All Roads in 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. 26 3RD YEAR. CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911 SINGLE COPIES 5c.

Library Legislative Assembly FEB 8 1911 VICTORIA, B.C.

When you compare the price of

Campbell's Clothing

with other kinds, consider well the Campbell's Clothing quality.

Although it is not by any means the cheapest clothing when price alone is considered, it returns much more than the value of every cent it costs.

There isn't a blemish concealed or a hidden flaw—that could possibly mar the satisfaction you will have each day during its long and hard life.

S. A. Speers

General Merchant Phone No. 52 Creston, B. C.

Creston School Report

Owing to illness, the attendance and progress of the school has been much retarded. The following is a list of the pupils registered this first month of the New Year and the number of days each was absent. The report cards, showing the progress of the pupils in their various subjects, will not be issued until the end of February

Total registration, 93. Division I, enrollment 37—average 28. Division II, enrollment 56—average 42.

Sr. Fourth: Evaline Danard, absent 0 days; Bessie Hurry, absent 0 days; Berths Hurry, absent 0 days; Ethel Huscroft, absent 1 day; Laura Edmundson, absent 1½ days; Georgina Cartwright, absent 7 days; Stanley Hendren, absent 7 days; Thelma Wisler, absent 17 days.

Jr. Fourth: Bert Arrowsmith, absent 1½ days; Ella Dow, absent 6 days; Jenny Nichols, absent 6 days; Anna Charlst, absent 7 days; Andy Patterson, absent 8 days; Frank Patterson, absent 8½ days.

Sr. Third: Lillian Charist, absent 0 days; Clarence Maxwell, absent 1 day; John Hobden, absent 1 day; Robert Maxwell, absent 2 days; John Broderick, absent 2 days; Margaret Broderick, absent 2½ days; Percy Broderick, absent 3 days; Olive Gilpin, absent 6 days; Blanche Hendren, absent 6½ days; Ella Leamy, absent 6 days; Charlie Leamy, absent 8 days; Melville Burton, absent 9 days; Grettice Wisler, absent 17 days.

Jr. Third: Philip Hurry, absent 0 days; Lorne Botterill, absent 0 days; Ronald Lidgate, absent 4 days; Norman Trotter, absent 4½ days; Ray Miller, absent 6 days; Herbert Gobbett, absent 8 days; John Andrew, absent 9 days; Francis Talarico, absent 8 days; Vida Gobbett, absent 10 days; Hazel Andrew, absent 13 days.

Division II: Reggie Atherton, absent 17 days; Winnie Atherton, absent 6 days; Arnold Bain, absent 9 days; Helen Barton, absent 10 days; Frances Barton, absent 6 days; Edgar Benny, absent 5 days; Bert Boffey, absent 3 days; Katie Boffey, absent 4 days; Percy Boffey, absent 5 days; Charles Botterell, absent 2 days; George Broderic, absent 2 days; Wilfred Burton, absent 1 day; Laurence Charest, absent 5 days; Lillian Cherrington, absent 13 days; Rose Cherrington, absent 13 days; Beatrice Dodds, absent 1 day; John Dodds, absent 1 day; David Dow, absent 10 days; Arthur Gobbet, absent 16 days; Harold Gobbet, absent 14 days; Erma Hayden, absent 10 days; Orin Hayden, absent 9 days; Hazel Hobden, absent 3 days; Arthur Hurry, absent 9 days; Mabel Huscroft, absent 4 days; Leonard Ingham, absent 2 days; Ruth Klingensmith, absent 3 days; Annie Maione, absent 15 days; Treesia Maione absent 5 days; Denzell Maxwell, absent 3 days; Evelyn Miller, absent 1 day; Leonel Moore, absent 3 days; Frank Roumano, absent 8 days; Joseph Roumano, absent 16 days; Ardrey Wilson absent 3 days; Nellie Wilson, absent 4 days; Joseph Carver, absent 7 days; Jesse Wiles, absent 10 days; Lavina Wiles, absent 12 days; William Wiles, absent 17 days.

Three new pupils entered about the middle of the month.

The following pupils were perfect in attendance: Frank Botterill, Stanley Boyd, Elmer Burton, Evelyn Burton, Leon Charest, Beatrice Derthic, Mamie Derthic, James Dodds, Helen Fowler, Richard Fowler, Harold Goodwin, Murill Hobden, Essie Miller and Vivianne Moore.

A. M. Cartwright,
E. V. Danard.

As a result of a small advertisement that has appeared in the Review for the past few issues asking for information about the whereabouts of Phillip Copsey, Mr. Copsey has been located at Cranbrook and an important letter from his home has been sent to him by the editor of the Review.

Frank Lewis, mine foreman at the Bellview mines, and son-in-law T. D. Bunce arrived in town last Friday and returned home on Monday's train. It is quite probable that Mr. Lewis may locate at Creston in the near future.

Have you joined Wisler's "Creston Suit and Pressing Club?" of which full particulars are given elsewhere in this issue.

Bee Industry in Creston District

Mr. J. Heath, who has probably had more experience in the handling of bees than any other man in the valley, is an enthusiast regarding bee culture in the Creston District.

He says that this particular district appears to be especially adapted for bees. The Dutch clover commonly known as the small white clover grows in great abundance in this valley and this particular kind of clover is the very best thing for the bees.

In addition the Creston District is comparatively free of wind and has a great deal of sunshine both of which are factors favorable for bees. Mr. Heath says that when you have half a dozen hives, the artificial raising can then be commenced. He strongly recommends that new beginners should look after the brood and see that it is healthy. Regarding hives he would suggest the Standard English hive for use. These hives of the old country are about fourteen and a half inches in length, while in Canada the frames are much longer. It takes ten frames to make a square. Under ordinary conditions each hive should produce 40 lbs.—of surplus honey per year.

The culture of bees, according to Mr. Heath, is a most lucrative pastime and he expects to embark in the undertaking himself this spring. With an abundance of clover and a most admirable climate, Mr. Heath says that Creston District offers great inducements for new beginners in this industry.

Ralph G. Scruton, editor of the Review, went over to Nelson on Sunday last.

Mrs. Breeze, lately of Canyon City, has taken over the C. P. Ry. Boarding House at Cranbrook, and Miss G. Quaife is assisting her there.

Have you seen the assorted stock of Enamel ware at Ed. F. Johnson's hardware store on Fourth St.? If not drop in and inspect for yourself.

PLACED ON FREE LIST

The representatives of the United States and Canadian Governments, who have for some time been carrying on at Washington, negotiations with a view of readjusting the tariff between the Republic and the Dominion, have completed their labours, and the result in the form of a proposed draft agreement, has been laid before Congress and the Canadian Parliment, for ratification or otherwise.

The subjoined list will show in a concise form the most important changes which will be made if the arrangement goes into effect, as compared with the present tariff:

Ottawa, Jan. 26—Mr. Frelding said he had a statement showing the present and past duty, and the effect of the change in each article:

	Old Can. Tariff	Old U. S. Tariff	Both Countries
Cattle	25 p. c.	27½ p. c.	Free
Horses	25 p. c.	30 p. c per hd.	Free
Sheep	25 p. c.	Free	Free
Swine	1½ c. lb.	$1 50 per hd.	Free
Other live animals	25 p. c.	20 p. c.	Free
Poultry, alive	25 p. c.	Free	Free
Poultry, dead	20 p. c.	Free	Free
Wheat	12 p. c.	25c	Free
Rye	10 p. c.	10c	Free
Barley	15 p. c.	30c	Free
Oats	10 p. c.	15c	Free
Potatoes	20 p. c.	28c	Free
Turnips, cabbages, onions	30 p. c.	25 to 40 p. c.	Free
Apples	25 p. c.	25c per bu.	Free
Peaches, per 100 lbs	$1.00	25c per bu.	Free
Grapes, per lb	2c	25 p. c.	Free
Raspberries, per lb	2c	1c per pt.	Free
Other eatable fruits	25 p. c.		Free
Cheese, per lb	3c	6c per lb.	Free
Butter, per lb	4c	6c per lb.	Free
Eggs, per doz	3c	5c per doz.	Free
Honey, per gallon	3c	20c per gal.	Free
Rough lumber, 1000 feet	50c	....	Free
Mica, per lb. and	5c 25 p. c.	....	Free
Gypsum, crude, per ton	30c	....	Free
Gypsum, ground, per ton	$1.75	....	Free
Iron ore, per ton	25c	....	per ton 10c

It has always been apparent to us that Sir Wilfred Laurier and his henchmen of Eastern Canada, who have mismanaged the affairs of the Dominion for so long, were no friends of British Columbia. The principles embodied in these reciprocity proposals, can only be regarded as absolutely opposed to B. C. interests, and as but another attempt by the eastern political gang to put the knife into the Sunset Province.

The placing of fruit and rough lumber on the free list, is a staggering blow to two of our greatest and most rapidly developing industries and one looks in vain through the draft tariff, for any changes in the way of reciprocity in zinc and other ores, etc., which would in any way be of the slightest benefit to any B. C. industry.

The Canadian or so called Canadian representatives in the negotiations, have been completely fooled by their astute American opponents. The question naturally arises, why were the negotiations ever entered upon at all? We were going on very nicely, under the old tariff. An American capitalist who wished to avail himself of our natural resources, was rightly compelled to come to Canada, bringing his money with him, and build his factories and pay out wages in the Dominion, assist in the building up of our towns and the formation of a great home market for our farmers and producers. That is the real true Canadian policy, the only Canadian policy, but it was not good enough for Sir Wilfred and his narrow minded eastern confederates.

Sir Wilfred has hit B. C below the belt before, and on every possible occasion, in the case of Pacific Coast fisheries questions, the Alaskan sealing, the Oriental immigration problem, and every other instance in which he has been handling matters pertaining to B. C. he has taken the opportunity to knock our interests. Once in a life time, he takes a flying trip through our empire to find out where he can get in his next worst blow.

We hope that steps can be taken throughout the province to show by means of resolutions and protests, that we are fully aware of the game which is being played at Ottawa, where our most vital interests are made the pawns in every diplomatic encounter.

Sir Wilfred and his crowd of heelers have been in power at Ottawa too long, alike for the interests of the west and the interests of the Dominion.

Silver tongued orators, and next after dinner speakers, are no doubt assets of some small value, but when for such a purely social combination of qualities, we are asked to pay a price which involves the handing over of our natural resources and industries to the trust promoters of an alien country, then we say emphatically that the price is too high for us to pay.

Canada is greater than Sir Wilfred Laurier, and the sooner we have at Ottawa a representative of the true economic interests of Canadian business life, and the better it will be, not only for British Columbia, but for the whole Dominion.

An enjoyable dance was held in the Mercantile Hall on Tuesday evening last, January 31, under the auspices of W. Burton of the Burton Hotel. The music was of the best and some thirty couples were on the floor at one time. This was a most successful dance in all respects and all who were present enjoyed themselves to the limit.

It has been decided to hold the Farmers' Institute meetings hereafter on the third Friday of each month, while the Fruit Growers' Association will meet on the second Friday of each month.

Miss Annie Ryckman left on Monday last for Prairie Creek near Cranbrook where she will visit her sister. Miss Ryckman expects to return to Creston again in March.

O. P. Wisler went to Cranbrook last Friday on a business trip.

FOR SALE—A 6 roomed store building 20x24 but well built New location on Sirdar Avenue. Price including lot $1000. Apply to Eugene Caserta.

Born—At Kitchener on Friday, January 27, to the wife of V. Olson, a daughter.

Mrs. Helena Garrett

Ladies' and Children's Costumier

Victoria Avenue

Opposite Methodist Church

Costumes - Suits - Robes

Waists, Novelties & Underwear of all descriptions

Terms Moderate

$100 REWARD

(WILL BE PAID)

To anyone proving that we have misled our customers by giving unscruplous statements to the effect that our garments are not all made strictly to order, we will cheerfully "dig up" if these foregoing statements are not correct. Now if you have the slightest idea that you have a conviction, come at once and look over Wisler's New Spring Samples at

THE CRESTON CLOTHING HOUSE

PHONE NO. 84.

Spring Suits Any Style ("Made to Your Fit" Guarantee) $15.00 to $36.00

Remember we guarantee a suit for six months wear.

The Famous "Art" Clothes for men who care to wear good reliable clothes

Keep Yourself Warm and Dry

By buying your Rubbers, Sox, All Wool Underwear, Mackinaw Coats, Pants, Caps or anything you need in Woollen Clothing from

Creston Mercantile Co., Ld.

If You Want to be Sure of Quality Buy

NA-DRU-CO

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

You certainly take no chances when you buy any toilet article or medicinal preparation which bears the name NA-DRU-CO and this trade mark.

As soon as you see "NA-DRU-CO" you can be absolutely certain that the article is the very best.

NA-DRU-CO TRADE MARK N D C G

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK

The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, has spent thousands of dollars in perfecting this line of over 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations.

The formulæ are the best known to medical science.

The purity and strength of the ingredients are assured by rigid tests.

The compounding is done by expert chemists, who are thoroughly qualified for a work so vital to your health.

Knowing that everything has been done to make them right, we guarantee, positively and unreservedly, each and every NA-DRU-CO preparation. If you find any one unsatisfactory we want you to return it to the druggist from whom you bought it and he will refund your money.

Ask your physician or druggist all about the NA-DRU-CO line. They are men of standing in your community, worthy of your confidence, and in position to tell you, for we will furnish to any member of either profession, on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO preparation.

NA-DRU-CO Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure sour stomach—heartburn—flatulence—indigestion—chronic dyspepsia.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers
Stop a headache in 30 minutes. Contain no harmful drug.

NA-DRU-CO Talcum Powder
3 kinds—Violet—Rose—Flesh Color. Gems of refreshment and refinement.

NA-DRU-CO Laxatives
Act without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed.

NA-DRU-CO Baby Tablets
Relieve Baby's ills. Especially valuable during teething.

NA-DRU-CO Tooth Paste
Cleanses throughout—prevents decay—makes the teeth beautifully white.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Wholesale Branches at:
Halifax—St. John—Montreal—Ottawa—Kingston—Toronto—Hamilton
London—Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary—Nelson—Vancouver—Victoria. 40

TANNING AND FUR DRESSING RECIPES

By An Old Hand.

How to tan or dress all light fur skins, such as mink, muskrat, weasel, fox, fisher, lynx cat, &c.; how to tan dog skins, sheep skins, wolf skins, badger, &c., for mats, rugs, robes, gauntlets, &c.; how to dye sheep skin mats any desired shade; how to remove the grease from furs or fur skins without wetting the skin, making the fur as clean and lively as new; how to clean white fur, such as thibet, angora, white rabbit, &c., making them as white and fresh as new; how to tan cow and horse hides for coats, robes, &c.; how to make easily and quickly a good tough leather for repairing harness and general use on the farm; how to care for hides and skins that are to be sold, and how to sell them to get the most money for them.

Any of the above recipes will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents, or the booklet complete for $2.00. Address:

AN OLD HAND,
Box 363, Winnipeg, Man.

It's easier to get a bad reputation than it is to keep a good one.

The Kidneys Wear Out

But Many People of Advanced Years Have Learned How to Keep These Organs Healthy by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The kidneys are often the first organs of the body to cause trouble. Their work of filtering the blood is greatly increased by excessive eating or by use of highly seasoned foods and alcoholic drinks.

