of these laws may be briefly summarized.

Austria permits to Roman Catholics separation only, but has different laws for other sects. Protestants may obtain divorce on the several grounds of misconduct, malicious desertion, an attempt on the life of the consort and "insuperable aversion"; while separation is permitted on the grounds of ill-treatment, inducement to an immoral life, for mutual agreement. Eleven grounds for suit are open to Greeks resident in Austria among which are an unfounded accusation of misconduct against the wife, high treason, entry into a monastic order, malicious desertion, cruelty, conspiracy against the life of the consort and "irreconcilable hatred." No separation is permissible. Jews have nine grounds for divorce open to them, amongst which are malicious desertion, imoral living, cruelty, the agreement of both parties and the fact that one of the spouses has become a Christian.

Belgium recognizes as grounds for divorce, misconduct of the wife, misconduct of the husband, if he shall have kept the co-respondent in the common residence, violence endangering life, cruelty, grave indignities, sentence on one of the parties involving loss of civil rights and "mutual and unwavering consent of the parties expressed in the manner prescribed by law." Separation is permitted, but on the demand of the respondent divorce must be granted after three years, unless the petitioner agrees to the cessation of the separation.

Ten grounds for divorce are recognized in Bulgaria, these including misconduct, cruelty, threat or designs against the life of the consort, the absence of the husband for four years if his whereabouts is unknown, he fails to send his wife the means of support, insanity, sentence to severe punishment for theft, fraud embezzlement, or homicide, unsubstantiated charge of misconduct, made by one party against the other and "restraint on religious liberty."

LEPROSY IS CAUSE.

In Denmark the grounds for judicial divorce include misconduct, bigamy, desertion, leprosy, absence for five years where the presumption is that the absentee is dead, and imprisonment for life. Administrative divorce is obtainable on grounds of insanity, separation for three years, or sentence of three years. Separations can be granted by the minister of justice, usually on the grounds which entitle to divorce.

In France the grounds for divorce are misconduct, violence and endangering life, cruelty, grave indignities, and the condemnation of either party to an "afflictive and degrading punishment." Separation is permissable, but where separation has continued for three years it can be converted as a right into divorce on the application of either party.

Divorce in the German empire is obtainable on either absolute or discretionary grounds. Absolute grounds include misconduct, bigamy, attempt on life, malicious desertion for one year and insanity of three years' duration, "destroying intellectual communion between the parties, and holding out no hope of recovery." Separation is allowed on grounds similar to those already mentioned, but on the demand of the defendant decree of divorce must be granted. Discretionary divorce is obtainable on the grounds of grave violation of marital duties, or of "dishonorable or immoral conduct rendering marital relations so strained that the continuance of the marriage ought not to be expected."

Greece allows the husband eight grounds for divorce and the wife only seven. For the husband the grounds embrace misconduct, an attempt on the husband's life, non-disclosure of her knowledge of a plot against his life, non disclosure to the husband of her knowledge of a conspiracy against the sovereign, staying the night at another house excepting the house of her parents, attending races, theatres or sports without the husband's consent, or attending dinners or bathing in the company of men against her husband's wish. A wife may allege as grounds for divorce the husband's conspiracy against the sovereign or his failure to denounce such a conspiracy after it has come to his knowledge, an attempt by the husband on her life, or his failure to denounce it or prosecute in respect of it after becoming aware of plots against her life, his endeavor to procure misconduct on her part, his preferment of a false charge of misconduct against her husband's misconduct in the home, or his persistent misconduct in the same town.

PRISON SENTENCE IS GROUND.

Hungary specifies as absolute grounds for divorce misconduct, bigamy, malicious desertion, an attempt upon the life or serious maltreatment, endangering the safety or health of the other party, and sentence of death or five years' imprisonment. Discretionary grounds of divorce embrace wilful violation of marital obligations, other than the above, an attempt to induce a child of a family to a criminal act, or to an immoral life, and stubborn persistence in an immoral life. Separation is permitted.

