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VICTORIA, B.C.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

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Talks Profitable Apple Culture

Producing and selling apples at a profit about describes the subject of Jas. Compton's address before the Farmers' Institute on Friday night—although President Heath had a more hifalutin title for it—but regardless of the title, Mr. Compton dispensed a line of wholesome information that in every way justified the chairman's opening remarks that it was unfortunate an admission fee had not been charged and the receipts given to Red Cross work; the talk was certainly worth while.

In opening Mr. Compton asked his hearers to forget there was a man Compton and everything they had seen or heard about his orchard; make it a matter of practice what I preach, not what I do.

"The tendency today is to plant trees too thick. We are growing too much wood and too many No. 3 apples," were his opening remarks. "Its too expensive on time and on the trees to produce No. 3s. The staple demand is for No. 2s of the larger size, which will bring usually 25 cents a box more than the smaller size of the same grade." To produce this favored No. 2 Mr. Compton said great care must be taken in thinning. He also claimed by close application in this direction it should be possible to have a normal crop every year, and once the apple industry had been brought up to this standard the era of good years and bad years would disappear—every year would be an average year.

On the point of picking apples he advised gathering the Wealthy when the seeds were half-colored; if left much longer they had a tendency to fall. Of the winter varieties he favored picking Grimes Golden first of all. In connection with the complaint that had been heard that frozen apples had been shipped Mr. Compton pointed out that the charge was well-founded, though the freezing had not occurred owing to careless storage; he held that apples picked in the morning with the frost on them would rot early in March. His advice was to so arrange work that no picking would be done until the afternoon—or at least until the frost had disappeared from the apples.

In packing the greatest care was necessary, especially in a year like 1914 when fungus was prevalent and the supply of fruit was considerably in excess of the demand. The Okanagan growers had been quick to learn the preferences of the dealers in the matter of pack and grades and if Creston wished to compete successfully the whims of the retailer would have to be more seriously respected. He hoped to see at this year's packing school at least one afternoon devoted to an open meeting when the lecturers would give a demonstration for the benefit of all the growers as to what size, color, etc., was required by the different grades.

There is no occasion for alarm as to the future. At present only 25 per cent. of the apple trees in Canada were bearing. 1919 or 1920 the experts assure would be the year the real test of the industry would be made. However there was no denying selling costs were too high. There was no occasion for two selling agencies at Creston and he was hoping for a merger this year. There was too much of a spread between the $1 or less gross the grower got and the $2.25 the consumer on the prairie had to pay. He was convinced that with two or three live wires on the prairies selling direct to the retailer the output of the Valley could be disposed of, realizing a higher price than at present to the grower, and at the same time enabling the retailer to sell at a substantially lower price than at present. If necessary a temporary warehouse could be rented at two or three central points, though he thought the more attractive price that could be quoted on sales direct from car would make warehousing soldom necessary.

More protection for the Canadian apple was advocated. Thirteen cents a box was not sufficient to keep out the American apple, for the reason that the grower south of the line sold his better grades at top price at home, and could afford to sacrifice the balance if necessary.

Opposition to an increase in the fruit duties would surely come from the prairie consumer, but such opposition was decidedly short-sighted. Unless some measures are taken to make fruit culture profitable for the small rancher the industry must in no great time pass into the hands of the big orchardists, and once they get in control of fruit production good day to moderate-priced fruit.

In closing Mr. Compton suggested that the Institute should consider the matter of enlarging the activities of the trading department by purchasing the necessary machinery and doing its own grinding, and buying its raw material direct from the farmer if possible, thus clipping off elevator profits and getting a lower freight rate.

ERICKSON

Mr. Cartwright had men busy last week demolishing the cook house at the old mill.

Milt Beam and partner are back to the Kitchener country on a trapping expedition—specializing in cougar.

W. W. Hall is inviting an increase in his 1915 taxes by erecting quite a commodious structure for use an ice house and poultry pen.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Howard gave a "bobbing" party for a number of Creston friends on Tuesday evening of last week. An enjoyable time was had.

Miss Eva and Mr. Donald McLaughlin of Irvine, Alberta, who have been guests of their sister Mrs. Eric Howard, returned home on Wednesday of last week.

The Cartwright home was the Mecca of the members of the Ladies Aid and other friends on Wednesday last. A talent tea was the feature of the day. The hostess was assisted by Miss Lena Cartwright.

At least one of our ranchers isn't suffering with cold feet over the 1914 low prices on vegetables. M. R. Palmer is putting up a new 40-foot greenhouse and is going to make a clean up this year or know the reason why

Local and Personal

A. Lindley was a Tuesday passenger to Fernie, returning the following day.

Mrs. W. Garland Foster of Nelson was a Creston visitor Sunday, with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hayes.

W. Strom was a passenger east last week. Sailing on the 18th from Halifax for Gothenburg, Sweden.

Mrs. Geo. Johnson will be hostess at the next Red Cross 10-cent tea, at her home on Tuesday afternoon, January 20th.