As advanced age comes on most people suffer more or less from derangments of the kidneys. With some there are years of pains and aches, with others Bright's disease is soon developed and the end comes quickly.

Fortunately a great many have learned about Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and are enabled by their use to keep the kidneys healthy and active.

This medicine is entirely different from ordinary kidney treatments, and invigorates the action of the liver and bowels. To this combined action is attributed its remarkable success.

Mr. Richard Preston, Osborne, Lambton County, Ont., writes:—"I want to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Seventeen years ago I began the use of this medicine, when my back was so bad that to stoop or rise was torture to me. The kidneys were in bad condition, but these pills entirely freed me of back pains. I have used them ever since, whenever the kidneys would get out of order, and now, at eighty years, am well and hearty, thanks to this grand medicine."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Even though a man thinks the world of a woman, he should remember that there are others.

Why?

"Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" quoted the impassioned orator.

Then he paused a moment to let it take effect.

"Well," spoke up a half-intoxicated man in the audience, "I'll be the goat. Why should it?"—Exchange.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mr. Brown—"Look here, Mrs. Brown, someone has been to my cupboard again, and there is half a bottle of whiskey gone. Now, mark me, I won't have it!"

Mrs. Brown—"You're quite right, Mr. Brown; you won't have it, for I gave it to ma this afternoon to take home to poor, dear pa."

TELLS THE PUBLIC THE REASON WHY

QUEBEC MAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Of Rheumatism, Gravel and Diabetes says he wants other sufferers to have the benefit of his experience.

Rousseau Mills, Portneuff Co., Que., (Special).—"Tell the public Dodd's Kidneys Pills cured me of Gravel, Rheumatism and Diabetes." These are the words of Seraphim Carpentier, of this place.

"For ten years I suffered," Mr. Carpentier continues. "Then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. Almost from the first they relieved me and now all my Gravel, Diabetes and Rheumatism have entirely left me.

"I want others to know what cured me, because I do not want them to suffer as I have suffered."

There are thousands of just such living proofs in Canada that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Disease. If you take the disease early they will cure it easily and quickly and you will be saved much suffering. If you have neglected it and let it reach its more dangerous stages, such as Gravel, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. They never fail.

Avoiding Perjury

Patience—"And was the judge considerate?"

Practice—"Very; he asked me my age before he swore me."

"Let good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!"
They will if you take SHAKESPEARE

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

They correct stomach disorders, assist digestion, and make life worth living again for the victim of dyspepsia. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail them. 35

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. Montreal.

LIFE IN SINGAPORE.

Cosmopolitan Medley of People on the Streets All Day Long.

In his article on Singapore, in Harper's Magazine, W. J. Aylward gives a picture of the varied life of the city. He says: "It was late in the afternoon when we reached the mouth of the river, the hour when everybody that is anybody is out driving on the Esplanade, and every one who is not is there to see. Along the broad, tree-shaded river the fascinating show trots by, and one cannot but admire the genius of the people who made it possible in this little peninsula for which John Bull gave the whole island of Java to the Dutch, and where but a generation or two ago Lord Cavenagh found but a few pirate huts.

"Across the road, with your back to the sea, you can easily imagine yourself at a large week-end party in England. On a broad smooth lawn which years of experiment coaxed to grow in alien soil, scant-clad figures work hard at socker, cricket and rounders. Women in fluffy white and Paris hats sit languidly in wicker chairs, attended by native servants who keep guard over blond babies, while their mistresses watch the game. Through a rich, dark curtain of heavy foliage a pocket edition of an English cathedral peers and raises its delicate spire against a flaming sky.

"Under the tree-shaded road, between the lawn and water, a parade of nations goes on—brown men, black men, yellow men and white; Hindoo, Malay, Japanese, and Kling, awheel or afoot, with here and there in the motley, gaudily costumed throng the snowy garb of the helmeted master mind. Next to him in importance are the Chinese men of wealth, the real merchant princes of Singapore, who give a fairly good idea of how a Chinese can rise, if given a chance. On the seat of the most fashionable dog-cart one goes by, behind a high-stepping, docked sorrel driven by a Bengali lad in livery, with a duplicate footman gravely enjoys his daily drive and chat with his son just home from Oxford.

"Following him, a sober equipage contains an English mother with three marriageable daughters; then a high-caste Hindoo in his low carriage reclines on rich cushions, his crinkly white frock and silver buttons setting off magnificently his dark, bearded face, crowned with fathoms and fathoms of soft, white stuff in a carefully laid turban; a skittish horse, with an officer in the Lincoln-green uniform of the Sherwood Foresters at the ribbons, his bull pup beside him and a little baboon in barefooted livery sitting astern; a shabby gharry and a Portuguese priest; a rickshaw with a Chinese woman in flowing blue, surrounded by her little brood; a barouche full of French girls — all pass through a chattering throng of Tamilmen in skirts, with little velvet, embroidered skullcaps on their heads; turbaned Klings in loincloths; savage-looking Javanese, a Manchu lady in yellow silk limps pitifully on hobbled feet after the musical slink of her lord and master's wooden clogs; Bengalese, Mohammedan, and Parsees."

High Power Microscopy.

There has been exhibited before the Royal Society of London a form of microscope, the invention of Prof. Gordon, by means of which enormous magnification of an object can, it is stated, be attained without the blemishes due to optical causes that formerly marred such images, says Harper's Weekly.

We may suppose that the enlarged image of an object is received from a microscope lens upon a ground-glass focusing screen, and that then another microscope is employed still further to enlarge the image so formed. This is, of course, quite feasible, but the grain of the glass would be magnified together with the image and would vitiate the result. Prof. Gordon uses a translucent screen of the finest possible texture, and he causes it to be kept in continual motion while the object is being viewed or photographed. By this means the grain of the screen is eliminated and the greatly magnified image of the object alone seen. Specimens magnified to the extent of ten thousand diameters were shown as proof of the efficacy of the method adopted.

Jenny Lind's Charm.

The anniversary of the death of Jenny Lind calls to mind a most lovable and charming personality. The Infirmary at Norwich, named after her, "The Jenny Lind Infirmary," was founded fifty-eight years ago by her. She was one of the sweetest singers that "ever poured upon the world a flood of harmony," and among other of the great men of her time who appreciated her at her right value was Mendelssohn, who said of her, "She is as great an artist as ever lived, and the greatest I have known." For a long time she lived in Kensington, at Clairville Grove, in a pretty one-storied cottage, over which grew a fine magnolia. A critic wrote of her, after she had sung for some years in grand opera, that if she had not been the greatest singer in the world, she would have been the greatest actress."

Coleridge as Conversationalist.

Coleridge was a prodigious talker, and his fluency and eloquence in discussion soon brought his fellow debaters to a standstill. Edward Irving once complained to a fellow guest at Mr. Gillman's:

"Can you ever get a word in with Coleridge?"

"No," was the reply; "nor do I ever wish to."

There is a story of Coleridge's buttonholing Hazlitt in the Grove and subjecting him to a stream of eloquence. The latter was pressed for time, but waited till his patience became exhausted; then he cut off the button and fled, leaving Coleridge to discourse to it at leisure.

Lots of Farms After All.

The total area of England, Scotland, and Wales is 56,214,783 acres, excluding water, and the total under crop this year has been 32,144,005 acres (exclusive of 12,844,226 acres of mountain and heath land used for grazing).

The New Wizard of the Soo.

William Charles Franz of the Soo—is a new name in Canada; and Franz at the Canadian Soo is a remarkable man. Recently a gathering of notable public men, both Canadian and English, did honor to Mr. Franz in a banquet at the city that was founded by Clergue the wizard; the city that now has 15,000 people, seven thousand of whom are employed in the consolidated works of the Lake Superior Corporation, financed by British capital.

Mr. Franz is the general manager of the works; which in their astonishing variety and range of output are among the marvels of modern Canada. The wizard era of F. H. Clergue who, looking for cheap water power, discovered the great plexus of raw materials that makes the Soo the most remarkable industrial small city in Canada, was followed by a series of lapses and reorganizations; later by a great fire. But the Soo works of 1910 are greater even than were dreamed of in the days of Clergue. Mr. Franz is the most powerful man in the Canadian Soo. When a youth he had a dog, a rooster and a gun; also a pocketful of rusty nails. He is now manager of a corporation whose property is valued at $35,000,000.

Roses For Colds.

The rose as a preventive of colds is a new idea demonstrated at the London Medical Exhibition, which opened at the Horticultural Hall recently. A Brighton firm of manufacturing chemists has taken the essence of the lovely dark-red rose called "Duke of Edinburgh," and combined it, in tablet form, with the antiseptic formalin, claiming that one of these tablets taken in the morning will ensure against catching cold for the rest of the day.

Wanted a Long Engagement.

"Do you believe in long engagements?" he asked after she had consented to be his.

"Yes, dearest," she replied. "I have always thought it was such a mistake for two people to rush into matrimony before they learned to really know each other."

"Well, about how long would you wish the engagement to be?"

"Let me see. Would you think it was too long if we didn't get married until a week from next Thursday?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"She told me that he had written thirty-one sonnets extolling her charms."

"Gracious! Did she marry him?"

"Mercy, no! She married a corner grocer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. - - - 25 cents.

Doctor (to his cook, who is just leaving)—"Sarah, I am sorry, but I can only give you a very indifferent character."

Sarah—"Well, sir, never mind. Just write it like you do your prescriptions."

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Client (entering the office of a newly fledged Yorkshire solicitor)—"My next door neighbor has spitefully built a fence close to my dining-room window, thus darkening the room. What can I do?"

Lawyer—"Try lighting the gas."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"It's awfully late," he remarked to his friend, after a long whist bout at the club. "What will you say to your wife?" "Oh, I shan't say much, you know," was the reply. "'Good-morning, dear,' or something of that sort. She'll say the rest."

It Is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

A swell baker who attended the church choir practice was asked by the precentor to sing over a bass solo. Getting a little excited, he made a false start, then called out: "I've lost my doh!" when one of his mates cried: "Jamie, you've left your dough in the bakehouse."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Some men can cook up excuses for themselves even for being in politics.

The recording angel hasn't time to make a note of your good intentions.

W. N. U., No. 823.

Montreal Woman Cured of Stubborn, Itching Eczema

Every skin sufferer should read what Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, writes of her seven years of eczema, how she could not sleep or put her hands in water, how she tried all manner of treatment and even a hospital, but grew worse, and how she found prompt relief and final cure in Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

"Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician, who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years, until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so and I found after a few applications and by bandaging my hands well up that the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap for a wash for them, and I think by using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was much benefited.

"I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, and after only having a few applications and finding ease from Cuticura Ointment, I thought it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Cuticura Ointment and Soap for nearly six months and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. I honestly believe if all sufferers of eczema would just stop paying doctors' bills and treat themselves with the Cuticura Remedies, they would not regret it.

"It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, let them write me."

(Signed) MISS MARY A. BENTLEY,
93 University Street, Montreal.
Sept. 14, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists everywhere. No other treatment for the skin is so economical, agreeable and speedily effective. Send to the Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U. S. A., for the latest Cuticura book, giving full directions for treating skin and scalp troubles, from pimples and dandruff to eczema and ulcers.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Shipping Fever

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle, $5 and $11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Indiana, U. S. A.

The Gloomy Broker

Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, told at a recent Republican banquet a story about hard times.

"There was a broker," he said, "whom our last panic hit very hard. As the broker waited for his train one evening in the corridor of Broad Street station, a friend approached and said:

"Well, did you have a good day to-day?"

"The poor broker frowned.

"'Rotten,' he replied. 'Everything I sold went up. Everything I bought went down. Thank goodness,' he added, 'none of these things can go sideways.'"

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Somehow the average woman is always harping on the shortcomings of other women.

Women rarely know what a contempt they have for society until they find themselves cut by it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Which bores you more—listening to people's troubles or their jokes?

A married man's conscience doesn't worry him much until his wife begins to sit up and take notice.

"Penury"

Daughter—"What is penury, mamma?"

Author's wife—"Penury, my dear, is what your father doesn't earn by his pen!"

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. - - - 25 cents.

Husband of Three Months—"Do you believe a wife is justified in taking money from her husband's pockets?"

Husband of experience—"Certainly, if he is so careless as to leave money in his pockets."

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point, these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances. The speedy use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be found a preventive and a protection, strengthening the organs so that they are not so liable to derangement from exposure or abrupt atmospheric changes. Bickle's Syrup is cheap and good.

"Ma," said Bobby, "you told me to count 100 every time I got angry."

"Yes, Bobby."

"Well, I've got up to 60, an' I'm getting madder all the time."

THE Famous Rayo Lamp

THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

The Rayo Lamp is a high grade lamp, sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp made at any price. Constructed of solid brass; nickel plated—easily kept clean; an ornament to any room in any house. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add to the value of the RAYO Lamp as a light-giving device. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SMOKELESS POWDER SHOTGUN SHELLS

Good shells in your gun mean a good bag in the field or a good score at the trap. Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" Smokeless Powder Shells are good shells. Always sure-fire, always giving an even spread of shot and good penetration, their great superiority is testified to by sportsmen who use Winchester Factory Loaded Shells in preference to any other make.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

WHEN IT COMES TO
PAPER BAGS and MATCHES

We are everywhere with the standard goods. Paper and Matches are our specialties. Let us know your wants—we'll do the rest.

The E.B. Eddy Co. Ltd
HULL, CANADA

TEES & PERSSE, LIMITED, Agents, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Fort William and Port Arthur.

SPOOK RAISING EXPLAINED.

Nothing But Fraud Found by Dr. Lewis in Nine Years.

One of the objects of the recently organized Institute of Psychical Research in New York is to expose the methods by which so-called spiritualists delude the public. Their tricks have been studied for the past nine years by the president of the institute, Dr. H. Spencer Lewis.

"If there is any truth whatever in the communication of the dead with the living," he said the other day to a reporter, "the spiritualists have yet to give a single proof of it. In nine years I think I have seen everything they have to show. Much was palpable fraud; even in the most mysterious, there was nothing that could not be explained as due to natural means."

Dr. Lewis was asked to explain the mystery of the broad light seances which are in vogue just now.

"I have never heard a message given that I could not trace to either keen observation or clever guesswork." Dr. Lewis said. "Let us take a typical meeting.

"The medium takes up an article—say a ring. She holds it up so that all may see it, and begins to describe it minutely, as if for the benefit of those at a distance.

"'Now, with this ring,' she says, 'comes the form of a beautiful spirit. I do not know what there is in this ring to attract this spirit. (A pause.) Again I see this beautiful spirit that comes with this ring. This spirt has a message for the person who brought this ring.'

"All the time she is talking the medium is scanning the faces of the people before her. This is why she minutely describes the ring—to give her time in which to observe the audience. Invariably the owner of the ring betrays her identity.

"It may be that one woman will nudge another or that the owner will smile or become remarkably interested, or grow nervous. Whatever it may be, the quick, practised eye of the medium detects it.

"She then slowly descends from the rostrum, saying that the spirit is leading her to the one for whom its message is intended. She pauses before each row of people, as though waiting for spirit guidance, but all the while scanning the faces before her through half closed eyes. At last, extending it to the right person, she says softly:

"'Yes, you. This beautiful spirit tells me that you are the one for whom its message is intended.'

"That is the dramatic side of the work. To go right to the person and say, 'This article is yours,' wouldn't produce the sad, tearful condition always desired by the medium. A woman thus wrought up and susceptible to all sorts of emotions is the one for whom the most wonderful messages can be obtained.

