Legislative Assembly
SEP 22 1910
VICTORIA B. C.

All Roads East and West Kootenay Lead to Creston

All the News of the Creston District

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Sent to any Address for $2.00 a Year

No 6 3RD YEAR. CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1910 SINGLE COPIES 5c.

CAPS! CAPS! CAPS!

We have just received a complete range of Fall Caps to sell at . . .

75 cts. to $1.25

Our stock of Lumberman's High Top Shoes are the Best and we Guarantee Every Pair to give Satisfaction

General Merchant — S. A. SPEERS — Creston, B.C.

Phone No. 52

The Italian Case

On Saturday September 7th the trial was resumed of Louis Boscarial, an Italian laborer working for the C.P.R. extra gang, and who is charged with an attempted assault upon Miss Annie Johnson, the 17-year old daughter of a Wynndel rancher. The case opened at 4.00 p.m. before Stipendary Magistrate Johnson. Mr. S. G. Thompson, the Cranbrook lawyer, appeared for the defence.

The first witness called was Miss Annie Johnson. Witness gave evidence that on Sunday, 31st July, she passed Wynndel about 1:45 p.m. on her way from home to Alice Siding, where she intended to attend service at the English Church. There are a number of Italians working for the C.P.R. at Wynndel and living in the cars. After passing Wynndel the girl walked along the railway track and looking round to see if a train was coming saw an Italian following her about one hundred yards behind. The train passed and the girl walked on but in a minute or two the Italian met her, having apparently taken the other track, hurried ahead, and then retraced his steps down the track along which the girl was walking. He met the girl and caught hold of her skirts saying something to her in Italian. The girl told him to let go as her father was coming, at the same time drawing her dress away from him. The Italian then let go and acted in an indecent manner. The girl hurried away. Subsequently she pointed out an Italian to P.C. Gunn as the man who met her on the track and prisoner was arrested.

The girl stated she took particular notice of the Italian as she expected her father would be after him.

Mr. E. C. Leahy was then sworn. He is an engineer on the C.P.R. and was taking a light engine from Sirdar to Cranbrook on Sunday, July 31st and passed Wynndel Siding about 1.45 p.m. He saw the lame girl A. Johnson walking on the G.N. track coming towards the engine, and also saw a man walking along the track in the same direction as the girl. The man following her was an Italian, apparently only a youth, being clean shaven. He could give a pen picture of the man, but could not swear to details. He was wearing a light shirt no coat and dark trousers, and had no hat. The accused certainly answered the description of the man he saw following the little girl.

A large number of Italian witnesses gave evidence that the accused was in the car all Sunday afternoon writing, and did not leave the car. One Italian stated the accused left the car for a few minutes at about 1.30 p.m. The accused gave evidence that he has a twin brother who closely resembles him, and swore that he did not leave the car on the Sunday after all as he was writing home and took all the time, being a bad writer.

For the defence, the truth of the story that the girl had been molested, was not questioned, but the weight of evidence was to show that the prisoner could not have been the guilty party, as he was writing and never left the car. All Italians look alike, and the girl was admittedly excited and could not be expected to pick the exact man among so many similar ones.

The magistrate adjourned the case until 4.00 p.m. on Saturday the 17th inst.

At the monthly meeting of the Canadian Bible Society, Mr. Sarkissian was appointed Vice President in Mr. Greenlee's place. It was decided to use the meetings of the Society to bring the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches together for united efforts on behalf of the society and a union service to be held once a month was suggested but left open for discussion by the three ministers. Members from the three different churches were present, and discussed together the plans and work of the Bible Society for the winter.

Provincial Police Court

In the Provincial police court on Wednesday afternoon last, John Marshall the well-known hotel keeper at Kitchener, appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Johnson to answer to a charge of selling liquor on a Sunday. This was the first charge laid under the new Liquor Regulations Act in the Creston District. The accused plead guilty, and was fined $100 and court costs. Two witnesses, M. Myronink and M. Palega were summoned to appear and testify for the prosecution, but as the accused plead guilty, the magistrate did not deem it necessary to hear the evidence. Chief of Provincial Police, John Black of Nelson, came personally to Creston, to conduct the prosecution in this case.

The magistrate in imposing the fine on the accused, explained that under the new act the penalty was a fine of from $100 to $800; he fined the accused the minimum penalty as he had plead guilty.

The accused, John Marshall, who is a very old timer at Kitchener, said that this experience in the Police Court would be a lesson to him to be more careful in the future. It is the intention of the authorities at Creston to strictly enforce the new Liquor Regulations Act.

Turned Down

The following extract from a recent issue of the Nelson Daily News shows the grounds on which protection of the C.P.R. Crossing at the west end of the yard was refused this week by the Railway Commission in session at Nelson:

CRESTON CROSSING CASE

The first matter on the order paper was an application from Creston, for protection of the C.P.R. crossing at the west end of the yard, Mr. McCall, the applicant, asking for an order compelling the C.P.R. company to install an electric bell. No person appeared from Creston in support of the application. Superintendent Uren, however, for the C.P.R. submitted plans of the yards, and stated that from the street as it approached the track, there was a clear view of the track for a mile in one direction, and for about three-quarters of a mile in the other, the road being considerably above the track level. Affidavits of C.P.R. watchmen stationed at the crossing for a week, were put in, showing both the railway traffic and the vehicular traffic during that period. It was also explained that the greater part of the town lay south of the track, including nearly all the business places; thus pedestrians walked from the station directly into the town, without crossing the track.

With the remark: 'Thousands of other crossings need protection worse than this one does,' Chairman Mabee recorded the dismissal of the application.

In answer to numerous enquiries as to who was the expert doing the practical work in connection with the special exhibit in Speers' store and which was so much admired by our Labor Day visitors, it may be mentioned that Mr. Harry Leonard deserves the credit for this fine example of the craftman's art. Mr. Leonard makes a specialty of designing and executing display woods, and the interest in this exhibit which was taken by the public is a tribute to his ideas and workmanship.

GOVERNMENT PARTY VISITS CRESTON

ROAD WORK TO BE PUSHED IN CRESTON DISTRICT

IMPROVEMENTS TO KOOTENAY FERRY

Mr. J. H. Schofield, M.P.P., accompanied by Mr. W. F. Teetzel, Government Agent, and Mr. J. E. Griffith, Government Engineer of Victoria, arrived in town Tuesday from Nelson.

After calling upon several of his old friends, and shaking hands with our leading business men, Mr. Schofield and party went on a tour of inspection over the Government Roads in the district, also taking in the Kootenay River crossing and the road over the flats.

"The verdict of the Railway Commission as regrds the subway at Creston," said Mr. Schofield, "is not a surprise to me. Both the proposed lines for the subway were full of defects from an engineering point of view, the grades of the approaches to same would have been very steep, and the engineers and experts present with the Commission were of opinion that these objections were so valid as to put the proposals entirely out of the question. The Government engineer is now endeavoring to arrange with the railway company for a crossing midway between the other two proposed points, and which would give a very much better grade."

Engineer Griffith has been investigating the matter of a bridge over the Kootenay river, the importance of which as a link in the great Trans-Canadian Motor Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific as well as its value as a local traffic artery is fully realized, and the Provincial Surveyor will shortly receive instructions to take the necessary preliminary soundings, in order that plans, etc., may be laid before the proper authority in Victoria.

The Summit Creek portion of this great highway, the surveys of which are now completed, will be pushed on as soon as the necessary appropriations can be obtained from the Government and this matter is being kept well to the front at Victoria.

Whilst at the Kootenay Ferry, the opportunity was taken to investigate the working of same, concerning which several complaints made by ranchers and settlers. It has been found that the cable is very slack and that consideroble uncalled for labor is wasted in taking the ferry from one side of the river to the other. A scheme has been outlined which which will save a great deal of this labor and will facilitate the crossing.

Mr. Schofield suggests that someone might be appointed to look after the ferry during the busy season, but this matter would involve expense and cannot be decided until the same has been taken up with the Minister of Works.

The visit through the country shows that the road work completed and outlined is in every way satisfactory and calculated to open up this district to the best advantage. Now that the forest fire situation is well under control, and labor available, the road work will be pushed forward to the full extent and active work will be resumed at once.

Government Agent W. F. Teetzel informed our representative that he is surprised and delighted with the evidences of progress which he noticed on his tour round the district, as compared with his previous visits here.

This is the first time that Mr. Griffith has made a stay at Creston, and he is charmed with the valley and the flourishing condition of things here. He expressed himself as astounded with the vast area of high class lands available for cultivation.

Messrs. Schofield and Teetzel left for Nelson on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Schofield expects to visit Creston again in the course of two or three weeks. Engineer Griffiths took Wednesday's noon train for Fernie, where he has some departmental matters to look into.

Cranbrook Fair Director Pays Tribute to Creston Fruit

The following is an extract from the Cranbrook Herald:— "I was able to make my first visit to Creston on Labor Day and was very favorably impressed with their possibilities in fruit culture. I have had in Ontario a very good schooling in apples especially, and I must admit that, just as Mr. Cook, of Creston, had told me, I was much surprised at the size of some varieties as grown at Creston, as compared with what they are in their native home and other places. I never saw Red Astrachans of as vivid coloring and as large as some specimens, except I had been assured by men I rely on in such matters, I could not have recognized them as the same sort.

At Creston I saw Ontarios of heavy angular shape, very large for the time of year and promising to be much more colored than the eastern one or the spy. I must admit that I was very much surprised at the size of all varieties and the very noticeable freedom from all forms of scab, insect pest, etc. The trees are clean and bright and in the best of health apparently, and it was a great treat to me, and one not enjoyed for many years to go through a few rows in different places and reflect on what a lot it means to live where each can have at his door a supply of fine fruit that apparently thrives so freely. I saw also plenty of plum trees bending with their loads and although few peaches yet remain on the trees, the foliage and wood of these bespoke a favorable climate and soil for their needs.

They also hope to give visitors at Cranbrook fair something to look at and think of in both fruit and vegetables, in which latter I will also say I saw three onions weighed and they scaled five and one half pounds, and cabbage, squash and roots were quite on a par. Altogether my day gave me a great deal of pleasure, and much food for thought for the future."

A. B. SMITH

A PARK FOR CRESTON

Thanks to the public spirited action of leading Creston business men, our town will shortly be equipped with an up-to-date park and ball-ground. The matter of obtaining a park for Creston has been under consideration for some time. As the town is not yet incorporated, no city funds are available for the purpose, and it seemed as though the golden opportunity to secure suitable land before the rapidly rising values place same out of the question, would be allowed to slip by. Accordingly on the 9th September a syndicate of leading business men, comprising Messrs. W. Crawford, S. Hatfield, W. Burton, Geo. Mead, R. M. Reid, C. O. Rodgers, E. Mallandaine, J. Arrowsmith, S. Speers and Dr. G. B. Henderson, was organized, and six acre of land close to town, well wooded, and in every way suitable for the purpose of a public park, have been purchased from Mr. Arrowsmith, whilst an option has been taken on an additional acre. The purchase price is $200 per acre. The syndicate will have for its object the holding and development of a recreation ground and park at Creston. Each of the members will be assessed for an equal share in the outlay of the syndicate, and will have a corresponding share in the profits derived therefrom.

As soon as the preliminary arrangements have been made, tenders will be called for the clearing of the ground. The town water supply will be extended to give an ample service on the grounds, and a bridge has been promised by the Provincial Government crossing the gully, whilst Schofield Avenue will be continued right to the grounds thus giving easy access from town.

The best feature of the scheme is that the syndicate is composed entirely of live men, all of whom have extensive holdings here and have the best interests of the town and district at heart. The names of the leaders of this enterprise are sufficient proof that ample funds will be forthcoming to prosecute with vigor the objects of the syndicate.

The provision of this park will fill a long felt want and cannot fail to be of great benefit to the town. It is a striking proof of the faith of the citizens in the future of Creston, that the wild-catter from the outside fails to make any impression on investors here, whilst large sums of ready money can be easily obtained from the townsmen for enterprises in their home district.

With the completion of these improvements, Creston will possess a playground which will be a credit to the town and a splendid sign of the enterprise of our citizens and their faith in the future of this city.

Owing to the pressure on our news columns, we are holding over till next week the balance sheet and list of donators to the Labor Day Celebration. A letter from Mr. Cockle re exhibits for Vancouver apple show will also appear in our next issue.

Creston Lumber Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Complete Stock of ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER

Prompt Attention — Satisfaction Guaranteed

Let us Figure with you on that Building

P.O. BOX 24 — CRESTON, B.C.

This week we have opened up several cases of New Goods for the

FALL AND WINTER

Trade, consisting of

Dress Tweeds, Serges, Ginghams, Cretonnes

Art Sateens and Muslins. Fall and Winter lines of Hosiery for Men, Women and Children in Cashmere and Worsted

Creston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Phone No. 50

WOMANS WORLD

In Paris a few of the leading costumers are advocating for evening gowns a skirt which either just touches or just escapes the ground back and front alike. Among American women, however, this fad never proves popular, and the gowns imported here have all been modified in this respect with an eye for American trade. For the young girl a ball dress which reaches the floor all around, but has no train to interfere with dancing, is pretty and becoming, but after her first year or two "out" she will not care for this style of skirt in the evening.

The fashions of the moment are most confusing. One of the very newest models will show a high waist line and exaggeratedly narrow skirt, while the next one, which also in its way is delightfully smart, will show a normal waist and a skirt really quite full about the hips and not caught in at all at the knees or ankles. Which style to credit and adopt is the question.

Evening frocks are more fixed than any other department of dress. In the majority of the smart ball and dinner gowns the waist line is somewhat high and round, the skirt suggests more fullness than it really possesses and in most models there is an overskirt which holds in the satin underdress. Occasionally, instead of the foundation being fairly wide and the overdress of net or chiffon narrow, the reverse is seen, a narrow underskirt hanging very straight, having a tunic above which is almost full.

No matter how simple the bodice the lower part of the gown must give an effect of considerable adornment. A soft clinging charmeuse may have a bodice formed only of soft folds of lace forming waist and sleeves alike, but from the high belt to the wide, plain band at the hem the satin is a mass of finest crystal embroidery just visible through a deep overskirt or tunic of lace. To hold the lace down and keep the clinging lines of the model the lace is bordered with a band of the skirt embroidered as the underskirt.

Chiffon or Lace Drapery.

While the gowns of the present moment are all much trimmed, waist and skirt alike, it is the soft shrouded effect given by the chiffon or lace draping which is so attractive and so decidedly a feature this year. With heavy materials it is a mistake to attempt the chiffon draping, but in the delightfully soft and supple satins and silks that have been evolved by the manufacturers at Dame Fashion's demand it would be difficult to arrive at results that were not good. All fashions, but especially those relating to evening gowns, require clever adapting to suit the individual figure. The so-called heart shaped cut of the decolletage is just as pretty if there is a small V of net or lace inserted, should a square cut neck be more becoming than the pointed. The armless sleeve or wide mandarin armhole can also be modified and suggested more in the manipulation of the trimming than actually worked out in the sleeve itself. Then, again, if a narrow shoulder line is not becoming, or if one is blessed with a sloping instead of a square shoulder, the effect can always be obtained by placing a narrow ruffle at the top of the sleeve or at the place where the top of the sleeve would be ordinarily. In regard to the waist line, an imperceptible dip in the centre of the front and a scarcely noticeable narrowing of the belt just under the arms will do much to make the waist lok small and round. If, again, the true waist line should be retained, but if exceptionally long, the empire style can be carried out with great success. If the hips are so flat as to arouse the envy of all womankind, then there can be real fulness in both underskirt and overdress as well. But if the figure cannot boast of this much to be desired quality, then the gown itself must be most carefully fitted at the waist line and about the hips, and just a little shirring permitted in the very soft chiffon or marquisette overdress. Still another important item is in regard to the effect of height to be obtained. A tall woman can stand a sharp line about the knees, but this is bound to cut the figure, and if it is desired to give height this line must be placed lower down on the skirt and must not be too striking in color. A long skirt will always give height where a short skirt will shorten the figure. Only the softest net or lace must be used for an overskirt or for purposes of draping. The chances that a stiff net will lose its body after a few wearings and fall in graceful, clinging lines are doubtful. And with a naturally stiff net there is not much hope of really fitting it to the fashions of to-day.

Soft Satin and Silk.

Softest satin and silk combined with chiffon, voile de soie or lace are indescribably charming, and one never tires of the different changes that can be rung on the original model. In pale pinkish mauve satin is a most charming gown; the skirt wider than any model as yet exhibited, the overskirt of pleated chiffon of the same color is most exquisitely embroidered in silk flowers of different shades of mauve; a wide belt and the upper part of the waist and the sleeves are of the same embroidery, but otherwise the effect of the gown is charmingly simple. The same model copied in pink is also most satisfactory, and in pale blue, with blue mauve morning glories, is an exquisite piece of coloring.

A most elaborate style of evening gown is also of chiffon and satin, but so elaborate and costly that all effect of daintiness is lackingn. An immensely wide belt or girdle of heavily brocaded silk is most novel in design, and while a most trying fashion for a stout figure is extremely becoming to anyone who is slender and has a small waist. Oriental in coloring is the heavy silk embroidery worked on black or blue, while the rich white lace at the top of the waist makes the model becoming, no matter what the color of the gown. It is rather a heavy looking gown, or would be if any heavy fabric were used, but voile de soie, chiffon or any transparent fabric, such as is popular this season, never

Gray is an unusual color for an evening gown, but is smart this summer, and when becoming is immensely so; a most attractive design is of the finest silver gray silk tulle with fascinating embroidery of silver and paillettes. An odd effect is given by the band of velvet around the hem of the skirt and also on the waist when in front it is fiinshed with a double velvet bow; the lining is of a deeper shade of silver grey satin that contrasts perfectly with the blue velvet ribbon. Tulle gowns are most appropriate to the summer season and are more and more popular all the time, but the colored tulles are thought much smarter than white. When white is chosen almost invariably there is the colored lining to give some tone of color.

Brocade and Net.

Brocade seems more appropriate for winter than summer, but this season brocade evening gowns are most popular and in coloring and design are certainly delightfully effective. Embroidered net tunics over brocade make the smartest of dinner gowns and the embroidered lace nets are exquisite in design. A gown of blue and gold brocade has a tunic and waist of figured lace embroidered in gold and the effect of this over the brocade is most exquisite in coloring. And the lines of the gown are so delightfully simple and in such contrast to the elaborate design of the material and the lace that the model has proved one of the most popular of the whole season.

There is more than a hint of the elastic in some of the newest evening gowns, of white voile de soie or chiffon with band of gold embroidery. Soft draped effects of the transparent fabrics over the the stiff, heavy satin skirts embroidered with Empire wreaths are fascinatingly picturesque and novel, even if not invariably becoming.

A. T. ASHMORE.

KEEPING HOUSE SPICK AND SPAN.

In cleaning tiled grates, a strong solution of washing soda thickened to a paste with fuller's earth is excellent. This will easily remove stains of grease, while it is equally efficient in the case of grease-spotted marble. The paste should be left on for an hour or two and then washed off with a flannel dipped in a hot lather.

Should a hot dish have been placed on a highly-polished table so that a white mark is the result, a little salad oil and salt should be procured without delay. These must be spread over the place, and left for an hour or two, after which the stain should have disappeared. Raw salad or linseed oil, besides, rubbed into the grain of the wood, gives it an appearance of age.

To renew gilt frames which have become dull and lustreless, a paste should be made of spirits of wine and whiting and laid over the gilding. This must be left until it has dried into a cake, when it can easily be brushed off and the gilt polished.

When using a lemon in the kitchen for flavoring purposes, it is an excellent plan to heat it before cutting it in half. It may be placed in the oven for a few moments or laid on the plate rack over the fire. When squeezed, the juice will run far more readily than if it were cold.

Old pieces of velveteen are invaluable on cleaning day. They are beautifully soft and give an excellent polish to woodwork or glass, while they can be washed over and over again.

HATS.

How they change.
Trimmings come and go.
Just now embroidery is "it."
Whole hats are of broiderie Anglaise.
Or there's a slashing bow of this stuff.
Or, only the hat crown is covered with it.
Lace is one of the trimmings that remains in high favor.
Willow plumes and other broad, heavy plumes are in emand for hats for occasions.
Ribbons are much used and with very good effect, but flowers are not as much liked.

LACE FLOUNCES.

Lace flounces are very frequently used upon the limp, scant modish skirts, but they are of very soft laces, such as Chantilly or Alencon; or else are applied with almost no fullness. Even the fine soft laces are not put on very full and do not give any effect of bouffancy to the skirt silhouette. They may be slightly overlapped or set on the skirt at intervals, and they may be used from hem to hips, only on the lower part of the skirt or only on the upper part of the skirt above a knee deep hem of material different from that of the upper part of the frock.

EARRINGS.

They're worn.
Pearls are in the lead.
Jet is a great favorite.
They should be carefully chosen.
First, color and shape must be becoming.
And, in any case ,they must harmonize with the dress.

HERE'S LA MODE IN MIDSUMMER

An Attractive Lace and Net Evening Dress Seen at Atlantic City.