In the Netherlands misconduct, malicious desertion for five years, sentence to imprisonment for at least four years and grave injuries or ill treatment endangering life are the recognized grounds.

In Italy, Spain and Portugal only separation is permitted.

Norwegian law recognises divorce not only by process of law on the grounds of misconduct, bigamy, malicious desertion for three years, assault and cruel treatment endangering life, absence for seven years, or for three years if death can be presumed, and imprisonment for life after the innocent party has waited seven years. By royal decree divorce can be obtained by the grounds of insanity, imprisonment for three years or if separation by mutual agreement be continued for six years and reconciliation is impossible. The law recognizes separation which by royal decree may be changed into divorce on certain grounds.

Roumania grants divorce on the grounds of misconduct, abuse or ill treatment, an attempt on the life of the consort, or the failure to warn the other party of any attempt by a third party, and the mutual consent of the parties in the manner prescribed by law.

Russia adapts her divorce laws to the various classes of her subjects. Old believers may obtain divorce for misconduct, bigamy, absence for five years without news, and the condemnation to the loss of civil rights or banishment to Siberia. Lutherans have more than a dozen grounds available to them, including misconduct, attempt to poison, five years' desertion, refusal to fulfill conjugal duties, madness, depravity of life, cruelty and offensive treatment, grave crimes involving sentence of death or a punishment in substitution and penal exile. In the case of Jews the rabbi may grant divorce on a large number of grounds based on Mosaic law.

GROUNDS FEW IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland divorce is granted either for misconduct or for four years' malicious desertion. Judicial separation may also be obtained for either of these reasons, or for statutory habitual drunkenness.

In Sweden grounds for judicial divorce are misconduct, illicit intercourse with a third party after betrothal, malicious desertion for one year, provided the absentee has left the kingdom, absence without news for six years, attack on life, life imprisonment and insanity where it is of three years' duration and is pronounced incurable. Divorce by royal prerogative may be based on condemnation for a gross offence, or for one involving temporary loss of civil rights, imprisonment for at least two years, "prodigality, drunkenness or violent disposition," and "irreconcilable aversion and hate" lasting after one year's separation.

In Switzerland the grounds of divorce include cruelty, base conduct, malicious desertion for two years, insanity rendering married life impossible, and after three years' duration pronounced incurable, and "incompatibility of temper rendering married life unbearable." Separation is permitted, but one of the parties can demand a divorce if reconciliation does not take place. After three years this demand for divorce may be put forward as a right. In regard to deesrtion, an action can not be brought until after six months from the decree calling on the absentee to return.

Where the laws of the British colonies differ from those of England it is chiefly by the inclusion of such delinquencies as desertion, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, imprisonment for a period of years and lunacy.

NO PLACE FOR GRAFTERS.

A Country Without Army, Navy, Police, Treasury or Postal System.

They come together like the teeth of a dog, do the frontiers of France and Spain, and between the teeth is a bone—such a very small bone that one wonders why it was not swallowed up long ago, and the name of the bone is Andorra.

"The whole area of this lonely little nation is something less than half that of Greater New York," says a writer in the Metropolitan, "and its entire population does not equal that of one of New York's great office buildings.

"For want of a better name the geographers have called it a republic, but the Andorrans part their allegiance carefully in the middle, as they do their hair, dividing it (the allegiance, not the hair), between the Pope and the French President.

"If Tolstoy himself had framed its government he could not have built anything more after his own heart. The heads of families—the patriarchs of Scripture—elect representatives who several times each year saddle their mules and go riding down to the four hundred year old parliament house, where it nestles cosily in the mountain valley of Andorra la Vieja, to make such few and simple laws as the well being of their pastoral constituents requires.

"So slight are the expenses of government in Andorra, for all told there are but four salaried officials, that a small poll tax on goats and sheep amply meets them all. There is no army, even of the smallest—for who is there to fight? There are no police, for the peasants do their own policing.