"We will suppose that a man is sitting next to the woman who brought the ring. Well, every medium knows that a man seldom goes alone to a seance, and in nine cases out of ten the woman is his wife. It is also a fact that when a man and his wife come to a seance it is generally in the hopes of receiving a message from a child they have lost.

"Acting on this cue, the medium now says:

"'Yes, this beautiful spirt stands here and this spirit form says "Mother."'

"This word is pronounced very softly and sweetly. Still the medium has not committed herself. If the woman does not break down and weep she knows something is wrong and goes on to explain that the spirit seems to be that of a mother who wants to give a message to her child, or mention some possible explanation after another until the woman assents to one of the experimental series.

"In nine cases out of ten, however, the woman begins to weep and the medium says softly, 'And now I hear her say "father."' Here the man breaks down, and the medium proceeds solemnly.

"'It is your child who stands before you now. This spirit wants me to say that it is nice of you to come to-day. It seems to me that this spirit has not passed out very long ago. Has your child passed out long ago?' she asks suddenly of the mother.

"Probably the mother will answer, 'Why no, she passed out two months ago.'

"That is apparently an interesting bit of information, which the medium might have deduced from the woman's mourning. But the medium by asking the question has learned the sex of the child, which she did not know. She goes on:

"'Your daughter says she wants to thank you for the many times you have visited her grave and the many pretty flowers you brought her there'; reasoning, of course, that if the daughter has been only two months dead the mother has visited the grave and taken flowers.

"Then the medium will probably end up with: 'Your daughter says she is so glad that you got father to come with you this evening. He didn't want to come, but you induced him to do so, and she is so glad to see him here. She hopes you will both come often to talk with her.'

"Often the article placed on the rostrum tells much of the one who owned it. A ring may give the sex and a good idea of the age of the one who wore it. Not every locket which opens contains a photograph or a lock of hair, but, as a celebrated medium once explained to me, a locket which opens and is brought to a seance is almost sure to do so, because it is a relic of one who is dead. Therefore when a medium picks up such a locket from the rostrum she always sees, though without committing herself definitely, a photograph which is connected with it.

"It must be taken into consideration that the same people attend seances week after week, and the medium gets to know them, though they think they give her no information about themselves.

"For instance, a man who is a teacher in one of the public schools here began to investigate spiritualism about two years ago. He attended seances during a winter and spring. He thought he was very careful not to reveal anything about his family or life, but in the course of delivering messages the medium had learned his profession and that he lived in the Bronx.

"Well, after being away for the summer the teacher came back to town the Thursday before the Monday on which school opened and attended the seance on Sunday evening. At the door one of the medium's assistants welcomed him, as is the custom, and remarked that he had grown to be quite a stranger.

"'Yes,' replied the teacher, 'I only got back on Thursday. Been off on my vacation.'

"When the medium arrived she greeted the company and proceeded to hand out bits of information before beginning the regular work of the evening.

"'You were downtown yesterday,' she remarked to the teacher.

"Of course she had learned from her assistant that he had returned from his vacation on Thursday and naturally concluded that a teacher coming home after a season's absence would have errands to take him downtown between that day and the opening of school.

"'Downtown? Why, yes, I was downtown,' the man replied, slowly.

"Now the very manner of his reply showed her immediately that he had not been very far downtown. He had been doubtful if, indeed, it could properly be called downtown. Therefore she decided to stick it somewhere about the middle of the city and went on:

"'Yes, I see you at Fifty-ninth street.'

"If the teacher had said he wasn't on that street she could probably have drawn out the fact that he had passed it and would have said that she saw him just in the moment of passing. However, in this case the guess was a fine one, and the man was simply stunned.

"'Can you tell me what part of Fifty-ninth street?' he asked.

"'Yes, east of the Circle,' the medium answered, confidently, and again the teacher was mystified. Yet any one acquainted with the neighborhood of Fifty-ninth street west of the Circle will understand how little likelihood there was of his having business over there.

"As the teacher assented to this last piece of information and did not say he had first been at the Circle, she reasoned at once that he had come from The Bronx, on the elevated. She did not say now that she beheld him on the corner of Third avenue, for that would have been too easily seen through. She likewise concluded that he had visited the Board of Education at Fifty-ninth street and Park avenue, but to say this would be risking too much. Again she hit safely midway, and announced that the spirit revealed him to her at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, without, however, stating that he was conducting business there or merely passing.

Again the teacher was simply stunned, for it so happened that he had not been at the Board of Education, but had done a little business in a building directly on the corner of Fifty-ninth and Lexington avenue. And he went away deeply impressed, and seeing no connection whatever between this surprising revelation and his innocent remark about his vacation.

Dr. Lewis gave this account of what is called materialization and dematerialization:

"In all such seances the room is pitch dark except for a blue lantern suspended from the centre of the ceiling. The audience is ranged about the walls, as the spirit is to appear and then disappear right in the centre of the floor, instead of on the platform.

"The lantern shade goes down, leaving the room in complete darkness and in the centre of the floor appears a circle of fire and smoke, out of which the audience gradually beholds something white rising. The blue lantern is very slowly uncovered, the unearthly light disappears, and the white figure grows and grows until an entire human form is standing there.

"The spirit bows to the right and left, and gives messages to some of the company. Then, as the light is again shaded, the spirit slowly disappears, until only the circle of ghostly fire is to be seen on the floor. This waves, flickers and puffs out, and all is left in total darkness.

"When the lights are turned up an instant later, there is no trace of the apparition, and all can examine the floor to see that there is no trapdoor in it.

"All this seems wonderful, but the explanation is really very simple. The part of the spirit is played by a woman dressed in white. Around the hem of the robe is a border of phosphorus. Over this white garment is a long black slip, from the top of which is a string, one end of which is held by a man inside the cabinet.

"When the lights first go out the spirit glides from the cabinet, unseen because of her black covering, and stands in the centre of the room. Then she raises the black slip slightly and the phosphorus on the bottom or her skirt gleams forth like witch fire.

"The spirit continues to raise the black slip, while the man in the cabinet pulls the string taut and the lantern lets forth more and more light, making the phosphorous invisible. Finally the spirit stands all revealed, the black slip falling down her back, which is turned toward the platform.

"After the messages are given she gradually draws the slip down over her again, the lantern is shaded, and the ghost fire gleams forth. By waving her skirts the medium can make this wave flicker and puff out in a truly uncanny manner. When complete darkness falls she regains the cabinet unseen.

"Interruption is strictly guarded against in many ways. A stranger is not admitted, and until one is known as safe he is seated between two strong employees of the spiritualists.

"Often a man who shows a tendency to investigate in the midst of proceedings has found himself suddenly outside the door with no idea how he got there. The explanation always given of this phenomenon by the spiritualistats is that the man resisted the psychic force and that it knocked him down. As the room is dark and he has seen and can prove nothing he has no redress.

"The bouncers of the spiritualistic meetings also act as gatherers of information. I first gained admission to a dark seance through the invitation of a man known to the spiritualists who conducted it. I told them my name at the outset.

"They seated me beside a tall man who seemed to be rather nervous. After a while he whispered to me:

"'Say do you believe in this thing? Do you expect a message?'

"'I don't know,' I replied, uncertainly.

"The man went on then to inform me that he had never been to a place of the sort before and that he didn't really think he would get a message.

"'Have you any one in the spirit world from whom you could get a communication?' he asked.

"'Well, there's my sister Alice,' I said. Of course I have no sister Alice.

"'Look there,' whispered my neighbor. 'There comes one now. Perhaps that's your sister.'

"'Oh, no,' I replied. 'My sister was a very tall girl.'

Shortly after this my neighbor was called to the platform.

"'What do you think of that?' he whispered to me excitedly. 'That's a message for me. Just think of it!'

"Well, he went up to the stage and whispered with the spirit, who had called him, and I thought to myself that it was about time now for sister Alice to appear. Sure enough, the very next spirit to step from the cabinet was a tall spectre, who wanted Dr. Lewis. And when I went up and inquired her name she informed me that she was Alice, and by skilful questioning I led her to recollect many things in our past lives which had never happened."

Dr. Lewis learned the secret of spirit photographs from a medium who had fallen into a trap. He explains that the object of the institute is not only to expose fraud, but "scientifically to classify and analyze phenomena as are usually called psychic, hypnotic or spiritualistic, with the intention of determining their real nature."

WINKED AT BY THE BISHOP.

One Small Burst of Profanity Necessary to Start the Western Stage.

Ethelbert Talbot, new bishop of central Pennsylvania, and for years the bishop of Wyoming and Idaho in the early days of that region, gives many an anecdote in his entertaining book of reminiscences, "My People of the Plains."

It both pleased and amused him to notice the stage drivers—a class accustomed to the use of free profanity—were wont to be respectful and clean spoken in his present, and that when one day chance let slip an oath he followed it by profane apologies; and he gives an illustrative anecdote from the experiences of Bishop Iarkson on the plains of Nebraska.

One occasion the bishop was due to preach at a certain town on the prairies of Nebraska. It was in the spring and the mud was up to the hubs in places. Already it was growing dark and the lights of the village which the bishop was trying to reach seemed still a long way off. He became a little nervous lest he should be late for his appointment. Just then they encountered a mud hole, and the stage coach stuck fast. The driver laid on the lash, but in vain; the horses would not move. The bishop was on the box with the driver, who was getting desperate. Unable to stand it any longer, he turned to the bishop and said:

"Do you see those wheelers looking back at me?"

"Yes, Harry, what does that mean?"

"Bishop, you know I have always tried to treat you right, and I respect your cloth. But do you say you want to preach in that there town to-night?"

"Of course I do, Harry. Why don't you whip your horses?"

"Whip 'em, bishop! Ain't I been a-whippin' them in an effort to get you there or bust? What do you say, you must preach there to-night?"

"Of course I must."

"Well, bishop, I ask it just once. You see, these horses are used to my style of talkin' to 'em. I know its' a bad habit, and I know its' wrong, but will you please give me a dispensation just this one time? If you will I'll get you there or bust. What do you say, bishop?"

"Well, Harry, I suppose I'll have to. Fire away this one time."

Harry ripped out an oath and the horse got down on their haunches, cleared the mud hole, and landed the bishop in town just in time to keep his appointment.—Rochester Herald.

364 LABOR PAPERS

In the United States and Canada—Reach a Wide Circle of Readers.

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and one hundred and seventy-nine weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trade unionism.

These 364 publications, which number does not include socialist periodicals, reach a not inconsiderable portion of the laboring community, and exercise an influence in it which is little suspected.

There are in North America approximately 2,500,000 working people organized into trades unions, and each of them receives the official organ of the craft to which he or she belongs and usually one or two other labor papers.

But the prestige of these journals extends beyond the enrolled membership of established organizations. They number among their subscribers many sympathizers and non-union workmen; they are placed on the tables of reading rooms all over the country, and for every subscriber there are probably two readers. It is no exaggeration to say that they reach 5,000,000 readers, perhaps half as many more.—The World To-Day.

How Englishmen Waste Coal.

That open grate is a mere farce when the real cold comes. If you sit very close to it you may get each part of your body warm in succession, though the only real way to comfort would be to hang yourself on a roasting jack and twirl. Even then the halls and passages, to say nothing of the other end of the room, are arctic. We waste hundreds of thousands a year on coal which does not warm as just because, with that awful English conservatism, we think the coal fire in the open grate so good to look at. It is. For ourselves we would always like a coal fire to look at, to poke, to talk to. But not for the purpose of warming a house. If we are hungry it is not enough to look at a meal and if we are cold it is not enough to gaze in admiration on a fire that is only warming the chimney.

Wifely Forethought.

(Boston Globe.)

Wife—It's all right if you have failed. I have $600 saved up from money that you've given me from time to time.

Husband—That will be a big help.

Wife—Help? I guess it will. Why, that will just buy my winter outfit.

What the Negro Has Done

Booker T. Washington is the foremost negro in America. He stands at the head of his race as an educator and moulder of thought. He believes in training the hands as well as the brain and in training hands and brains together. When Washington founded the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute he had no money and the school had none. During the first year he was its only teacher, and the thirty pupils were given instruction in an old church and a dilapitated shanty loans by the colored people of the nighborhood.

The institute now owns 2,000 acres of land, eight-three buildings, dwellings, dormitories, classrooms, shops and barns, live stock, farm implements, etc., all valued at $85,000. This does not include 22,000 acres of public lands granted by Congress, valued at $135,000, or the endowment fund of $1,275,000. The institute now has more than 1,800 pupils in all its departments and is growing every year. This is the quarter of a century record of a negro who believes in improving his race by teaching the honorableness of work.

Henry O. Tanner is a negro artist who has gained an international reputation. He studied in Philadelphia and late in Paris. His picture "Daniel in the Lion's Den" was bought by a Pennsylvania Academy, and later "The Raising of Lazarus" was purchased by the French Government and now hangs on the walls of the Luxembourg. Another work of his, "The Two Disciples at the Tomb," was purchased for the art collection of the Museum of Chicago. He has received the Walter Lippincott prize offered by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Harris prize for the best exhibit shown in the Chicago Art Institute.

Edmonia Lewis, the coroled sculpturess, has lived abroad so long that many people do not know that she was born in the vicinity of Albany, N.Y. She is quite an old woman now. her first exhibition having been made in Boston in 1865. Her statue "The Freed-woman" was completed prior to her departure for Rome. Upon her arrival in the Eternal City her work gave so much evidence of genuine talent that she was befriended by Barriet Hosmer, Charlotte Cushman and others. Two of the finest specimens of her work are 'The Marriage of Hiawatha," owned in New York, and the portrait bust of Abraham Lincoln which is in San Jose, Cal.

A prominent figure in the musical world is Lieut. Walter H. Loving, the negro bandmaster, who captivated the crowd at the St. Louis exposition with his Filipino band of eighty pieces. The best bands in the world came to participate in the musical contest at St. Louis, and Loving got second prize, defeating famous organizations like Sousa's the Mexican National Band and the Royal Band of England. The first prize was won by the French musicians, but there were many who said that the Filipinos were as good. Lieut. Loving is a native of St. Paul, Minn. He studied in Boston and organized two army bands before to the Philippines, where he had to master the Spanish, Tagalog and Ilocano languages in order to make himself understood by his men. He rehearsed eight hours a day on the ship which brought his band to America and continued the daily drill until the opening of the exposition, at which time his men were thoroughly familiar with more than a thousand selections.

Cole and Johnson are not only successful actors but composers of popular airs as well. They wrote "The Mississippi Belle,' other well known pieces, such as "Under which was sung by May Irwin, and many the Bomboo Tree," "The Congo Love Song," "The Maiden With the Dreamy Eyes," "Floating Down the Nile," "Lindy" and others. The publishers have sold over a million copies of their different songs and the authors received a royalty of five cents on each copy sold.

Edward H. Morrie of Chicago is perhaps the most successful lawyer of the negro race. He was originally from Kentucky and made a reputation a few years ago by winning a suit in which Cook county and the city of Chicago were involved. Another importantcase which he won was concerning the question of taxing the net receipts of a big insurance company. Morris is said to have a practice worth $20,000 a year.

Mary Church Terrill, a negro, was the first woman appointed on the Board of Education in the District of Columbia, and not long ago when she went to Berlin to attend the meeting of the International Association for the Advancement of Women, she surprised the entire assemblage by being able to deliver her address in three languages. She was formerly from Memphis. She now devotes much time to lecturing on subjects concerning the welfare of the negro race.