At Atlantic City one pretty woman wears a short gown of net, with a heavy border of Irish lace. The bodice is of net, continuing into an overpelisse on the skirt, and embroidered in black velvet at the lower corners. The bodice is cut away round the throat for collarple of inches below the ordinary collarline, and a flat Pierrot frill of lace finishes it.

Persian Plumes.

Plumes printed in Persian colors are one of the novelties of the season. Cashmere, Paisley or Persian designs and colorings are more used in millinery than for many years. And in dressmaking they are being used so freely that their loss of caste is easy to predict. Lovely thin stuffs, such as chiffon and chiffon cloth, are printed in these schemes and are used over plain colors for the little jumper waists, for tunics, coats and the like.

Ye Waistcoat.

All sorts of little waistcoat simulations are in evidence. One of the most becoming seen recently was of royal blue satin matching the buttons and buttonholes of a natural Shantung suit. Another was an adjustable affair that could be worn or not made of the popular bright red, toned down with black braid and buttons. It went with a blue suit. Blue and red together trim some of the neutral-toned costumes, especially the natural linen or Shantung color.

LACE OVER STRAW IS STRONGEST NOTE IN SUMMER MILLINERY.

The girl who wears a straw hat covered with lace can't go far wrong on the summer's millinery styles. The hat shown here is of white straw, covered with black chantilly lace. The paradise feathers are black. A novel arrangement of ribbon is shown, the straw being slashed and a magenta colored satin ribbon being drawn through the aperture. The brim is turned up very high on the left side and back.

MERCERIZED.

Everything it.
And it lasts some.
The effect is very pleasing.
Mercerized muslin is beautiful.
In part silk the effect is more lasting.
These materials are in all the prettiest colorings.
An embroidered dot rather adds to the beauty and lustre.

THE DOLLAR GOWN FOR GIRLS.

In one of the great high schools of New York city, twenty-seven girls in a class of two hundred and forty have just distinguished themselves by graduating in gowns, the materials of which cost only a dollar each. Among their classmates were some whose gowns cost from $50 upward, but it was said that the dollar gowns looked every whit as dainty as their more luxurious rivals, and could not be distinguished by the committee delegated to discriminate between them. This incident is only one of many that indicate a radical reform in the matter of commencement costumes for girls. The elegance and elaboration of these gowns during recent years were alarming thoughtful observers; but in many of our high schools warnings have been issued on the subject, while at Wellesley, Byrn Mawr, Mount Holyoke and other colleges, stringent rules were made this year concerning the cost of graduating gowns. At Bryn Mawr the specifications were most minute, the very height of each collar and character of each tie being indicated. This movement for economy among our girls is an encouraging sign of the times.—The Christian Herald.

THE GARB OF THE SUMMER GIRL

Summer frocks are always fascinating and attractive from their dainty colorings and materials if from nothing else, and this year all the styles are so youthful in effect that it seems as though the young girl had more opportunity than ever to be well dressed. Never was there a season when there were so many inexpensive materials and such a number of simple designs to copy, so that the girl who is clever with her fingers and has any knowledge of dressmaking can superintend a seamstress by the day or even make some of her pretty frocks without feeling that she is badly dressed. On the contrary, she can rest assured that she will look her best and at half the cost she generally has to allow for.

Muslins, plain and figured; linens, white and colored; foulards, pongee, voile of all textures, also plain or figured, are included in the list of fabrics considered suitable for a young girl to wear, and indeed it is difficult to see just wherein lies the difference between the materials intended for the young girl and for the mother. And there are many new materials, novelties so called, among the wash fabrics that are most charming in design and coloring, and which are delightfully inexpensive—delightfully because so many more frocks have to be included in the summer outfit than in that of the winter.

Lingerie frocks are most beautiful this season, for the embroidery is almost without exception of the finest, while lace as well as embroidery is used. There are also effective frocks of embroidered linen in the more openwork designs on the heavier quality of linens. These are made with little if any lace, and that of the heavier kind like Irish or torchon, used in entre deux on the waist. The more elaborate lingerie frocks are the smartest for afternoon and for dances and are worn by girls of all ages, from the tiny child to the debutante. There is not any strongly marked change in style of the so-called party dress of embroidered muslin.

Following the trend of the grown up fashions, the skirts are much narrower, sometimes with flounces of embroidery edged with lace, sometimes made of the allover embroidered material and sometimes of the finest material with no embroidery, only entre deux of Valenciennes lace and rows of the most minute tucks.

The round and the Dutch neck, finished with the turned over frill, edged with lace and the sleeves just below the elbow constitute the difference between the frock of simpler design intended for more ordinary everyday wear.

Colored foulards and flowered muslins and voiles are in great favor for the more elaborate afternoon and party frocks. Cerise and white, blue and white (light and bright shades) are the most fashionable colors. The skirt is gathered into the waistband, but the fulness is gathered in at the ankles with rows of shirring or under a band of ribbon that makes the skirt seem much narrower than around the hips, and it is then finished with one of two puffs and quite a scant flounce. All the lines of the skirt are straight and make the figure as slender as possible.

The waist is quite simple and full, wih the fulness drawn down into a taffeta belt or girdle. A soft frill of dotted net goes around the neck, and sometimes there is a vest of white, edged with narrower frills of net; the sleeves are quite full, gathered into the armholes, and then below the elbow gathered again into a band of taffeta, over which turns back a frill of the lace.

For a girl of sixteen there is no frock more useful than one of foulard, and the darker colors can be made up most simply, for while the frock described is not really elaborate it is quite elaborate enough to be worn at any afternoon entertainment if made in the light colorings, white, with the design in the colors. The dark ground with white figures is the more suitable for travelling.

Voile and foulard are much alike in coloring this season and are made up in precisely the same style, but the lining of the voile makes it the more expensive material of the two. It may be termed rather the smarter, also, for it has not been so popular until this summer. The very thinnest qualities are not appropriate for young girls, for whom the heavier, more on the challie order, should be chosen.

Flowered muslins are always dainty and becoming and this year are to be found in both the allover design and in borders. These make up most charmingly and are not very expensive, although it must be admitted that the bordered ones cost much more. The plain muslins are in every shade imaginable, but the light colors are the most fashionable for young girls. The accordion pleated and the gathered frocks are again fashionable, made up in either muslin or voile, but the lines must always be straight and the skirts not too wide.

A belt or girdle is on every style of frock that is not in one piece and is placed above the natural waist line to give the short waisted effect that still remains popular. For the plain materials lace entre deux and lace edging are used, although there are two or three styles that have no trimming excepting the lace or lace edged frill around the neck and the undersleeve or frill of lace finishing the sleeve just below the elbow.

LIGHT WEIGHT FOOTWEAR BEST

(By Anne Boyer.)

Persons whose feet are sensitive may save themselves much suffering in warm weather by adapting their footgear to the change of temperature. It is a fact that once the feet swell from heat or irritation caused by it, they are more likely to give pain again, and so much trouble may be staved off by putting on thinner hosiery, as well as shoes, as soon as the days are warm.

Lisle hose should never be worn by any person whose feet seem inclined to burn, for there is no give to lisle thread, because the yarn is tightly twisted, and so there is no softness. Cotton, even of a coarse quality, has softness and that which is thin is the most desirable for sensitive skin. Sad to relate, it is expensive, comparatively.

Calfskin or heavy leather of wax finish, should not be worn after cold weather is over, for both are warm, the latter especially so, because the wax fills the pores of the leather and all ventilatio nis shut off.

Kids, white canvas and russet leather are best, and a sole heavier than paper quality should be chosen, as one that is too thin immediately admits the heat of the pavements and so irritates the feet.

Powdering the feet carefully every day before putting on stockings is another simple treatment which will make for comfort, especially when all crevices between the toes are dusted, for friction of the skin will thus be prevented. Where irritation is extreme, rubbing the feet carefully with cold cream and then powdering will frequently prevent the trouble, and if the superfluous grease is lightly wiped off before powdering the hosiery will not be soiled.

It is as essential that stockings should fit the foot as that shoes should. If too tight they will cramp the toes, while if too loose they fold into creases that cause pain. This fact is sometimes an explanation of much suffering with the feet.

FASHION NOTES FROM PARIS SHOPS.

Blue reigns supreme.
Pongee petticoats are new.
Tighter than ever are the skirts at the bottom.
Some of the plaitings come with a border in color.
Tulle makes a simple yet attractive coiffure ornament.
The gunmetal ties for street wear still hold their own.
Among the new ribbons is one covered with peacock eyes.
Suits of the Rajah are made on severe lines.
Marguerites have a strong vogue in present Paris millinery decoration.
Tucked long gloves are again in and they are likely to stay for the summer.
The newest thing in the way of a novelty pillow is the Chantecler handkercheif.
The fad for belts and girdles of red patent leather shows no sign of abatement.
Chantecler gloves have come forward to match the Chantecler handkerchief.
White canvas pumps as well as oxfords are much used for street wear.
Crocheted neck ruches are a novel idea and they are smart and practical.
Many of the Persian bags have small silk tassels added to the handles.
Old rose colors are fairly intrenched in the fashion scheme of the moment.
Brown satin pumps for street wear are among the newest things in footfear.
Blue suede shoes are quite smart for street wear when one's costume is dark blue.
Supple poplins, fine serges, and tissues of open meshes are used for tailored suits.
For street wear there is a growing fashion for the severe frocks of striped linen.
Furze wood, maple and bamboo seem to be the favorite woods for parasol handles this season.
The majority of bathing shoes are low, but a few high models laced with silk ribbon are also seen.
Hand painted scarfs, ribbons, and dress stuffs, as well as parasols, are decidedly smart.
Neck ruffs of tulle, the exact tone of one's costume, are seen whenever a cooler day comes.
The Persian belts are usually finished with a narrow edge of patent leather or dark yellow suede.
Crocheted pearl collar pins are one of the latest fads and much in keeping with summer toilets.
The world is quite infatuated with the use of black and white stripes for simple morning frocks.
White kid gloves are stitched in colors to match the frock. Lavenders and pinks are especially favored.
Most of the parasols this season have handles from five to eight inches longer than those of a year ago.

SMART BUT UNUSUAL HAT.

This wide-spreading hat of pure white straw has a brim and crown application of deep blue foulard with *large white spots*. An *immense* bow of handsome lace adds smartness and lends height to the hat.

NIFTY NEW AUTO HAT.

The very limit in striking hats of automobile pattern has been reached by a milliner in Chicago. Her new creation is going like wildfire, too. The brimless hat is of very coarse black straw, brilliantly varnished. Right across the front, partly hanging down over the right eye, is a huge bow of velvet ribbon. The color is red, and on the left side is a huge red feather. A braided ribbon holds the hat, running under the chin.

HANDICAPPED.

(Puck)

In the beginning (says the ancient tale) the devil was permitted to choose whether he should be a knave or a fool, and thought himself shrewd in fixing the former alternative. He lived to regret his choice, however.

"I find a fool can do at least twice as much mischief!" he exclaimed, after a few thousand years of experience.

Showing (concludes the tale, which is of an optimistic color) that the power of evil is working at some disadvantage after all.

Saved From the Sea

The old clerk obeyed, and Christine Errington entered the room in which her husband had so often been. Morley rose with a deeply respectful salute, but he saw that she gave him a searching look.

"I owe you an apology madame, for the liberty I have taken," he said, drawing forward the easy chair. "And I fear that my letter must have surprised you."

"Very much, Mr. Morley, I admit," she said, quietly, as she took the offered seat, "since presumably we were unknown quantities to each other; but the world is very small, after all."

"Very, Mrs. Errington. You may, though, have just heard my name dropped by one or two of the careless young fellows you have met in society."

"Possibly," said Christine, coolly, meeting his gaze; "but I can not think how you knew of my existence."

The money-lender smiled.

"Of your existence in an impersonal sort of way I knew months ago; but I found out for myself only quite lately that Mrs. Errington was the personality I wanted. I first saw you among a riding party that came from Nest Hill House. I was at an upper window of the inn where you all stopped."

She went very white, and leaned back, but she said nothing.

"I easily learned that you were a lady living in Dr. Clifford's family in a post of trust."

"I have left that post," interrupted Christine, quickly. I left last evening."

"Left it!" exclaimed the money-lender, taken aback. "Good heavens! why? Does—do your friends know of this?"

"Pardon me," she said, haughtily, "I have no friends; and my leaving is my own concern."

"No friends! You are young to say that."

"None to whom I am accountable, Mr. Morley. Doctor Clifford did not wish me to go."

The money-lender leaned forward, resting his arm on the table beside him as he said, slowly:

"You say you have no friends. But is there not one man in the world who is more to you than all the world beside? for whom you would shed your life's blood drop by drop?"

"Mr. Morley," that proud blood rushed to her cheek and her eyes flashed, but there was fear in their depths, dread in her throbbing heart, "you are taking a strange liberty."

"I know it; yet I must say more, and trust for pardon presently. I know that the man you so care for is the one who, at that inn I spoke of, helped you to dismount, and called you then I could hear him—'his darling—his Christine!'"

The woman, woman-like, rose to the occasion, desperate in the emergency.

"Well," she said, with splendid audacity, "and what then? Is it strange that two people should love who have met often for weeks, and been a month under one roof?"

"No, not strange," said Morley, with intense admiration in his eyes, but maintaining the same manner still, "if it were the fact; but I know that years ago you were in Monte Carlo with Falconer St. Maur."

She sprung to her feet in a blaze of haughty passion and fear. What did he know? Was he trying to force her, for shame's sake, into admissions she was pledged to guard?

"Who has dared to say that to you? And by what right do you presume to question my relations, past or present, with Falconer St. Maur?"

Kenton Morley gazed on her in a wondering admiration that was even reverential.

"Grand, noble-hearted woman!" he said. "Sooner than betray by a look the secret that you believe will peril your lover's rescue from moral ruin, you brand yourself with a shame that is not yours. Forgive me for so cruelly testing the length to which your self-sacrificing love for that man will go; and it has no limit, I see, save honor itself."

She staggered back into her seat, putting her hands out blindly, dizzily.

"Ah, Heaven above! what—what do you mean?"

"That I know the whole truth from that man's own lips," answered Morley.

"What truth?"

"That you are Falconer St. Maur's wedded wife."

Oh, the sudden rich glow of light that leaped up into her eyes, into her whole face, as she started half up, her lips parted!

"He told you that? Ah; thank Heaven for that! You, at least, will not misjudge. And he must feel that he can trust you implicitly to tell you that."

"I think he does trust me as a real friend," said the money-lender, with a deep, quiet earnestness that went to the wife's heart, "as I am and will be. Your husband told me the whole sad story—not in detail—of your marriage, its secrecy, and what followed; But I asked him to say nothing to you till I gave leave, for, in fact, I meant to find you out and speak to you myself. I am a lonely, childless old man, Mrs. Errington, and I dare say a very eccentric one, but it is nevertheless a simple truth that I care very much for that husband of yours, though, perhaps," he said, with a smile that brought a rich, sofe flush to her beautiful face, "you will not wonder at that as much as he does. I always liked him, and I knew him before you did, my dear, though I dare say you never heard my name till the last few months since you met again."

"No," she said, gently, deeply moved by the old man's manner and the pathos underlying all he had said—and is not the surest way to a woman's heart through the man she loves?—"not before he left me, but no who has told me all about you—'Ken Morley,' as he calls you; but I had no idea, when lately I met him one night in Nest Hill Park, that he had told you he was married."

"Ah, will you let me tell you then exactly how that was before I venture further?" said Morley. "It was after the Derby day, when he came to pay me off five thousand pounds; and I think, my dear, we both thoroughly understood each other in that interview."

"Tell me all, then, dear Mr. Morley—kind, true friend indeed," Christine said, earnestly.

She never spoke or interrupted the money-lender's story of that interview when he had so entirely won Falconer's confidence, and when his deep voice ceased, only said, softly:

"Thank you."

There was a short silence; then Morley said:

"Forgive me, but was your meeting St. Maur the cause of your leaving Dr. Clifford?"

She told him yes, and how it had happened, anxious to exonerate Falconer from any blame.

"He does not even know yet that I have left at all," she added, "and I shall not tell him the—the impression under which I have left Dr. Clifford."

"But, child—child, why not have asserted that you were married?" said Morley.

"I was afraid; he is so sharp, and I feared that some after-word or suspicion might perhaps put the match to the right train. Remember, there is a jealous, silly girl in the background who, when she fails to win attention from Falconer, may, out of spite, hint that he was the man who— No, no, it is better as it is, Mr. Morley."

"Of course," said the money lender, looking down. "There is no question—forgive my plain speaking—that St. Maur has wronged you terribly from first to last—how much I can guess; but, still, that is not the question naw, I take it; you love him, and have forgiven his sins, which are many—more, you are struggling to save him from the ruin before him, to reclaim the gambler—you, poor child, the gambler's wife; and I—I only want to help you to that end in every way I can."

"You, Mr. Morley!" Christine lifted the white face she had dropped in her hands, and looked at him. "You are very kind to say that, because I believe you mean it fully—I know you do."

"Thank you, I do mean it—however, it is a question which you and I will have to talk over. One way I can see plainly—if he goes on losing, and comes to me, I shall let him have money, on the old security, of course; it's no use to drive him to desperation either by that which lies in my hands or by another way which lies in yours, and has, I feel sure, already done so."

Her face changed, the passionate emotions which the strong nature had kept under began to master complete control. She got up and walked to the end of the room, then back, pausing at the money lender's table. She knew what he meant.

"Go on; how am I driving him to desperation? And I am quite aware that for some weeks before we all left town Falconer gambled as recklessly as ever."

"I think, then, my dear," said Morley, with emphasis, "that if you mean to keep your hold over that man and save him, you must go back to him as he wants you to do; only you can make him a home and keep the daily constant influence over him—you are his wife, you ought to live with him."

"On what terms, Mr. Morley?"

He looked at her, startled.

"On what terms?" he repeated. "I don't quite take you."

"Don't you? No whisper even of Falconer's marriage must reach Mr. Orde; the disinheritance and utter ruin that would follow would be the death to my hopes of reclaiming him, the more that his honor is involved as touching your security. You know all this."

"Thoroughly, Mrs. St.—Mrs. Errington."

"And," she went on, "if we live so that those about us believe me to be truly what I am, his wife, the secret can not possibly long remain unknown to Mr. Orde. If we live in such a manner that the secret is kept, what then am I? Heaven knows I would bear even that terrible shadow of disgrace for his dear sake if the sacrifice could save him instead of giving him the death blow to all hope, all effort. He is blinded now by the tempest of passion; he can persuade himself that this will not be—that he can, will, shield me; but the moment I yield this fatal step, he will see it all; he will hate and despise himself for his act; he will despise me for submitting to the degradation of the position; he will have won me without the price of a vice laid down; the incentive, the prize I now hold out, will be gone; I should lose the hold I have of his love—his pure love—in losing the moral force that I keep in my hands now. Do you understand me better, Mr. Morley?"

"I think I do, my dear—I think I do; but, then, how was it years ago?"

"Ah!" said Christine, with a quick-drawn breath of intense pain, "that was where, in my youth and ignorance, I made such a terrible mistake, and lost him. I should be mad, indeed, with my bitter experience, to repeat that mistake, and meet the same failure. No, Mr. Morley, though my refusal at present maddens him, makes him more desperate, and even for a time sink deeper in the surging tide, I must stand firm against his persuasions and my own heart; if I fling myself into the tide with him, we must both be drowned."

"You are right ten thousand times!" exclaimed the money-lender, striking his hand on the table; "you women always are on moral points. Now, what can I do to help you both beyond what I said?"

"Nothing, generous, kind friend," she said, huskily, turning half aside.

"Nonsense, child—there is something; you cannot refer to Doctor Clifford. How are you to get employment and live?"

"Dear Mr. Morley, I can get employment again, and I have plenty of money by me to last a good time; but at present I mean to remain free in lodgings, for Falconer's sake."

"H'm! I suppose if your funds run out you would ask your husband for money?" said Morley, lookin down.

"No. I will not touch gamblers' gold!"

He had expected that answer.

"You will take mine, then!" he said, abruptly, and lifting his eyes sharply to hers.

She colored painfully.

"You are very kind, but I will nev r borrow—nor have I security at all."

"I want none; that is not my meaning," said Kenton Morley, rising, and coming to where she stood. "When your funds are run low you must come to me, old Ken Morley. Promise me?"

"Mr. Morley, I cannot, indeed, I——"

He laid his hand on her arm.

"My dear, nothing is done without money, and if it pleases me to give my handsome sinner's noble wife the means to keep free for his sake, that is my busines. I've plenty—got by fair commercial speculation, too; and if I am a hard old money-lender, I never was a miser."

"Ah! don't say 'hard'!" exclaimed Christine, impetuously; "it's not true of yourself; we know that."

"Your promise, Mrs. Errington. I am an obstinate old fellow," said Ken, smiling—a smile that lighted up the rugged face.

She took the hand from her arm and kissed it impulsively.

"I will come to you if I am in any need, then."

"You promise that, mind."

"I promise."

"Thank you! Ah! my dear, thank you. Now tell me your address."