Ald. Erickson of Cranbrook arrived on Wednesday for a short holiday in Creston. He is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

Mrs. Winkler, who has been here since New Years on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gilpin, recurned to Sandpoint, Idaho, on Saturday.

For possibly the first time in their history Creston churches are this year called upon to pay taxes on their property. The total levy on the Presbyterians is $4.50.

Dan O'Neil who left for Cranbrook hospital a couple of weeks ago for specialist treatment of his eyes, returned on Tuesday, and his friends will be glad to hear his sight is improving nicely.

Traffic was suspended on the Goat River bridge on the flats on Tuesday to enable the workmen to make necessary repairs in the way of removing some of the old piling and putting in new sleepers.

Mrs. F. H. Jackson on Friday received the sad intelligence that her mother had passed away that day at Weyburn, Sask. Deceased has been in failing health for some months. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Jackson in her bereavment.

Wynndel Fruit Growers' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Co-Operative Fruit Growers' Association was held on January 12 in the schoolhouse. A full attendance of members was present. Six new members were enrolled, bringing up the total strength to 20.

The general manager, O. J. Wigen, opened the meeting by reading the minutes of the previous meeting, which were passed, after which he presented the second annual report, which showed a large increase of business, and was very favorably commented on by many of the members. The report was, in part, as follows:

	1914	1913
Total membership	14	8
Total gross returns	$10,564	$7,611
Total expense	1,099	
Balance on hand from 1913		$175.02
Commission on Strawberries and Raspberries, 1914		775.18
Commission on Tomatoes and Apples		109.08
Commission on private standing orders		63.31
		$1,122.59
Less expenses		1,060.84
Balance on hand Jan. 12, 1915		$61.75

Total Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants and Gooseberries shipped, 3,767 crates, at an average price nett of about $2.

Total Apples and Pears, 450 boxes, at an average price nett of 90 cents.

Total Tomatoes and Cucumbers, 2,319 crates, at an average price nett of about 40 cents.

Mr. Wigen pointed out that the running expenses had been much heavier this last year in proportion to the business done than they had been the previous year.

At the conclusion of the report the meeting proceeded to elect officers, E. Butterfield being asked to retain the chair, and the election resulted as follows:

President—E. Butterfield.
Gen. Mgr. and Secy.-Treas.—O. J. Wigen.
Directors—P. Hagen; C. Wigen, N. Craigie.
Auditors—F. J. May, N. Craigie.

The meeting was then thrown open for any questions the members wishedto ask, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

CANYON CITY

Mrs. Waylette and Mrs. Hussock were Creston callers on Wednesday.

Mr. Peterman made a trip to his ranch, down the Kootenay, last week.

Albert Stewart of Duck Creek delivered a load of hay to Mr. Wearmouth on Tuesday.

We take our hat off to THE REVIEW on its seventh anniversary. Many happy returns of the day.

C. Blair took a trip over to the Reclamation Farm on Tuesday to see the cattle at that place, numbering 150 head.

It is reported that Mrs. Frank Cornell and children are returning to Michigan for the winter. Frank has been woods' foreman for the Canyon City Lumber Company for the past five years.

Sunday was an ideal day for cutter driving. Among those from Creston who were enjoying our good roads were Mr. Frank Staples, also Mr. Allan of the Bank of Commerce. They were in good company and by all outward appearances they were exceedingly comfortable.

There is no truth in the report that our esteemed rancher, A. E. Hygum, has been called home to fight for the gallant Belgians. 'Phonse would love to knock the fog off a number of German swoge, but is wondering what would happen to his strawberry crop if he went.

While coasting on the hill on Wednesday morning the 7-year old son of John Carfra had the misfortune to collide with a stump, badly jamming one of the fingers on his right hand. He was taken to Creston where Dr. Henderson dressed the injured digit and it is hoped amputation will not be necessary.

ALICE SIDING

Mrs. Johnson and Miss Annie Johnson of Wynndel were visiting Alice Siding friends last week.

It is rumored that anyone wearing a biled shirt or Sunday clothes will be barred from dancing until after midnight to-night.

Mr. Argylle has his new house ready to move into, and a very cosy little place it is. We hope he will soon get a brand new housekeeper from his prairie province.

W. A. Pease is nursing a game leg, the result of a kick from a horse. He says when Mr. Watcher shoes Jim again he is going to have him put cushions on his shoes instead of caulks

Duck Creek seems surprised that we are having a hard times ball. It is purely a matter in keeping with conditions; we realize there are a good many who cannot afford broadcloth suits or evening clothes this year.

KITCHENER

J. E. Miller made a trip to Creston last Saturday.

T. Clausen was a caller in Yahk one day this week.

R. Johnson made a flying visit to Yahk on Sunday.

M. Nelson spent several days in Cranbrook on business.

Mr. Hawthorn of Nelson gave our city a call one day last week.

C. Nelson of Yahk spent Sunday in Kitchener looking up old friends.

Beam and Curry are in this part of the country looking for some trapping grounds.