"When I was in Andorra," the writer says, "the prison—there is but one—was used as a poultry house. Ther is no fire department, for the houses are all of stone. There is no coinage, for the people pay in kind. No postal system is there either, for when an Andorran writes a letter, which rarely happens, he entrusts it to some accommodating person who is going over the border into France or Spain."

The Golden Rule.

The Golden Rule is not peculiar to Christianity. It is found among the vaious peoples as follows: "Do as you would be done by."—Persian. "Do not that to a neighbor which you would take ill from him."—Ancient Greek. "What you would not that men should do to you, take care and do not to them."—Chinese. "One should seek for others the things one desires for one's self."—Buddhist. "Seek for others the good you seek for yourself."—Egyptian. "Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated."—Mohammedan. "Whatsoever you do not wish your neighbor to do to you, do not unto him."—Jewish.—New York American.

A Difficult Task.

The task which the American south polar expedition has set itself to perform, in the opinion of Sir Ernest Shackleton, was made harder than was generally recognized, inasmuch as no one had ever landed in the place where the exploring party purposes to land. Indeed, no one had ever seen land there, although there was an ice cliff 150 feet high which was called land. Still, Americans might find land in that locality.

MISERABLE WITH DYSPEPSIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALFALFA.

A Splendid Crop For Ontario Farmers.

Ontario farmers who have gone into alfalfa experimentally have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that this is the best paying fodder crop that an agriculturist can grow.

Alfalfa has been known since 490 B. C., and was successfully grown in Greece and Rome nearly 2,500 years ago. In the State of Kansas, where in 1891 30,000 acres grown, while last year nearly a million acres acres of alfalfa were under crop, resulting in untold financial benefit to the farmers of this State.

There are five different varieties, viz.: American, Turkestan, Arabian, Peruvian and German, but for Ontario the American variety is best suited.

Alfalfa, unlike many other crops, enriches the soil rather than empoverishes it. The roots extend into the earth from five to twelve feet, reaching down and bringing to the surface nitrogen and other valuable mineral plant food. It has been grown continuously on a farm in one of the counties of this Province for nearly thirty years, and still produces good crops. It can be grown successfully on sandy, heavy clay loam or on nearly any variety of soil properly drained. Successful experiments with it have been conducted on a limited scale with success in nearly every part of Ontario both with and without a nursing crop. Spring sowing has given best results. If sown with a nursing crop barley at the rate of one bushel per acre is an excellent one for this purpose. Eighteen or twenty pounds per acre of alfalfa is the proper quantity of seed. From three to four crops can be harvested in one season and the average height of a plant runs from fourteen to twenty inches. When about one-third of the crop is in bloom is an excellent time to start cutting, as it then possesses its greatest food value. The cutting should be done in the forenoon when the dew is off the grass and the tedder should follow immediately and be kept at work until late in the afternoon and the crop left in windrows. This process should be repeated the following day and the hay put in coils and left for several days. It should not be cut too close to the ground, as the plant may be injured thereby.

The yield per acre of green crop is about 20 tons, and of dry hay five. It should not be allowed to remain too long in the hot sun as the leaves are liable to become dry and break off, and they contain most of the nutriments. Seed is produced best from either first or second cuttings and averages five bushels per acre, although it sometimes runs as high as ten.

Alfalfa hay contains about 50 per cent. more digestible protein than hay made from red clover. It makes a splendid pasture for horses or hogs, but care is required when sheep or cattle are turned in as there is a tendency to bloat if allowed to eat too much, especially when the grass is wet.

An application of about twelve loads of barn yard manure per acre every four years has proved very satisfactory. Fertilizers containing phosphate have given the best results. When a field of alfalfa is ploughed down the surface soil is completely filled with roots rich in fertile elements.

It is to be hoped that every farmer in Ontario, who has suitable, well drained soil, will put in a field of this most desirable crop.