She gave it. No. 4 Henry street, Bloomsbury, and Morley wrote it down.

"One thing more, by the bye," he said, as she prepared to take leave; "is Christine your only name?"

"No," she said, looking surprised. "I am called Christine Leonora—the latter is my mother's name."

"Ah! the mother for whose act you are suffering, poor child! Well, good-bye"—he clasped the little hand closely. "There are better days to come, I hope, for you and yours."

He saw he enter the hansom; came back, and, unlocking a drawer took out a blue, legal-looking document, which he read through carefully, pen in hand.

"Yes," he muttered, "this will do; a few legacies, and then half to each of them. I can fill in the blanks now with the names."

The pen moved—one blank space in the midst of the legal writing was filled—"Falconer St. Maur," it wrote; the second wrote, "Christine Leonora St. Maur, his wife."

Then Kenton Morley locked up the document again.

"That will do," he said.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Just a few days after that interview—that is, about the end of the first week in September—a brougham drove up to the house in Hyde Park Gardens, and out of it stepped Helen Addison.

"Is nobody at home?" she asked the footman at the door. "Not off to Folkestone yet, I hope?"

"No, ma'am, not for a few days. Miss Leroy is at home, and I expect the doctor and Miss Clifford in shortly to luncheon."

He opened the breakfast room door, announcing "Mrs. Addison," and Blanche jumped up with effusive greeting.

"My dear Mrs. Addison, how charming to see you again! Fancy you in town now—passing through, I suppose?"

"Caged for a whole week, I'm afraid," returned Helen. "Some horrid military business brought my husband up, and as we have a Kent visit of a week or two to pay next week, I took pity on him and came to town. Archer told me last night you were all here, he thought, so I've called, you see. All out, I hear, but you?"

"Yes," replied Miss Leroy, enjoying the delicious uncertainty of the next question. "Uncle and Mimie will be in to luncheon, so you will see them."

"Thanks—and Mrs. Errington, too, I hope. Is she not out with them?"

Now for that glory of a jealous, spiteful woman—the exquisite pleasure of traducing her rival.

Blanche pursed her mouth, looked down, and said, mysteriously:

"She has left us!"

"Left!" exclaimed Mrs. Addison, staring aghast in bewilderment. "What do you mean, Blanche? Mrs. Errington left, and so suddenly?"

"Mrs. Errington!" repeated Blanche, with a sneer that brought the indignant blood to Helen's fair cheek. "It was the only thing she could do after her conduct at Nest Hill."

"At my house—conduct! What does all this mean, Blanche? Mrs. Errington is not the woman to be guilty of any conduct deserving such innuendoes as yours."

"Isn't she?" retorted Miss Leroy, nettled, and even her fear of her uncle not proof against her spicy scandal. "You, like the rest, Mrs. Addison, have been fascinated and blinded by that lady's arts; but it is a fact that she met some man after midnight in your park; I saw her myself from a window; and when Uncle Rollo asked for an explanation, she refused any at all."

"Where has she gone to? What is her address?" said Helen, abruptly.

"I'm sure I don't know!" declared Blanche, angry and uncomfortable at Mrs. Addison's whole reception of the news.

"Don't you? Well, the dear, good doctor and Mimie will know; they wouldn't turn their backs on anybody, much less that poor young thing, whom it was impossible to help loving. Ah! here they are!"

She sprung up excitedly as the door opened, and met Dr. and Miss Clifford; and after a warm greeting and explanation of her presence in town, she went straight to the point. Blanche told her so-and-so; was it a mistake, and where was dear Mrs. Errington?

What a look the doctor gave his niece! Then quickly turned to Helen, and in a few words told her the truth in outline—only, of course, adding emphatically that Christine had preferred to leave; it was not his wish at all. He and Mimie had gone with her to her present lodgings at 4 Henry street, Bloomsbury, and should see her again before they left town.

"So shall I, most certainly," said Mrs. Addison, with tears in her eyes. "It is a very, very sorrowful story she could tell, I fear me, and an old one enough, too. She has done no wrong."

"You are a dear, staunch creature!" exclaimed Mimie. "And, oh! we do miss her so terribly, father and I! If she would only come back!"

But that was beyond hope.

Mrs. Addison left directly after luncheon, and drove straight to the address given her, and asked for Mrs. Errington.

She was shown into a fair-sized, well-furnished drawing room, and she heard the servant ap at the door of the back room, and say:

"A lady for you, ma'am."

A minute after Christine came in.

"Mrs. Addison! you here?" she exclaimed, coming forward.

But, to her utter surprise and distress, Helen fairly tirew herself upon her and burst into tears.

"Oh, my poor darling! why didn't you come to me? How could she—little viper—spy?" she cried, incoherently. "She wanted to get rid of you because she was jealous."

It was some minutes before she calmed at all; and Falconer's wife, trembling with intense fear, got from her what she had heard.

"I didn't believe a word Blanche said, dear," she ended, kissing the flushed, half-averted face of her listener, "because she made you out to be bad, and that the doctor had dismissed you in disgrace; his story was all the other way, as I expected, but I should have come all the same, Christine—let me call you so?"

Christine covered her face—that beautiful, most troubled face—struggling against heavy sobs, for sometimes, when one has suffered much, sympathy is harder to bear unmoved than harshness.

"Generous hearted woman," she whispered at last, "go—leave me, for your own sake, Helen. I—I am a woman, self-condemned, ashamed, and your husband will be angry if you—"

"Angry—my husband? Why, Frank would never forgive me if I turned my back on any creature so cruelly wronged and deceived as you must have been. The moment we return from Kent, three weeks hence, I shall carry you back with us to Nest Hill—don't shake your curly head—"

(To be continued.)

Most of us would rather be entertained than be entertaining.

BEATRICE ANITA BALDWIN TURNBULL.

"Lucky" E. J. Baldwin, whose horses had a way of coming out first, was especialy fond of land and ladies up till early in 1909. Since he went back to the land at that time, leaving the ladies behind him, it isn't surprising to hear that one of the ladies, Mrs. Wm. B. Turnbull, of Brookline, Mass., is anxious to cuddle up a little closer to the land.

She's taking her pretty daughter, Beatrice Anita Baldwin Turnbull, sixteen, to Los Angeles, Cal., where the girl will fight a big court battle this fall to prove that she's Lucky's daughter, too, and to secure a third of Lucky's lemon, walnut and fruit groves. The estate has been appraised at $11,000,000, but Miss Turnbull's attorney says it's worth $20,000,000.

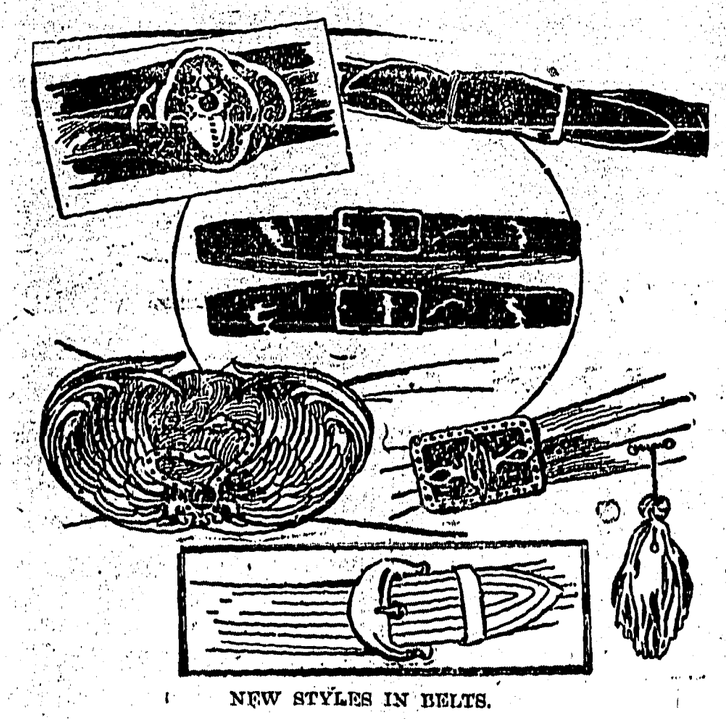
270-TON ROCK.

This famous rocking stone is in the Argentine Republic. It weighs 270 tons, and is so nicely poised that it rocks in the wind and may be made to crack a walnut, but it is so firmly placed that it resisted the united efforts of 1,000 horses that tried to pull it down the hill.

1-2-3-4 Marmalade.

Carefully peel one pineapple and put through the meat chipper. Weigh the fruit and add three-fourths the weight in sugar with one cupful of water. Bring slowly to a boil and simmer about 20 minutes or until the consistency of marmalade. Seal in glasses.

TO BE FASHIONABLE WEAR BELTS.



NEW STYLES IN BELTS.

Never were belts in such demand, and never were counters of fashionable shops so laden with belts in exquisite designs as they are this season.

If the summer girl is clever with her needle she has several stitched or embroidered and shaped white linen wash belts with pearl buckles. And she must have, of course, a narrow red shiny leather belt with leather covered buckle to wear with her middy collar and red plaid Windsor tie. And she buys a black suede belt for general wear.

If her purse holds out she has a 3½-inch wide belt of suede to match her best suit, and this belt is fastened with a most ornate buckle of metal set with semi-precious stones (probbaly glass). She looks with longing eye at—and eventually buys—a crush belt with tassel concealing a watch hook, hanging from the left side.

She sees many others she would like to own. For instance, a double one of narrow patent leather laced together at the back with silk ribbon is just about the smartest thing out in that line. And there are shaped belts of stitched pongee to wear with pongee suits, and of heavy crash to wear with crash suits, and wide crush belts of satin, moire, suede linen and even velvet that are most tempting to the belt loving girl.

Buckles are metal covered with leather, pearl, brass, gunmetal and even carved copper and silver set with stones in gorgeous colors. Some of the simpler wash belts are fastened with a trio of ordinary snappers covered to match the belt.

LIFE A NIGHTMARE

Helpless and Broken Down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Came to the Rescue.

There are many who think anaemia is a trouble confined to growing girls and women, but this is not the case. Thousands of men are anaemic, and attribute their growing weakness to mental or physical overwork, or worry, and who do not appear to realize that they are swiftly passing into that condition known as general debility, and that their trouble is due entirely to the fact that their blood is watery and impure. If the trouble is not taken in time, they pass from one stage to another until the breakdown is complete, and often until a cure is beyond hope. To men in all walks of life there is no medicine so valuable as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you feel jaded, weak or worn out these Pills will make that rich, red blood that puts vim and energy into every portion of the body. Making good blood is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and good blood is the one secret of good health and vigorous life. An excellent case in point is that of Mr. R. W. Ellis, of Balcarres, Sask., who says: "Just four years ago I was in England making preparations to fulfil the long cherished ambition of coming to Canada. My health at that time was normal, though I was never very strong. Three weeks before the time of my departure I was overcome with a feeling of general weakness and faintness which rendered me so inert and lifeless that my days were shrouded in gloom. Consultation with a doctor brought me no consolation. Debility was my trouble, and I was on the point of a breakdown. 'Canada in your condition means death,' said the doctor. 'You must have a complete rest.' A rest, however, was ut of the question, a fortnight's holiday I had and then back to earn my daily bread. The next years were a series of misery and despair, body and brain undermined with a complaint the doctor could only call debility, but apparently could not cure. Snatching holidays when I could I struggled on until the opening of 1909, when completely prostrated I was compelled to go to my parents and become a burden to them. My life was simply an existence and friends said, behind my back, 'consumption.'

"In April, 1909, I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Three months later, on July 1st, I sailed from Liverpool on the Tunisian for Montreal, full of new life, energy and hope. In this great country I am making good and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In three months they changed me from a nervous wreck to a healthy man. When doctors failed they succeeded, and I honestly believe they saved my life."

You can procure this great health-giving medicine from any dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Some Peculiar Facts.

It is estimated that constantly some three million people in the United States are ill from preventable causes.

A new electricity heated bath or lounging robe has woven into a fabric 7,000 feet of specially constructed wire to distribute current taken from a lamp socket without danger of shock or fire.

The importation of spirits, wines and malt liquors as a whole made their highest record in 1909, their value having aggregated $26,750,000 against less than $19,000,000 in 1908 and $12,500,000 in 1899.

The water in Lake Van, in Asiatic Turkey, which is about 60 miles long by from 20 to 30 wide, is so strongly impregnated with potash that the residents along its shores use it to wash clothing without the use of soap.

If allowed to roam over your house those innocent looking flies may cause a real tragedy any day, as they are known to be the principal agents for the spread of dysentery, typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. The remedy lies in the free and persistent use of Wilson's Fly Pads.

GENERAL BUTLER.
(Montreal Herald).

The death of General Sir William Francis Butler brings to mind again the deplorablt beginning of the South African war, that graveyard of so many gilded reputations. General Butler was commander of the British forces in South Africa before the declaration of war, and he told the War Office the nature and magnitude of the task which an attempt to bring the Boers under subjection would involve. The War Office misunderstood his motives and ignored his warnings. The lesson of the ill-starred Jameson Raid had been imperfectly learned. Lord Salisbury, backed by a solid Tory phalanx, broadly fringed with Jingoism, with an obstinacy which with all his greatness was an ineradicable trait of his character clung to the War Office, and the position of Butler, a gallant, clear-sighted and experienced soldier, became impossible.

AN ORGAN FOR 25 CENTS A WEEK

We have on hand thirty-five organs, taken in exchange on Heintzman & Co. pianos, which we must sell regardless of loss, to make room in our store. Every instrument has been thoroughly overhauled, and is guaranteed for five years, and full amount will be allowed on exchange. The prices run from $10 to $35, for such well-known makes as Thomas, Dominion, Karn, Uxbridge, Goderich and Bell. This is your chance to save money. A post card will bring full particulars.—Heintzman & Co., 71 King street east, Hamilton.

Fashion's Decree.

Mrs. Benham—Hips are coming back.

Benham—I suppose that means that we shall have to move out of this flat.—Life.

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

WILD ROSE LODGE No. 39
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Creston, B. C.
Meets every other 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.

MR. RANCHER,

Have your Harness repaired and oiled ready for winter. A dollar spent on it now will save you many dollars later

GET A WATERPROOF APRON
For Your Buggy

CARVER'S HARNESS AND IMPLEMENT STORE

The Creston Review

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

J. K. JOHNSON - Manager. RALPH G. SCRUTON - Editor

Subscription, $2 00 a year, in advance.
30-Day Notices, $5; 60, $7 50; 90, $10

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.

The subjoined is a copy of a letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture forwarded to us by M. S. Middleton, Provincial Horticulturist. This is inserted with a view to furnishing full information as to the steps which should be taken to insure that one of these experimental orchards is located in the Creston Valley.

We again draw attention to the importance of this matter and trust that the Fruit Growers' Association and the Board of Trade will take the necessary action in the directions indicated to secure one of these orchards for this District:

"The Department of Agriculture is prepared to receive applications for a demonstration orchard in the Creston District. It is well known that many orchards planted with the best of intentions and by men of more or less experience are not successful commercially. This is happening at the present time not less in British Columbia than in the States south of us. Most of the losses so incurred by intending planters can be prevented by following the proper methods, which need only to be understood to be followed. With the idea of showing planters of orchards the best methods for commercial success in orcharding, the department of Agriculture therefore proposes to co-operate under practical conditions. These orchards will be practical object lessons of the methods best calculated to avoid the usual causes of failure and to net the owner best returns for his investment.

The general terms of operation will be as follows: An orchard area of five (5) acres is desired, the land cleared, and if in a timbered district cropped to clover or other soil improver by the owner. If irrigation is essential the water must be laid onto the highest point and with the necessary permanent works for distribution.

In demonstration orchards the maintenance charges of irrigation system will be borne by the owner, who will also fence the orchard if necessary.

The Government will bear the cost of plowing and preparing the land for planting, and the cost of marking out the land and planting the trees. The varieties best suited to the district commercially will be chosen. The trees will be selected personally at the nursery by a representative of the government and the government will furnish these trees free at the railway station of the planter.

During each year of operation the government will reimburse the owner for any expenditure incurred by the operations in excess of those considered necessary for the proper care of the orchard. This amount shall be agreed on specifically in each district.

The government through the Horticultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture will give full instruction and demonstration each year to the owner in all orchard operations. The owner must undertake to follow implicitly the instructions of the representative of the Department. He will also bear all costs of apparatus for cultivation, etc., and will undertake to do all the work necessary.

The owner will agree to keep accurate records of costs etc., and report to the department on record blanks provided for the same.

The orchard may be used for public demonstrations at the times of the principal cultural operations.

The agreement entered into by the contracting parties shall be binding for five (5) years, terminating at that time on six months notice by either party, after which time the trees become entirely the property of the owner of the orchard.

Intending planters who are interested in co-operation along this line for the encouragement of proper methods of fruit growing in their district can secure further information regarding this work on application to the Assistant Horticulturist at Nelson, or direct to the Provincial Horticulturist, Department of Agriculture, Victoria

As the time for receiving applications is limited to the next few weeks prompt action is necessrry to have your application considered."

WM. E. SCOTT,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Rate Concession for Fair Exhibitors

All roads leading into Spokane are making a special inducement this year for Fair Exhibitors. In addition to the rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip on all roads from points between the Cascades and the Rockies, the southern boundary of Oregon and points in British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific Railway, the certificate plan will apply to exhibitors in the territory showing tickets purchased September 28, 29 and 30. The same rates, time limits and sale dates will apply to intending exhibitors at the Dry Farming Exposition to be held the week of October 3 to 9 on the Spokane Interstate Fair grounds. The date of ticket sales for the general public will be from Oct. 1 to 7 inclusive, with return limit fixed for October 10. All fruit and agricultural exhibits must be in place Saturday night, October 1, or they will be strictly barred out, as the management is determined to have all displays in place and properly labeled so as to make the best possible impression on first day visitors. All intending exhibitors are privileged to ship perishable displays from now until Fair time to Ryan and Newton, Spokane, who will place such exhibits in cold storage, free of charge until they are transferred to the Fair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents, nor does he always agree with them.]

Editor Creston Review
Sir:

As the committee appointed to attend to exhibits for the Cranbrook Fair have done nothing towards that end, I wish to inform all fruit growers that I will attend to the staging of their exhibits if they will address same to me at Cranbrook, express prepaid. I will also dispose of fruit to best advantage after Fair is over, as per instructions received from individual exhibitors,

Yours truly,
WALTER V. JACKSON

Remember that
PRESCRIPTION No. 99
Cures Bad Coughs and Colds

SUNDAY HOURS
12.30 am 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.

A Whole Box

Of our Latonia Cigars is none too many to take with you on that pleasure or business trip. None too many to have in the house, either.

A . . .

Box of Latonia Cigars

means a whole lot more smoking enjoyment than its cost represents. Stop in and select the color you are partial to.

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

The Creston Blacksmith.

Repairing of all kinds done. Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

Blacksmith Shop directly behind Creston Realty & Timber Co.'s Offices

A. S. MOORE, Creston

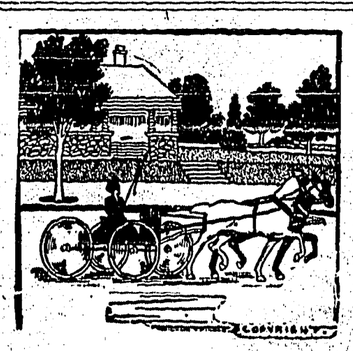
W. R. Beatty
CRANBROOK - B.C.
The Funeral Director

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

NOW
Is the Time to Renew
Your Subscription to
The REVIEW

Just Arrived
A Large Assortment of Ostrich Plumes.
Fall Goods will be on display about the middle of September.

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



If You Like to Drive

you can indulge yourself by engaging a team from this livery stable for as long and as short a time as you desire.

This Livery Stable

is also prepared to sent a carriage to meet trains, to take you shopping or calling, or to convey you to any June weddings you wish to attend.

Cameron Bros.
CRESTON LIVERY

Fresh Killed Meats

We are now handling
All LOCAL KILLED MEATS
Fresh BEEF
PORK
VEAL and
MUTTON

Fresh Fish, Halibut Salmon, Trout, etc.

P. BURNS & Co.
Limited
CRESTON - B.C.

Creston Hardware & Furniture Co.
Is the Proper Place to Buy
ANYTHING YOU NEED
IN THE
HARDWARE and FURNITURE LINE

Plumbing and Tinsmithing Orders Promptly Attended to.
W. E. METCALFE.

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

A SQUARE PEG in a Round Hole

You may be alright, but if you are in the wrong position you are like a square peg in a round hole. You want a position where you fit.

This paper is read by intelligent business men, and a Want Ad. in our classified columns will reach them.

The Riverside Nurseries, Grand Forks B.C.

In 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.

TAX SALE OF LANDS

For Unpaid Delinquent Taxes in the Nelson Assessment District, Province of British Columbia

I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 12th day of October, A.D. 1910, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House, Nelson, B.C., I shall offer for sale by public auction, the lands hereinafter set out of the persons mentioned hereunder, for the delinquent taxes unpaid by the said persons as on the thirty-first day of December, 1909, and for interest, cost and expenses, including cost of advertising said sale, if the total amount is not sooner paid.