A. Matheson and J. Long came up from Creston on Monday, to peel ties for G. A. Hunt.

"Red," our trapper, reports seeing a black wolf up Kid Creek. At first he thought that it was a dog, but after getting a better look at it he found that it was a wolf.

DUCK CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. O. Wigen spent Tuesday in Creston.

M. Hagen and T. Ramstad were Creston callers, Monday.

Misses M. and V. Craigie of Erickson were visitors at the Creek last week end.

E. Penson of Erickson spent Sunday in Duck Creek, visiting his brother, F. W. Penson.

The city of Creston was brightened on Wednesday by the presence of W. J. Cooper and Carl Wigen.

In the last issue we were challenged by Alice Siding to beat a certain egg-laying stunt and we come right back at them with some real egg-laying business that makes theirs look like a plugged nickel. Paul Offner has 12 hens which give him 10 eggs a day, and very often 11. We would remind Alice Siding that

We're little, but we're wise;
We're a terror for our size.

What was by far the most enjoyable dance ever held at Duck Creek was the one that took place on Saturday night in J. J. Grady's store. About twenty-five couple kept the musicians jumping. The music was the best that has ever been provided by the club—piano and violin handled by Mrs. and Mr. F. W. Penson. The reluctance with which the party broke up in the wee sma' hours was sufficient evidence of how well everyone enjoyed themselves.

A Busy Year For Presbyterians

The annual congregational meeting of the Creston Presbyterian Church on Tuesday night was largely attended, and the different reports presented showed that while the year had not witnessed any extraordinary development yet considerable improvement over 1913 was manifest in the various organizations reporting, particularly in the Sunday School, where the financial statement was particularly gratifying.

Proceedings opened with devotional exercises by Rev. G. W. Blake. F. Rose was the unanimous choice for chairman, assisted by R. M. Reid as secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted as read.

The first report was that of the Session which was given by Rev. Mr. Blake. The number of communicants on roll 40, 11 of which had been added during 1914—4 by certificate and 7 by profession of faith. During the year 4 names had been removed from the roll. There had been 16 baptisms, 5 marriages, 7 burials, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper had been dispensed twice.

The report of the Board of Managers was given by Dr. Henderson, treasurer. Total revenues for the year were $700, the envelopes and loose collections netting $650 of this amount. The expenditure totalled $776, leaving a credit balance of $13. In submitting his statement the treasurer urged a thorough canvass of the congregation as recently the church had been unfortunate in losing some of its liberal contributors. The suggestion was adopted, and a meeting of the board convened at the close of the meeting to go into the matter.

The meeting was called upon to elect two new members to the board of managers to replace W. K. Brown and Geo. Broderick, who retire this year. The ballot was in favor of Mr. Brown and D. Dew, who were declared elected.

Miss Jessie Dow, treasurer, presented the report of the Sunnay School showing receipts for the year of $118 and a balance on hand of 23 cents. The notable item of the expenditure was $30 for missions.

The Missionary report was incomplete in that the year does not close until January 21. Up to the present $58 had been contributed but it was hoped $75 would be raised before the year closed. The 1913 contribution to the cause was $68.

Mrs. S. E. Bradley was sponsor for the Ladies' Aid statement. The society had a membership of 20, an increase of two over the previous year. All told 11 meetings had been held with an average attendance of 9 members. The receipts for the year were $406 of which $230 came from two bazaars, $54 from the annual dinner, and $49 from socials. $100 had been applied on the church debt and another $100 given to the general revenues of the church, and $21.50 on hand.

The Mission Band showed receipts for the year of $23.85 and expenditure of $23.55 leaving the proverbial 30 cents on hand. The band gave $10 to the church mission fund and another $5 to Presbyterial mission work. Miss Dorothy Barton presented the report.

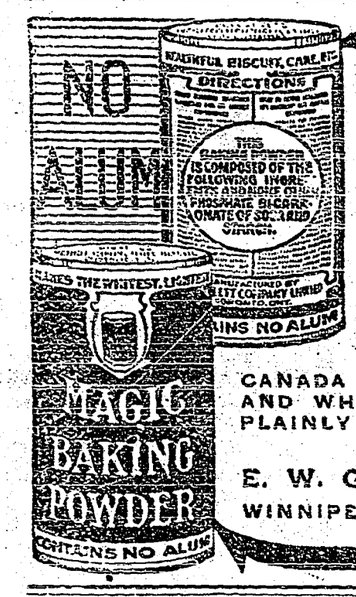
For the Literary and Debating Society President T. Bundy reported receipts of $47, and a balance on hand of $29.

For the driving shed committee (Messrs. Dew, Rose and Learmonth) Mr. Rose reported progress. Given a few days more their labors would be complete and the church have ample drive shed accommodation.

For the first time in its history the church will this year be called upon to pay taxes to the extent of $4.50 ($1.80 general and $2.70 school) in accordance with a 1913 amendment to the Taxation Act.