J. Lockie Wilson.

70 POUNDS OF MILK PER DAY

In this busy age when Canada is making a name for herself with big things, water powers, timber limits, railroads, real estate deals and so on, it is perhaps as well to remind ourselves that the ordinary farm operations occasionally show very big things. We hear now and then of poor cows and low yields of milk, so we need constantly to bear in mind that huge things are accomplished by the proper combination of the brainy dairyman, good feed and the selected cow. We have plenty of good cows in Canada, some that give 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 pounds of milk in a year. One or two big records were made in March by excellent cows, one lot of six in one herd giving a total yield of 9,388 pounds of milk, and some giving as much as seventy pounds of milk in one day; think of it, enough to supply the needs of 56 ordinary people at the rate of one pint each. Such cows are not picked up every day; they are not average cows, but they are an indication of what is being accomplished by brain work applied intelligence in dairying. We need to realize that it is perfectly feasible to do a good deal more raising, not only the much needed raising of the general standard of the average cow, so that the 3,000 pounder is no longer "in our midst," but the raising of a good many more cows of at least the 10,000 pound type. Dairy records of milk produced and feed consumed will soon show which cow in the stable of the average dairyman is not worth keeping, and which will respond to more liberal feeding so as to produce milk in abundance. Cow testing associations will help every dairyman to success; join the nearest to you or assist in forming a new one.—C. F. W.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Forestry Branch Department of the Interior.

"Forest Products of Canada, 1908," is the title of the latest bulletin issued by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. It comprises the result of the first year's work of the Dominion forest service in the compilation of statistics relating to the production and consumption of the forest products of the Dominion. Messrs. H. R. MacMillan and G. A. Gutches are the compilers of the figures.

This work was undertaken by the forestry branch with the object of meeting a long-felt want as to reliable statistics relating to the use of wood in Canada more frequent than the census figures, which are published every ten years.

The returns do not profess to be complete, but are thought to be reasonably accurate, and at any rate give a fairly exact idea of the quantities and values of material and products in the different lines.

The work was new, both to the manufacturers and to the officials of the branch, but in future years, as it continues, it is hoped to have much more complete and reliable returns. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained gratis by applying to the superintendent of forestry, Ottawa.

The total value of the production of lumber, lath, shingles, crossties, poles and pulpwood during the year was $67,425,044.

The production of sawn lumber is shown by the figures to be in the neighborhood of 3,348,176,000 feet, board measure, per annum, valued at $54,338,036.

British Columbia easily leads in the production of shingles, producing 724,652,000 of the value of $1,391,306. Its nearest competitor is Quebec, which produced 406,440,000, valued at $849,787, and then follows Ontario, with a production of 223,533,000, valued at $461,155. The total production for the Dominion was 1,499,396,000 shingles, the aggregate value of which was $3,101,996.

In the manufacture of laths Ontario takes first place with 263,241,000 to her credit, valued at $612,856. The total number of laths manufactured was 671,562,000, of the value of $1,487,125. The total number of laths manufactured was 671,562,000, of the value of $1,487,125.

During the year the railways purchased 13,978,416 cross-ties for which they paid $5,281,685.

Reports as to the poles purchased were received from 46 telegraph and telephone companies, 151 electric light, power and railway companies and 19 steam railways owning their pole lines. These represent 66,544 miles of line, supported by 2,433,245 poles.

Music Epigrams.

Music appeals directly to the emotions; it is, therefore, the most vital and most dangerous of the arts.—George Henry Hart.

Music is the crystallization of sound. —Thoreau.

Music is the true universal speech of mankind.—C. J. Weber.

Secular music should be essentially light and gay.—Goethe.

Music stands in a much closer connection with pure sensation than any of the other arts.—Helmholtz.

Bakes—Roasts—Broils—Toasts

BAKES bread, pie and cake—bakes them perfectly all through, and browns them appetizingly.

ROASTS beef, poultry and game with a steady heat, which preserves the rich natural flavor.

BROILS steaks and chops—makes them tender and inviting.

TOASTS bread, muffins, crackers and cheese.