Person Assessed	Description of Property	Acres	Tax Under Assessment Act	School Tax	Interest	Cost Expenses	Total
James Merriman	Block 11	9.95	$17.91	....	$0.77	$2	$20.68
Geo. Huscroft	Block 16 Kootenay valley lands sold at Government sale at Creston, B. C., being a sub division of lots 9554 9555, 9558 and 9427, group 1, Kootenay dist.	7.10	1.70	$1	.13	2	4.83
F. Broderick	" 18	4.19	5.40	.47	.28	2	8.15
Hugh McRae	Block 23	12.77	8.20	.71	.40	2	11.31
Fred Clark	" 24	7.39	1.56	.91	.11	2	4.58
C. P. Riel	" 31	6.7	12	1.05	.58	2	15.63
C. P. Riel	" 34	4.05	9	.78	.43	2	12.21
Geo. Huscroft	" 41	14 1	14 00	1.39	.69	2	18.08
Jos. Jackson	" 42	21.67	23 80	2.09	1.18	2	29.07
Geo. C. McDonald	" 44	7.76	2.10	....	.10	2	4.20
R. H. Hooghwinkel	" 45	10.40	16.60	1.45	.82	2	20.87
W. J. Philips	" 47	7.12	11.40	1.44	.57	2	15.41
J. A. Ferguson	" 48	10.18	2.43	.99	.16	2	5.58
W. J. Philips	" 49	8.59	13.80	....	.62	2	16.42
Martin Holts	" 52	10.22	16.40	....	.75	2	19.15
F Clark and N. Griswold	" 57	10.58	2.25	1.31	.16	2	5 72
James Cherrington	" 67	4.6	9.20	.80	.44	2	12.44
John Machon	" 73	9.7	9.80	.86	.49	2	13.15
Richard Hood	" 96	4.36	2.80	.24	.14	2	5.18
A. L. Farr	" 103	9.95	2.34	....	.10	2	4.44
A. Michael	" 108	8.69	11.28	.98	.55	2	14,81
F. Broderick	" 117	1.20	2.00	.42	.11	2	4.53
Geo. Huscroft	" 120	6.44	9.00	.79	.44	2	12.23
Michael McCarthy	" 137	21	8.40	....	.38	2	10.78
J. Buchanan	" 144	18.72	5.48	....	.20	2	7.68
John Loubet	" 198	8.08	6.44	.56	.33	2	9.33
George Huscroft	" 199	4.88	1.20	.10	.07	2	3.37
George Huscroft	" 201	6.61	1.32	.12	.08	2	3.52
John Graham	" 202	7.94	8,00	.70	.39	2	11.09
Alex. Michael	" 203	4.23	.84	.07	.06	2	2.97
C. Gansner	N. 1-2 of Sub-Lot 16, Lot 4595	70	9	....	.40	2	11.40
H. Tasseyman	Block 1, Sub-Lot 16, Lot 4595	9.17	5.40	....	.25	2	7.65
H. E. Gont	Block 8, Sub-Lot 16, Lot 4595	10.04	6	....	.27	2	8.27
H. A. Norreys	Lot 4, Sub-Lot 20, Lot 4595	9.51	5.70	....	.26	2	7.96
Wm. Graham and Wm. Colquohoun	Lots 6 and 7, Sub-Lot 20, Lot 4595	19.86	12	....	.53	2	14.53
Harry Dean	Lots 10 and 21, Sub-Lot 20, Lot 4595	19.86	12	....	.53	2	14.53
J. T. Kilgour	" 11 " 20 " 20 " 4505	20.02	12	....	.53	2	14.53
C. A. Wilton and John Davis	Lot 13, Sub-Lot 20, Lot 4595	9.98	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 15, " 20, " 4595	10.27	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 16, " 20, " 4565	10.60	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 17 " 20 " 4595	10	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 18 " 20 " 4595	10	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 24 " 20 " 4595	10	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 25 " 20 " 4595	10	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 26 " 20 " 4595	10	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 27 " 20 " 4595	10	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 28 " 20 " 4595	10.32	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	" 29 " 20 " 4595	10.32	6	....	.27	2	8.27
George Creagh	" 1 " 21 " 4595	102.02	24	....	1.08	2	27.08
J. H. Laverty	" 2 " 21 " 4595	49.54	12	....	.54	2	14.54
F. E. Henderson	" 3 " 21 " 4595	50.17	12	....	.54	2	14.54
Fisher, Hamilton & Co.	Sub-Lot 33, Lot 4595	207.80	20.80	....	.95	2	23.75
J. J. Grady	" 64 " 4595	480	76.80	....	3.45	2	32.25
Philip Vibert	" 130 " 4595	640	63.20	....	2,85	2	68.05
A. E. Jefferson	" 9 " 4592	817.30	32.80	....	1.49	2	36.29
R. Fraser	W. 1-2 Sub-Lot 12, Lot 4592	80	8	....	.36	2	10.36
O. D Foote	Sub-Lot 17, Lot 4592	160	10	....	.45	2	12.45
J. E. Rice	" 18 " 4592.	160	10	....	.45	2	12.45
R. S. Lennie	Part of 6499	22	3.90	....	.18	2	6.08
D. A. Mackenzie	" " 6499	12	7.05	....	.32	2	9.37
J. J. Roche	Lot 7681	11.25	4.20	....	.20	2	6 40
A. W. Gee	" 7786	95	20	....	.90	2	22.90
G. Adamson	" 7876	80	8	....	.36	2	10.36
E. W. Robinson	" 7983	163.25	16	....	.72	2	18.72
C. T. Partington	" 8081	320	32	....	1.44	2	35.44
G D. and R. B. Bell	" 8231	317	32	....	1.44	2	35.44
Ed. Wilkinson	Part of Lot 8376	14	6	4.50	.47	2	12.97
J. T- Wilson	Block 8, Lot 98	4.35	1.50	....	.07	2	3.57
Vowell and Sproat	" 15 " 98	19	3	....	.14	2	5.14
J. S. Jackson	Part of Lot 197	4	.60	....	.03	2	2.63
W. H. Smith	Lot 251	320	19.20	....	.87	2	22 07
Frank D. Arundel	Block 56a, Lot 304	.451	.60	....	.03	2	2.63
R. S. Lennie	" 57a, " 304	1.498	1.65	....	.08	2	3.73
A. Bosowitz	" 64a, " 304	.486	.45	....	.03	2	2.48
R. S. Lennie	Block 65a, Lot 304	1.752	$1.50	....	$0.07	$2	$3.57
Norman S. Fraser	" 243 " 304	1.763	1.50	....	.07	2	3.57
E. V. Bourne	Part of Block 2, Lot 306	17.00	10.20	....	.91	2	13.11
Francis Bros.	In Block 5, 6 and 7, Lot 306	182.10	90.00	....	4.05	2	96.05
S. M. Brydges	Part of Block 5 and 7, Lot 306	270.00	82.80	....	3.78	2	88.53
P Coles	(N ½ Block A) Block 7, Lot 306	4.00	3.60	....	.33	2	5.93
Dr. LaBau	In Blocks 5, 6 and 7, Lot 306	136.60	81.48	....	3.68	2	87.16
J. H. Thompson	In Block 7, Lot 306	50 00	15.00	....	.70	2	17.70
J. Adamson	In Blocks 8 and 9	63.00	9.45	....	.42	2	11.87
S. M. Brydges	In Blocks 11 and 12, Lot 306	11.10	6.00	....	.28	2	8.28
Dr. LaBau	" 11 " 12 " 306	11.10	6.00	....	.28	2	8.28
Proctor Lumber Co.	Sawmill in Block 4, Lot 309	10.00	72.00	....	3.25	2	77.25
W. J. Beale	East ½ of Block E, Lot 619	10.00	2.85	....	.13	2	4.98
Horatio Ross	West ½ " E " 619	10.00	2.85	....	.13	2	4.98
C. A. Benedick and R. Hood	Block G, Lot 619	5.00	1.80	....	.09	2	3.89
Evan Evans	" 3 " 914	18.56	2.10	....	.10	2	4.20
Thomas Whintle	" 4 " 914	18.15	2.10	....	.10	2	4.20
William Powell	" 14 " 914	16.50	1.80	....	.08	2	3.88
Evan Evans	Block 15, 16 and 17, Lot 914	35.36	4.20	....	.19	2	6.39
S. Bergman	Block 12, Lot 2548	10.02	4.80	3.60	.39	2	10.79
A. C. Dick	Lot 2919	134.00	32	....	1.45	2	35.45
C. A. Duncan	" 5372	320.00	24	....	1.08	2	27.08
O. B. McClary	Blocks 1, 2 and 6, Lot 6305	37.50	6.75	....	.30	2	9.05
Duncan Darrough	Block 3, Lot 6305	14.00	1.20	.90	.09	2	4.19
C. C. Johnson	Part of Lot 6306	80.00	3	2.25	.23	2	7.48
Thomas McAstocker	Blocks 7 to 13, Lot 222	66.68	19.80	6.60	1.16	2	29.56
John Allan	Block 15a, Lot 222	30.50	10.98	....	.42	2	13.40
Wilfrid Shovelton	" 19 " 3, Lot 223	10	3	....	.12	2	5.12
Rev. C. H. Reynolds	Block 20, Lot 1 and 2, Lot 222	20	18	....	.81	2	20.81
George Munro	E ½ of Block 2, Lot 812	20	6	2.25	.25	2	10.50
A. C. Bowness	W ½ " 2 " 812	20	16	....	.72	2	18.72
Charles Scott	Lot 873	428	7.70	....	.33	2	10.03
James Henderson and W. C. Taylor	Lot 3, Block 4 of Lot 891	....	2.40	1.40	.16	2	5.96
D. and S. Scott	Block 8 of Lot 891	30.46	9	....	.40	2	11.40
John Halden	" 18 " 891	20	6	3.50	.42	2	11.92
B. FitzGerald	Part of Block 13 of Lot 892	5	2.70	.08	.17	2	5.85
B. FitzGerald	" " 18 " 892	3	1.20	.59	.08	2	3.87
Michael Glazer	Blocks 25 and 26 of 891	80	18	10.50	1.29	2	31.79
Charles Fass	Blocks 28 and 30 of Lot 892	78.09	9.60	....	.43	2	12.03
Walter Levi Verge	N E ¼ of Block 31, 892	10	4.50	....	.21	2	6.71
William Feeney	Sec. 2-11, Township 13, Lot 1236	327.46	12	....	.54	2	14.54
Leo. M. Winter	That part of W½ E ½ and N E ¼ Sec. 28 outside of the right of way and lands sold to G. and W. Reith, Township 11a, Lot 1236	127.90	51.20	....	2.31	2	55.51
Napoleon Gragnon	In Sec. 3, 4, 9 and 10, Township 14, Lot 1237	90.20	6	3.75	.44	2	12.19
F. L. Churchill	N E ¼ Sec. 34, N ½ Sec. 35, E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 35, W ½ Sec 36 W ½ S E ¼ Sec. 36, W ½ Sec. 36, Township 14, Lot 1237, S W ¼ N E ¼, Sec. 36, Township 14, Lot 1237	1000	30	4.12	1.54	2	35.66
William McLaren	In N W ¼ N E ¼ Sec. 2 Township 15, Lot 1237	15.73	1.20	....	.06	2	3.26
F. L. Churchill	S E ¼ N E ¼ and N E ¼ S E ¼ Sec. 1, Township 16, Lot 1238	120	12	1.37	.60	2	15.97
F. L. Churchill	E ½ S W ¼ Sec. 22, E 1-2 Sec 23, Sec. 25, S W ¼ N W ¼ Sec 24, W 1-2 S W 1-4 Sec 24 W 1-2 W 1-2 Sec. 13, W 1-2 N W 1-4 Sec. 18, S 1-2 Sec. 13, N E 1-4 N E 1-4 Sec. 1, W 1-2 N E 1-4 Sec. 1, W 1-2 Sec. 1, Township 16, Lot 1238	2160	64.80	....	2.70	2	69.50
George H. Rotherham	In Sec. 21, Township 17, Lot 1242	10	2	.14	.10	2	4.05
John Phibbert	In Sec 27 and 28, Township 17, Lot 1242	51.20	5.12	.35	.24	2	7.71
F. L. Churchill	N ½ and NW ¼ and SW ¼ NW ¼ Sec. 6, S ½ S W ¼ and part of S E ¼ Sec. 7, Township 17, Lot 1242	200.32	20	2.75	1.03	2	25.78
Active Gold Mining Co.	In Secs. 22, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 and 35, Township 31, Lot 1243	1756.3	245.88	33	12 55	2	293.43
Active Gold Mining Co.	Sec. 19, 30, 31, Township 32, Sec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, Township 31, Lot 2381	3162.7	442.77	....	20.01	2	464.78
James H. Cameron	S ½ of N ½ of N W ¼ of S W ¼ Sec. 4, Lot 812	10	10	.56	.48	2	13.04
Robert Turner	S ½ of N ½ of S W ¼ Sec. 4, Lot 812 of N W ¼	10	10	.56	.48	2	13.04
William Searle	of S W ¼ of Sec. 33, Lot 812	20	6	....	.27	2	8.27
Campbell Blair	N ½ of N ½ S W ¼ S W ¼ Sec. 33, Lot 812	10	3	....	.12	2	5.12
David Rogers	N 10 acres of S E ¼ N E ¼ Sec. 32, Lot 812	10	3	....	.13	2	5.13
Mrs. Sarah Fowler	Block 18 in Township 11a and 12a, Lot 1236	5.03	1.50	1.75	.13	2	5.55

Dated at Nelson, B.C., this 5th day of September, 1910

STEPHEN H. HOSKINS,
Collector of Revenue, Nelson Assessment District.

THE EARLY REIGN OF ELIZABETH

(By Anna Deming Gray, in the 'Sunday Republican.')

He squared his shoulders in a way that dated back to the football team at Andover.

I am not going to worry about this thing another minute,' he said, firmly.

The committee had left the study a half-hour ago. It had been a very courteous, well-behaved committee, too, but that did not help matters.

'What's more,' he went on, 'I refuse to be hauled about by a set of meddling—' but he remembered himself, and stopped.

'I will wear a gown if they insist upon it—I'll look like a — in it—but I will not be pushed into matrimony until I'm ready, if I am 40!'

'John! Oh, John!' called a soft voice from the other room. 'I think the new girl is coming. Can you go to the door? She was to be here at 10 o'clock, and there's somebody coming up the walk now. They so often promise and then don't come that I was hardly expecting her.'

'Yes, I'll go, mother. Shall I bring her in here?' he asked, pausing by her chair and smoothing her hair with a hand that had learned much tenderness by close companionship with suffering. 'I will engage her myself, if you would rather. I — take her right into the study. I have heard you ask the questions so often, I ought to be able to do it. There's no great art about it.'

'There's a great art about getting a good one,' she said, smiling. 'Be sure to find if she can make good bread, and if she cooks meals well, and—there, I hear the bell—' And the Rev. John went to his self-imposed task.

'Good morning. Will you come in?' said, briskly, holding the door for her. 'If you will come into — study I will talk with you. Mother has been ill and I'm afraid of it's tiring her.'

It was a very trim figure in a plain walking suit and a black hat with a somewhat jaunty feather.

'Not so much rigged up as the most of —,' thought the Rev. John, 'and I rather like that. But—well, really, she looks as much a lady as any of the First Church girls—and why shouldn't she?' They had reached the study, and he gave her a chair. She put her small satchel beside her and sat looking at him. There seemed to be a rather quizzical expression in her gray eyes, but he felt sure he knew the reason for this. She was amazed at a man attempting to engage a maid of all work. He would show her that he was quite equal to the task.

'Can you bake good bread?' he asked, politely, remembering his mother's injunction.

'I—I think I can,' said the girl, and now there was a decided twinkle.

The Rev. John ignored it and went on firmly.

'Do you cook meats well—and—and chickens?'

He was not sure that this last should be included, but he risked it.

'Very well,' said the girl; 'I was the housekeeper for over a year at home.'

'And can you make charlotte russe and codfish balls and gelatin and cranberry sauce and floating island and—and pancakes?'

He was trying to think of the things his mother liked, and also a few of his own favorites.

'Yes—I've been to cooking school,' and now the twinkle broadened into a smile.

'Oh!' said the minister, with relief. 'Then I hardly need to ask you any more. And could you come at once—or stay now? Mother isn't strong yet and Rosalind left this morning. I hardly know what to do. I should be very glad if it suited you to stay. We are not hard to please.'

'I—I suppose I could stay now,' said the girl.

And he picked up her satchel and led the way briskly, as if he feared that she might even yet change her mind.

After he had gone down stairs the new girl closed the door, and flinging herself into the rocking-chair, laughed until there were tears in her eyes.

'What in the world possessed me to do it?' she said. 'But why shouldn't I? It's respectable, and I was wishing not ten minutes ago that I could do something different for a while. I shall have to, now, for a few weeks, anyway, and after that I'll present my letter of introduction and gracefully retire from the scene.'

Meanwhile the Rev. John was down stairs explaining to his mother.

'She's neat as a pin—and, yes—rather young. No, I didn't ask her name; you can do that. No, I didn't say a thing about wages—you must have somebody, and she looks like a sensible young person. She says she's been to cooking school and can cook everything.'

'Oh, dear,' sighed the mother. 'I do hope she isn't one of the smart kind that knows too much.'

'She'll be down in a minute and you can talk with her, if you are sure it won't tire you.'

'And what about the committee, John, she said, 'what a good work you can do here, if they will only give you a chance! What do you say?'

'They think my sphere of usefulness would be greatly broadened by a wife, and they want me to wear a gown in the pulpit. Both matters are equally important.

Mrs. Bronson laughed. 'Oh, John,' she said, 'what a good work you can do here, if they would only give you a chance! What did you say?'

'What could I say? I promised to consider it. I said if the spiritual welfare of the church demanded both of these changes I had no right to allow merely personal preferences to interfere. No one of them saw anything amusing in the remark. They looked as solemn as owls.' Mrs. Markham's double chins became still more pronounced with approval. "Quite right!" she said. "We were sure you would see it in that way." If the minister could be lacking in all sense of humor, it would save him a lot of trouble. I fancy they would have thought it quite the proper and commendable thing if I'd agreed on the spot and requested the committee to select the bride and make arrangements for the wedding. Here comes the new girl, mother. Please find out her name I can't show her about the kitchen without a name of some kind. Only, I may as well warn you if it's "Violet" or "Lillian," I shall call her "Jane." Rosalind" was the last—I have dealt with all the posies in the kitchen that I intend to.'

And he went back to the study.

(Extract from the Minister's Diary.)

Her name is "Elizabeth," and under her touch the whole house is changed. It's more like home than it has been since mother was taken sick. She keeps me puzzled. I have the not very comfortable feeling some of the time that she's laughing at me. After all, it does not matter. She's so considerate and thoughtful of mother, and does the work all right. Her manner to mother was what made me first notice her. She has a beautiful hand, with long, slender fingers.

(Extract from Elizabeth's Diary.)

He is so big and strong, with such broad shoulders, and yet he is as tender as a woman when he helps his mother. I never did care for such great big men. He's very solemn-looking and no doubt I shall shock him. I'm sure he is self-centred, but he's 40 and not married. That means egotism of some order. I feel like making a face at him sometimes. when I'm chattering away to amuse his mother and catch that direct gaze of his. I'm quite sure I shall not like him.

She is beautiful, and she would so enjoy a daughter—one of the right kind. Yes, he would have married for her sake before this—only he is selfish. Besides, he is too big.

(Extract from Mrs. Bronson's Journal.)

Elizabeth proves the greatest comfort. To begin with. She is a lady. There's no reason why girls of that kind should not serve in private families, but they seldom do it. If they only would, the vexed servant question would be solved. Everything that she touches takes on a little air of its own. Elizabeth is individual. I wonder if John notices it.

"Mother," said the Rev. John at dinner a month later, "I forgot to read to you Jack Appleton's letter. You know some time ago he wrote to me about a 'Miss Dudley' who wanted to get the position of organist at First Church. I wrote him last week, saying that the said Miss Dudley had not materialized. This is what he writes: 'Dear John: Much surprised in regard to what you say of Miss Dudley. She is a graduate of the Chicago Musical College. Handles a pipe organ splendidly, and starts for Waverly with a letter of introduction to yourself from me. She is a beautiful girl, and the finest type of womanhood'—um—um—here it is: 'Without doubt she has a fine musical career before her. I shall look the matter up at once." That's all he says about it, but in face of the fact that she never came, it seems queer I hope he will look it up."

Elizabeth, who was changing the salad plates, dropped a fork, and when she picked it up the Rev. John noticed that her cheeks were the color of a wild rose, and she was laughing.

"I beg your pardon," said Elizabeth.

"I have no one else in view," went on the minister, "for I've been keeping the place for this Miss Dudley—but—well—I'm not sure I approve of young ladies anyway, who have set out to have a 'career.' Perhaps that was only one of Jack Appleton's expressions."