Several years ago, when a fight occurred in Chicago, one of the combatants received a stab wound in the heart. The first physician to reach the apparently doomed man was Dr. Daniel H. Williams, a negro practitioner, who succeeded in sewing-up the man's heart. This was the first time any such operation was ever reported in the history of medicine. Dr. Williams served on the Illinois State Board of Health.

The plans for the handsome building which contain the negro exhibit at the Jamestown exposition next summer were drawn by W. Sydney Pittman, a negro architect, who started in to learn the trade of wheelwright at Tuskegee. His unusual ability in making accurate estimates of the cost of production attracted the attention of his teachers, who advised him to begin the study of architectural drawing. He drew the design of the Collis P. Huntington memorial building at Tuskegee, which has forty-one classrooms and is the largest building on the ground.

The most successful inventor of the negro race is said to be Granville T. Wood, an electrician, who has patented thirty-five different mechanical devices. These include a steam boiler furnace, four kinds of electrical appartus, four electric railway improvements, two electrical brakes and a telephone system. The latter is used by the Bell Telephone Company, and one of his electrical devices is in use on the elevated railway in New York.

The champion cotton raiser of Oklahoma is a colored man named Alfred Smith. He has not only taken all the premiums offered in that state for the first and best cotton but his product received the blue ribbon at the World's Fair and first prize in England. Smith was born near Otlanta and says that when Sherman marched through he was ploughing near by with an old gray mule. Another colored farmer who has become noted in his State is Junius G. Groves of Kansas, who owns 500 acres of fine land in the Kaw Valley. Groves raises about 75,000 bushels of potatoes every year, which is considerably more than is produced by any other individ-

CURE FOR SMOKING LAMPS.

Daily Cleaning as Well as Frequent Boiling of Burners Needful.

Nearly every family uses lamps in this day of new inventions, for after all neither gas nor electricity can equal the soft, steady glow of lamplight for reading and sewing. But unless a person has been educated in their proper care the result is bound to be unsatisfactory. However, nothing is simpler, and there is absolutely no reason for a lamp smoking or scenting the room with the unbearable odor of kerosene if a few rules are adhered to.

Daily cleaning of very lamp in use should be as much a part of the housewife's duties as making the beds and the boiling of burners at least once in a fortnight is as important as the weekly sweeping. Wicks should not be trimmed with shears, but wiped off with a soft cloth, for in the former case there are always jagged or uneven portions left, which cause the flame to flare and the lamp to smoke. By carefully wiping off the charred portions of the wick each day a steady, symmetrical light will be obtained.

Another precaution to take to prevent wicks from smoking is to boil them. Buy them in bunches, place in a porcelain kettle, cover with strong vinegar, bring the latter to a boil and set where the kettle will keep warm for three hours.

Drain out the wicks, dry thoroughly and keep away from dust. Wicks thus soaked almost never smoke.

If chimneys are bought in quantity and boiled they also may be prevented in a great measure from breaking. Lay some shavings in the bottom of a wash boiler, pack in the chimneys, throw a handful of salt over them and fill with cold water. Allow to come to a boil slowly, simmer for two hours, then take from the fire, cover thickly, so that they will be at least three hours in cooling. When cold wash the chimneys in hot water in which a little soda has been dissolved. Rinse in hot water, dry and store in a closet.

Boil all the metal portions of lamp burners in strong soda water for ten minutes, rinse and dry in sun or on the stove. Chimneys should also be washed in hot soda water, rinsed well and dried with crumpled newspapers.

Never leave the wicks turned up when the lamps are not in use, for the oil will ooze out and run down the base, creating not only an unpleasant odor, but being disagreeable to handle. In carrying a lamp from one room to another, turn down the wick in transit, but never allow the wick to remain turned down, for it is sure to smoke and smell disagreeable.—New York Telegram.

Lincoln's Last Word to His Neighbors.

Ida M. Tarbell's Lincoln article in the February number of the American Magazine is easily the most alluring story of the month. It is simply a narrative of the impression Lincoln made on his fellow townsmen in Springfield during the years before the war. The story is told by a man who knew Lincoln intimately throughout the whole period. Here is a picture of Lincoln's last appearance in Springfield:

"Of course he seemed pretty cheerful always. He wa'nt no man to show out all he felt. Lots of them little stuck-up chaps that came out here to talk to him said, solemly as owls, 'He don't realize the gravity of the situation.' Them's their words, 'Gravity of the situation.' Think of that, Mr. Lincoln not realizing. They ought to heard him talk to us the night he went away. I'll never forgit that speech—nor any man who heard it. I can see him now just how he looked, standin' there on the end of his car. He'd been shakin' hands with the crowd in the depot, laughing and talking, just like himself, but when he got into that car he seemed suddenly to be all changed. You neevr seen a face so sad in all the world. I tell you he had woe in his heart that minute, woe. He knew he was leavin' up for good, nuthin' else could explain the way he looked and what he said. He knew he never was coming back alive. It was rainin' hard, but when we saw him standin' there in bare head, his great, big eyes lookin' at us so lovin' and mournful, every man of us took off his hat, just as if he'd been in church. You never heard him make a speech, of course? You missed a lot. Curious voice. You could hear it away off—kind of shrill, but went right to your heart—and that night it sounder than anything I ever heard. You know I always hear it to this day, nights when the wind howls around the house. Ma says it makes her nervous to hear me talk about him such nights, but I can't help it; just have to let out.

"He stood a minute lookin' at us, and then he began to talk. There ain't a man in this town that heard him that ever forgot what he said, but I don't believe there's a man that ever said it over out loud—he couldn't without cryin'. He just talked to us that time out of his heart. Somehow we felt all of a suddint how we loved him and how he loved us. We hadn't taken and stock in all that talk about his bein' killed, but when he said he was goin' away not knowin' where or whether ever he would return I just got cold all over. I began to see that minute and everybody did. The women all fell to sobbin' and a kind of groan went up, and when he asked us to pray for him I don't believe that there was a man in that crowd, whether he ever went to church in his life, that didn't want to drop right down on his marrow bones and ask the Lord to take care of Abraham Lincoln and bring him back to us, where he belonged.

"'Ever see him again?' Yes, once, down in Washington, summer of '64."

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

With what sublime independence time disregards our artificial dates. The sun shines on without noticing our clocks and calendars. The earth declines to heed our tears at the closing of an old year, and our smiles at the opening of a new one. We may not close the books of one year, lock them away in the closet and begin life anew so as to escape the past. Life is one unbroken current, flowing ever to its ocean destiny. Yet this marking of the passage of the years is not wholly in vain. It is a period for profitable reflection, and not a time for idle tears and vain regrets. An honest review of the days that are past may be full of profit. There have been experience of blessing, of struggle, of denial that have left their deposits on the soul to enrich its future harvest. It is the highest wisdom to review the past in such a way as to make it a valuable asset for the future. It is a good time for resolutions. Let the cynic mock and say that half of the new purposes will be broken before a month elapses. Perhaps so. It will be better to break nine and keep one than not to resolve at all. All of us hope and live for better things. If the past year has been good the next may be better, and we ought to be better as knowledge increases, experience widens and grace multiplies.—Central Baptist.

Many Causes of Insanity.

An English authority, discussing the reason for the increase in insanity, says that everything that is excessive in a great civilization contributes to mental alienation. Many especial causes are responsible, such as ill-assorted marriages, which engender hereditary insanity; hazardous and desperate speculations, the frequency of commercial crises, the increasing fluctuations of political life, the laziness peculiar to the rich, the abuse of fermented liquors and lastly the immense number of religious sects.—Boston Traveler.

Not Exactly the Same.

"What is New York's motto, Johnny?"

"'Sawdust.'"

"Now, Johnny, what do you mean?"

"Excuse me, teacher, I got me trolley twisted. 'Sawdust' is what I was intendin' to say."

WASH THE EYES EVERY DAY.

Sensible Advice From an Oculist to Dwellers in Cities.

"Don't be careless of the eyes during cold weather. Bathe them frequently. Protect them from both wind and dust, particularly the latter, which I believe causes most of the inflamed eyeballs and swollen lids that are now so prevalent," says Dr. George Houston Bell, prominent occulist.

"If it is necessary to go out when the air is full of dust—as with so many thousand working women in the city— I want to advise them to take all possible precautions and, for their own comfort, to remember these don'ts:

"Don't keep the eyes open when passing through a cloud of dust. If it is not possible to shut the lids, then turn the back or side of the head so that the particles will not fly directly into the eyes, or if in a crowd, where there would be danger of closing the eyes, place the hand, a paper or some guard a few inches from the optics to shield them and to keep out the dirt.

"Don't rub the eyes after going through a cloud of dust, for this action has a tendency to irritate the eyeball by working fine pieces of metal, dirt, etc., into the corner. If particles in the eyes cause discomfort or pain, close the lid and let the water that constantly bathes the eyeballs have a chance to wash out the foreign matter.

"If after several minutes the substance is not dislodged, have a druggist take out the dirt with a fine camel's hair brush or wash out the eye with a saturate solution of boric acid, which is a soothing antiseptic that will help to clear away any redness of the eyeball that usually follows the irritation caused when dirt sticks to the cornea. If boric acid is not to be had, use salt water.

"Either the acid or water may be dropped into the eye from a spoon, but best plan to give the eyeball a thorough washing is to use a regulation eyecup that fits tightly over the lids and makes possible a complete bath.

"For those who have had no experience with the use of an eye cup I want to say that it should be about three-quarters full before it is placed directly over the eye with the lids closed. The head must be thrown back when the glass is turned upside down and then the lids opened and the eyeball rolled around. This operation should last but a few seconds and will ordinarily bring immediate relief.

"Whether or not there are particles of dirt, etc., on the eyeballs that cause pain I think it advisable to wash out the eyes, especiall on windy days, after coming into a house or office for then the grity specks will be cleaned away, the eyes left fresh and bright looking and there can be no danger of infection from germs contained in the dust. Use a solution of boric acid for these washings and if convenient an eye cup.

"I wish I could make women and men, too understand that it is quite as essential to wash out the eyes when they are full of dirt as it is to cleanse the hands when they are soiled.

"Everyone for hygienic reasons should wash out the eyes with a 5 per cent solution of boric acid each morning and every night before retriing, for this bath not only cleanses them but soothes and allays slight inflammation caused from cold or from strong winds and incidentally strengthens the eyeballs.

"When ecessary to take long walks or drives in the face of high winds I think the best and safestest plan is to wear smoked or green glasses that will break the force of the wind before it reaches the sensitive eyeballs. These glasss may not be becoming but I know of many cases where they have saved the wearer untold suffering from inflammation."—Washington Star.

MANY SOURCES OF SALT.

That From Natural Springs is Generally Most Nearly Pure.

The purity of salt depends upon the source from which it is obtained and the sanitary conditions under which it is prepared for the market. The supply of common salt, the most indispensable of all the seasoning substances both as a relishing condiment and a well-night universal food preservative, is exhaustless, yet even so there is salt and salt.

Formerly salt was obtained by evaporating ocean water, a process that left many impurities in the residuum, to say nothing of the exposure to all kinds of dirt in its shipment from seaports. The Turk's island or rock salt, which is still largely used in pork packing and in the manufacture of ice creams, comes to the United States in nolds of vessels continually subjected to dirt and foul odors. Upon its arrival it is again handled, then packed in coarse burlap bags, permitting dust to sift into the salt. In this condition it reaches the consumer.

Latterly, however, the product of salt springs has largely taken the lead in this country not only for table salt but for meat packing. The annual production from this source in the United States reaches more than 40,000,000 bushels, the State of New York in the vicinity of Syracuse, furnishing a large proportion of this important supply.— Pictorial Review.

Cauterizing Seals.

The surgeon's electric cauterizing wire has been used by the United States Fur Seal Commission with much success for branding female fur seals. A dynamo, driven by a gasoline engine, supplied the current, which heated a platinum wire to incandescence. By moving this once over the animal's body, the hair and fur were virtually mowed away. A second sweeping of the wire across the surface destroyed the cells so that no more fur can grow there. This destroys the value of the pelt, and thus operates to prevent the killing of female seals at sea.

Costly Hunt for One Rabbit.

(Kansas City Times.)

A young man in Atchison rented a gun a few days ago and went out hunting. He shot at a rabbit five times, but only crippled it. Then to finish the job he hit at the rabbit with the gun and broke the stock. It cost him $15 to have the gun repaired.

"Marriage," remarked the intellectual young woman, who had given much thought to the making of this epigram, "is the refrigerator of love." "I guess you're right," agreed the commonplace young man. "It seems to need some sort of refrigerator to make it keep."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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PERCY B. FOWLER, MANAGER, CRESTON BRANCH

The Creston Review

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

BOARD OF TRADE MEET

There was a fair attendance of members of the Creston Board of Trade, in the Speers' Hall on Wednesday Feb. 1st. At 9 p. m., Vice President S. A. Speers took the chair, in the unavoidable absence of President C. O. Rodgers.

Various communications were read and ordered answered or fyled. A motion strongly condemning the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, and especially the clauses relating to fruit and lumber, gave rise to an interesting discussion. The members of the Board were unanimous in describing the proposals as a stab in the back for British Columbia, and the opinion of the fruit-growers was expressed in no uncertain manner by F. J. Rose, W. V. Jackson, R. S. Bevan and others. On a suggestion by R. G. Scruton supported by Guy Lowenburg, it was decided to wire the protest to Ottawa, and also communicate the same to Premier McBride, the Nelson Board of Trade, and the Associated Boards.

The matter of the payment for apples sent to the Vancouver Show, came before the Board. After a long discussion the Board decided to again write the treasurer, requesting payment at the rate of $3 per box, as promised to the growers by Mr. Cockle. At the same time the REVIEW was requested to announce, for the information of the ranchers from whom apples were obtained on the promise of payment at $3., that the Creston Board of Trade is prepared to pay and will pay, $3 per box for the apples, in spite of the fact that the Board have up to the present only been paid at the rate of $1.75 for such apples by the Joint Exhibit Board, and altho the Creston Board has paid out $200. to the Joint Board, for the Creston portion of the National Apple Show exhibit; the Creston Board is not responsible for the prices promised by the Agent of the Joint Exhibit, but will make up the difference to the ranchers who desire same, and thus close the matter out.

After votes of thanks to the Entertainment Committee for their good work in connection with the banquet, and to S. A. Speers and the various lodges for the use of the lodge room for the Associated Boards meetings, the meeting was adjourned at 10 p.m.

The following is the exact wording of the resolution of protest against the proposed reciprocity agreement–Whereas the proposed reciprocity agreement introduced by the Hon. Mr. Fielding will inflict a severe blow to the fruit and lumbering interests of this Province without giving any equivalent; and whereas the fruit industry is in its infancy and requires fostering; and whereas the fostering of these industries is of vital importance to the welfare of this province; and whereas the proposed agreement would impair the capital investment of those interested in these industries; now be it resolved that this Board strongly condemns the proposed agreement as far as it applies to these industries, and directs that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Premier McBride, Mr. Burrell, A. S. Goodeve and Senator Hewitt Bostock, urging them to act in the matter, and that copies of this resolution be also sent to the members of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. J. Heath who met with a bad accident some weeks ago whilst returning home from the evangelistic services, is now able to be about again.

The Rev S. H. Sarkissian, who held services in Cranbrook last Sunday, returned to Creston the middle of the week.