No drudgery of coal and ashes; no stooping to get at the oven; no smoke, no dust, no odor—just good cooking with greater fuel economy. Irons and water in wash-boiler always hot. The

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. Drop shelves for the coffee pot or saucepans, and nickeled towel racks.

It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove very attractive and invites cleanliness. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

CAUTIONARY NOTE: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name-plate reads "NEW PERFECTION."

Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company,
Limited.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

Some Ways It May Happen and How to Act When It Does.

Atticsand closets are the breeding places of many fires. An attic is generally the asylum for all sorts of inflammable material, and as it never is properly ventilated, it becomes a fire incubator when the summer sun strikes the roof.

Among the odds and ends that make up the contents of the average attic are old varnished furniture, dry as tinder, rags, many of them greasy and ripe for spontaneous combustion, painting oils, liable to take fire when the sun beats on the roof, broken toys and old clothes the pockets of which may contain matches. Attics and garrets often have a temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the ignition point for matches.

Floor sweepings under furniture or in a closet are liable to take fire spontaneously or from a flying match head. Sawdust used in sweeping floors, if left in a corner where there is no current of air to carry off the heat it generates, is very likely to become hot enough to ignite itself.

A preparation advertised for sweeping carpets is composed of sawdust, sand and mineral oil to give it color, together with tincture of benzine to give it odor, according to Good Housekeeping. Fires have frequently started spontaneously from heaps of this material. Greasy overalls kept in a tight wardrobe have been known to ignite.

The most dangerous closet is that under a stairway, because inflammable materials may hide there and if a fire starts in it the best avenue of escape from upper stories is cut off.

Furnace ashes in the cellar have in them so much fine coal and litter that they are liable to spontaneous combustion if an open window permits them to get wet by a rain storm. The fine coal from the winter's supply may ignite if wet.

Playing with fire and matches by children is a prolific source of fires in residences.

One's ability to extinguish a starting fire depends upon intelligence and self-control. If the blaze is just starting throw water on the burning material, not on the blaze. One bucket of water will do more good if thrown on by handfuls or with a broom than dashed on at once. A small fire may be smothered with a rug or blanket, or beaten out with a wet broom.

If you cannot put out the fire in a minute then give an alarm at once. Do not leave a door open when you run out to give an alarm. If the doors and windows are closed when a fire starts you may be able to get the firemen there in time to put it out while it is in only one room. The fire soon consumes all the oxygen in a closed room and may die out if it gets no fresh air.

After the firemen are called, work at getting out the things you want most to save. Don't throw the clock from the window and then carry out your clothing, as some persons have done.

If awakened in the night by the smell of fire don't dress. Wrap yourself in a blanket or quilt from the bed and get out the quickest way you can. Shut the doors you pass through. After calling help look in and see where and what is the danger. If the fire is on the first floor it is very dangerous to go above because heat and smoke ascend.

One can often get out through a hall filled with smoke by going on hands and knees when one would fall choking if one ran. The smoke is thickest at the ceiling. Holding a wet towel or anything made of wool, or even a coat collar over the mouth greatly lessens the danger of injury to the lungs or death from the carbonic acid gas in the smoke.

If a man is in a burning building with no fire escape and the stair below is burning or the hall filled with smoke, he should shut the door and transom to keep out the gases. Then he should throw open the window to get cool air and let the firemen and neighbors see where he is, so that they may bring a ladder to the window.

STRICTLY UP TO DATE.

Visitor (in airoplanic apartments)—What became of that beautiful little water spaniel you had on your yacht last summer?

Hostess—Oh, he was so unfashionable up here that I exchanged him for a sky-terrier.

NA-DRU-CO

Formulae Have Been Well Tried Out

Though the NA-DRU-CO line of Medicinal and Toilet Preparations have been on sale for a few months only, don't think for minute that in buying NA-DRU-CO goods you are experimenting with new or untried preparations.

Their Origin

The twenty-one wholesale drug firms now united in the "National" had all of them lengthy careers, some for fifty to one hundred years, prior to the union. Each firm had acquired or developed a number of valuable formulæ for medicinal and toilet preparations, all of which became the property of the "National".