"John, you are very old-fashioned," laughed his mother. "I think I'll take issue with you. A career is all right for a woman, provided it's the right kind of a woman, harnessed to the right kind of a career."

(Extract from the Minister's Dairy.)

The world is advancing. Elizabeth asked mother this evening if she had a copy of Browning! I came in yesterday and found her reading aloud from a sermon of Phillips Brooks. Said she happened to have it in her satchel. She has beautiful hair—a kind of red gold. She reads aloud to mother in the evening, and as she has a very pleasing voice, I have joined them lately. I understand the standing committee will again visit me to-morrow.

(Extract from Elizabeth's Diary.)

I have been here five weeks, and the Rev. John improves on acquaintance. He puts his whole heart into his work—I admire people who know how to be in dead earnest. He mentioned at dinner, incidentally, that he did not approve of women with a career. Just as if it matters whether he approves or does not!

If he wasn't so pokey he would be an interesting man —for a minister. I almost dropped the salad yesterday, when he read a note from Mr. Appleton, setting forth my high qualities. I suppose the proper thing would have been for me to go behind the door and put my fingers in my ears. I never did care for young ministers—they take themselves so seriously.

He is so earnest and good himself that it's likely he will marry some little fly away woman, not half worthy of him. That kind of men often do. I don't know that it makes any difference —only I should be sorry for his mother.

The minister stood in the middle of the kitchen floor. There was a rather dazed expression in his eyes. He was watching Elizabeth in her neat blue calico, as she moved from kitchen to pantry.

She was well worth watching, and the kitchen was a very sunny and inviting place these days.

Your mother needed a housekeeper a great deal more than the First church needed an organist. Anyhow, it was your own fault— you took everything for granted,' said Elizabeth! avoiding his eyes.

"But—but, Elizabeth!" he said. "I don't see how we can get along. The house won't be the same without you, and—"

Elizabeth was polishing a tin pan, and she stopped and looked at him, waiting for him to finish.

And then—in a moment —the Rev. John knew.

Twenty minutes later he went upstairs two steps at a time, like a boy, and flung open the library door.

"Mother," he said, "I'm going to surprise you. I'm going to surprise you dreadfully!"

"No, John," said his mother, gently. "I do not believe that you are. I knew long before either one of you suspected it, and I'm very glad, dear. It seems very strange, too, for your grandfather is said to have courted your grandmother ten years before he asked her to marry him, and your father and I were engaged six years, and your Uncle John —

But the minister was not listening.

"And I have known Elizabeth but six weeks!" he said, with a happy laugh. But, you see, it's a different matter with me, mother. I have that committee to consider, and I'm expecting them again this afternoon."

LARGEST DIAMOND.

Finding, Cutting and Final Disposition of the Cullinan Diamond.

For twelve years the Excelsior diamond enjoyed its primacy, but on January 25, 1905, the greatest diamond known to the world was found in open-working No. 2 of the Premier mine, in the Transvaal Colony, South Africa, and from the finding to the cutting of this magnificent stone and its final disposal, its history is a most romantic one.

The day's work at the mine was over, and Frederick Wells, the surface manager, was making his usual rounds. Glancing along one side of the deep excavation, his eye suddenly caught the gleam of a brilliant object far up on the bank. He lost no time in climbing up to the spot, where he had noted the glint of light. He had not been mistaken; it was really a brilliant crystal. He tried to pull it out with his fingers, and as this proved impossible he sought to pry it out with the blade of his pen-knife. To his surprise the knife blade broke without causing the stone to yield. Confident now that the crystal must be a very large one, he dug out the earth about it, thinking for a moment that, contrary to all experience in the mine, the stone might be attached to a piece of the primitive rock. When he discovered that this was not the case, he began to doubt that object was really a diamond. He said aft erward:

"When I took a good look at the stone stuck there in the side of the pit it suddenly flashed across me that I had gone insane—that the whole thing was imaginary. I knew it could not be a diamond. All at once another solution dawned upon me. The boys often play jokes on one another. Some practical joker, thought I, has planted this huge chunk of glass here for me to find it. He thinks I will make a fool of myself by bringing it into the office in a great state of excitement, and the story will be told far and wide in South Africa."

Determined to test the stone on the spot, before proceeding further, Wells rubbed off the dirt from one of its faces with his finger, and soon convinced himself that it was not a lump of glass, but a diamond crystal, apparently of exceptional whiteness and purity. With the aid of a larger blade of his knife he finally succeeded in prying out the stone and bore it away with him to the office of the mine. Here it was cleaned, and, to the astonishment of all, was found to have a weight of 3,024¾ carats, more than three times that of any other diamond that has been discovered. Before many hours had passed the telegraph carried tidings to all parts of the world that the greatest diamond of this or any other age had been brought to light. Mr. Wells is said to have received a reward of $10,000 from the company for his discovery.

T. M. Cullinan, founder and chairman of the Premier company and one of the great prize winners in the lottery of South African speculation, named the diamond after himself; others have called it the Premier, and several different names have been proposed.

Little "Can't Find Me."

A happy little child
Cries 'Can't find me";
A joyous shout, she runs and hides
With laughing childish glee.

You can't find her anywhere,
Your search is all in vain;
When out she comes to start afresh
To hide and seek again.

Tho' oh! so tired are little feet!
She climbs up upon your knee,
To hear once more the story sweet
Of lands far, far away.

Then gentle slumber o'er her steals,
And bears her on its wing
To dreamland, where the elfins play
And bright-robed fairies sing.

Like sunshine, is the rosy morn,
Her presence seems to be;
She makes old hearts feel young again
With joy and melody.

A mystic power the children have
That rules our hearts—indeed!
The strongest and the mightiest
A little child may lead.

A shadow's fallen on the home
Where all was bright and fair;
There's a little doll, a broken toy—
A vacant little chair!

No more the cry of 'can't find me"
Is heard within the hall;
She's lost to us for evermore—
Ah! lost beyond recall!

For little 'Can't find me" is gone;
She's hidden 'neath the sod;
Her hands are folded on her breast—
Asleep, at rest, with God.

Hoboken, N. J. — Andrew Gillies.

New Insulating Material.

The new insulating material known as Bakelite, after its discoverer, Dr. Bakeland, seems to possess certain important advantages, says the London Globe. It is stronger than India rubber, and can stand a higher temperature, and it is unaffected by most chemicals. Bakelite is one of the numerous series of useful products obtained from coal tar, and is known to chemists as oxybenzyl-methylenglycol—anhydride. It may be used to impregnate soft wood, which it renders as hard as ebony. Generators and motors are impregnated with it to protect the wiring.

Local Option.

Thirsty Passenger—How much longer have I got to wait for that cocktail I ordered?

Dining Car Waiter (looking out of the window)—About a mile and a half longer, sir. This is a dry country, and there's a spotter on board.

MAFIA'S RULE IN SICILY.

Little Hope of Punishishing Petrosino's Murderers.

Palermo.—Every once in a while a man is shot dead or stabbed in the streets of Palermo, sometimes at dusk and in a secluded corner, often in broad daylight and in a crowded square. The shot or the sharp cry of pain uttered by the victim bring a crowd to the spot and generally someone runs for the police, often the murderer himself, who thus gets away from the scene.

As a rule the victim is dead by the time help reaches him; but in no case does he ever betray the name of his assailant. This is regarded as so much of a matter of course that the police never ask it. They make an effort to discover the murderer, but hardly ever succeed.

The victim is generally identified from letters or papers found on his person. If there are friends of his among the crowd they are extremely reticent. When made to talk they will admit unwillingly that they were acquainted with the murdered man, and may mention his name, and if hard pressed they may explain the motive of the crime: "He owed money and would not pay it"; "he had enemies among his family"; or probably: "It is a question of a woman, another man's wife."

The police collect evidence which is invariably and purposely misleading even when furnished by the dead man's friends and start on the hopeless task of discovering the murderer. The investigation generally takes a very long time. The police will follow uselessly one clue after another, arrest a score or two of persons who were seen in the company of the murdered man, ascertain which shot or stab was the cause of death, perhaps find a revolver or a knife which they suspect was used for the murder and in ninety cases out of a hundred they have finally to give up the investigation in despair.

Sometimes but very rarely a person is arrested on suspicion, and enough evidence is collected to justify a trial. This takes place a year or two after the murder has been committed and generally ends with an acquittal for lack or insufficiency of evidence, "per mancanza o insufficienza di prove."

It sometimes happens that while the trial of the

SUPPOSED MURDERER

is proceeding another murder is committed and the second victim is recognized as the real murderer in the first case. The police then realize that the first murder has been avenged by the friends or relatives of the victim and stop their investigations or the trial to take up other cases equally difficult.

Such are the characteristic traits of Sicilian murders, which naturally enough are all more or less influenced by the Mafia. These murders are unfortunately very frequent, and their prevention is a hopeless task under present conditions, the more so as despite their frequency and the similarity of the circumstances under which they are committed the police insist on considering them in the light of ordinary crimes and adopt the methods used in other Italian provinces where the Mafia does not exist.

The recent murder of Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, of New York, is identical in every detail with many other crimes ascribed to the Mafia. The mode of death, the place where the murder was committed, the absence of any definite clue, the misleading evidence collected by the police and the negative result of their investigations more than a week after the murder, all point to the Mafia.

Still, the police seem convinced that Lieut. Petrosino was killed by one of his confidants or by some criminal who followed him from America. Had it been possible to deny the existence of the Mafia in Sicily, no doubt the Palermo police would have done so, just as they practically denied that there was any such thing as the Black Hand in America, which they intimated was merely an invention of the American police, and certainly not an Italian importation.

THAT THE MAFIA EXISTS

is positively certain and if any proof were needed it is amply furnished by the criminal statistics, which show that in Sicily a high percentage of the murders committed are left unpunished. Still the Mafia, unlike the Camorra, which it resembles in some respects and with which it is often confused, is strictly speaking not a criminal association, regularly organized and having a sort of natural hierarchy and affiliation, but it is a characteristic condition of life in Sicily due to many causes and circumstances.

The Mafia is the natural result of the historical and social conditions of Sicily and of the bad government which for many centuries afflicted the island. The origin of the word Mafia is uncertain and various derivations have been suggested for it. Until comparatively recent times the word was believed to be a corruption of the Arab mahias, meaning a braggart or a bully, but Prof. Pitre derives Mafia from a word in the Sicilian dialect meaning excellence or perfection, and quotes a passage from a sixteenth century Sicilian poem, where a girl is called maflusedda on account of her beauty.

The best though by no means the clearest definition of the Mafia has been given by a member of Parliament, Signor Franchetti, who in the year 1876 was sent by the Government to study the conditions of Sicily. He said that Mafia means "the union of persons of every rank, profession and condition, who without any apparent continuous or regular tie strive together to promote their interests despite law, justice or public order."

The definition is further explained by the statement that the Mafia is the result of the belief that a person can safeguard his life and property without the aid of any authority or law. In other terms the Mafia is founded on lawless principles and it arises from a tendency on the part of the Sicilians to do justice for themselves.

The Mafia very likely originated in the middle ages and developed under the Bourbons when the Sicilians were taught by experience how corrupt and useless the administration of justice was. Since then a profound contempt for the law has prevailed and differences have been settled, insults avenged and crimes punished without resort being made to the tribunals.

The tendency to set the law at defiance became in time one of the chief peculiarities of

THE SICILIAN CHARACTER.

Under foreign oppression and bad and corrupt Governments it was almost excused if not justified and very often it led to rebellion and open revolt, the Sicilian Vespers for instance, and six centuries later the overthrow of the Bourbons, when the Mafia joined Garibaldi and Sicily became part of united Italy.

The Mafia is the inevitable result of many things, including national character, traditions and social conditions special to Sicily. It is not an association in the strict sense of the term, since it is not the result of any arrangement or organization and its members are not bound by any common ties to work together.

It has no elected officers or chiefs, no meeting place, no definite rules to follow and no special signs or words by means of which its members can recognize one another. Rather than an association it is a sect or a clan, and its followers are united by a word, a plain word of ancient origin and dubious meaning, Omerta.

Omerta is a purely Sicilian word which is as difficult to explain as the term Mafia itself. Generally speaking, it expresses that peculiar sense of honor with which the Sicilian character is deeply imbued. It is derived from omu, a man, in the highest sense of the term; that is a man who knows his duty and how to make himself feared and respected himself by using a knife to advantage. The Mafia is based on omerta, which practically constitutes, as it were, the force of cohesion which unites its followers.

Different crimes may be committed independently, their motives may differ widely, the persons who commit them may be unknown to each other or may even be enemies. Still there may be an agreement of ideas, a common mode of thought and feeling among those who committed them, and this is due to the omerta.

The code of this

PECULIAR SENSE OF HONOR

brands as a traitor, infame, infamous, a man who appeals to the police against his fellow man, or who helps instead of hampering and impeding the action of the law, or who does not avenge an insult or an injury with his own hands. It follows as a matter of course that whenever a man commits a crime it is understood that the code of the omerta has been followed and all his fellow countrymen are willing to help him.

Kill a man in Sicily and if you are a Sicilian the Mafia are with you. You are sheltered from the police and supplied with the means to escape. Everybody is willing to give evidence in your favor, the witnesses against you are suborned and your conviction if your are tried is impossible, as you are under the protection of the powerful Mafia.

An institution like this, founded on a mistaken sense of honor and devoted practically to combating justice, law and order, can have but one result, that of encouraging criminality. In fact, in Sicily a man who has not committed at least one murder is not much thought of. The following recommendation was given to an engineer from Milan employed in the sulphur mines in Sicily:

"You need a servant, your excellency, and he must be a good one. I have a friend who killed two men and he is just the sort of person you want."

A murder often leads to promotion in the cast of a common laborer, as an employer, knowing that he has killed his man and is therefore under the protection of the Mafia feels himself bound, partly from fear and partly from omerta, to treat him better and if possible to increase his wages.

The omerta can be better understood from Sicilian proverbs which sum up the principles on which the Mafia is founded. Thus, for instance: "Take the life of him who takes your bread," "The gallows is for the poor man, justice for a fool," "With money and friends law is set at defiance," "Evidence is good so long as it does not hurt anybody," and a saying more common than the rest, which is used by every person who is stabbed: "If I die I shall be buried; if I live I shall kill you."

The followers of the Mafia are divided into two classes, the low and the high. The former are generally nown as Mafiosi in birritta, from the birritta, a cap or bonnet worn by the lower classes or peasants. The others are called Mafiosi in cappeddu and include persons of rank, who wear the cappeddu or hat.

Each class has several chiefs, or Capi Mafia, who are not elected but obtain their position

BY PERSONAL INFLUENCE,

mainly omerta, courage, prestige and force of circumstances. It is rare indeed that a Capo Mafia has entire control of the whole sect, as the Mafia does not obey one head.

It counts among its followers men of all conditions and all professions, lawyers, members of the municipality, Deputies, noblemen and even Cabinet Ministers, besides peasants, laborers and professional criminals, who naturally belong to the lower class.

Its followers, or the Mafiosi, are not bound by any promise of secrecy or oaths of obedience, but by omerta and by interest and necessity. In fact, many of the Mafiosi of to-day are not willingly so, but have been forced to belong to the Mafia since they cannot oppose it and they need its protection.

A member of Parliament needs the votes of the Mafia to be elected, and a land owner needs it to protect his crops, his property or his herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Nobody is strong enough in Sicily to be independent of the Mafia, and nobody dares to oppose it, as its isolated enemies are annihilated.

So the Mafia flourishes because it is tolerated, and it is tolerated because it cannot be crushed. The Mafia has no organized system of work, and each Mafioso is free to act independently.

"Do not interfere for good or for evil in what does not concern you," is one of the rules among the Mafiosi. It often happens that two chiefs through rivalry or other reasons have a dispute, but it is never settled by means of a duel. Blows may be exchanged and a slight stab or two as well, but if the two rivals are not reconciled then and there one of them will say: "Excuse me, friend, but you are right."

This expression means that one of the two must die without mercy and generally without delay. A shot fired from behind a wall at dusk ends the dispute.

In such cases the obligation of secrecy extends not only to the followers or friends of the murderer, but also to those of the victim. The Mafiosi may hate one another cordially, as is natural among people of different rank who have nothing in common except a prejudice or a mistaken sense of honor; still, one Mafioso never betrays another, and a man will endure

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE

rather than reveal the name of his fellow Mafioso guilty of the crime he is supposed to have committed, and this even when the men are mortal enemies.

A man from Messina some time ago killed another, whose friends naturally prepared to avenge the murder. Meanwhile the murderer was arrested on suspicion and the evidence of the victim's friends would easily have secured his conviction, the more so as the accused was penniless and could not secure the services of a lawyer.

His enemies gave evidence in his favor, suborned witnesses, engaged good lawyers to defend him and naturally had him acquitted. Five days after he was released from prison they killed him and thus avenged the murder he had committed. It was a question of honor, they said, and the tribunal had nothing to do with it.

The Mafia originally was not based on criminal principles; that is to say, it blocked the way of the law at every step, set it at defiance and redressed wrongs or injuries without the intervention of the law, but its object was not crime. It shielded criminals and protected them to impede the regular course of justice. Its formation was due to a bad and corrupt Government, and it was used as a sort of defence against it.

Still indirectly it encourages crime and gradually it becomes an essentially criminal sect, as it is at present. It became closely allied to brigandage, it extended its sphere of action to every part of Sicily and was transported to distant lands where Sicilians emigrated, and while it has not changed its fundamental principles, which are still solely based on omerta, nor its two divisions of high and low, it has degenerated into a criminal association akin to the Neapolitan Camorra. It still retains its characteristic traits, which render it even more powerful.

The Italian Government tried to combat the Mafia, but in vain. Some dissatisfied Sicilians, especially

LARGE LAND OWNERS

and noblemen who unwillingly submit to the tyranny of the Mafia, even as their forefathers did before them under the rule of the Bourbons, say that if the present Government were different from the past the Mafia would disappear from Sicily, as it would be useless.

No doubt this expjlanation is unjustified, and if the administration of justice in Sicily is not perfect it is due to the Mafia. The Mafia to-day flourishes on the contributions levied on landholders, who are forced to pay in order to be protected. The Government tries to protect them, but fails. It cannot prevent their houses from being burned, their orchards and vineyards from being ruined or their cattle from being stolen or killed. Nor can it arrest and punish and Mafiosi who commit such outrages and crimes. There is nothing left for the landholders, the noblemen and the rich Sicilian merchants and tradesmen but to pay the blackmail levied, and thus the Mafia flourishes.

The same system of blackmail was transplanted to America, where it proved far more profitable than in Sicily, owing to the fact that money is more plentiful there. The success of the first attemps at blackmail in America gradually led to the institution of a sect shaped like the Mafia, namely the Black Hand.

The organization of the police in Sicily at present is vastly superior to what it was under the Bourbons, and even if their efforts to combat the Mafia are not very successful, still they do better than their predecessors. Therefore, many Mafiosi have emigrated to America from Sicily and swelled the ranks of the Black Hand in this country.

In fact emigration has proved of real benefit to the Mafia, since it has afforded

A SAFE REFUGE

to many of its followers who found it profitable to transfer their criminal activity to a richer country. Formerly a Mafioso who committed a crime in Sicily took to the country and became an outlaw and a brigand. Now he emigrates to America. A false passport and some money are all that he needs, and both are easily obtained.

The code of the omerta was necessarily also transported to America. Still Sicilians there are in a minority and hence a crime may not always go unpunished. Lieut. Petrosino, for instance, was not killed in America because there his murderer could not have set justice at defiance with the ease with which he could do so in Sicily.