All the reports were adopted and Chairman Rose was tendered a vote of thanks for presiding over the gathering. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served and a congregational social evening spent.

Announcement was made that the Literary and Debating Society would resume on Thursday next.



MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
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THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
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War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea flight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruiser fleet boldy sailed in upon the enemy sheltering behind a screen of seamines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a foe, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the bow-strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows eased, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.

No Time to Lose

Author—Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?

Publisher—Wait! I should say not? Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a paund in these 'er war times?"—London Opinion.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

53 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1912.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employes and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoolbred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminsters have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoolbred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoolbred.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquail anl idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warships' deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in a rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the $10,000 prize.

These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotoluul and 340 steel balls.

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Botha, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

Battlefield is Silent to the Airmen

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Diests when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards distance, without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Travelling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Choremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war office, applying for admisison to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In Highland

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she enquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid,' mum."

"Gom' day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost.

In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. This traveller says: "As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform, "Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?" Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?"

"A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

"Jones has offered to sell his automobile at a low figure."

"Which is broke—Jones or the machine?"—Boston Transcript.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau

Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens.

"No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me. — "I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis. — "At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since." — Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surf-boats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Naven, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-sized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Bafilo, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various articles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather mats are also made, and large, strongly-woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konbombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Waaloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose taht Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making it [illegible] the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the Isle."

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running.

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that know the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market.

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobarts town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including $30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refuges have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a stheir native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sore that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupps' were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes wthin the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Germany's Increase in Population

The Imperial statistical office has recently issued a year book which estimates the population of Germany on July 1 of this year at 67,919,000, a gain of 831,000 during the twelve months. Since the war with France in 1870-71 Germany has gained 26,900,000 in population.

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the man said who threw a barrel in the way of a policeman who was chasing him.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost $50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to $2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to $450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of $1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeeezd an indemnity of over $40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of $135,000,000. As the war cost Japan only $30,000,000, she made a profit of $155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russian in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of $500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at $600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the 70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the $250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to $160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than $2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to $250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of $100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was $1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to $390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to $1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly a one for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have wantonly run her into.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of $25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of $50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power.—New York Journal.

THE CRESTON REVIEW

Issued every Friday at Creston, B.C. Subscription: $2 a year in advance; $2.50 to United States points.

C. F. HAYES, Owner and Editor.

CRESTON, B.C., FRIDAY, JAN. 22

Six Years Old Today

With this issue THE REVIEW gets off to a flying start on the seventh lap of its career.

We draw attention to our birthday primarily to say Thank You for the splendid support accorded us by our advertisers.

While papers in other parts of Kootenay and Boundary have found it necessary to reduce the size of their publication—in some cases cutting from eight pages down to four—THE REVIEW, like the laws of the Medes and Persians altereth not. We sincerely hope the same liberal patronage will long continue.

We are also grateful to numerous correspondents who almost weekly contribute budgets of news from different parts of the Valley. We certainly appreciate their good work. Without their co-operation THE REVIEW would hardly be the favorite weekly newspaper that it is. In this connection we are also indebted to a section of the public generally for much timely assistance cheerfully given.

With this issue our subscribers who are in arrears will receive a statement of their subscription account which we would ask them to give their prompt attention. If you cannot oblige with the total amount due the half of it will be thankfully received.

In its short lifetime THE REVIEW has had several owners and many editors but with due modesty we can surely boast that the issues of the past few months will compare favorably with the papers produced by any of our predecessors. As conditions improve and finances permit we hope to still further strengthen our news features.

A well-printed, newsy paper is one of the best assets any community can have. Given reasonable support THE REVIEW can always be counted on to mirror the Valley's progress by issuing each week a paper that will compare with the best—constituency considered.

Double Congratulations

Double-barrel felicitations are being extended Kootenay and Boundary's newspaper friend, W. Garland Foster, until lately editor and manager of the Nelson News, who on Tuesday of last week graduated from Work Point Barracks, Victoria, with the rank of lieutenant, and who scored another success on Saturday night, when he graduated into the noble army of benedicts, being quietly married that evening to Miss Anne Harvie Ross, B.A., also of Nelson.

With quite a number of qualified officers previously available for the Second Contingent it is hardly likely Mr. Foster will get away with the next overseas forces, but he is assured a command in the Third Contingent. While an army of friends will be disappointed in his not getting away with the Second Contingent there is a whole lot of satisfaction in knowing that in view of his recent successful course in the military school there is small chance of his being found wanting when the British army test of fitness has to be faced—a test numerous officers with the First Contingent were not equal to.

THE REVIEW extends Mr. and Mrs. Foster best wishes for health, happiness and prosperity, and hopes that the company the gallant lieutenant has command of will have the distinction of hoisting the first union jack in the German capital—certainly if Foster and a few hundred Kootenay volunteers behind him ever get headed that way ten times their number of sauerkraut soldiery would have a hard job to keep them out of Berlin.