Since the union our expert chemists have carefully gone over these formulæ and selected the best for the NA-DRU-CO line. Every formula has been carefully studied by these experts, improved if possible, and then thoroughly tested again, in actual use, before we consider it good enough to bear the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark.

There are therefore no experiments among NA-DRU-CO preparations. We have invested altogether too much time, work and money in the NA-DRU-CO line to take any chances of discrediting it with preparations that might not prove satisfactory. We make absolutely certain that each preparation is satisfactory before we endorse it with the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark.

Ask your physician or your druggist about the firm behind NA-DRU-CO preparations and about the NA-DRU-CO line. They can tell you, for we will furnish them, on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO article.

An Example

A good example of what we mean is NA-DRU-CO Nervozone, for Brain Fag or nervous break-down. The formula was pronounced the most scientific combination of nerve medicines, but this was enough for us; we had it tried out with a dozen different kind of Brain workers — School Teachers, Lawyers, Bookkeepers—as well as Society leaders and home workers, and everywhere the result was so good that we adopted it as one of the best of the NA-DRU-CO line.

"Money Back"

If by any chance you should not be entirely satisfied with any NA-DRU-CO article you try, return the unused portion to the druggist from whom you bought it and he will refund your money—willingly, too, because we return to him every cent he gives back to you.

If your druggist should not have the particular NA-DRU-CO article you ask for in stock he can get it for you within two days from our nearest wholesale branch.

Some NA-DRU-CO Preparations You'll Find Most Satisfactory.

Camphor Ice, Grapeolene Toilet Cream, Talcum Powder, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder

Baby's Tablets, Carbolic Salve, Cascara Laxatives (Tablets), Cod Liver Oil Compound, Tasteless (2 Sizes)

Dyspepsia Tablets, Headache Wafers, Herb Tablets, Nervozone, Pile Ointment

Rheumatism Cure, Sugar of Milk, Stainless Iodine Ointment, Toothache Gum, White Liniment

ONLY OUR PRODUCTS BEAR THIS TRADE MARK

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Wholesale Branches at:
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, NELSON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA.

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK

PROFESSIONAL

JAS. H. SCHOFIELD
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
REAL ESTATE, Etc.
TRAIL - - - B.C.

CHAS. MOORE, C.E.
B.C. LAND SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT
Plans and Specifications
CRESTON - - - B.C.

J. D. ANDERSON
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR
TRAIL - - - B.C.

OKELL, YOUNG & CO.
Real Estate and Insurance.
HOUSES TO RENT
CRESTON - - B.C.

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

With a Local Flavor

Geo. Mead and Mrs. Mead left for the coast last Saturday on a short trip.

W. Burton went to Cranbrook last Sunday on a business trip.

Mr. Hall, of Canyon City, has this week got potatoes and green peas ready for use.

Miss Cartwright, school teacher at Erickson, is visiting friends at Cranbrook.

102 Piece Dinner Sets, regular price, $17.50, now $10.75.—C.C.S.

Joe Tebon, the local rancher, went to Kitchener last Sunday on timber business.

Conductor Joe Jackson was among the many Cranbrook people to visit Creston this week.

Mrs. James Cook, accompanied by Mrs. Richards, went to Nelson on Sunday last and returned home on Tuesday.

Try Prescription No. 99 for summer colds, at the Creston Drug Store.

Miss Opie, school teacher at Alice Siding, went to Nelson last Sunday to attend the examinations for teachers being held this week in that city.

Mrs. Attwood, of Moyie, accompanied by her little daughter, paid a visit to Creston on Monday last, returning on Tuesday.

Houses for sale and rent at the Creston Valley Investment Co.

Miss Danard, principal of the public school, left on Friday last for Saskatchewan, where she will spend a portion of her vacation visiting friends.

Couches, Sale price, $5.45.—C.C.S.