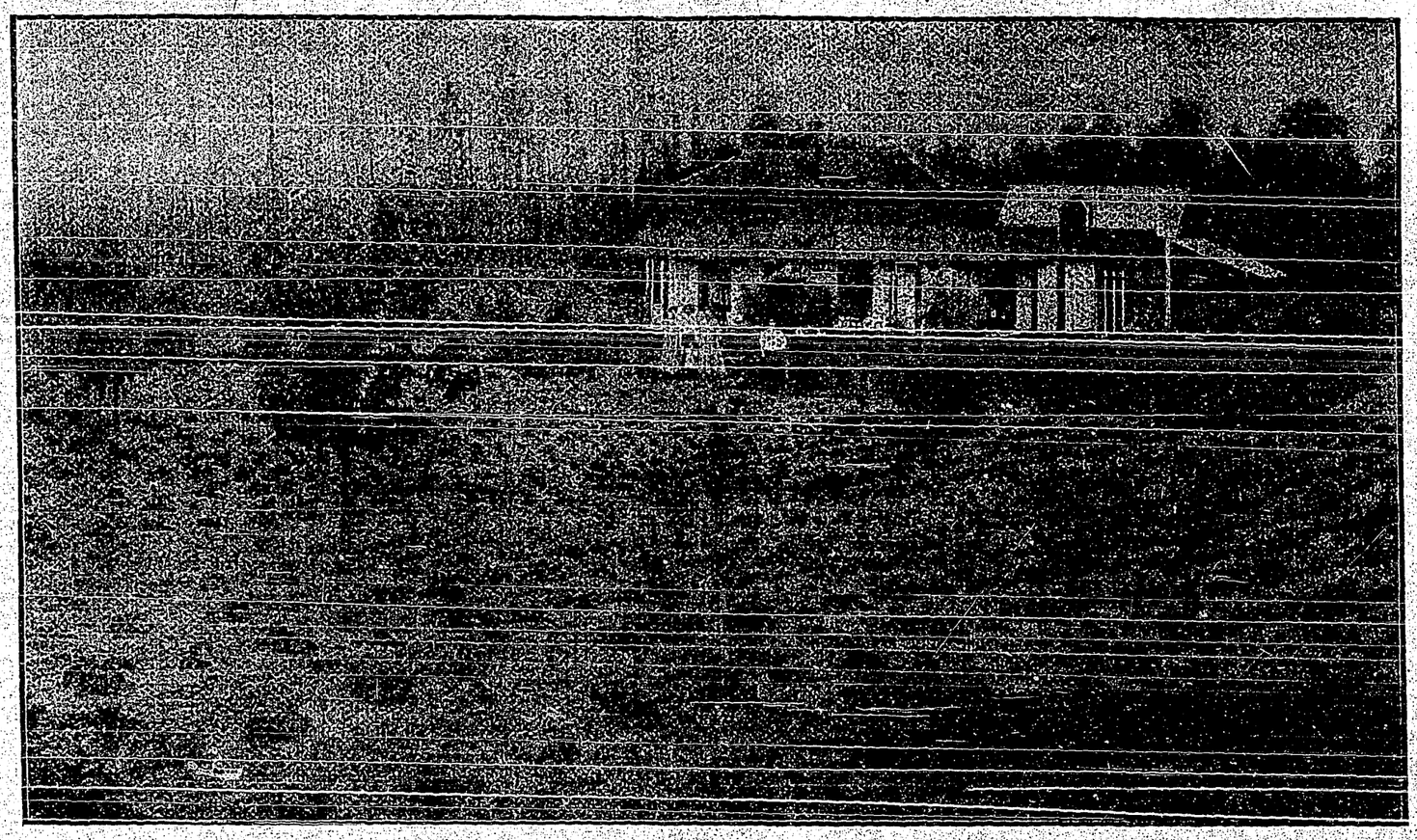
It is immaterial whether the man or the men who murdered him was his confidants or Mafiosi. The fact that the murder was committed in Sicily is sufficient to insure the help and protection of the Mafia. It is merely a question of omerta.

The murder of Lieut. Petrosino may be followed by a trial, though even this is very doubtful, but that the trial will not result in a conviction is pretty certain. It may also be said that should the unexpected happen and some one be convicted of this murder he will not be the man who committed it, but some innocent man who follows the obligation of silence for omerta.

New Village in Lambton.

A new village to be known as Courtwright has come into existence in Lambton county. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed incorporating Courtwright, but it was provided that the law should only come into effect by order in Council. The order in Council has now been passed, and the first nominations for Reeve and Councillors will take place on Saturday next.

Many a man goes up like a rocket and comes down like a stick, but that shouldn't influence us not to attempt to go up at all.



R. S. BEVAN, GRIFFIN RANCH

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Sed G. Chatem, of Montreal, Quebec, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Summit Creek about 10 chains south of the northwest corner of L. 8631, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated July 22nd, 1910.

SED G. CHATEM, Applicant,
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, John Stevenson, of Toronto, Ontario, salesman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains from the north bank of Summit Creek and about 7 miles from its mouth, thence 40 chains south, thence 20 chains east or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to Cecil Goodchild's southeast corner, thence 30 chains west to point of commencement, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Dated July 21st, 1910.

JOHN STEVENSON, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Earl Goodchild, of Toronto, Ontario, salesman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner of Ethel Chateur's application to purchase, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated July 21st, 1910.

EARL GOODCHILD, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Ethel Chatem, of Montreal, Quebec, spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles distant and in an easterly direction from the mouth of Placer Creek, on the north bank of Summit Creek, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated July 21st, 1910.

ETHEL CHATEM, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Ethel Luckwell, of Toronto, Ontario, spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of J. B. Ferguin's application to purchase, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated July 21st, 1910.

ETHEL LUCKWELL, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Fred Stevenson, of Toronto, Ontario, printer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Earl Goodchild's application to purchase, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated July 21st, 1910.

FRED STEVENSON, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Socialist Party of Canada

MR. C. M. O'BRIEN, M.P.P.

WILL ADDRESS A MEETING IN THE

CRESTON AUDITORIUM (BAST'S HALL)

In the Evening of

Tuesday, September 20th

At 8 O'clock. All are Welcome

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, James Chatem, of Montreal, Quebec, engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Summit Creek, about 13 miles from the mouth of said creek, thence 20 chains west, thence 60 chains north, thence 30 chains east, or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 150 acres, more or less.

Dated July 22nd, 1910.

JAMES CHATEM, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Blanche Goodchild, of Toronto, Ontario, merchant, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about nine miles from the mouth of Summit Creek and about 400 feet northerly from said creek, thence 20 chains north, thence 20 chains east, thence 20 chains south, thence 20 chains west, to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Dated July 22nd, 1910.

BLANCHE GOODCHILD, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Vina Goodchild, of Toronto, Ontario, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted near Summit Creek, about one mile westerly from southwest corner of Blanche Goodchild's application to purchase, thence 20 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 20 chains south, thence 40 chains west, to point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Dated July 22nd, 1910.

VINA GOODCHILD, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Notices of Application for Renewal of Liquor Licenses

Take Notice that I, A. North, of Sirdar, B.C. intend applying to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, for the renewal of the retail liquor license held by me for the premises known as the Sirdar Hotel, situated at Sirdar, B.C.

Dated at Sirdar, B.C., August 12th, 1910.

A. NORTH

FOR SALE—Two good milk cows.—Apply to C. O. Rodgers.

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, J. H. Ferguson, of Rockspring, Ontario, farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Sed. G. Chatem's application to purchase, on Summit Creek, thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains west, or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

Dated August 25th, 1910.

J. H. FERGUSON, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Fred. Goodchild, of Toronto, Ontario, merchant, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of L 8631, near Summit Creek, thence 40 chains north, thence 70 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 70 chains east, to point of commencement, containing 280 acres, more or less.

Dated August 25th, 1910.

FRED GOODCHILD, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Matilda Stevenson, of Toronto, Ontario, married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of J. B. Ferguson's pre-emption, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated August 25th, 1910.

MATILDA STEVENSON, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Flossie Chatem, of Montreal, Quebec, spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on Summit Creek at the southwest corner of J. B. Ferguson's pre-emption, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated August 25th, 1910.

FLOSSIE CHATEM, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

WANTED—A small second-hand Stump Puller.—Write Box 67, Creston.

MURPHY'S LODGING HOUSE

Is now open for Lodgers and Transients

Rooms by the Day, Week or Month at Reasonable Rates

All the rooms are well furnished, and special attention is given to the comfort of our guests. Hot and Cold Baths.

FIRST CLASS HALL FOR RENT

Canyon Street - CRESTON

CURTIS AEROPLANE FLYING AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THIS SAME MACHINE WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR EVERY DAY AT THE SPOKANE INTERSTATE FAIR, OCTOBER 3 TO 9, 1910.

The star attraction of the Spokane Interstate Fair, the one big feature which the management expect will bring the largest crowds to Spokane the week of October 3d, is the Curtiss Aeroplane. This marvelous flying machine is the same one that won so many prizes in Los Angeles last winter, the one that made the successful flight from Albany to New York, and also from New York to Philadelphia and return.

The contract which the Spokane Interstate Fair management has made with the Curtiss Company of Hammondsport, N. Y., calls for a payment of approximately $1000 a night, and under the terms of the agreement, the Curtiss Company are to send two complete machines and their most expert aviator. At least four or more flights are to be made every day of the Fair, October 3 to 9, and the machines will also be on exhibition on the ground at all times.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

SPECIAL RATES TO

Toronto Exhibition

Aug. 27th to Sept. 12th

Tickets on Sale August 19th to September 3rd.

Final Return Limit, Sept. 23rd,

Transit Limit, 0 days in each direction

For full particulars apply to nearest Agent, or to—

R. G. McNEILLIE,
District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY, ALTA.

NOTICE

All parties indebted to the undersigned kindly call and settle their accounts at once, as I have disposed of my business and must close up my accounts.

A. W. COULTER

On Monday the 19th September, a regular old-fashioned banquet and entertainment will be given in connection with the Methodist church. See handbills later on for further particulars.

Provincial Constable James Wightman, of Nelson, was doing police duty in Creston on Labor Day, as assistant to Provincial Geo. M. Gunn.

Men's balbrigan underwear, 75c. per suit.—C. O. S.

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

A ROYAL HUNT.

Great Bag By Duke of Connaught And His Son.

An account of the Duke of Connaught's danger from a charging lion during his big game hunting expedition in British East Africa has been written "by express permission" by Captain G. Riddell, and appears in The East African Standard.

The party's total bag of big game consisted of an elephant, seven lions, fifteen rhinoceros, four buffalo, one cheetah, and three hippopotamus. Thirty-three different species of antelope were shot. The Duke of Connaught obtained twenty-three animals of different species, including fine specimens of lion, rhinoceros and buffalo. He had the best individual bag of the party.

The first and finest rhinoceros was bagged by Prince Arthur of Connaught near the junction of the Nanuki and Leeki Rivers. Near the Onderka River the Duke shot his first lion, a splendid black-maned specimen. It was carried in triumph into camp, where the "lion song" was sung by the natives with much enthusiasm.

Two other lions were bagged by the Duke during a week's hunting southeast of Embo. The hunt was a typical one, starting by the sighting of the lions, which were "rounded up" by the hunters mounted. The guns then advanced as the animals lay in knee-high grass.

One lion charged when hit by the Duke of Connaught, and received its death wound only four yards from its assailants. His Royal Highness bagged a lioness the same day.

Subsequently a rhinoceros charged the camp during lunch. It created indescribable confusion until its career was cut short near the dining tent with a bullet. The Duchess of Connaught in the same week shot a large rhinoceros. The live stock of the caravan was added to by the capture of a very youthful rhinoceros, which, "after charging everyone and everything for twenty-four hours, suddenly became extremely friendly."

During the expedition the Royal party covered some 400 miles.

It is an undisputed fact that one package of Wilson's Fly Pads has killed a bushel of house flies. Fortunately no such quantity can ever be found in a well kept house, but whether they be few or many Wilson's Fly Pads will kill them all.

THE SON OF MAN LIFTED UP.

Man is a microcosm—a world in a miniature. Everything around him in the great macrocosm sustains a living and vital correspondence to his affectional and intellectual qualities of life. This is especially true of the various animals. There is a common recognition of the fact that human traits and qualities are pictured in animals. The lion stands for strength, the lamb for innocence, the horse for intelligence, and the serpent for sensualism. There is a universal recognition of this correspondence. But what the teaching of the church makes clear is that there is a divine law of relation between animals and human qualities. Correspondence is something more than analogy or resemblance. It is the relation existing between cause, which is spiritual, and effect which is natural. The natural thing which corresponds owes its existence to the spiritual quality of which it is the correspondence. A sense of shame produces a blush. A blush, therefore, corresponds to the mental quality which produced it, because it has its origin in it. This law is of universal application. The existence of a lower plane corresponds to the causes of the higher plane, because what is lower is derived from what is higher.

All animals are material forms of human affection and thought, and all animals in this world are those affections clothed by and fixed in material conditions.

This truth will help us to understand our Lord's teaching, where He compares his glorification to the lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness. "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up."

A serpent stands for the sense plane of the mind and for the consciousness proper to that plane. In the Bible parable of Eden the serpent was upright. This means that in the long ago of the Eden state the senses, the whole plane of sensuous life was in order. The senses looked up to what was above them; and the entire mind and body were in a state of heavenly order. Everything was very good.

But a state came when the men of the golden age turned to their senses for their interpretation of life. This was the fall. Then the serpent lost the power of being upright—the sensuous nature no longer looked up to the control of the higher mind. It became separated from it, and men learned to live in it. Then it began to crawl on the earth; men tried to feed on sensuous things.

This state increased until finally mankind lost all knowledge of the Lord and became the prey of wicked spirits. Then the Lord bowed the heavens and came down. He assumed human nature in the natural world. He took up in Himself the nature which had fallen, even its lowest sensual plane.

In no other way could He save His children. But He glorified his humanity clear down to the very lowest plane. This means that He put off what was finite and hereditarily evil and in its stead put on what was divine. Thus His human was lifted up, the sensuous degree of the human in Him was made divine.

The lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness was the type of the glorification of the natural degree of the Lord's human. This divine natural humanity is what reaches us, and by looking to it, and in obedience to His commandments we shun evils as sins against Him we can enter into life.

Looking to the Lord in this way, man is enabled to lift up his serpent nature—the whole plane of his sense life, and thus be delivered from evil and introduced into every form of good.—Helper.

THE LION'S HEAD.

Origin of Its Use as Decoration for Fountains.

"The sun glows in the Lion," says Seneca, meaning that when the sun enters the sign of Leo at the summer solstice the highest temperature of the year is experienced. "We may say on the other hand that the Babylonian astrologers thousands of years ago placed the king of beasts, the fiery and ferocious lion, in that part of the zodiac which the sun enters at the sumer solstice.

The constellation which is called Leo bears very little resemblance to the outline of a lion. Probably the name was originally applied only to its principal star, Regulus. It is to this constellation in the zodiac that we owe the countless water spewing lions' heads which are found in ancient and modern fountains, because in the latter part of July, while the sun is still in the sign of Leo, the Nile is at its highest level.

Furthermore, the lion's head with widely open jaws is in itself very suitable for the mouth of a fountain or waterspout. This decorative motif was employed universally throughout the Graeco-Roman world. Lions' heads are found used in this way at Athens, Ephesus, Olympia, Agrigentum and countless other places. It is not quite certain that this employment of the lion's head originated in Egypt. Curtius describes an Assyrian bas-relief from Bairan showing water streaming from a ring-shaped vessel. A lion stands as if on guard on either side of the fountain.

The water clock, which was used in judicial proceedings, has the form of a lion and a name which means the guardian of the stream. Hence the idea of protection may have been the origin of the association of lions with fountains, and this custom may have originated in Asia.—From the Scientific American.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Bigot.

There is no bigot quite so hopelessly fetted as the man who is always finding bigotry in other people. There is none so creed-bound as he who is always flaunting ashis creed, "I believe all creeds are wrong." He, like every one else, has a belief; but his belief leads him nowhere, while the beliefs of those who rejoice in their creedslead to a definite somewhere. The believer's creed is a possession of value, the result of hought andconviction that seeks to build. The creed-attacker's creed is an obsession, such as one finds in the disordered minds of a lunatic asylum; seeking to destroy others, it destroys only itself.

One Chance to Lose.

"Now that the Democrats are crowing over their prospects of winning the Congressional elections," said Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, the other day, according to the Popular Magazine, "I am reminded of what good old Ike Hill, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House, used to say on the eve of an election. Ike was a Democrat through and through, but he was a philosophical Democrat.

"When anybody asked him how he thought the vote would go, he would invariably reply:

"'By gosh! I think we've got 'em, if they don't buy us off.'"

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.

EXPERT ADVICE.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"My pigs seem sickly," complained the amateur farmer. "Yet I give them enough to eat."

"Your troughs are too narrow, stranger. A hog doesn't think he's getting enough to eat unless he can put his feet in the trough."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Increasing Flow of Milk.

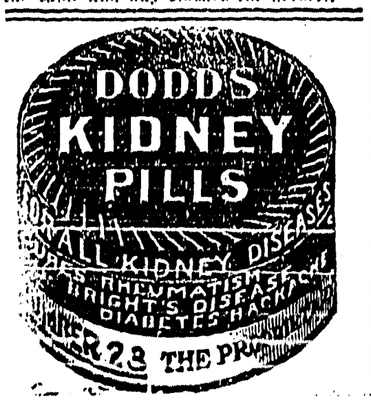
Professor Kronacher has studied the power of yohimbin to increase the flow of milk of cows and sheep. The results prove that the yield of milk is increased during the administration of yohimbin, but the increase is not sufficient to make an extensive use of yohimbin as a galactogogue commercially profitable in the case of healthy animals. In the case of a cow, whose yield of milk was diminished by an inflammation, the disease was greatly mitigated by the treatment, and an increased yield of milk followed. Many similar instances were observed. In no case did any injurious results follow the administration of the medicine. No experiments have yet been made on the influence of yohimbin as a galactogogue in the human species. In this case, the question of expense is of less relative importance, and the favorable results obtained with animals appear to promise a successful outcome.

STARVED.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

Ascum—I saw your wife at the dance last night. She certainly did look magnificent. By the way, old man, you're rather thin, aren't you?

Muttley—I guess I am. You see we went to housekeeping recently and I arranged with my wife to give her a certain allowance each week provide for the table and buy clothes for herself.



INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Business."

"Too many Americans of the twentieth century," said Jacob A. Riis, in an address in New York, "have a wrong idea of business. Now business is, really, honest service—honest service—nothing but that.

"But too many men look on business as a certain seaside shopkeeper did.

"A friend of mine visited this man's shop to buy a flannel bathing suit. The bathing suits were all a little too large for him.

"'They're marked unshrinkable,' my friend said thoughtfully. 'This one here might do if it would shrink. But—'

"'I'll ask father about it,' said the young attendant.

"And then, behind the partition, my friend overheard this dialogue:

"'Father a gent wants to know if our unshrinkable bathing suits won't shrink a little any way.'

"'Is the suit too large for him?'

"'Yes, father.'

"'Then of course it will shrink. Why don't you try and have some head for business, Willie?'"

A PIANO FOR 50 CENTS A WEEK

This is a golden opportunity for anyone to own an instrument. We have a large stock of used pianos, taken in exchange on Heintzman & Co. pianos. These instruments are such well-known makes as Weber, Chickering, Haines Bros., Thomas and Dominion, and the price is from $60 to $125. Each one guaranteed for five years, and will be taken back in exchange with full amount allowed any time in three years. Do not let this chance slip by you. A post card will bring full particulars.—Heintzman & Co., 71 King street east, Hamilton, Ont.

Begging from the Wrong Man.

Bishop Talbot, not his Grace of Southwark, but the one who was known as the giant "cowboy bishop," was once attending a meeting of church dignitaries, and one of the clergymen, who had been urged by a tramp to give him some money, sent the following to the Bishop.

The tramp approached Bishop confidently. The others watched with interest. They saw a look of surprise come over the tramp's face. The bishop was talking eagerly. The tramp looked troubled. And then, finally, they saw something pass from one hand to the other. The tramp tried to slink past without speaking, but one asked:

"Well, did you get something from our brother?"

The tramp grinned sheepishly. "No," he admitted. "I gave him a shilling for his new cathedral."

WOMAN'S CHARMS.

Of Skin, Hands and Hair Preserved.

For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for allaying minor irritations of the skin and scalp and for preventing them becoming chronic; for imparting a velvety softness to the skin; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, and, in short, for every use in promoting skin and hair health and bodily purity, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unsurpassed. In the speedy and economical treatment of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, and inflammations, Cuticura succeeds when all else fails.

NEW HOME.

(Cleveland Leader.)

"There's a gas works north of you, a glue factory to the east; on the south you have an abattoir, and the reduction plant is to the west."

"What's the advantage?"

"You can always tell the direction of the wind in an instant."

$11.00 Atlantic City and Return.

Via Lehigh Valley Railroad, from Suspension Bridge, Friday, Aug. 5; tickets good to return within 15 days, and stop-over at Philadelphia. Particulars 8 King street east, Toronto.

An Original Thinker.

A studious person can, by thinking long enough find reasons for almost anything. They will not be necessarily good reasons, but they may be presentable—like those of the young man who, in an examination, was asked, "Why will not a pin stand on its point?"

He considered the proposition a long time, and then answered:

"In the first place, a point is defined by Euclid as that which has no parts and no magnitude, and how can a pin stand on that which hath no parts and no magnitude?

"In the second place, a pin will not stand on its head, much less, therefore, will it stand on its point.

"Thirdly and lastly, it will, if you stick it in hard enough."—Pearson's.

A MEXICAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Consisting of One Man, One Burro and a Rolling Water Barrel.

It might be thought that such an exciting thing as a fire would startle the Mexicans out of their habitual indolence, but such is not the case.

The alarm of fire at Matamoros, Coahuila, Mexico, was given by the discharge of numerous pistols and guns, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, and I hastened to the scene, thinking at first that a battle was waging.

After a long interval, during which the people watched the fire with interest, chattering among themselves meanwhile, there appeared placidly trundling along the road the Matamoresan equivalent of a fire engine, a barrel rolling along the ground, drawn by a reluctant burro.

A swivel pin in each end of the keg permitted it to roll freely and ropes attached it to the animal. Behind walked the fire brigade, a solitary peon, bearing a bucket. Arrived at the scene of the conflagration, the water in the barrel was poured into buckets and hauled to the roof of an adjacent house, whence it was flung int othe flames.