Wynndel Wants Polling Station

The annual meeting of the Wynndel Conservative Association was held in the schoolhouse on Tuesday night, January 12, the members being present in full strength. Two new members were enrolled, bringing the total membership up to 11.

The secretary, T. B. Butterfield, opened the meeting with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting after which he read the first annual report going over briefly the events since the inception of the association, and outlining in a general way the work done by the association during the past years.

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the coming year. E. Butterfield was chosen chairman of the meeting, and officers were elected as follows:

President—E. Butterfield.
Vice-President—N. Craigie.
Secy.-Treas.—T. Butterfield.
Executive—O.J. Wigen, F.W. Penson

The meeting then discussed and passed several resolutions proposed by members. The first one was:

That the secretary be instructed to write to our Provincial member asking him to use his influence in having a polling booth established at Wynndel at the next and all subsequent elections. This resolution met with hearty support and passed unanimously.

Another resolution was passed after a long discussion expressing the appreciation of the association of the effort put forward by our Provincial member in obtaining such a good appropriation for public works last year and pressing upon his attention the urgent necessity that exists in this district of some public work being put in hand at the earliest possible moment to enable the settlers to weather the unprecedented depression which exists at the present time.

Then followed some talks by various members, and the meeting adjourned.

Farmers' Institute Pass Resolutions

James Heath, the 1915 president of Creston Farmers' Institute made his debut in that capacity at the monthly meeting on Friday night. His maiden effort was a worthy one, while giving members ample time to discuss or ponder over everything coming before them he did not allow matters to drag and the meeting disposed of considerable important business in good time.

The most important item of business was the adopting of the resolutions formulated by the resolutions committee and which will be forwarded the department direct, owing to there being no Institute convention this year.

Two resolutions were submitted. One to the effect that the government revoke that part of the Game Act which compels actual settlers to take out licenses to trap or kill coyotes, cougars, etc., and if feasible to amend the act to permit the bona fide settler to hunt any sort of game without a license—to make up the deficit in revenue such a move would create it is suggested the government re-impose the tax on coal lands that are not being developed.

The other resolution was a re-drart of one submitted by the Penticton Institute, asking the government to enlarge the parcel post business so as to handle shipments of fruit up to 25 pounds at a rate of 1 cent per pound; to amend the Railway Act so that in future new roads would be located by a government engineer who would have special instructions to locate the line with a view to causing the least possible inconvenience to settlers, that the government act as valuator of all land purchased for right of way and that the company pay for said lands as soon as the survey is completed.

The Creston Institute accepted the Penticton resolution with some minor amendments to the railway construction features, but deemed parcel post inadequate for fruit shipping purposes asking in lieu thereof a government owned express system.

The work of the resolution committee—Messrs. W. G. Littlejohn, J. Cook J. Adlard, J. Spratt and A. Duperry—was considered so satisfactory that they were re-appointed for another year.

In the matter of these annual resolutions the Creston Institute is corresponding with the other institutes asking them to appoint resolutions committees forthwith, said committees to frame their various resolutions at as early a date as possible and mail them to the different institutes. It is held that by adopting this system the work of the annual convention resolutions committee would be simplified in that several Institutes would not be submitting the same legislation.

The correspondence showed that the Institutes donation of $50 had gone with the other similar contributions to the Belgian relief work. In reply to the letter asking what subjects Creston preferred treated at the 2-day demonstration school the secretary was instructed to advise that talks on Soils, Mixed Farming, Livestock and Co-operative marketing would be welcome.

For the summer months it is proposed to hold monthly meetings, as usual, but in case the attendance at these is not sufficiently large a directors meeting will be commenced instead.

The meeting closed with a talk on "Caring for the Bearing Orchard and Future Prospects of the Apple Industry," given by James Compton, a digest of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Lieut.-Col. J. Mackay has received a check for $3,000 from the paymaster of No. 11 military district on account of the pay rolls of the Fernie and Cranbrook first overseas contingents. The aggregate amount is approximately $4,000.

Greenwood Lodge.—[illegible] of pianos in town [illegible] owing to the fact that no tunes has passed this way for several months.

King George Hotel

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THE CRESTON REVIEW
CRESTON, B. C.

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NELSON

The city has now $64,500 of uncollected taxes.

The Ladies Hospital Aid is giving a hard times ball on February 5th.

The profit to the city of Nelson on the operation during 1914 of its electric light plant was $10,020.57.

Chickenpox is somewhat prevalent at present 39 cases having been reported in the past three months.

Coasting hours have also been set by the authorities and no coasting will be permitted on any street after ten o'clock at night.

Close to 100 men are doing relief work at the city wood cutting camp. They average about a cord and a half per man per day.

Saturday's market was well attended. There was a good supply of vegetables, beef and pork. Eggs were down to 45 cents a dozen.

Lieut. W. Garland Foster, former editor of the News and Miss A. H. Ross, B. A., principal of the Hume School, were quietly married on Saturday.