Mrs. W. K. Brown left on Thursday for a three months visit to her old home in the state of Georgia. During her absence she will also visit Alabama and Florida.

A new supply of Edison phonograph records at the Creston Drug and Book Store.

Mr. Edward Haskins, we think, deserves the credit for producing the first early potatoes of good size in this district, the same being brought to town last week.

FOUND—A lady's black elastic belt with steel buckle. Owner can have same by calling at the REVIEW office.

Fruit growers in the entire Creston district report a great loss of cherries through the robins, which bird believes in working on the co-operative system.

We have land as low as $15 an acre in large blocks.—Creston Valley Investment Co.

C. P. Riel and wife went to Nelson on Saturday last. Mr. Riel returned the fore part of the week, while Mrs. Riel remained over a few days to pay a visit to Mrs. W. F. Teetzel.

Fruit growers and citizens generally should watch for thistles and destroy them as soon as they show up. These noxious weeds if allowed to remain will soon become a scourge to the district.

C.C.S. means Cranbrook Co-operative Stores. You will please remember that it will mean money to you, to read each week for the C.C.S. ads.

James Adlard came in from Cranbrook last Friday. He says that he and his family are now residing at Cranbrook, where he has steady employment. He may remain in Cranbrook a couple of years.

FOR SALE—A handsome one story residence, plastered throughout; house stands on two lots, driveway, land all fenced; henhouse. In best residential portion of the town. We will sell this for $1400 and give good terms. Why pay rent? Creston Valley Investment Co.

Last Sunday morning Mrs Rose and Mr. Taylor as well as other members of the Presbyterian church choir, sang duets. Good choir singing is also promised for next Sunday.

R. T. Walmsley, of the Creston Valley Investment Co., returned home on Wednesday from a ten day's trip to Nelson and the Lardeau district. During his absence he closed a deal for a valuable timber limit.

The C.C.S. is running a great Hurry Out Sale, covering all their furniture, crockery, hardware, stoves, house furnishings and other lines of merchandise.

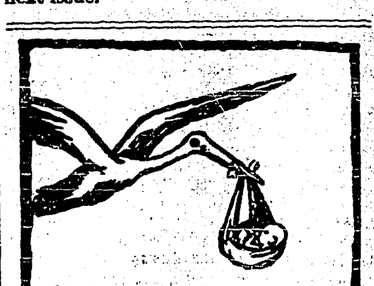
Miss Annie Richardson, deaconess from Broadway Tabernacle, Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. J. Rutherford. She will speak on deaconess work in the Methodist church on Sunday evening next.

The REVIEW has been appointed agents for the "Ducrest" Stump Puller, of Victoria B. C. Already one of these machines have been ordered and will arrive shortly. Further particulars of this stump puller will appear in our next issue.

Miss L. M. Scott, Trained Nurse, of Rathwell hospital, Manitoba, is ready for engagements of any kind, Maternity a specialty. Apply Miss L. M. Scott, general delivery, Moyie, B. C.

J. Darbyshire has accepted a position at the J. J. Grady sawmill, Duck Creek, as engineer. The mill is, however, now closed down temporarily, owing to the engine getting out of order, but a new engine has now been ordered and in a few days will be installed, which will have a capacity of 100 horse-power, when the mill will resume operations again with renewed energy.

Parties wanting their ads. changed must positively hand the copy in at the REVIEW office not later than noon on Wednesday. Any changes handed in after that time will not appear till the next issue.



It Goes to The Home

Our paper goes to the home and is read and welcomed there. If you wish to reach the housewife, the real arbiter of domestic destinies, you can do so through our paper and our Classified Want Ads. form an interesting and well-read portion of it.

JUST OPENED
At Scott's Restaurant
A New Short-Order Restaurant

Meals at all hours, 25c. and up, on the European plan.

Order what you want and pay for what you get.

MURPHY, Proprietors

Stumping and Land Clearing
From $50 to $125 Per Acre

Plowing and Harrowing Done by the Acre

All work guaranteed done promptly and thoroughly.