Everybody was greatly excited. The calmest thing of all was the fire, which burned steadily on till there was nothing left to consume. Then as the spectacle was over, the people dispersed. Every one was satisfied, except perhaps the unfortunate owner of the house that had been destroyed.

No More Sour Catsup PARKES' Catsup Flavor and Preserver

Is a concentrated extract of spices that flavors catsup and preserves it for all time. Many people have given up the making of catsup because it always spoiled. You can now make better and nicer looking catsup than you ever made before if you insist on getting Parke's Catsup Flavor from your grocer. It leaves the natural red color of the tomato and imparts the most delicious flavor. Sent post paid on receipt of 30 cents.

PARKE & PARKE
HAMILTON DRUGGISTS CANADA

Consecration.

No one can ever do great things who cannot shut out from his thoughts everything in the universe except the single thing upon which, for the time being, he needs to concentrate. A terrible concentration is the price of power. Dr. John Douglas Adam puts the other side of this truth when he says: "The psychology of weakness is the double thought. The man who cannot marshal his thoughts at will, and hold them single in any direction, is a wea kman." "Unstable in all his ways," James called the double-minded man. Only he who can say "This one thing I do," can do great things in any field. Let us strive, struggle, agonize if need be, to think single upon every line of thought that we take up—if it is worth taking up at all. There is no mind and character discipline in the world quite equal to this.

Marriage and Long Life.

Mr. Jacques Bertillon, of Paris, has started a world-wide discussion by his advice to "marry if you want to live to a good old age." "A married man or woman has," he says, "thrice as much chance for a good long run of life as a bachelor or a spinster." The average mortality among widowers is greater than the average among married men, so he recommends that they marry, provided that they are under 60 years of age. The married live longer than the single for the reason that, as a rule, they lead more regular lives. In every community there are enough aged married couples to demonstrate that Dr. Bertillon's deductions are well founded.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Alms and the Man.

"Sure, Father Flaherty was a good man," Mr. Murphy said of the deceased parish priest. "He hated sin, but he loved th' sinner, an' he was all compassion an' patience an' wisdom. There never was another loike 'im f'r holdin' up hope to th' poor, batthered man that had anny desire f'r good.

"'Faith,' said he to Con Meehan, th' toime th' bh'y was down an' out, 'faith, this soide av paradise, 'tis all beginning again, over an' over, an' tin toimes over!'

"An' that keen," continued Mr. Murphy, "'twas niver worth whoile to keep back part av th' price av th' land! Wid a twinkle in his eye he'd see clean through anny Ananias that iver walked.

'An' gin'rous!" Mr. Murphy's voice dropped to a lower key and his eyes were wet as he added, "His hand was always in his pocket, an' whin they prepared him f'r burial they found his right arrm longer than his left wid stretchin' it out to th' poor."—Youth's Companion.

Ambiguous.

Mr. Owemuch—I posses no property, Miss Flip; my entire wealth is my intellect.

Miss Flip—Don't let that worry you—poverty is no disgrace."—Fliegende Blaetter.

SHREDDED WHEAT

Builds Strong, Healthy, Sturdy Youngsters.

To serve—heat in oven, pour hot milk over it and salt to taste. Sold by all grocers, 13c. a carton; two for 25c.

422

DEPOSITS OF TUNGSTEN.

Important Mineral Discovery in Washington.

What is regarded by State Geologist Henry Landes as the richest deposit of tungsten in the Northwest have been partially developed on State lands in Stevens county, twelve miles north of Deer Park. Professor Landes was sent by State Land Commissioner Ross to investigate and make a report on these lands, and he passed through Spokane on his return from a thorough inspection of all prospects now under lease from the state, and in discussing the investigations he has made expressed himself enthusiastically over his discoveries.

The State has been leasing these lands for two-year periods in 80-acre tracts to various parties in the vicinity of Deer Park, and some of them have proceeded to an extent where it is necessary for them to secure long leases in order to secure capital to conduct successful and profitable operations.

The deposits of tungsten are found in pure white quartz, and while it is very rich, about eight tons of ore must be concentrated into one in order to make shipments of ore profitable.

The returns from the leases go into the State school funds, and if the development work is continued along the lines it has been undertaken, it is the opinion of Professor Landes that the State will derive considerable revenue from this source.—Spokane corr. New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

I Wonder Why.

I wonder why the cooks we like
From us are always on the hike.

I wonder why food soars sky high
When "biz" is dull and money shy.

Why my last summer's suit will do,
But wifie must have one that's new.

I wonder why the stork makes friends
With folks who cannot meet both ends.

I wonder why when home I seek
At one, the stairs so loudly creak.

Why skeeters round my mug will play
When there's a "peach" two steps away.

Why when an outing I have planned
It always rains to beat the band.

And when advancing stocks I buy
Down, down they go—I wonder why?
—Boston Transcript.

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

Braised Lima Beans.

Soak beans over night. Boil tender in water. When well done but still tender and not soft and soggy drain off water, reserving it for broth. Melt three ounces of butter in a frying pan, add one teaspoonful of tomato sauce, four drops of tobasco sauce, a few drops of lemon juice. When hot put beans in. Stir them with a fork to keep them from burning and when golden brown serve.

The raisin growing industry of this country has developed only since the introduction of irrigation.

ISSUE NO. 30, 1910

AGENTS WANTED.

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.
Write for full particulars regarding plan of investment.
Room 101, 108, St. James St., Montreal.

Getting Even.

When Governor Tweedie was a member of the New Brunswick Legislature, an act was passed regarding the revision of the voters' list which was strongly opposed by the Opposition on the ground that it gave an undue advantage to the party in power.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie made light of these objections; and pointed out that even if the majority of the revisors in certain parishes happened to be supporters of the Government, in other parishes matters might be reversed, so on the whole everything would work out satisfactorily as in the case of the Irishman's picture.

A visitor, he said, once went into a house in Ireland, where he noticed a large picture of the Pope on one wall and a picture of King William on the other.

"I suppose you think it strange," said the woman of the house, "but my husband is an Orangeman and I am a Catholic, so when he hung King William on the wall I got a picture of the Pope to put forninst him."

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

INEXPLICABLE.

(Catholic Standard and Times.)

"Eliza!" yelled the poet, "why don't you keep that kid quiet? What ails him, anyway?"

"I'm sure I don't know," replied his patient wife; "I'm singing one of your lullabies to the little darling."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, E.c.

Mashed Potatoes Espagnole.

Pare six potatoes and let them stand several hours in cold water. Boil in salt water, drain and press through a potato dicer. Add a tablespoonful of fine chopped onion and parsley cooked in a tablespoonful of butter, salt if required, half teaspoonful of pepper, and about a half cupful of hot broth to make the desired consistency.

Force of Habit.

"Just look at those two motors hitched on to each other."

"Yes, they belong to the rich banker, Wagner, who used to drive a four-in-hand."

"Mr. Bjones has no social accomplishment, has he?" "The best variety. He can refuse to sing and stick to it."—Cleveland Leader.

Photography Taught Free

Your name on a post card will secure for you a Free and Complimentary Membership in the Dominion Camera Club and will entitle you to all the privileges and advantages of this club, including free instructions, advice and latest information as to advances made in the Art of Photography. Write to-day and take advantage of this special offer.
CLUB DEPARTMENT OF
Dominion Photo Supply Co., Limited
204 YONGE STREET TORONTO.

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.

AMONG THE JEWS

Interesting Items Concerning Them From Far and Near.

In accordance with the decision of the Kovno Grand Committee, M. Freedman introduced on the first day of Pentecost the long expected bill providing for the abolition of the Russian Pale. The bill consists of one article only, which invites the Douma, "to abolish the restrictions indicated against the Jews in the laws concerning their right of residence and their freedom of movement." It is preceded, however, by a preamble explaining the motives of the deputies in introducing the measure. "The bill establishing the principle of inviolability of person" argues the signatory members of the Douma, "leaves intact the restrictions against the Jews. The measure, which is intended to defend the interests of Russian citizens, will, therefore, be of no value to millions of Jews. That such an application of the new law is abnormal has been recognized even by the government committee, which determined, however, that the initiative for abolishing the Pale of settlement ought to be taken by the Douma." The bill bears the signatures of 166 deputies, who include 136 members of the Opposition (Socialists, Labor group, Cadets, and Progressives), twenty-four Octobrists of the Left Wing, two Octobrists of the Right Wing, and four of the Imperial section. Sixteen members of the Opposition have not signed the bill. Judging from the promises of support which have been given, the passage of the bill is assured.

A deputation of the principal London Jews recently waited on His Majesty the King to present an address of condolence on the death of his late lamented Majesty King Edward and of congratulation on his succession to the throne. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild read the address, and His Majesty replied, thanking the delegation for their address, and declaring his sincere satisfaction at receiving their address, and to know the loyal sentiments of his Jewish subjects throughout the Empire, and also that he derived much consolation in his bereavement by the knowledge that the deeds of the late King have gained from every class and community throughout the Empire such an enduring veneration of his memory.

The "Rossia" has published another inspired article intended to calm public opinion abroad on the question of the Jewish expulsions, which have been so grossly exaggerated by the press. As far as the exiled children from Moscow are concerned, M. Stolypin's organ argues that the action was perfectly legal, as the children should always be found with their fathers and not with their mothers. It follows, therefore, that if the Moscow man goes anywhere for any purpose whatever he must take with him all his children? The Senate has, however, recognized the true "legality" of such case and cancelled M. Stolypin's order for the expulsion of these children, as well as that of a few chemists who were asked by the police to leave the ancient capital. Most trustworthy statistics show that M. Stolypin's organ resolutely shuts its eyes to the truth.

According to authentic figures up till the second week in June, over 1,100 families, comprising 6,000 souls, have been notified to leave. The modus of expulsion is regulated to categories. 1. Those who belong to the first category who have small families, or no families at all. These have to leave Kieff in four or five days from notification by the police. 2. The second category comprises families of five or more members. They are granted fourteen days to leave Kieff. Among these are counted the widows of artisans incapable of work, who, therefore, are not entitled to live in Kieff. 3. The third category comprises the proletariat, the poorest—in fact, beggars, etc. These must be prepared to leave at a month's notice.

At the beginning of the month of June, the Congress of Roumanian Chambers of Commerce was held at Foesani. From statements at the congress a good idea may be obtained of the frame of mind that continues to prevail in Roumanian ruling circles against the Jews. M. Orleanu, Minister of Commerce, said: "Only when we are masters in commence and industry shall we be able to consider that we have been liberated from economic slavery. I have always had as an ideal that in our country everything should be Roumanian." We know what these words mean. M. Buteulescu stated: "Commerce constitutes the greatest source of wealth of our country. This is why the Alliance Israelite seeks to obtain control of commerce by lending its asistance to the commercial undertakings of the Jews in Roumania." M. Buona declares that "foreign" merchants who become bankrupt shall be expelled from the country. It must be remembered that the Jews are the foreigners referred to in practically all cases, although they are given equal rights and privileges under the treaty of Berlin, Roumania has never observed her treaty obligations in this respect.

Lieut.-Col. Bernmoin, of the French army, has been promoted officer of the Legion of Honor.

M. Charles Lyon-Caen, member of the Institute of France, is one of the two French delegates at a conference being held at The Hague, at which more than thirty governments are represented.

Eight Jews are members of a mission which has been sent to France by the Turkish Government. Among them is Nissim Rousso, principal private secretary to the Minister of Finance.

The chief rabbi of Turkey, who, accompanied by many distinguished Turkish Jews, is at present on route for Jerusalem, to settle some communal difficulties, was given a great reception at Cairo, and also at Alexandria. He has won golden opinions by his charm, kindness and geniality of manner.

In consequence of Zionist propaganda in Adrianople a remarkable change is coming over the Jewish community of that important city. The Jewish population is gaining in self-respect and communal energy. Great satisfaction is felt in Adrianople, and the religious chiefs of the other denominations, especially the Armenian bishop. On Friday evening, June 10th, the latter attended service in the synagogue. On the foloiwng Sunday, the chief rabbi returned the compliment by being present at the services in the Armenian Church.

FOILING SIR WILLIAM.

A new and amusing story of Sir William Van Horne is told by Norman Rankin in July Canada Monthly (formerly Canada West). It seems that when Sir William was constructing the Cuba Railroad, he decided to install a typical railroad hotel in Camaguey, midway of the island, and with his keen eye for detail, he had an idea as to its decoration.

"Why not fit up one of the parlors," said he, "with panelings of the beautiful native woods of the island? It seems to me that such a room would interest visitors greatly, and give a handsome effect."

"Fine!" said everybody, and his suggestion was carried out to the letter.

Next time he arrived in Camaguey the hotel was practically complete, and Sir William recollected his hardwood room.

"Yes, it was there," said everybody, but with a singular lack of enthusiasm.

"I should like to see it," suggested Sir William mildly.

"Certainly, oh, certainly," said everybody, and hastily changed the subject.

Sir William was deaf, dumb and blind to the beauty of the weather, the excellence of the service, and the sudden death of everybody's grandmother. He wanted to see that hardwood room, and with dropping ears everybody, checkmated, led him to it.

It had been panelled in all the different varieties of beautiful native hardwoods, according to schedule, from ceiling to floor. It had given a beautiful effect, as Sir William had foreseen. And then a gang of painters, putting finishing touches on halls and corridors, had wandered in, observed its paintlessness, and given it two heavy coats of ivory white.

Like the black on the darky, it wouldn't wash off; and ivory-white that parlor is to this day.

The Fruit.

When a flower wilts and falls there is something left on the end of the flower stem. It is this that holds the seeds. You can see this in the rose. When the beautiful leaves of the flower are all scattered by the wind, there is a roundish thick part left on the end of the stem. The seeds are in this; it grows larger and becomes of a reddish color. If you break it open you can see the seeds in it, but you will not eat it.

When the leaves of the apple blossom fall, something is left on the stem that looks very much like what is left on the rose stem, but it grows more than that does. When it is fully grown it is larger than it needs to be to hold the seeds, which are only a small part of it. It is good to eat, and we call it a fruit.

There is a good deal to find out about fruit. It does not all grow on trees. Some is small and grows on bushes, and we call that a berry, like the currant, and gooseberry and others; but these berries are all larger than they need be to hold the seeds, and we use them all for food. The strawberry grows on a vine, and has the seeds all on the outside, but it is none the less a fruit and we find it very good to eat. The flowers on the grape vine are very small and delicate, much smaller than the fruit that forms after they fall. If the delicious graue were meant only to hold the seeds it would not have all that juicy pulp, that is so pleasant to the taste.

You will notice that the fruits of some vines are very large, as the pumpkin and watermelon; and the fruits of some large trees are quite small, as the walnut and chestnut, while some of the trees in warm climates bear very large fruit, like the cocoanut.

The fruits of the earth that are most largely used by man are in form of seeds, like grain, corn, peas, beans and so forth; for the different kinds of grain and corn are used in making bread.

Efficiency of Street Lamps.

The conditions under which a street lamp should prove its efficiency are very different from those which govern the indoor lamp. This was brought out clearly in a recent address before the New York Section of the Illuminating Engineering Society by Dr. Clayton H. Sharp. He pointed out that, while in the building it is advantageous to have much of the light of a lamp pass upward and be reflected by the ceiling, in the case of a street lamp this would be a great fault, for the vertical rays would be lost. Only those rays that are cast directly downward and horizontally up and down the street can be utilized. For this reason he has devised a reflector consisting of a pair of parabolic mirrors arranged to throw the rays in the direction of the street, so that practically all of the light will be used to best advantage. This, in place of having the street lighted in spots, as is now the case, a more continuous illumination is provided.

Teaching Children the Value of Money

I am afraid I belong in the group of anxious mothers. I am constantly afraid that I will make a mistake and either omit something that I ought to do or do something that I ought not, in my management of my children. I give each child an allowance, beginning on the day when he or she first attends school. The smallest allowance is six cents a week; the largest twenty-five cents a week. If the children do anything willfully wrong, if they do not put away their clothing and toys in the proper places, and if they are late in coming down to breakfast, they are subject to fines, losing a penny or two or three for each misdemeanor. I hope to inculcate habits of thrift and economy and also of generosity in my children by putting the responsibility of their small incomes on themselves.—Rachel L., in the Christian Herald.

Blobbs—"Bjones is the most careless fellow about his dress I ever saw. He ought to get married. Slobbs—"But he is married." Blobbs—"Then he ought to get a divorce."

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

The Search For It is Still Continued By Modern Scientists.

The scientific world in France is now in a state of agitation and of controversy over the anouncement recently made by Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, a famous physician and surgeon, that he has produced a therapeutic agent which he calls micolysine and which he asserts will greatly prolong human life and revolutionize the practice of medicine. This discovery is the result of ten years of study in which he has applied the theories of Professor Elie Mechnikoff, the venerable head of the Pasteur Institute, to the creation of a new pharmacopeia.

"It is feasible," said Professor Mechnikiff, with his habitual caution, when questioned concerning Dr. Doyen's discovery. "But I can scarcely permit myself to hope that we have reached this point so soon. It is a devious path we have been pursuing, and while I am confident of ultimate success I must refrain from expressing an exact opinion until the data of experiments are more nearly complete."

Dr. Doyen himself is unreservedly enthusiastic. He declares that he and his assistants have observed the curative effects of micolysine in hundreds of cases, and that among his own patients are many prominent men who have been cured of long-standing diseases and who now use micolysine as a preventive.

"I cannot yet consent," said Dr. Doyen "to make public the process of manufacture of micolysine, or to reveal its chemical composition. Some of the component parts are very rare, and the compounding of the substance is a delicate process requiring the close attention of one thoroughly familiar with the subject, and in touch with the studies that have occupied me for many years. I will, however, explain something of the character of my researches and discoveries.

"It has been well established that in an organism rendered immune against disease the white globules of the blood, the phagocytes, are the protectors of the organism against the microbes. It has been my hope, not merely to increase the number and strength of these globules to resist certain attacks of deadly microbes, but to render them permanently, or at any rate for long periods, capable of carrying on their protective tasks. To produce this hyperphagocytose, or state of immunity, I sought a substance contained in the natural ferments. I had long investigated the fermentations of alcohol such as are found in wine and beer, as well as those in the putrefaction of butter, and the fats of meat and cheese. Micolysine is composed of colloids. These are jelly-like substances which are not really soluble, but which remain suspended in liquids in infinitesimal particles. They are extracted from some of the ferments of which I have spoken, but are obtained by such processes as make their manufacture for therapeutic purposes at present very difficult. They have the power to destroy microbes, and when introduced into the organism they stimulate and assist the phagocytes, which are accustomed largely to disappear when their immediate work is done. By the absorption of micoylsine into the human system not only as a cure but as a preventive, it is possible to ward off maladies, to stimulate the phagocytes in times of danger and to condition the body at any moment to sustain the attacks that are constantly aimed at it by the thousands of enemies of human life that minutely infest the air, and water, and the food that nourishes us."—From "Search for Elixir of Life," in August Technical World Magazine.

SCIENCE ODDS AND ENDS.

The present officially-estimated population of Greater London is 7,537,196.

The German Emperor has 75 titles and the King of Spain 42.

Mountain air is imitated for the use of invalids.

The automobile industry is responsible for a scarcity of leather.

The rat's sight is not good, but its sense of smell and locality is without parallel.

Acetylene torches for use in cases of dense fog have been supplied to the police stations of Paris.

The King of England, the most important of all the monarchies of the world, has the shortest title.

Pallagra and malaria, which are much alike, are being successfully combatted by the Government in Italy.

The son of Hetty Green, a very energetic Texan, raised and sold $100,000 worth of American Beauty roses last year.

Despite the prevailing notion to the contrary, corn is superior to oats for horse feed.

The cheap labor of Japan has been found to be costly in the operation of some industrial establishments.

A deaf and dumb service is conducted exclusively at St. Ann's Church, New York.

There is a great area of oil in the Gulf of Mexico, said to emanate from the Texas oil field.

It is said that under favorable conditions the olive tree lives to be 4,000 years old.

Rats steal eggs by rolling them along from one to another like the bucket brigade, and in this manner they can transport them safely up and down steps.

Porto Rico is the largest purchaser, among the contiguous Territories, of American goods. The shipments of merchandise to Porto Rico in the 11 months ending with May were in round terms $22,000,000, and should the June figures equal those of May the total for the year will approximate $24,000,000, against less than $2,000,000 a decade ago. Hawaii ranks next to Porto Rico.

The Nijni Novgorod fair of Russia is the greatest market in the world. It lasts six weeks, and the business amounts to $150,000,000.

The narrowest street in the world is Kitty Witches row in Great Yarmouth, England, which has the extreme width of 56 inches. The entrance is 29 inches from wall to wall.

The lily is extensively eaten in China. Among the edible flowers of the Occident are artichokes, cauliflower, cloves, capers and chrysanthemums.

There is little prospect of the olive industry of this country being overdone, for there are but three localities in this country where the olives will thrive.

Investigation shows that the waves of the Atlantic are probably larger than those of any other body of water, reaching 42 feet. Waves of this size look much higher from the deck of a vessel.