The total losses by fire, water and smoke to buildings and contents in Nelson during 1914, according to the annual report of the fire chief, Donald Guthrie, was $4,000.

The actual loss on the years's operation of the gas plant was $2,152, while the loss on operation of the street railway was $1,169 which included the interest and sinking fund would make a total loss of $4,400.

Through its policy of economy the board of school trustees for Nelson school district is able to close its year to show a balance to its credit of $2,663.05 after deducting $1,400 for light and water not included in the estimate.

CRANBROOK

Work has been stopped on the city waterworks.

Geo. F. Stevenson is mentioned as a likely Conservative candidate in East Kootenay.

The Farmers Institute advocates the establishment of a milk depot and an ice cream factory.

The board of trade is endeavoring to arrange a business men's trip to Athalmar on January 25th.

During 1914 the fire department attended a total of seventeen fires, with an estimated loss of $1,185.

The Herald claims $30,000 worth of ice cream is brought into Cranbrook from outside points yearly.

The officers and committees have commenced making preliminary arrangements for the 1915 fall fair.

According to the city engineers report the city has nine miles of wooden sidewalk. Half a mile of new walks was laid in 1914.

It is estimated that ten thousand tons of genuine "Made in Cranbrook" ice will be cut here this winter. The ice is now about 25 inches in thickness.

For the nine months chief of police Adams has been on the job 215 prisoners were received at the local jail and $2,161 was paid in fines.

The annual report of the Poultry Association shows the total membership to be ninety seven. During 1914 $1500 worth of feed was brought in from outside points.

This year's city council was elected by acclamation. The members are: Mayor, A. C. Bowness; Alderman, A. J. Balmont, Lester Clapp, Joe Jackson, Gus Erickson, Geo. F. Stevenson and Geo. Leask.

Our B. C. Budget

Ymir report a snowfall of 16 inches.

The Alberta Hotel at Blairmore has closed its doors.

Three marriage licenses were issued at Fernie last week.

Kaslo Orange Lodge has a membership of twenty-four.

The Natal opera house is to be enlarged and renovated.

A ladies' hockey club has been organized at New Denver.

Last year about 12,000 tons of zinc ore were shipped from the Slocan.

Kaslo paid $5,555 in school teachers' salaries last year, and $450 for Janitor work.

Eight cars of piling were recently shipped from Ymir by the Pacific Fir Company.

The payroll at the Trail smelter for December was $57,000—to some 600 employes.

Kaslo Red Cross workers have contributed $200 in cash to the society's work to date.

Revelstoke has an Italian orchestra of eight pieces composed of boys under the age of 14.

Rossland's fire losses in 1914 amounted to $18,839 on which $9,858 insurance was paid.

Blairmore school had an average attendance of 218 in December, with 240 pupils enrolled.

The Trail waterworks produced $7,957 of revenue last year, and liquor licenses $4,600.

Trappers in the Lardo country are taking quite a number of marten, mink and cougar.

J. Purdy of South Slocan reports seeing some butterflies around his barnyard on January 11.

About 60 men have lost their lives by snowslides in the Slocan since that district was opened up.

Kaslo Kootenaian:—Green grass is showing up on the government office lawn. How's that for January?

The ladies of Frank have organized a hockey club and will be issuing challenges to other towns before long.

Business is good in Natal. The proprietor of the Veneria here just purchased a 32-horse power touring auto.

The annual meeting of the B.C. Conservative association has been postponed indefinitely owing to prevailing war conditions.

The Grand Forks Creamery company has leased a portion of the cannery building and will be open for business on April 1.

Kaslo Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association was unable to elect officers at their annual meeting—the attendance was not large enough.

Joseph Tuke the Trail Austrian who has been detained in the Vernon detention camp, for the past month for expressing Anti-British Sentiments has been freed.

The Granby company at Phoenix and Grand Forks has increased the wages of its men by five per cent, thus making the reduction of the general scale 20 per cent.

Manager Poumbly of the Stepney ranch Enderby reports that he has sold the entire hay crop of the ranch, and has orders for many carloads that he is unable to supply.

The decrease in crime in Penticton during the past year has been quite a notable one. A report of Chief Rochs shows that there were only 420 complaints in 1914 as against 963 in the previous year.

Advices to the lands department of the provincial government are to the effect that many pre-emptions are being taken up in Northern British Columbia by men formerly employed in railway construction.

Fernie Free Press:—According to the registrar of vital statistics, during the year there were 274 births, 94 marriages and 124 deaths recorded at the local government office here. Of the births 140 were males and 134 females. Of the deaths 83 were males and 41 were females.

Holiday Sale Closed

but still Many Snaps left

A few of them

Ladies' Mocha Gauntlets, reg. $2,25, now $1.50.
Ladies' Underwear at ⅔ reg. price.
Men's Heavy Wool Underwear at 95c.
Men's Heavy Work Shirts, 20% off.
Men's Fine Wool Shirts reg. $2.50, now $1.50.
Prints and Ginghams 12½c.
Flannelettes reg. 15c., now 12½c.