T. W. QUAIFE
CRESTON

JOB PRINTING

We have a First-Class Job Printing Department and your orders will be in the hands of experienced printers

Letter Heads, Bill Heads
Envelopes, Cards
Circulars

In fact, anything and everything in the way of High-Grade Commercial Printing at the

Review Office

FOR SALE.—Ten acres of Fruit Land at Canyon City on Block 812, being Lot 76. Over one acre cleared and partly cultivated with vegetables.—Apply R. Langlands, Canyon City, or to Rev R. W. Lee, Box 18, Hosmer.

The water on the famous Kootenay flats at Creston is now going down, and yet there are no mosquitoes.

Services Next Sunday.

Presbyterian Church

Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 10.0 a.m.

Morning subject; "Failure"; Evening subject: "The First Gentleman." Special singing. A hearty invitation to all.

JOHN J. GREENLEE, Pastor.

Methodist Church

Services on Sunday next: Sunday School and Bible Class at 10.30 a.m.; Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

F. J RUTHERFORD, pastor

Church of England

Divine Service in the NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE:—Services, Sunday, July 10th (7th Sunday after Trinity): Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.

PHILIP C. HAYMAN, Vicar.

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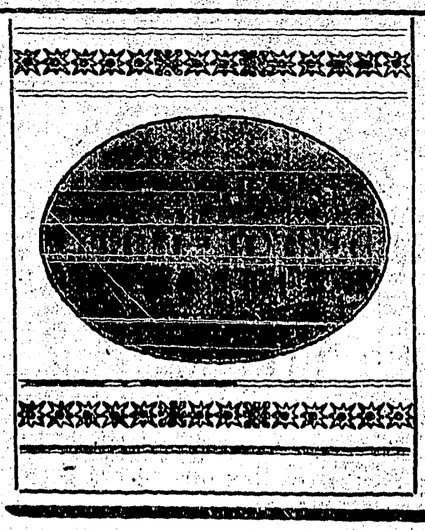

THE
BURTON HOTEL
WM. TAYLOR, Manager
CRESTON -:- B.C.

WANTED—Tenders for the right to cut the hay crop of 1910 on the lands of A. & B. C. E. Co., between the boundary line and the reclamation farm. Offers to be logded with the company at Kaslo not later than 25th June.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Thomas Birt, butcher, of Creston, B.C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted 40 chains east of the southeast corner of Lot 7717, thence north 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement; containing 80 acres, more or less.

May 9th, 1910. THOMAS BIRT

NELSON LAND DISTRICT—District of Kootenay.

Take notice that we, Charles Moore, of Creston, B.C., occupation surveyor, George Alexander Macdonald Young, of Creston, B.C., occupation, agent, and James Thomas Burgess, of Kitchener, B.C., occupation, agent, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the southerly boundary of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co.'s right of way opposite the 55-mile post, thence south 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 60 chains, more or less, to the easterly boundary of the townsite of Kitchener, B.C., thence north to the right of way of the British Columbia Southern Railway Co., thence easterly along said right of way to the place of beginning, and containing 300 acres, more or less.

Dated April 19th, 1910.

CHAS. MOORE
G. A. M. YOUNG
J. T. BURGESS
G. A. M. YOUNG, Agent

NOTICE

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Title to an undivided ½ of Block 2 (except 10 acres) and of Blocks 1, 3, 5 and 6 of Lot 802, Group 1, Map 698a Kootenay District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned land in the name of Guy Lowenberg, which Certificate is dated the 11th of March, 1905, and numbered 6024a.

SAMUEL ROE
District Registrar

Land Registry Office,
Nelson, B.C., June 2nd, 1910

GUY LOWENBERG
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
MINING

OFFICE—TELEPHONE CENTRAL BLOCK. PHONE 1.

LUMBER
SAWMILL AT CRESTON, B.C.

Laths, Shingles, Brick, Lime
Doors, Windows, Mouldings
Rough and Dressed Lumber.

CHAS. O. RODGERS