Containing but 13 per cent. of moisture and the balance almost wholly grape sugar (carbohydrates) the raisin is on a part with the date and the dried fig as an energy producer in the system.

For interior illumination it is of decided advantage to have the rays of the lamp directed up to the light-colored ceiling and then reflected below. This makes a light which is almost ideal, but in lamps designed for street illumination this is not to be desired, for such rays are lost entirely. The members of the New York section of the Illuminating Engineering Society recently had their attention called to a new device which has been invented by Dr. Clayton H. Sharp, of that city, who has devised a reflector consisting of a pair of parabolic mirrors arranged to throw the rays in the direction of the street, so that all the light will be used to the best advantage. The claim is made that instead of having the streets lighted in spots, as at present, a continuous degree of illumination is provided.

KING EDWARD'S FAVORITE TERRIER.

(R. C. L., in Punch.)

Full in the splendor of this morning hour,
With tramp of men and roll of muffled drums.
In what a pomp and pagentry of power,
Borne to his grave, our lord, King Edward, comes!

In flashing gold and high magnificence,
Lo, the proud cavalcade of comrade Kings.
Met here to do the dead King reverence,
Its solemn tribute to affection brings.

Heralds and Pursuivants and met-at-arms,
Sultan and Paladin and Potentate,
Scarred captain who have baffled war's alarms,
And courtiers glittering in their robes of state.

All in their blazoned ranks, with eyes cast down,
Slow pacing in their sorrow pass along
Where that which bore the sceptre and the crown
Cleaves at their head the silence of the throng.

And in a space behind the passing bier,
Looking and longing for his lord in vain,
A little playmate whom the King kept dear,
Caesar, the terrier, tugs his silver chain.

Hail, Caesar, lonely little Caesar, hail!
Little for you the gathered Kings avail.
Little you reck, as meekly past you go,
Of that solemnity of formal woe,
In the strange silence, lo, you prick your ear
For one loved voice, and that you shall not hear.
So when the monarchs with their bright array
Of gold and steel and stars have passed away,
When, to their wonted use restored again,
All things go duly in their ordered train,
You shall appeal at each excluding door,
Search through the rooms and every haunt explore;

From lawn to lawn, from path to path pursue
The well-loved form that still escapes your view.
At every tree some happy memories rise
To stir your tail and animate your eyes,
And at each turn, with gathering strength endued,
Hope, still frustrated, must be still renewed.
How should you rest from your appointed task,
Till chance restore the happiness you ask,
Take from your heart the burden, ease your pain,
And grant you to your master's side again,
Proud and content if but you could beguile
His voice to flatter and his face to smile?

Caesar, the kindly days may bring relief;
Swiftly they pass and dull the edge of grief,
You, too, resigned at last, may school your mind
To miss the comrade whom you cannot find,
Never forgetting, but as one who feels
The world has secrets which no skill reveals,
Henceforth, whate'er the ruthless fates may give,
You shall be loved and cherished while you live,
Reft of your master, little dog forlorn,
To one dear mistress you shall now be sworn,*
And in her queenly service you shall dwell,
At rest with one who loved your master well,
And she, that gentle lady, shall control
The faithful kingdom of a true dog's soul,
And for the past's dear sake shall still defend
Caesar, the dead King's humble little friend.

*It has been announced that Caesar will henceforth be cared for by the Queen-Mother.

Molasses Cookies.

One cup of butter, one of molasses, one of sugar, two teaspoons of soda, two of ginger, one of cinnamon, half-cup of boiling water. Boil molasses and butter, or just heat; add sugar, then water with soda and spices sifted in. Flour to roll thin. Bake in a quick oven.

PLAYTIME STORIES.

THE BLACKSMITH'S SON.

A Prinec sat upon his throne and called Randel, the blacksmith's son, to him, saying: "You are a lad of much strength and as I am about to set out in search of the Princess who lives in the enchanted forest, I may need your aid."

At once they set out on their travels. They came to a field in which a cow and calf were feeding. The Prince tried to drive them away with a stick, which of course made the cow think he wanted to hurt her baby, so she ran at him with lowered horns. Quickly Randel stepped up and speaking softly led her away. The Prince passed safely through the field to the enchanted forest.

Here they slept, but in the morning to their surprise, they found they were surrounded by bramble bushes. The

Prince tried to cut his way out but could not. It was Randel who seized golden sword and easily made a path. They went slowly, for the limbs of the trees hindered them.

At last they came to a very high iron gate. The Prince tried to open it, but could not, though Randel swung it open easily.

There was a terrible roaring and two lions jumped out at them. But the cow came running from the field and hit one of the lions with her horns killing him, while the other ran away with the Prince in his mouth. When the cow mooed, out of the castle tripped the Princess and all the forest trees at once became soldiers.

The Princess kissed Randel and called him a Prince and they had a big wedding. They wanted to invite the other Prince, but nobody could find him.

"THEN IT HAPPENED."

(Our Daily Discontinued Story.)

The sun beat down pitilessly. The mercury rose and rose and rose until it spurted out of the top the thermometre. The pavements were so heated htat the town smelled of burned shoe leather. As the result of all this an idea took form in the head of C. Percival Smartweed. He came to the conclusion that it was torrid.

The first person he met was Everett True, suffering intensely from the weather. But C. Percival was possessed of no guardian angel at that moment. Therefore he addressed this remark to Everett:

"Is it hot en—"

Why are bells tolling, mother? mother?

THE END.

British Labor Notes.

The directors of the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway have at last agreed to pay their clerical staff for Sunday duty.

The strike of pit boys at St. Helen's colliery, Workington, terminated last Friday, their demand for increased wages being refused.

Several hundred bakers held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, in support of the movement for an eight-hours day and a minimum wage of 30s. weekly.

Newcastle carters have voted in favor of giving in notices to cease work on Saturday to force the employers to reduce the hours by three per week and increase wages by 1s.

Workers in the South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire stud and rivet trade came out on strike on Monday against a reduction of 25 per cent. in wages. They say they cannot live on the present wages.

A conference took place in Glasgow on Tuesday to consider the application of four Clyde branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an increase of 5 per cent. in piece rates and 1s. per week in time rates.

There is to be no strike in the Huddersfield woollen trade. The parties concerned have, by a large majority, accepted a tentative agreement arrived at last week in consultation with Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade.

A local conference between the executive of the Northwest Engineering Trades Employers' Association and a committee of four Clyde branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers sat for four hours at Glasgow on Tuesday afternoon to discuss the men's application for an advance of a farthing per hour, or a shilling per week. At the close it was officially announced that the masters had made an offer of an advance as claimed, to take effect from the first week in October. This offer [illegible] operation.

FARM NEWS

If a horse steps on a nail do not pour turpentine in the puncture. Such treatment only tends to increase the pain and inflamation. Always bear in mind that the foot cannot swell like other parts to accommodate itself to the results of inflammation. This is the reason that punctures or injuries to the feet are so painful. Soothing treatment is always indicated. Enlarge the opening made the nail with a knife completely through the sole of the foot and apply a linseed meal or bran poultice. Change the poultice every twenty-four hours, but do not poultice longer than three days at a time, for if prolonged too much softening of the hoof is likely to be the result. The shoe should in all cases be removed and the horse given complete rest and reduced diet until recovery takes place.

It is useless to hunt for some preparation that will kill Canada thistles and quack grass. There is no such remedy that is worthy trying. Cultivation so thorough that it will prevent growth above ground for one growing season, is the only effectual method of procedure. When growth above ground is prevented the roots must die, for they leave no lungs through which to get oxygen.

Kaffir cornmeal and skim milk make a splenid ration for growing young calves. A lot of calves fed on this by the Kansas Experimental Station weighed 375 pounds each at 6 months old. They were fed about 2,500 pounds skim milk each, with a small allowance of Kaffir cornmeal.

Green manuring is much talked about, but little practised, except incidentally. Clover crops are too valuable to be ploughed into the soil; it pays better to feed the clover to the stock and use the manure for enriching the land. The incential method of reen manuring is to plough under a sod after a crop has been taken off. Green manuring helps sandy land by making it more retentive of moisture and by adding humus and plant food. It helps clayey land by making it more open and letting in the air. The decaying vegetable matter also produces acids that operate on the chemical plant foods to render them available. Green manuring helps to make chemical fertilizers more quickly available, especially the ground rock phosphates. The effects of green manuring are sometimes destroyed by putting on at the same time too much caustic lime, which combines with the carbon of the decayed vegetable matter.

The milk goat, like all other goats, can make a living on brushy and hilly land, where most other animals would starve. They are very beneficial to land in clearing it of weeds, sprouts and brush. They cannot endure low, wet land, but thrive perfectly on rough, hilly land. Those giving milk should be fed on good grass, hay fodder and wheat bran, but no grain of any kind.

Corn ensilage possesses numerous advantages for early forage, as it is at hand many times when it would be difficult to get spring crops available for early feeding. An acre of corn will produce more succulent food in the form of ensilage than an acre of any other kind of forage.

If the colt has not had any of its mother's milk, first give a dose of castor oil, then feed cow's milk to which at least one-fourth of its volume of water had been added and a little sugar. Warm this to about 100 degrees F., or blood temperature. Oil meal made into jelly by boiling and mashes made of boiling beans and pears are excellent feed for young colts. During the first few weeks these gruels should be strained to remove the skins, as these are liable to irritate the colt's tender stomach.

Probably the most unique dairy farm in the world is situated in New York City. There is on top of a six-storey building is a farm. The farm consists of a half-blooded Holstein cow, half a dozen sheep, an Angora goat, a Shetland pony with her colt, a large shepard dog, a number of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and some monkeys. From 1,000 to 1,500 people visited the farm nightly during the past summer.

An English fruit grower declares that he has been able to preserve his apple trees from the wooly aphis by scraping off the loose bark and applying a thin coat of paraffin. Each tree requires about one pint of paraffin and the application is made three times a year.

A Chicago commission merchant declares that one reason why the farmers receive low prices for their potatoes is that they send them to market unassorted and with dirt clinging to them. If properly sorted and cleaned, and put up in clean bags or barrels they would bring at least 25 per cent. more.

Out of less than 35,000 farms in New Jersey there are 4,000 on which poultry raising is carried on in a business-like way, the investment per farm running from $300 to $1,000 in each case. In addition to this there are more large poultry plants in New Jersey than in any other State in the Union, with the possible exception of California. On the Rancocas farm, at Browns-Mills-on-the-Pines the poultry industry represents an investment of half a million dollars, on the Lakewood farm of a quarter of a million, while there are seven farm with investments running from $5,000 to $50,000 each.

Young calves should be kept dry, and under no circumstances should they be allowed to remain out during rainy weather. Keep them in a barn or stable, and provide plenty of dry bedding. If allowed to get wet their feed will have to be increased, as their coats become rough and they cease to grow. Calves must be kept in a thrifty, healthy condition at all times.

Remember in using Paris green in water to keep it well stirred so that the poison shall be held in suspension. If this is neglected the green will settle to the bottom of the vessel, as it is not soluble in water.

Apprehensions.

"You object to a Government censorship of the theatre?"

"Emphatically," replied the struggling author. "It's hard enough to get a play under way without imposing the additional requirement of a political pull."—Washington Star.

The rolling stone may gather no moss, but it gets to be a pretty shrewd proposition.

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
BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
TAIL - - - B.C.

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

GUY LOWENBERG
CONSULTING ENGINEER
CRESTON - - B.C.

R. GOWLAND SCRUTON
A.L.A.A.
(Diploma London Assn, Accountants)
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT
Balance sheets prepared and verified
Books balanced, opened and closed
Partnerships and company auditing
CRESTON - - B.C.

With a Local Flavor

Special pickling vinegars in bulk, malt and white wine at the Creston Mercantile Co.

Chief of Provincial Police John T. Black, of Nelson, was in Creston on Wednesday on official business.

Ladies' cashmere hose, 29c.—C. C. S.

Sam Hatfield is building a neat cottage on his ranch near town. When completed it will be occupied by Mr. Miller.

The Rev. J. P. Westman, of Nelson, will preach in the Methodist Church both morning and evening on Sunday next. The sermon in the morning will be to the children.

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

As will be seen by a display ad. elsewhere in this issue, Mr. C M. O'Brien, a noted Socialist orator will address the people of Creston on the evening of the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock. All are welcome to the meeting.

Parties who have donated refreshments to the Presbyterian booth at the Labor Day Celebration are requested to call on Mrs. Mallandaine and secure their dishes, as the owners of the dishes are unknown.

Oil finish window shades, standard size, 35c.—C. C. S.

John Atherton, foreman at the Review office, is taking a well earned holiday this week and will fish and hunt to his hearts content. His place in the office is being filled by Willie Atherton, an expert printer.

At the Review Office can be seen the Prize List of the Cranbrook Fair. If any of the local fruit growers wish to see the list of prizes for the fruit exhibit they can do so by calling at this office as the list is too lengthy for us to publish

Write the C. C. S., Cranbrook, for prices on furniture and rugs.

W. A. Pease returned a few days ago from Cowley, Alta, with a carload of cattle. He says things in and around Cowley are fairly good; the spring wheat and oats have been a failure but the fall wheat is not so bad, averaging as high as 20 bushels to the acre.

Mrs. Geo. M. Gunn and family who have been spending the last few days here returned to Nelson on Thursday. They will, however, return to Creston as soon as Mr. Gunn has made certain improvements to the Jim Richards residence and lots, which he has this week purchased.

Oil finish window shades, standard size, 35c.—C. C. S.

The Reverend Samuel H Parkissian the new incumbent of the Presbyterian church arrived here last Friday. Mr. Parkissian comes from near Hamilton, Ont., and during the few days he has already been a resident of Creston, is most favorably impressed with the climate and general prospects of the place.

All those persons who signed their names to the subscription lists for the Labor Day Celebration are requested to pay the amounts the President Mr. W. Crawford or to the Hon. Secretary R. G. Scruton, as early as possible. There are still some $24 of these amounts outstanding and as soon as the same is paid in the Celebration Committee can wind up their accounts.

Among the prominent donators of special prizes at the Cranbrook Fair we noticed the names of O. J. Wigen, who offers a prize for the best couple of chicken of 1910 prepared for market; and James Compton offers another prize to the party who takes most first prizes in horses, cattle, sheep and swine while W. V. Jackson has offered a prize valued at $12.50 for the best display of apples by a resident of East Kootenay.

Wash prints, 11c. per yard—C. C. S.

Does it pay to advertise? Gentle reader, listen: For the last five issues the Review has carried the following local ad: "Lost.—A lady's Norfolk tweed coat with leather collar. Finder please return same to the Review office." On Tuesday Last Mr. John Marshall of Kitchener, called at the Review office with the lost lady's coat He stated that another party had seen the advertisement in the paper, and having found the coat left it at his hotel to be sent here. The coat has been delivered to it owner.

WANTED—At once, Bush Foreman, thoroughly acquainted with building and operating timber shutes (dry). References needed as to former experience. State wages. Good prospects for steady experienced man.—Apply Lumber Syndicate, Penticton, B. C.

Men's balbrigan underwear, 75. per suit.—C. C. S

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.

Rubber tire collapsible go-carts, $5.50 —C. C. S.

FOR SALE—A good ranch and buggy horse, perfectly quiet; suitable for ladies and children; aged 10 —Apply at Review office.

DON'T MISS IT

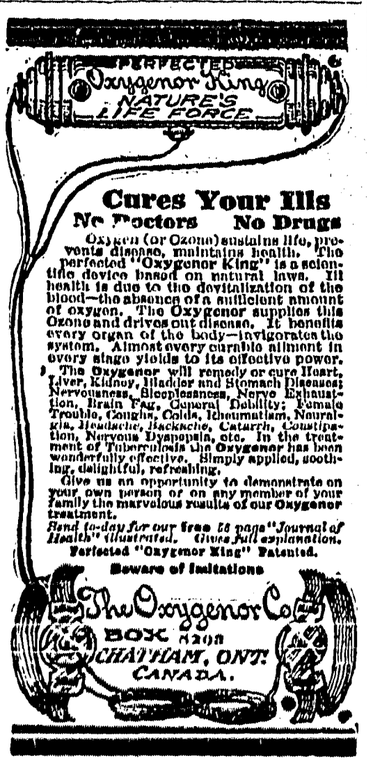
The 8th Annual
Nelson Fruit
Fair
At Nelson, B.C.
3—DAYS—3
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Sept. 28, 29, 30.

Full of Surprises in
Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry
Mineral, Lumber and
District Exhibits

Prize Money $3,000

See the Free Attractions

PROF. DARNELL, the fearless aeronaut, will make a balloon ascension and parachute leap daily.
"THE LEOJOE TROUPE," three ladies and two men, in their unparalleled and refined bicycle act.
"THE FIVE FLYING BANVARDS," engaged at enormous expense lately featured with Ringling Bros. The Aerial Marvels in long leaping and casting act, 50 feet in the air.
"LA CATELLA and LA FOLLETTA" the Fool and the Circus Girl.
Amateur athletic sports under auspices of the Y. M. C. A.
Drilling Contests, Log Sawing, Log Chopping Contests and numerous other attractions. See daily program.
Excursion rates on all transportation lines
J. E. ANNABLE, President. G. HORSTEAD, Secretary, Box 392, Nelson, B.C.



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

An Enterprisieg Citizen

When business men spend money extending and improving their holdings they demonstrate in the most practical and convincing manner their faith in the future of the town, and we congratulate the proprietors of the Burton Hotel on the completion of their scheme for the alteration and improvement of this well known house. In addition to the structural alterations, involving the rebuilding and enlarging of the bar and ante room, the dining room has been extended, whilst dining room, parlour and office have been refurnished throughout; all the rooms have been overhauled and the fittings improved where necessary. The kitchen has been remodelled and an up-to-date range installed. The character of of the service and accommodation given at the hotels has a grrat deal to do with the reputation a town enjoys as the hotel is the resort of the stranger or traveller who bases his first impression of the place on the treatment he receives. We are glad to see that the hosts of our local hotels are fully alive to this aspect of their business and that they are sparing no expense or trouble in their endeavors to keep up with the times and cater to the public in a satisfactory manner.

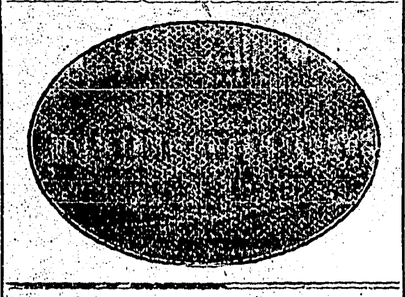
Mr. Desmond, a representative of the Socialist Party of Canada, addressed a meeting on the Creston Hotel lawn on Wednesday night. Industrial economics is not a very interesting subject to the prosperous residents of the Banana Belt which probably accounts for the small audience, but Mr. Desmond did his best to secure converts for the party he represents. If it can be shown to the editor of this paper that the Creston public are really interested in economics, we shall be glad to insert in the Review a series of short articles on "Systems of Equality." At present we are kept busy on live local topics which are more important to our readers than the abstract theories of the advocates of short—but alas, impractical—cuts to the Socialistic millennium.

Services Next Sunday.

Church of England

Divine Service in the NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE:—Services, Sunday, Sept. 18 (17th Sunday after Trinity): Matins and Litany at 11 a.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 7.30 p.m.
Divine Service at Mr. Long's house Erickson, at 3.00 p.m.

PHILIP C. HAYMAN, Vicar.



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

GUY LOWENBERG
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
MINING
OFFICE—TELEPHONE CENTRAL BLOCK. PHONE 1.

The Creston Barber Shop

Billiards and Pool Room
Cigars and Cigarettes

Hot or Cold Baths At Any Hour
Razors Ground and Set

SAM HATFIELD, Prop

WATER NOTICE

Take notice that I, O. J. Wigen, of Wyndel, B.C. intend to apply thirty days from date to the Water Commissioner for a water license to take one-half of a cubic foot of water from an unnamed stream flowing from the mouth of the tunnel of the Elsie Holmes mine to be used for irrigation purposes on Lots 134 and 135, Kootenay Valley lands, Creston, B.C. Water to be taken across the land owned by John Buhlo, adjoining Lot 136.
Creston, B.C., August 12th, 1910.
O. J. WIGEN

Women's Beauty

It can Never be Perfect Without Luxuriant Hair

A head of luxuriant hair is sure to be attractive. But nature has not crowned every woman with glorious hair. Some very lovable women she has treated rather scantily in this respect.
For instance, there are tens of thousands of women in Canada today who have harsh, faded and lustreless hair, who are unattractive simply because they do not know that nowadays even the whims of nature can be overruled by the genius of science.
If you are a woman without beautiful hair, do not permit your attractions to be hidden because of this slight misfortune.
Go today to the Creston Drug Store and buy a large bottle of Parisian Sage for 50 cents, use it each night, and you will notice the harsh, repulsive hair disappear, and in its place will come soft, silky, bright and luxuriant hair.
Parisian Sage is guaranteed by the Creston Drug Store to cure dandruff, itching of the scalp, and stop falling hair in two weeks, or money back.

Subscribe