A Cure for New Year Bills

FEELING DESPONDENT

Blue and out of sorts from overwork or from business worries, or ill health? There is nothing that will brace you up and put backbone in you like a good, pure beer. It invigorates the nervous system while strengthening the body and mind.

Sold at all the Creston Hotels.

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Is curing the cough which is so prevalent just now

We also have a special cold tablet for cald in the head and body. 25c boxes

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you ought to insist upon getting your full money's worth of enjoyment. If you are particular about the kind of cigar you smoke, we know

We can please you

Our brands were chosen with the determination to give every smoker the best cigar value that his money could buy. Try our cigars and see if we have been successful.

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FOR SALE.—Lots 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Block 3, Dow's Addition. Send offer to owner, Mrs W. Wilson, 551 Fifth Street, Brandon, Manitoba.

and Book Store, Creston

Dinner Set, 112 pieces, $7.75.—C C S.

For Rent.—100 acres of land suitable sitr Dairy, Poultry and Hog Farming situated within 1½ miles of five large Mines. House, Barn, etc. Easy terms Apply C. P. Hill, Hillcrest Mines, Alberta. 15-tf

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Is the NEAREST NURSERY to the CRESTON DISTRICT
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Our shipment of CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, and BOBS that arrived last week have nearly all been sold, and we have wired for a second shipment, which will be here in a few days.

Get your Order in Early before the Second Shipment is also taken up . . . . . .

H. S. McCreath, Prop
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NOTICE

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Notice

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as general merchants, under the firm name of T. D. Bunce & Sam Ingham, at Creston, B C. has been this day disolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by T. D. Bunce, by whom all debts of the old firm will be paid and to whom all outstanding accounts due the old firm are to be paid.

Creston, B C., January 25. 1911.
T. D. BUNCE.
SAM INGHAM.

For Sale.—320 acres of crown-granted excellent Fruit Land on Kootenay Lake, Lot 913. Apply, C. P. Hill, Hillcrest Mines, Alberta 15-th

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Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that I, Blanche Sabine, of Toronto, Ont., married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted about 400 feet and in a northerly direction from Summit creek, opposite road post No. 552, 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 16th November, 1910.
18.27 BLANCHE SABINE, 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 about 100 feet southerly from road post No. 580, on north bank of Summit creek, 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 16th November, 1910.
VINA GOODCHILD, Applicant
1827 EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

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 200 feet southerly from road post No 550, thence 20 chains west, thence 60 chains north, thence 20 chains east, or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 150 acres, more or less.

Dated 16th November, 1910.
1827 JAMES CHATEM, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Laurel Goodchild, of Toronto, Ont., spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about one half mile easterly from road post No. 892, and on southern bank of Summit Creek, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, or to Summit Creek, thence along Summit Creek to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 16th November 1910.
1827 LAUREL GOODCHILD, Applicant
EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take Notice that I, Emma Ferguson, of Nelson, B.C., married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Summit Creek, about 100 west south of road post No. 495, and about one-half mile south-westerly from the mouth of Topaz 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 January 3rd, 1911.
EMMA FERGUSON, Applicant
22-32 EDWARD FERGUSON, Agent.

PIANO.—Now at railway station near Creston, will be sacrificed for $250 cash. Never been used. Lady unable to keep it.—Apply in first instance Mrs. A. G. MUNGEAM, 2040, Columbia street, Vancouver, B.C.

TO RENT.—A three roomed cottage, at $8 per month. Apply to the REVIEW Office.

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We do all kinds of repairing and wood work with dispatch
Our shop is located near the Creston Mercantile Co.
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W. K. BROWN

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Our New Method Treatment can cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified, so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers disappear, the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, bashfulness and despondency vanish, the eye becomes bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body and the moral, physical and sexual systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. Don't let quacks and fakirs rob you of your hard earned dollars. We will cure you or no pay.

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READER: No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Books Free—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated) on Secret Diseases of Men. QUESTION LIST FOR HOME TREATMENT SENT ON REQUEST

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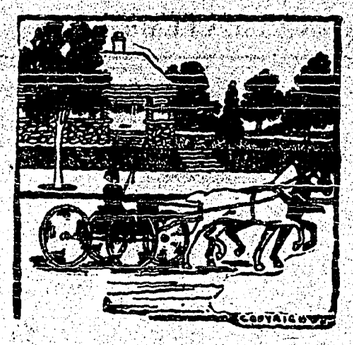
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.



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CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds or money back.

Don't overlook the new plumber on Sirdar Avenue, Ed F. Johnson. See his ad. elsewhere in this issue.

WANTED.—An experienced Dressmaker. Apply Creston Clothing House, Box 59, Cseston, B.C.

Correspondence

Victoria, January 23, 1911.
Thomas M. Edmundson, Esq.,
Creston, B. C.

Sir:—Referring to your letter of December 16th, with regard to the assessment of the land around Creston, I beg leave to say that I have received a report upon the subject of the assessment in question.

As regards the appointment of a Court of Revision, it was too late this year to have one appointed, but for the next assessment, the Surveyor of Taxes has been instructed to see to the establishment of a Court in Creston. The Inspector for the District will make a thorough inspection for the Roll of 1912, and instructions will be given to him to equalize the values. It is to be regretted that owing to the competition at the public sale, prices in some cases reached very excessive figures, and some inequality has resulted. In a new place growing as Creston has grown, such conditions may arise, but the intention of the Government is always towards a just and equitable plan of assessment. No doubt within another year many of the conditions which appear anomalous at present will have disappeared.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
H. E. Young, Provincial Secretary

To the Review.

Dear Sir: I hereby enclose a letter from the Honorable Provincial Secretary, H. E. Young, M. D., L. L. D., the same being an answer to my letter of December 16, and I am sure that the rate-payers of Creston will be highly pleased at the result, as in it we have the promise of having all our grievances in the assessment line properly adjusted. The letter explains itself so that inside of another year our assessment will be placed on a solid and an equal basis and should there be inadverdently any error made we shall have a Court of Revision to rectify the same. I am sure one and all of us will feel thankful indeed to the honorable gentleman for his prime move. Municipalily I might say that this matter is entirely up to the rate-payers and as we have the promise of having our assessments equalized I really think we have overcome one of our greatest burdens and if we can sidetrack, at least for the present, any possibility of a company taking our rightful heritage, the Goat River Canyon, I for one would be in favor of letting matters remain as they are. As I understand it, the company has virtually forfeited their right. Before they are granted a possible renewal of their charter I think it would be well to petition the Government stating briefly that to renew this charter would not be for the best interests of the place. This would act as a protest and it is not at all likely that a charter would be renewed. If on the other hand no protest is filed, of course it would be quite natural for a renewal of the charter to be granted. In any event I wish to thank the rate-payers for helping me hold up my hands in a just and righteous cause and hope that we may always cherish that feeling of loyalty and self respect that is characteristic of British freedom and Christian civilization and should there be at any time any circumstance arise when we feel we are not getting our just dues it is for us to rise with both sentiment and action and boldly declare and maintain our rights.

T. M. Edmundson.
Creston Heights, February 1, 1911.

Canyon City Notes

Mr. David Rogers is on a visit to Nelson.

The Brothers Wesling, who have been piling lumber by contract at the mill, and who have ten acres of land adjoining the mill, have quit and Messrs Johnstone and Samuelson have taken over the job.

The latest arrival at Canyon City is a baby girl at the Chambers ranch, the stork paying an early morning visit on Sunday last.

Mr. Young, who for the past few weeks has been working at the mill, has gone back to the land and is getting ready for active home building in the early spring.

It is rumored that divine services will be held in the school house at Canyon City on Sunday afternoons, the Rev. Rutherford and Rev. Sarkissian taking turns to minister to the spiritual welfare of the rapidly increasing number of settlers at Appletown. We wonder if there will be enough room left for that organ?

The wheels of the caterpillar engine have been fitted with rough locks, but it is understood that this device does not come up to the expectations which had been hoped regarding the efficiency of same on this class of machine.

Mr. and Mrs. Baynes are cooking down at the lower camp.

The Canyon City Lumber Co. is utilizing the steam stumping machine for decking logs at the mill.

Who is the zealous Socialist who is covering the city with literature regarding the "Red Brotherhood?"

Additional Locals

Mrs. Spiker who went to the Cranbrook hospital for treatment a short time ago, has returned quite recovered, and will now move into her cottage near the Presbyterian Church. Miss Danard, who formerly occupied this cottage, has moved into a house on the ranch of R. S. Bevan.

Music.—Miss Johnson is prepared to take a limited number of pupils for tuition in music. For terms apply to J. K. Johnson, residence on Victoria Avenue

Ray Kristler, the well known ball player, is in town this week, on a visit at the Erickman Home.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good hens, a thoroughbred Barbed Rock Cockerel, two years old. Apply to the Review office.

W. F. Teetzel, Government Agent, Gold Commissioner and Assistant Land Commissioner, arrived from Nelson on Wednesday.

On Thursday afternoon in the Court House at Creston, Mr. Teetzel was busy investigating the matter of the survey lines and ownership of the D. Scott and W. Maher pre-emptions, lying between Corn and Summit Creeks, and concerning the boundarys of which some difficulty has arisen.

Watch for Wisler's price list.

A meeting of the directors of the Farmers' Institute was held last Saturday evening. The matter of the erection of the proposed warehouse was taken into consideration and it was decided to go to work on the project and report at a later meeting of the Institute. There are a few legal questions which have arisen and which the directors wish to dispose of at once. A considerable amount of the stock has been subscribed for and the directors are in favor of pushing ahead the erection of the building with all possible speed.

Flannelette, one yard wide 12½ cents C.C.S.

J. J. Grady went to Nelson on Monday last to transact business at the inland capital.

Gent's Clothes cleaned, pressed and mended. Moderate prices Good work guaranteed by Mrs. J. Hutchinson, opposite W. H. Crawford's residence, Canyon street.

Mrs. Ike Lewis came in from Kootenay Landing on Monday last on a short visit to her daughter Ella.

According to Government Estimates $100,000,000.00 Was Made in Western Town Property During the Year 1909

Did you participate in these huge profits or did you "pigeon-hole" the propositions submitted to you by your western friends for future consideration? In short, are you the man who made a profit or the unfortunate one who had the chance but did not possess sufficient judgment to recognize the opportunity or sufficient courage to close a deal? The man or woman entitled to sympathy is the one who says: "Five or ten years ago I had a chance to buy this or that property at $100 or $500, and now it is worth $10,000." The average person sneers at the person who makes such a statement and says: "I would have bought and made that money." Are you going to say five years from now that you had a chance to buy a lot in Poe, Alta., at from $50 to $100 each, or are you going to be the man who will have from $1,000 to $10,000 in cash as a result of having bought property in this town in this year of grace, 1911.

Poe a Coming Commercial Centre.

Poe is located on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Edmonton and Saskatoon. It is located in one of the finest farming districts in Western Canada. The surrounding country is settled by a progressive type of farmers and consequently will become the market centre for Northern Alberta. Poe district possesses rich coal mines, is close to rivers and lakes and large forests are easily accessible from this point. These natural resources insure for the residents of the town, first, low cost of living, and second, great commercial activity, two essentials in the upbuilding of a large town, thus creating valuable real estate.

Poe as a Manufacturing Centre

This townsite and contiguous territory has the requirements outlined by large manufacturing concerns for the location of large factories of large enterprises of any kind employing large numbers of people. The rivers and lakes furnish water, the coal fields and forests furnish fuel and cheap building material, the fine farming lands furnish farm products, enabling the residents to live at a low cost.

The town is located on the main line of a transcontinental railway, assuring the necessary transportation facilities. These combined conditions will furnish cheap labor, one of the most important features of a manufacturing centre.

Poe townsite was recently placed on the market and already over 200 lots have been sold, and many of these lots have already changed hands at a substantial increase in price. Most of these lots were purchased by representative business men throughout Canada, who are now profiting by their foresight.

The townsite is high and dry and very suitable for building purposes.

Opportunity

is useless unless you possess the courage to act. You might possess great wisdom, you might read a good deal or travel much and thus see all kinds of opportunities to make money, but unless you have the courage to act on your judgment and wisdom all of these desirable qualities are entirely useless.

Lots in Poe are a good investment at present prices. The town is bound to grow rapidly. Owing to the easy terms of payment you have the ability to buy and if you do not buy now it is because you are lacking in courage, and the chances are you will never be like the man you now admire most, rich, courageous and wise.

Torrens Title

Poe townsite is held by us under the Torrens system of title. Under this system the title is guaranteed by the Government, therefore absolutely safe.

Prices and Terms

Prices of lots range from $50 to $100 each, and they can be purchased on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in eighteen equal monthly payments; or quarter cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months.

Information

We have issued an attractive circular giving full information pertaining to the town and its prospects, together with map showing lots for sale. If you wish to receive this attractive circular cut out and fill in the attached coupon and mail it to us today.

Information Coupon

Gentlemen,—With a view to buying property in Poe, Alta., please send me full information, with map and price list, and oblige.
Yours Truly,

.....
Name

.....
P. O. and Province

The Walch Land Co.

Land Townsites and Investments. Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada

How Chicago's Great Street Railway System is Being Reconstructed Without Traffic Suspension.

(By Joseph E. Murphy in Chicago Tribune.)

A recital of the events preceding a settlement of the street railway question in Chicago would lead us rather too far into politics. With the details of a hotly contested campaign fresh in his memory, the reader has doubtless had enough of arguments for and against "immediate municipal ownership."

Rehabilitation is now a fact in process of accomplishment. A great amount of track reconstruction has been completed. Much remains to be done, but progress up to the present time has been so satisfactory as to raise the hope that all our dreams of rehabilitation are at last to be realized.

There are many interesting features connected with the work—the type of construction used, the methods of handling the work and taking care of traffic, and last and perhaps most interesing of all, the machines with which the work is done.

HOW THE TRACK IS LAID.

There can be no question that the type of construction is of the highest grade. An inspection of the heavy girder rails resting on ties that are imbedded in solid concrete, is sufficient to eliminate all argument on this point. When one recalls that perhaps, after all, the day of the underground trolley is not far distant, and that then much of this first class construction must be torn out, he type of construction seems, indeed, to be too good.

An inspection will make clear the details of this construction. The old track is first removed and an excavation made to a depth of about twelve inches below the bottom of the tie. The new track then is put in place, resting on small wooden blocks and adjusted to the exact elevation required. Concrete is placed under and around the ties to a depth of three inches above the top of tie. In addition to the perfect foundation thus secured the tie is protected from decay by being entirely inclosed in concrete. There also is considerable detail in the way of drainage and return wires.

Much of the track now being rebuilt formerly was used by cable cars, and the massive underground structure necessary for "housing" the cable is a matter of surprise to the layman.

Rebuilding the tracks under "traffic" is practically out of the question, not alone on account of the excessive cost of such a method but also on account of its extreme inconvenience and the constant interruption to traffic. It is necessary to keep traffic open over all "special work"—that is, over switches and crossings; but in all clear stretches of track the practice is to abandon the track to be rebuilt and thus give a clear field to the workmen.

The abandonment of a track involves in all cases either the detouring of cars over another line or the building of a temporary track near the street curb. Both plans have been used extensively. "Detouring," because if its inexpensiveness, is resorted to wherever possible. A fair example of this was the routing of North Clark street cars over Wells street during the reconstruction of the North Clark street line.