Bup your TEA now. We can give you a low price.

See our HALF-PRICE WINDOW.

LANCASTER & CO.
THE QUALITY STORE

At a recent dance, the attempt to introduce some of the questionable modern dances to the youth and beauty of Michel was promptly nipped in the bud by one of the vigilant expondents of moral reform.

Christ Church Vestry

The annual meeting of ChristChurch congregation was held on Thursday night in the church, Rev. E. Bull presiding, and a good turnout of members and adherents.

P. G. Ebbutt, the people's warden, presented the financial statement which showed a decided improvement in the contributions for all purposes. The revenues had been ample for all expenditures and a small balance on hand to start 1915.

Progress was reported in the Sunday School which showed an increase in attendance and the same spirit was in evidence in the report from the president of the Ladies' Guild, whose membership was the highest on record last year.

The following officials were chosen for the ensuing year:

Rector's Warden—Capt. Mallandaine
People's Warden—P. G. Ebbutt.
Vestry Clerk—R. Crookston.
Auditor—C. G. Bennett.
Church Committee—W. H. Hilton, T. J. Lancaster, C. G. Bennett, C. F. Hayes, A. J. Collis, J. W. Hamilton, M. E. Lyne, F. H. Jackson, J. Blinco.

A gratifying feature of the year's work was the erection of the parish hall, on the lot adjoining the church, which is ready for occupation, and for his work in designing and superintending its erection Capt. Mallandaine was tendered the thanks of the congregation.

Votes of thanks were also tendered A. J. Collis, organist; F. H. Jackson, retiring warden; the Sunday School teachers and the Ladies' Guild for their valued co-operation.

Developing Lead Properties

Although none of the properties are producing or developing on a very extensive scale, there is some activity in mining in this part of the West Kootenay mining district, according to Colin Smith of Fort Hill, who was in Creston on Friday last.

Mr. Smith is very much interested in at least four silver lead properties in the Star mountains in the Creston district. They are the Jack Frost, Big Cube, Northern Belle and Magnetta. Of these the Big Cube is possibly the most promising, ore taken from it running as high as 82 per cent lead, and several tempting offers have been made for the group, the last one on January 2nd. At present a force of men is at work driving a crosscut in Jack Frost. Mr. Smith is more than optimistic as to the future of the mining industry in these parts, though not developing extensively on account of limited shipping facilities.

Mr. Smith's entire attention is not given to mining exclusively. He operates a 40-acre fruit ranch from which he had about 2500 boxes of winter apples in 1914, though 1913 was the banner year with a record of close to 3500 boxes. In addition to this he is ranching a section of hay land on which he has had as high as 400 head of cattle when the big beef prices were going.

GET YOUR
Plumbing, Tinning and General Repair Work
Done by
W. B. Embree
The satisfaction of work well done lasts long after the price is forgotten

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Large English Berkshire Boar Creston Boy (31161) for service at Mountain View Ranch. Fee $3.—STOCKS & JACKSON, Creston, B.C.

A. Mirabelli
DEALER IN
High class Boots and Shoes
Saddle and Harness Repairing a Specialty

Creston Hotel

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

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

J. B. Moran - - Prop.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. S24

C. G. BENNETT, Manager Creston Branch

Transfer, Livery and Feed Stables

Shipment of McLaughlin Sleighs and Cutters on Hand
TEAM SLEIGHS
Harness, Single and Double and Supplies on Hand
Several Sets of Second-Hand Harness
Sleighs and Cutters COAL FOR SALE

H. S. McCreath, Prop.
Birdar Avenue Box 11

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINIG REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the Yukon Territory, the North west Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I forget," she answered carelessly. "Oh, yes, he spilt some cream on my frock."

"And you flew at him like that?" said Hugh. "Really, Delia, you must be mad, I believe."

"Do you think so?" she asked, looking at him earnestly.

Hugh could not repress a slight shudder. There were times, in fact, when the girl's ungovernable temper seemed to indicate a permanently unbalanced mind; and then again, once the paroxysm passed, no one could appear more quiet and rational.

"It must be delightful to be mad," she mused aloud; "so irresponsible; then I adore power—and who is so powerful as a maniac acknowledging absolutely no restraint?"

"Except the restraint of the straightwaistcoat and the walls of the lunatic asylum," said Hugh. "Upon my word, Delia, I wish you would not talk like that."

"'Stone walls do not a prison make,' nor straitwaistcoats a veritable restraint," returned Delia. "But how is it you are here, Hugh? I thought you were the industrious apprentice and never left the office in business hours?"

"I want to see uncle on business," Hugh answered. "Is he in?"

"Yes," Delia replied, "in his study; he has not stirred out of it since yesterday morning: he has hardly eaten a thing, he never went to bed last night, and if anyone goes into the room he swears at them and asks them for a number."

"Good gracious!" said Hugh, bewildered. "What on earth do you mean?"