SPECIAL STEEL IN FROGS AND SWITCHES.

The frogs and switches are all made of cast manganese steel, a steel that is exceptionally hard and tough. Because of its remarkable durability this steel is rapidly coming into universal use among the street railways.

To the layman the most interesting phase of all this work is the machines with which it is done.

These machines are mounted on standard street car wheels carried on axles that are adjustable to any gauge of track. The power for their operation is taken from the trolley wire.

Little is to be said of the concrete mixer, as machines of this kind have become too common to excite much interest. The automatic device for hoisting the ingredients of the concrete—cement, sand and broken stone—to the mixer, is novel and is not a common feature of these machines.

What would seem at first glance to be the least important part of the work, welding the joints, is, in fact, the most important and difficult part of all, involving the highest grade of machines, and the greatest skill and judgment on the part of the operators. For many years an entirely successful method for welding steel rail was a constant subject of invention and experiment. A great deal of money was spent on welding machines that either failed utterly or fell a trifle short of doing the work satisfactorily.

The machines now working on the streets of Chicago were invented by Prof. Elihu Thomson, of Lynn, Mass. They are largely the result of evolution. But it fell to the lot of this inventor, in part through the application of well known principles, and in part through original discovery, to perfect a practical and successful means for welding steel rail. And these machines are both practical and successful. The full process of welding a joint requires from twelve to fifteen minutes. When it is completed, the joint is the strongest part of the rail.

Three distinct operations, requiring as many distinct machines, are used in the welding process.

UNIQUE PROCESS OF WELDING.

The surfaces of the rail and splices first must be cleaned with great thoroughness in order to make the weld possible. For this purpose the sand blast machine is used. This apparatus consists of a ten horse power motor, driving an air compressor, a tank for the storage of compressed air, a bin for holding a supply of sand, and a mixer of the Tighman type. A hose and nozzle connected with the mixer is used by the operator for directing the sand blast against the surfaces of the rail and splice. All foreign matter is thus removed so thoroughly that these surfaces have the appearance of having been polished.

Before proceeding to a description of the welding machine, it may be well to examine into the form of the splice and the reasons for some of its special features. The splice, when used with new rail, is ordinarily one inch thick, three and one-half inches wide and eighteen inches long. At each end is a projection or "boss" formed of soft steel. The welding takes place at these points and at the centre of the splice, where a thin strip of soft steel is dropped in between the splice and the rail. Each splice is thus welded to the rail at three points, the end welds taking all the longitudinal stress and the three welds acting together to supply vertical stiffness.

ELECTRIC POWER OPERATES THE CRANE.

The welder itself is an alternating current transformer hung from a crane that extends out from the front of the car. The crane is operated by a five-horse power motor, which also operates a small rotary pump for circulating water through the welding transformer and faces of contacts, to keep them cool. Supported on the transformer, but insulated from it, are two arms or jaws by which the pressure is applied to the splice.

A hydraulic jack operated by a hand lever supplies the power for operating these arms. A pressure of from 37 to 40 tons on the splice is obtained. Within the second or "tender" car is a rotary converter for changing the direct current of the trolley to an alternating current.

The trolley ordinarily carries a current of 50 volts and 350 amperes. After passing through the transformer this current has the astonishing amperage of about 30,000, and a voltage as low as four and sometimes as high as seven. This voltage is so low that it cannot give the least effect of shock or furnish any difficulty in the way of perfect insulation.

With such a current it requires but a few minutes to bring the rail and splice to a white heat. A welding compound in the form of a powder, and composed largely of borax, is constantly applied for the purpose of securing a perfect union of rail and splice.

In making a weld the current is applied until the welding heat is secured, the pressure on the splice in the meantime being gradually increased. At the proper moment the current is turned off and the full pressure of the jaws, about forty tons, is applied and held until the weld has appreciably cooled.

WELDING UNDER 40-TON PRESSURE

At this point a most ingenious use of an ordinary mechanical principle is made. The centre weld is always made first. The heat from this weld invariably causes the splice to expand appreciably. While the splice is in this expended condition the end welds are made. Then as the splice cools and contracts it draws the ends of the rails together so closely that in some cases the joint can scarcely be seen.

The extreme heat used in the welding process almost invariably raises the surface of the rail at and near the joint. It is to correct this fault that the third car, the emery wheel car, is used. With this apparatus the rail at the joint is ground down to the same plane as the remainder of the rail.

The question is often asked as to how the expansion and contraction is taken care of in a long line of welded rail. This difficulty is more apparent than real. It is merely a matter of the stresses developed in the rail and splices through changes in temperature. It should be borne in mind that this rail is imbedded in concrete and paving, and that the temperature changes are not so great as in a rail exposed to the air.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION IGNORED.

The fact that the rays of the sun can strike only the top of the rail is alone sufficient to explain in great part the small tendency to expansion. Held rigidly in line by the concrete and paving, there is no opportunity for the lateral displacement or "kinking" that sometimes occurs on a steam railway.

It is estimated that in rails thus situated the maximum possible stress due to temperature changes in this climate is 16,200 pounds per square inch. This stress is about half the elastic limit of steel and only about one-fourth its ultimate strength. Owing to the adhesion of the concrete in which it is imbedded the rail does not expand or contract, but temperature stresses are developed that are well within the limits of safety.

While occupying so important a field, the process described above is only one of a wide range of applications of the principles of electric welding. This process, with different forms of apparatus, but operating on the same principles, is now in use in all lines of metal manufacture, and bids fair to displace entirely the old methods of welding.

DISASTERS ON MONT BLANC.

The Worst Occurerd in 1870 and Cost Eleven Lives.

In the long list of disasters which darken the history of Mount Blanc the worst, according to Edward Whymper, the famous mountain climber, occurred to a scratch party in 1870.

The amateur alpinists were two Americans, Mr. Randall and Mr. McBean, and a Scotch minister, Rev. G. McCorkindale, of Gourock. They took with them as guides or assistants no fewer than eight persons from Chamonix, a quite sufficient number. As is usual, they passed the night at the inn upon the rocks which are called the Grands Mulets.

On the next day, writes Prof. Whymper in the Strand, a number of persons below watched their progress, through telescopes. They were seen to arrive on the summit and to begin the descent. By that time the weather had changed. The wind was something frightful.

Even 12,000 feet below it was seen whirling the snow about so that the members of the party were obliged to throw themselves down to avoid being carried away by it. Then the summit became clouded and was not seen again for eight days.

No one came back, and on Sept. 7 fourteen men from Chamonix started out to try to learn something. Bad weather came on again, and it was not until the 17th that the fate of the party was ascertained. When the rescue party got up they found Mr. Corkindale and two of the porters about 750 feet below the top, with their heads right way up, but with their clothes somewhat torn, as if they had slipped and fallen.

About three hundred feet higher up they came upon Mr. McBean and another porter sitting down, the former with his head leaning on one hand and the elbow on a knapsack, ropes coiled up, batons, axes and knapsacks round about them still containing a little food.

Upon Mr. McBean a note book was found containing several entries in respect to the occasion. All of the five corpses were hard frozen. They were put into sacks and dragged down to Chamonix. It took three days to transport them. The bodies of the six others have not yet been recovered, but they will probably come to light in the course of a few years.

One of the earliest avalanche accidents on Mont Blanc occurred in 1820, when Dr. Hamel, a Russian, set out on August 18 to go up Mont Blanc, accompanied by two Englishmen and eight guides. They had ascended to a height of more than fourteen thousand feet, with five guides in front, who were cutting or making steps, who all at once the snow above them gave way, and the entire party was carried down a thousand feet over the slopes up which they had toiled.

Snow again broke away above and more or less covered up the whole party. Some of them struggle on, but three of the leading guides were hurried into a crevasse and buried under an immense mass of snow.

Ten years afterward, when conducting another tourist up Mont Blanc by the same route, one of the surviving guides pointed to the crevasse and said to his employer, "They are there."

He was wrong. At that time (1830) the bodies were no doubt a considerable distance from the point where the accident occurred, for the dismembered remains of the three unfortunates commenced to reappear at the lower end of the Glacier des Bossons in 1861, more than four miles away in a direct line from the place where they perished, and must have travelled down on an average at the rate of five hundred feet per annum.

An Era of Fortune.

(By a Banker.)

With the exception of the mariner's compass, of gunpowder, and perhaps of a few minor discoveries, mankind, until about the commencement of the last century, had scarcely advanced in the application of the forces of Nature since the days of Sennacherib, or even of Cheops, in whose era the tremendous power of the lever was utilized to a far greater extent than at the present time.

And what a revolution has taken place in this direction within almost the lifetime of the oldest of the present generation! Steamships now plow the main in all directions, almost entirely taking the place of those graceful fairies of the sea, the old East Indiaman and the China clipper; railways travelling at lightning speed day and night have replaced the old lumbering coach; motors are rapidly entirely superseding horse-drawn vehicles; and perhaps even these may be partly supplanted by the aeroplane. And then the photograph, the cinematograph, and the phonograph, all inventions of interest; the telegraph and telephone, both now essential to civilization; that marvellous discovery, wireless telegraphy, so invaluable to ocean-going steamers; and, though not yet altogether perfected, that remarkable invention—which might perhaps be called the selenograph—by means of which, provided sufficiently effective batteries could be constructed, a parent in England could see the image of his son in, say, New Zealand, upon a plaque in front of him, at the same time, by the telephone, if such a distance could be achieved, hearing his actual voice.

And then what advances in surgery and medicine, and, in the department of bacteriology, in the knowledge of the causes of disease; with, by the discovery of the X-rays, the increased facilities in locating injuries. And lastly what potentialities and what surprises must be in store for us in connection with radium, if only it can be produced in sufficient quantity. And even if the dismal forebodings of scientists in predicting the exhaustion of the coal measures are verified, yet in that event we could regard the calamity with equanimity. For it is computed—though the computation must be more or less conjecture—that a small piece of that wonderful substance suspended from the ceiling would heat and light a room for a period approaching two thousand prophet that the close of this dispensation is to be heralded by "knowledge being increased, and many running to and fro," is being rapidly fulfilled. And when all is accomplished then will the Archangel's trumpet sound long and loud throughout the earth, and He who at His first coming to this earth to make atonement for mankind's sins by Himself bearing the penalties demanded by Justice, will again descend in majestic and supremest glory, attended by angel and archangel, by cherubim and seraphim. Then will those who have served and obeyed Him receive their reward.

PREVENTIVE METHODS.

After a man is taken sick he is willing to spend all he has, be it much or little, for the purpose of regaining his lost health. Too often, however, the same man would begrudge a few dollars for prevention. In like manner, too, will he fail and neglect to do the things he should do in order to preserve his physical health and well being. No doubt he has heard all about the value of fresh air, plain food, exercise, and right living, but he pays no heed until it is too late. Then, under the doctor's advice, he proceeds to do, with almost religious care, the very things he should have done all the time.

It is, after all, only a case of not understanding of properly appreciating the value of preventive methods.

Not If He Knew It.

"We'll have to get a butler, you know," said Mrs. Pneuritch.

"What for?" asked Mr. Pneuritch.

"Well, to look after the wine cellar."

"Not much, Priscilla! I'm capable of looking after the booze myself."

"A butler lends dignity to an establishment, too."

"Well, when I get so hard up for dignity that I have to borrow it from a butler, I'll quit and go back to the retail grocery business. You manage the hired girls, Priscilla, and I'll attend to running the man part of this shebang."

FEARED MISREP RESENTATION.

"Oh, oh! I'm goin' ter tell yer paw I caught youse smokin' a butt. "Tell 'im I wuz smokin', ef yer want ter, Genewieve; but for goodness sake be fair. Dis ain't no butt, but a genuwine two-fer"

LIFE'S BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES SHOWN IN THE BOWERY BREAD LINE.

(N. Y. Herald.)

From far and near, from the slums and from Harlem, from the Bronx and from Brooklyn, a great throng of men assemble every morning at one o'clock at the Bowery Mission. This is the famous bread line. Gathered together in the motley array are men of many races and several colors—veterans and recruits of New York's great army of the unemployed, which drills nightly at the Mission. Among the "liners" recently there was a reporter for the Herald, dressed to fit the part of half-starved raw recruit from the west.

Like living exponents of all the sentiments that move the world—save one, and the greatest, happiness—these men stand there night after night giving vent to their feelings and confiding in each other. To an outsider these tattered derelicts of the streets display only one side of their characters—the forlorn one. To a fellow "liner" many angles are shown. With pathos predominating, discontent, despair, deception and even humor are curiously blended. The men who "work" both bread lines and sometimes complete four and five rounds in the second are perhaps the most conspicuous, but not the most numerous to one who mixes in as of their own kind. Through nothing but laziness these men use this means to an end that spells subsistence without work.

"REPEATER'S" FOOR START.

Next to one of these the reporter first fell into line. The man had only hurriedly fled from some "dive" in Chinatown, where he spent his leisure moments—practically all his time. He explained in his own picturesque vernacular how there was a call for the "bread liners" in his own particular habitat at half-past twelve o'clock every morning. He expressed his regret that the call had been late on that particular morning, as a result of which he was toward the after end of the line. He embroidered his pique with all the trimmings of the profanity of the undergroove. His one solace was that three laps seemed to be within the range of possibility, while his record of five rounds in one night looked to be far out of reach on that occasion considering his poor stort.

The man in front was questioned about jobs. In kind he was the mate of the Chinatown habitue. Being easily drawn into conversation, he explained that work and existence in New York were far from being essentially side partners. He related, as he thought to a "green one," that if one were familiar with the ropes one need never worry about being hungry in Manhattan.

"Kid," he rambled on, "this is the softest town there is, and I'm a hey guy on the hobo circuit. Take it from me—dig for Manhattan in the winter. If ye got a nickel in yer pocket just sleep in any booze joint along the Bowery.

HOW TO GET JOBS.

In spite of this wizard of the easy life's antipathy for work, the testimony of other more willing men was that it was impossible to secure a job in New York. At that time the only possible employment for these poor, cold, half clad and quarter fed men was shovelling snow. The "liners" almost to a man shied at these positions.

The reporter at this point, as he had reached the mission door, dropped out to look for an imaginary partner further down the line, and his erstwhile companions jeered at his foolhardiness in giving up his place. The next man encountered was a pathetic figure, old and ragged and deeply in earnest, with a level look from out his steel blue eyes. He was one of those who make the line worth while in spite of all the parasites who "work" the charity.

"Boy," he said, in a shaky voice, "I've carried the stick (walked the streets) for two months and can't find a job. I haven't been in bed for fifteen nights and only sleep in the arches of the bridges and in doorways when there isn't a cop around to tell me to move on. I tried to shovel snow for one day, but when I finished cold and hungry and tired they only told me to come around next week for my pay and took my name and address. I hadn't the strength to work to-day, but I'm goin' back again to-morrow," and the old fellow set a square bristled jaw with a snap that showed a fragment was left of a beaten down fighting spirit.

"The reporter's next side companion was munching still when he fell in behind. He was a young fellow with an undershot chin and a droopy mouth. He was congratulating himself on his first position of vantage, which gave him such a start in the second division. In a minute he had finished his first instalment of supper, and with great deliberation and curious pomp lit a cigarette.

Taking it as a whole, there was a likable side to this fellow. He freely gave the newcomer the benefit of his long experience to help him along, and, becoming reminiscent, he told a rather pathetic tale.

"Once," he began, "I looked for work earnestly. I hated to stand here. I walked the streets, but what was the use? Yer can't get a job here now except shovelin' snow, and I wouldn't work at that."

Again the disguised newspaper man dropped out and joined the end of the procession. His neighbor this trip was a poor soul on the down slide of life who vindicated the establishment of a bread line. A question was put to him about charitable institutions and the free lodging houses in New York. He was conversant with the topic and fluent in his talk. His opinion ran something like this:

"Charities ain't much good, boy. I was on Ward's Island in the old men's home once't. They gave us nothing to eat but slop soup on week days and bean soup on Sundays. Well, there was very few beans in the soup, is all I got to say."

NO CHANCE OF WORK.

In conclusion this old veteran—for he bore the burden of years—said with grave dignity and a humanitarian spirit, indicative of a willingness to help his fellow:

"Boy, if I were you I'd get out of this town. There's no work. I've tried every way. And even if you have to sleep on the streets keep outen the municipal lodging house 'or 'hey treat yer like a dog there and won't let yer out till ten or 'leven o'clock in the mornin', so yer can't look for a job."

From the different men conflicting opinions were gathered. The majority in this great twisting snake which nightly seems to wrap itself around the vitals of the city appeared to want to work and to really be hungry, and yet not a few—in fact, far too many—use it as a means of easy subsistence. There was one young fellow who spoke seven languages and for two months he had searched for work in vain. Two sides were always in evidence to the bread line.

James Paradise was the next "liner" interviewed. He was a versatile gentleman, having been a cow puncher on the O C X X ranch in Texas, a performer in Young Buffalo Bill's shows, an elevator boy and a dishwasher. Yet with this wealth of experience as a foundation Jim and his accomplishments could not seem to fit into the cramped dimensions of any job New York had to offer. He related in his own way a strange experience in his quest for any sort of work—a sort of Wild West clipping inoculated n a Brooklyn vacant lot.

"The other day I was strollin' along near the edge of Brooklyn," he began. "I sees a loose cow. I says to a feller chasin' her, 'Get me a rope and fer a dollar I'll snare her for you right pert.' He said he'd give up fifty cents. So I hurry up and ropes the Jersey. I takes a half turn around a telegraph pole. Down goes that cow on the asphalt and breaks her fool leg. Do I get my fifty No, sir. The feller calls for a cop. If one had been handy before I could make a get-away I'd have been pinched."

After the men had been fed, services were held in the mission. About 1,500 were crowded into the limited space. The exercises were opened by the singing of 'Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the singing began, there were cries from the rank and file:

"Douse de sky piece," and every hat in the room came off, as those broken down, weary men stood bareheaded in the Bowery Mission at 2 o'clock in the morning.

When the meeting was over these men slipped like shadows out again onto the cheerless Bowery in the early morning. As they had come to this nightly rendezvous, they left it, some hurrying, some limping, and some of the sick ones, staggering. In droves from all directions these men hurry nightly as fast as physical inabilities will permit to the bread line—many for their only meal of the day. It is a sad sight to see them coming, but then there is a purpose in their actions. It is a pathetic sight to see them trudging aimlessly away into the city of plenty—in most cases homeless and bedless.

BATTLE WITH WILD SWAN.

Great Fowl Struck Ship's Cabin and Gave Two Sailors Hard Fight.

While coming up the bay to Baltimore Friday night the steamer Avalon ran into a flock of wild swans off Thomas Point and a swan was captured by the lookout, W. T. Whitely, who was on the forward deck, after a thrilling experience.

The steamer was running at a lively clip when Whitely heard a fluttering and a few minutes later saw a flock of swans directly in front of the boat. They circled around a few times, then lit in the water on the port side. He notified First Officer Corkan, who turned on the searchlight. That seemed to frighten them and they all arose from the water. There appeared to be about 100, and all flew over the pilothouse, except one which struck the port side of the steamer with a crash. A passenger in stateroom 45, which was damaged, thought there had been a collision, and got out of bed.

"When I saw the swan strike the boat I rushed up to it, expecting to pick it up with ease," said Whitely, speaking of his experience. "To my surprise the thing turned on me and gave me several blows with its wings which nearly knocked me down. Then I grabbed at it again, only to be pecked with its big bill, making my hands bleed.

"At first I did not know what kind of bird it was, but I was determined to capture it. The wings beat me back, but I kept up the battle until Mr. Corkran arrived and we tied the bird. Even after pinioning its wings it was hard to hold it, as its strength was great. We finally got a piece of rope and tied the legs together. Later a coop was made and we placed the bird in it."

Shorly after the steamer docked at Light street the swan was sent to the office of Assistant General Manager A. H. Seth, of the company. The office force was attracted by the big bird, and when it was measured it was found to be 89 inches from tip to tip of its wings and it stood 55 inches high. Mr. Seth presented the bird to the zoo at Druid Hill Park.—From the Baltimore Sun.

ARTIST'S LUCKY NUMBER.

Also a Lucky Interview Which Brought Orders by the Dozen.

Alma-Tadema confesses to a superstition concerning the number seventeen. "My wife was 17 when I first met her," he says in the Strand, "and the number of the house to which I took her when we were married was 17. My present house did bear the same number, and the first spade was put to the work of building it on August 17. This was in 1885.

"I had then been in possession of the place for three years, during that time designing and making plans and sketches for the house. On Nov. 17, 1886, we took up our residence here."

The artist says that in 1864 he received a visit from the English picture dealer Gambart—il principe Gambarti, as they used to call him in Italy. He was the leading picture dealer of his day and was held in great respect by artists.

"I remember him on that first visit to me," the artist goes on, "standing before my easel, on which I had posed my 'Coming Out of Church,' and saying: 'Did you paint that picture for the Vanderdonkts?'

"I assured him of the fact. He asked me if they had seen it, and what was the price. I told him that they had not seen it as yet.

"'Well, then,' said Gambart, 'I'll take it; and let me have a couple of dozen of that kind at progressive prices each half dozen.' It was really as if he had been buying bales of cotton.

"Four years did it take me to carry out Gambart's first commission, and the day arrived when Gambart again paid me a visit.

"'I want you,' he said, 'to paint me another four dozen pictures on the same condition of rising value.'

"I consented, and I did my best not to disappoint him. 'The Vintage' was painted as one of them, and when the dealer saw it, perceiving that it was a far more important canvas than any of its predecessors—a work, too, that had cost me far more time and labor—he at once insisted upon paying for it the figure which was to have been given for the last half dozen."

Simply Great.

Nix—Do you believe in vaccination every seven years?

Dix—Rather! The operation keeps the girls from playing the piano for nearly a week.

White Flowers Easy to Dye.

"Every once in a while some florist put some odd colored blossoms in his window as an extra attraction to the display," said a clubman. "I just noticed one down street. It consisted of a bunch of impossibly green carnations. Now anybody who wants to have any of these freak flowers can get them by buying some kind of aniline ink, any color desired. Carnations are the easiest to color, white ones, of course. Put their stems in a glass filled with ink. Their stems are soft, and in a short while the larger veins of their petals are filled with the ink. Don't let them absorb too much color, they are prettier with just so much. Then remove them and put them in a vase of salt water. Lilies of the valley lend themselves to this scheme also; in fact, any white, soft stemmed flower may be used."—Philadelphia Record.

Transmitting Photographs.

A new method of transmitting photographs to a distance has recently been devised. A gelatine negative is used, in which the picture is formed in relief. A style travels over the uneven surface of the negative and operates a rheostat in the main line. At the receiving station a luminous ray plays over a sensitized plate, and the intensity of its light is varied by the rheostat. The reliefs and hollows of the original are thus reproduced in light and shadow on the sensitized medium, and form the picture. This method of transmitting pictures was recently tried with success on the line between Paris and Lyons.

That's Good.

"My husband has always been one to encourage those who work for him," remarked Mrs. Pike to her sister.

"You mean he is always ready to give praise where praise is due?"

"Yes, indeed. When one of his men does good work he is quick to say so. Night after night, after he has been into the office, I hear him murmuring in his sleep: 'That's good! That's good!' And he always reluctantly confesses that he was dreaming about the good work the men are doing at the office. Oh, I'm so glad."—Puck.

The Parental Pessimist.

"Papa, what does 'Hon.' before a man's name mean?"

"It doesn't mean anything nowadays, my son."

MADE IN CANADA
GILLETT'S
PERFUMED LYE
Is the Standard Article
READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY
For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.
Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

He was Impressed

"Does not the ideality of the infinite impress you, Paul?"

"Yes, dear. Are you sure you're not burning the beans?"

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

The Voluble One—"I can always remember striking faces."

Pat—"Begorra, ye'll never wake to recollection av ye poke moine."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

"Th' man with cold feet gin'rally gits th' cold shoulder."

Is it the fickleness of women that makes them interesting?

Further Off the Better

Williams—I think Miss de Blank is very rude.

Jones—Why do you think that?

Williams—I met her out walking to-day and asked her if I might see her home. She said yes, I could see it from the top of the high school building, and that it wasn't necessary to go any farther.

An Englishman went to New York and put up a sign "Established 1804," rather priding himself upon the antiquity of his establishment. The next day his Yankee rival across the street burlesqued his sign this way: "Established yesterday. No old goods on hand."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The pessimist 'mid harsh complaint
In scepticism lingers;
He ne'er believes the sign "Wet paint,"
But tries it with his fingers.

NA-DRU-CO HEADACHE WAFERS
will stop that splitting headache quick and sure. Will not harm heart or nervous system. 25 cents a box at all druggists.
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED 56

Was Bothered With Worms

Harry Lauder revels in a Scotch story he picked up in America about a temperance lecturer who used for illustration a glass of water, a glass of whisky, and a box of live worms. He would drop a worm into the water and show how it wriggled. Then, dropping it into the whisky, he would exclaim:

"There! One convulsive shudder and it is all over."

"Haud on, there, maister! Are you sure 'tis the liquor killed the puir worm?" a voice in the audience asked.

"Quite sure, my friend," replied the lecturer. "No doubt whatever."

"A weel, then, just pass over the whusky; I'm bothered wi' worms."

Jones had lately taken to lecturing on the teetotal platform. "So you want to marry my daughter, sir! What are your principles? Are you temperate?" he asked of a candidate for the position of son-in-law. "Temperate!" was the reply. "Why, I am so strict that it gives me pain even to find my boots tight."

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

"Yes, Miss Smith, if I live to 100 I shall never forget the day of my dear wife's death. It was in '95—or '97—or at any rate, before the exhibition."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

The Cook—Sure, an' ye don't mane to tell me ye think it's bad luck to break' a mirror?

The New Maid (earnestly)—Ay don't tank it—Ay know it!

The Cook—Glory be! An' how do ye know it?

The Maid—Every time I break one I lose my job.

A 50-cent bottle of
Scott's Emulsion
given in half-teaspoon doses four times a day, mixed in its bottle, will last a year-old baby nearly a month, and four bottles over three months, and will make the baby strong and well and will lay the foundation for a healthy, robust boy or girl.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.
SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

KHARTOUM TRANSFORMED.

Kitchener Tells of Labor of Reconstructing Soudanese Metropolis.

Lord Kitchener presided at a recent sitting of the Town-Planning Conference in London, when a paper was read describing the splendid city which, since the Khalifa's power was smashed, has been raised on the ruins of old Khartoum, and also the work of reconstructing Omdurman on modern lines. The paper, written by Mr. W. H. McLean (municipal engineer, Khartoum), was read in his absence, pointed out that the successful Omdurman scheme was in essence that provided for England by Mr. John Burns.

Lord Kitchener said he well remembered the difficulty of the problem how best to evolve, out of the ruins left by the Dervishes, a practical reconstruction of Khartoum on sanitary lines. First, careful consideration had to be given to the susceptibilities of a naturally uneducated foreign population, to whose conservative minds most modern regulations were repugnant. No trouble of that kind had, however, arisen, and the natives had agreed to the propositions, and there was no doubt that the reasonable regulations enforced meant increased length of life and increased prosperity. Those who knew Khartoum in the old days would recognize that a revolution had been effected.

The old Khartoum was an African pesthouse in which every tropical disease thrived and ran rampant. Last year there were only eleven cases of malaria in a population of 50,000. He did not think such results had been achieved in any other British dependency, and they were a proof of the thorough efficiency of the country.

Mr. McLean's paper mentioned that in 1899, the year after the culmination of the Nile campaign, the revenue for the whole of the Soudan was estimated at only $40,000, which showed a state of destitution for a country nearly as large as Europe. When this was compared with the present revenue of over $5,000,000, the progress made was apparent. Municipal steam tramways were running in Khartoum from the central to outside districts. It was anticipated that the city would ultimately extend to the west and to the south, and, as this was Government land, it seemed assured that the extensions would be made in accordance with the existing system of planning. A suburb might also be built at Burri to the east of the waterworks.

Tried Himself.

Orillia recently had the unusual spectacle of a magistrate trying a case against himself. Moreover, after hearing the evidence, the police magistrate dismissed the charge.

When court opened on Friday morning, the first case called was that against "George H. Clark, for allowing his dog to be at liberty without a muzzle." The charge was laid by Constable George Reeve, who was acting as day constable in the absence of Chief Reid, on his holidays. The police magistrate, who evidently had an easy conscience, pleaded not guilty. Three witnesses, Messrs. J. D. Knox, A. Clark and C. E. Hewett, were called by Constable Reeve in support of his charge, but all three disavowed any knowledge as to whether or not Mr. Clarke's dog had been wearing a muzzle on the day mentioned in the charge. His Worship thereupon dismissed the case, remarking that he had done his best to comply with the regulations as to muzzling, and if his dog had ever got abroad unmuzzled, it was through accident. Messrs. Knox and Hewett jocularly asked "What about witness fees," but the police magistrate retorted that he certainly was not going to pay them. And so ended a case unique in the annals of Orillia court records.

Majesty of the Law.

The Bruce police force is a "more-or-less" proposition. One Thursday morning recently we hadn't any, at noon we had three, and at night, when the poor drunk was to get his supper, the three stalwarts marched up to the jail with a dinner can full of dainties for the prisoner. The same act was repeated the next morning at breakfast time and again at 10 a.m., when the prisoner was brought forth to his fate. Oh, those noble, fearless three, and a poor, helpless, repentant drunk.—Algoma Advocate.

Moss has been forced to make an impression upon hard steel by exploding a dynamite cartridge upon it.

A Fall Upwards

A story is told of a certain nobleman in Europe who had an eccentric humor, and also had sufficient money to indulge it. He had a villa that was his particular joy, and one evening, when he was entertaining a party of friends there, a young man indulged too freely. When the unfortunate fell asleep in the billiard room, two smiling attendants appeared and carried him to bed. The next morning the other guests were awakened by the host in person, and conducted to a peephole through which they saw the young man lying asleep on a white plastered floor. The ceiling was carpeted and the various articles of bedroom furniture were securely fastened to it and hanging downward. The young man awoke and with a cry of terror grasped a chandelier that came up through the plastered floor. "They all do it," cried the host, with a laugh, "every man of them grabs that chandelier lest he should fall up to the ceiling."—Argonaut.

Stick To It!

Henry Ide, appointed the governor-general of the Philippine Islands by President Roosevelt, has what he calls a one-rule course of conduct for a successful life. It reads like this:

"If you make a good resolution—stick to it.

"If you have a good thought—stick to it.

"If you have a worthy friendship—stick to it.

"If you have an ambition—stick to it.

"If you have a hard task—stick to it.

"If you have a good book—stick to it.

"If you want more friends—stick to it.

"If you have anything to do—stick to it."

Which, when they are all summed, get into the one small sentence:

"Stick to it."

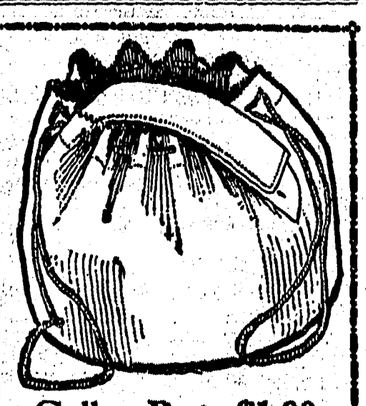
"Kind sir," said the weary wayfarer, "I have lost nearly everything—money, friends, self-respect. There is but one thing that has not deserted me." "Poor man!" said the sympathetic listener, "here is a tanner. And that one thing is?" "My thirst," replied the weary traveller as he moved quickly away.

BAD BLOOD
is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take
DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DR. WINTERS
Cures all chronic diseases. Write him. His valuable advice will cost you nothing.
BOX 215. NEW YORK CITY.

Beautiful Presents
Exclusive and handsome designs in silverware make worthy and lasting presents. The renowned trade mark
1847 ROGERS BROS.
on spoons, forks, knives, or fancy serving pieces guarantees the best silver plate.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS



Collar Bag, $1.00
THIS Collar Bag would make a most practical and attractive Christmas Gift for any man. It is made of fine brown morocco leather, lined with silk, has leather draw strings and tassels, and holds 12 collars.
CATALOGUE H
will be sent free upon request. It contains 132 pages of illustrations of Jewelry, Silverware, etc., reproduced in colors.
RYRIE BROS. LIMITED
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths
134-138-138 YONGE ST. - TORONTO
JAS. RYRIE, President. HARRY RYRIE, Sec.-Treas.

Chapped Hands AND Cold-Sores
Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Anoint the sore places at night, Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, end the smarting, and will heal quickly.
Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that it was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."
Zam-Buk also cures chafing, rashes, winter eczema, piles, ulcers, festering sores, sore heads and backs, abscesses, pimples, ring-worm, etc., cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, sprains. Of all druggists and stores, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Price 50c a box.
Zam-Buk

EVERYTHING IN KNITTED GOODS
Coat Sweaters, Underwear, Scarfs, etc., for Men, Women, and Children, from 50c. to $10.00. Highest grade goods at less than Wholesale Prices. Mail Order Only, no travellers employed. Send cash with order, goods mailed same day. Money refunded if not satisfied. Catalogue No. 4 now ready.
STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO.,
52 Bay Street, Toronto.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with
ABSORBINE
Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 137 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by MARTIN ROLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

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EASTERN CANADA
Daily during December. 3 months limit. Stop over privileges, via
ST. PAUL OR DULUTH, CHICAGO and
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
The Double Track Route.
Reduced Fares for
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November 11th to December 31st. Five months limit. Write for full particulars and descriptive pamphlet.
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Representative for all Steamship Lines and Cook's Tours.
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Low Round Trip Rates to
ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES
Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.
Tickets issued in connection with Atlantic Steamship will be on sale from Nov. 11, and limited to five months from date of issue
Finest equipment. Standard first Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains. Compartment - Library - Observation Car on "Imperial Limited."
3—THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY—3
THE "TORONTO EXPRESS"
leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.10k, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof.
The "Imperial Limited" leaves Winnipeg daily at 8.25k, and the "Atlantic Express" at 10.00k daily, making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof.
Apply at the nearest C.P.R. Agent for full information

FOR QUICK SALE
List Your Farm With
F. C. LOWES & CO.
Western Canada's Largest Real Estate Firm
Head Office: Calgary, Alta.
Branch Offices: Edmonton, Lethbridge and High River
WE ADVERTISE THE WORLD OVER

This Feeding Floor Could Be Built in The Fall
and it would help greatly to preserve the condition of your live stock in the Spring.
Every farmer knows that in the Spring of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down into the mud and almost float around—greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.
By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is done away with.
A Feeding Floor of comparatively small area and built this Fall, would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used in this way at a moderate cost.
Will you ask for your copy of the book which we have prepared for you—*"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"*? It's free—and, take our word for it, you'll find it one of the most interesting pieces of such literature you ever read. And profitable, too—because it will save you money.
Ask for a Copy of This Booklet To-Day
A Postal Will Bring It Promptly
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HOUSES TO RENT
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MISS L. M. SCOTT
Trained Nurse, of Rathwell Hospital, Manitoba. Ready for engagements of any kind Maternity a specialty.
Apply Miss L. M. Scott, general delivery, Moyie, B. C.

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R. GOWLAND SCRUTON
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(Diploma London Assn, Accountants)
AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT
Balance sheets prepared and verified
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CRESTON REALTY
AND INSURANCE CO.
Fruit Lands, Town Property and Insurance
CRESTON - - B.C.

Money Money

We have $200,000 for investment in the Creston District which we will loan in sums of from $500 to $10,000 on improved or unimproved fruit lands, also on improved and unimproved town property.

If you want capital to improve your land, call and see us for a loan.

Why pay rent when you can borrow money through us to build your own home with. Should you want to improve your business property, call and see us regarding terms on a loan.

We have the money to invest.

Johnson & Scruton
Wilson Ave. P. O. Box 38. Phone No. 73 Creston, B. C.

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.

With a Local Flavor

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. Ed. F. Johnson on Wednesday, February 8, at 3:30 p. m. A good attendance of the members of this organization is requested.

A suite of four comfortable rooms to rent. Apply at the Creston Clothing House.

Born—At Creston on Sunday, January 29, to the wife of R. L. Chambers, a daughter.

For the Hens.—Oyster shell, ground bone, beef scraps, coarse bone, and first-class wheat, at the Creston Mercantile Company.

O. P. Wisler returned from Cranbrook on Wednesday. He says that there are any number of idle men looking for work in the railroad town.

Floor Oilcloth, 35 cents square yard —C.C.S.

If the readers of the Review who have books, magazines and papers which they have read and wish to pass along will leave them at the drug store they will be sent out to the different lumber camps. The drug store sends out what few they have left over, but it does not begin to meet the demands.

Which might have been a sad occurance was narrowly averted day before tomorrow when a pedestrain of ancient times was standing on the G. N. Ry. track reading Wisler's ad in the Review when a north bound train crept slowly on its way. However he was run down and sustained no injuries whatever, but it was noticed that his suit was badly delapitated. He is now on his way to buy a new spring suit at "The Creston Clothing House."
—Wisler's Copyright 1912.

That the Review is regarded as a good advertising medium can be readily seen by a perusal of our advertising columns which are well patronized by outside advertisers.

Meals at all hours at the Wigwam Cafe on Fourth St., a short distance from Sam Hatfield's pool room.

The new dressmaker, Mrs. Helena Garrett, hopes by strict attention to business and moderate prices to enjoy the favor of the ladies of Creston.

The Sacrement of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the evening service at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

Do not forget that Mrs. Helene Garrett will make children's dresses as well as ladies' suits and dresses.

'Twas Wislers ad in the Review,
That brought me there, same as you.
His is the best of workmanship,
And he can repair any kind of a rip.
—Longworth.

Not a vacant house can be obtained in Creston this winter every available dwelling both great and small being occupied.

Have you tried the "Rising Sun" flour at the Cheap Cash Store. Bunce & Ingham.

A phone has been installed at the Creston Clothing House. The number is 84.

Are you aware that Mrs. Helena Garrett, late forelady of one of the large London houses, has opened a dressmaking business opposite the Methodist church on Victoria Avenue.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst, the Rev. R. Hughes of Cranbrook will give a lecture, illustrated with slides on "A Trip Through the British Isles." There will be no admission fee, but a collection will be taken up.

Linoleum, 12 feet wide, 62½ cents square yard.—C.C.S.

There are sufficient ex residents of South Africa, and veterans of the Boer war, around Creston, to form a "Southern Cross" Club.

Mrs. Gensmer paid a visit to Moyie on Monday, returning to Creston on Thursday.

Port Hill Notes

The town has been practically vacated the past few days owing to the fact that so many of the citizens have been subpoened to attend as witnesses on the trial at Sand Point which involves the right of the possession of Miss Alice Hewitt the 15 year old daughter of Geo. S. Hewitt. As was reported in last week's Review, the father and sister of this girl both want to keep her, and the father has taken proceedings in the Federal Court to regain possession of his daughter.

Many of the Port Hillites who have been victims of LaGrippe the past few weeks are now able to be about again.

The Liberal Government of Britian, intend to waste no time in getting down to business and have tabled a series of measures of such a sweeping nature, as will make the hair stand straight up on the respectable heads of the conservative old type of Britisher.

Among these are "Home rule for Ireland", "Welsh disestablishment," "Abolition of the Lords Veto," "Compulsory insurance against sickness and invalidity," "Abolition of plural votes," and "The new budget." That is a tall order, even for Lloyd George and his pals, and they will have their work cut out if they intend to rush these bills through the house this coronation year.

PIANO.—Now at railway station near Creston, will be sacrificed for $250 cash. Never been used. Lady unable to keep it.—Apply in first instance Mrs. A. G. MUNGHAM, 2040, Columbia street, Vancouver, B.C.

TO RENT.—A three roomed cottage, at $8 per month. Apply to the REVIEW Office.

A Stock of various kinds of
STOVES
will arrive in a few days at
JOHNSON'S HARDWARE STORE
We have on hand a full stock of the most up-to-date Enamel Ware, also a stock of Plumbing Goods. Try me for your next requirements in this line. My work is guaranteed, and my prices are right.
Fourth Street - Phone No. 85

The REVIEW has the best Staff, best Plant and best Stock
In this Corner of the World to execute Orders for
JOB PRINTING

Fruit Lectures at Creston

The program of the fruit growers' short courses to be held in the Kootenay, Boundary District under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture is just at hand and showes that on February 13 and 14 inst. meetings will be held at Creston on the subjects hereinafter specified and the various speakers mentioned will deliver addresses:

CRESTON
February 13—Afternoon
2:00 p. m.—Types of Soils in their relation to practical fruit growing.....B. Hoy
3:30 p. m.—Selection of Nursery Stock. Orchard Plans and Planting.....M. S. Middleton
Evening
7:30 p. m.—Orchard Pests and their control.....B. Hoy
8:30 p. m.—Sprays and Spraying.....J. F. Carpenter
February 14—Afternoon
2:00 p. m.—Fertility, Cultivation and Control of Soil Moisture.....B. Hoy
3:30 p. m.—Inter-crops and Cropping.....J. F. Carpenter
Evening
7:00 p. m.—Physiology of Plants in relation to practical fruit growing.....J. F. Carpenter
8:00 p. m.—Pruning: Summer and Winter (Illustrated). M. S. Middleton

Every fruit grower in this valley should attend these lectures.

Standard Size for Fruit Boxes

The British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, at their annual convention in Victoria, approved of the following sizes for fruit boxes:

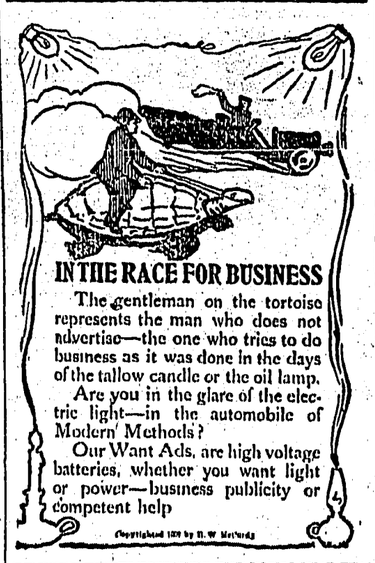
Apple boxes, 20 by 11 by 11 inches; pear boxes, 18¾ by 11 by 8⅛ inches; plum boxes, four basket crate, 15¾ by 15¾ by 4¼ inches; crab apple boxes, same as pear boxes.

These recommendations will be forwarded to the Dominion Fruit Growers' Association which meets at Ottawa next December, with a request that they be approved and sent to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture with a suggestion that they be legalized. There is now no legalized standard size for fruit boxes in Canada except apple boxes for export.

Today is the fourth day without any mail from the east. Only local trains running between the Landing and Cranbrook.

As we go to press the report is current that the third snow plow has been put out of commission while trying to extricate the mail train in a big cut in the Crow's Nest pass and that a brakeman had his arm broken.

Ring up phone No. 85, Ed. F. Johnson when you need an experienced plumber.



IN THE RACE FOR BUSINESS

The gentleman on the tortoise represents the man who does not advertise—the one who tries to do business as it was done in the days of the tallow candle or the oil lamp.

Are you in the glare of the electric light—in the automobile of Modern Methods?

Our Want Ads. are high voltage batteries, whether you want light or power—business publicity or competent help

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RECENTLY OPENED
The Cheap Cash Flour and Feed Store
Our Stock is New and Fresh
Our Flour and Feed is the BEST.
Also Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Etc.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF
T. D. Bunce
PROPRIETOR
McPeak Block Sirdar Avenue

A Word for Ourselves...
It costs $2.00 a Year For the REVIEW
Subscribe Now

Wigwam Cafe
Opened WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st
First - Class Short Order Restaurant
Meals at all Hours. Ladies are invited to our Afternoon Teas, which we make a specialty of. Our Cooking is Superb. NO CHINESE HELP ON THE PREMISES
E. F. PLATT, Prop.

Services Next Sunday.

Church of England

In the New School House—Jan. 22. 1st Sunday, after Epiphany. Matins, Litany, Sermon, 11 a.m.; Schoolhouse at Erickson, 3 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon 7.30 p.m. Sunday School 3 p.m.

PHILIP C HAYMAN, Vicar.

Presbyterian Church

Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday next. Morning service, 11 a.m.; Evening service, 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 30 p.m. You are cordially invited to join our Bible Class

S. H. SARKISSIAN, Pastor.

Methodist Church

Services on Sunday next: Service at 11 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

F J RUTHERFORD, pastor

Nelson Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take Notice sixty days after date, I, Emeline White Lodge, widow, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in west Kootenay.

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of lot 7717, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1910
EMELINE WHITE LODGE
2-100 Per Robt. Laurie, Agent

Women's Woes

CRESTON WOMEN ARE FINDING RELIEF AT LAST

It does seem that women have more than a fair share of the aches and pains that afflict humanity; they must "keep up," must attend to duties in spite of constantly aching backs, or headaches dizzy spells, bearing-down pains; they must stoop over when to stoop means torture. They must walk and bend and work with racking pains and many aches from kidney ills. Kidneys cause more suffering than any other organ of the body. Keep the kidneys well and health is easily maintained. Read of a remedy for kidneys only that helps and cures the kidneys.

Mrs. Edward Calwood, of 123, S. Harold street, Fort William, Ont., says:

"I suffered with dull, miserable pains, soreness across my back back and in my sides, for months. They would catch me so badly at times that I could scarcely move around. The kidney secretions had also been of a heavy color and contained a sediment. Then, I would have dizzy spells and altogether, felt generally run down. After using a number of remedies without finding relief, I learned of Booth's Kidney Pills and am pleased to say, found them an excellent remedy. They have relieved me of the miserable pains and soreness in my back and have also cured of my other kidney trouble."

For sale in Creston by Creston Drug and Book Co. Sold by dealers, Price 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

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