"Exactly what I say," said Delia. After a pause she added meditatively. "I think that is what has got on my nerves and made me fly out so at poor James; for now I come to think of it, I seem to remember that it was I myself who spilt that cream."

Hugh could not help laughing.

"Really, Delia, you are altogether too much for ordinary people," he said.

"I have felt upset," she answered moodily, her eyes on the ground and yet giving him one swift side glance, "ever since you left here; I have felt so bored since. But how have you come?" she added quickly. "I heard no wheels or anything."

"I came by train," he answered. "I took the 2.52 from town and walked over."

"All the way?" she asked quickly. "Have you walked all that way in an hour?"

"I wanted a walk," he said, "and I had a skirmish with a tramp on the way into the bargain. The fellow was insolent, and I had to knock him down after which he cleared off at championship pace."

"Ah, you are a man," she said with a deep sigh; "to walk six miles in an hour and fight a tramp on the way—"

"It is not much of a test of manhood," said Hugh with a laugh. "Could I see uncle if I went to the house?"

'You will find him in his study," she answered, falling back in her chair in her old, bored manner; "and when he has sworn at you, and asked you for a number, you can come back to me and I will give you some tea—oh! and if you see James anywhere, tell him I want to speak to him.'

"All right," said Hugh, thinking to himself that if he were James, Delia might continue to want to speak to him.

He went into the house, and making his way to his uncle's study tapped at the door. There was no answer, and so heturned the handle and entered. Mr. Hetherington, sitting at a big writing table covered with papers that had overflown on to the floor, looked up with an oath as the door opened.

"You, Hugh," he growled. "Well, why are you not at business?" He lifted his hand suddenly and pointed full at him with a gesture almost threatening. "Well, as you are here, give me a number, will you?" he said. "Quick—a number."

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Hetherington's Offer

Hugh, taken fairly aback at this singular demand, could only stand and stare, and in a great rage Mr. Hetherington cried out—

"Confound you! why can't you speak? Give me a number, will you?"

"But what sort of a number?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington exploded into a roar of rage that reminded one of his daughter, and that seemed to suggest her temper was an inheritance.

"Any number!" he shouted. "Quick."

Hugh gave half-a-dozen figures at a venture, and Mr. Hetherington, jotting them down on a piece of paper, began apparently to work with them, pausing now and then, and then beginning again, like a man engaged on some difficult mathematical problem. After a minute or two, however, he flung his pen down.

"No good, no good at all," he said moodily.

"But what is it?" asked Hugh.

"Confound it all!" said Hetherington with another oath; and then jumping up he swept into his arms the whole litter of papers that covered his writing table, carried them to the fireplace, dumped them in the grate, and while Hugh looked on in surprise, he struck a match and set fire to them.

"My dear uncle," said Hugh, "what are you doing?"

"Getting rid of a nightmare that has nearly driven me crazy this last twenty-four hours," said the millionaire, dropping into an armchair and watching the burning papers with satisfaction. "What is the time? Not five yet! Good Lord! and dinner won't be till half-past seven and I am nearly starving; I don't believe I have had anything to eat since yesterday."

"But what did you want a number for?" asked Hugh curiously.

"I was trying to read a cipher," answered Mr. Hetherington; "it has been composed on Gronfield's system, I believe, and can't be read without the key number. I tried every way and every number I could imagine, and at last was driven to guess work, but the confounded thing was too much for me; so—" and he made a gesture towards the pile of burning papers.

"Was it anything of importance?" asked Hugh.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Hetherington, who, probably from the relaxing of the strain under which he had been working, seemed inclined to be much more communicative than usual. "No, I don't know—it might be and it might not. I advanced a couple of hundred on it fifteen years ago; and I hardly thought of it again till yesterday morning, when I was offered £2,000 for it over the telephone."

"And you refused?" asked Hugh, wishing chances of receiving £2,000 would come to him so easily.

"Yes," returned the millionaire; "if they had offered me the money I had advanced on it I should probably have jumped at the chance; but such a high bid made me suspect at once that there was something in the thing, something that someone knew, and that this someone was trying to take advantage of me. And if there is one thing that puts my back up," said Mr. Hetherington emphatically, "it is the feeling that someone is trying to take an unfair advantage of me. If these people had been less eager, and had made a moderate offer, I should certainly have accepted, but the amount they mentioned put me at once on my guard. I think they recognized their mistake, too, for a man came with an offer of £200 later on in the day, pretending, of course, to know nothing of the previous offer over the telephone, but I was on my guard by that time, and refused again. The worst of it is, though, that I have failed to read the wretched thing, and now—" and he made a gesture with his hand to the ashes in the grate.

"But surely you could have got to read it somehow," said Hugh; "the man wrote it, for example, where is he?"

"Dead," said Mr. Hetherington; "the crazy fool cut his throat fifteen years ago. He had one of my houses in Poplar—19, Birtles street it was—and when the agent put the bailiffs in for rent he came to me. Extraordinary thing to do, but he did it. Of course, he told the usual tale of misfortunes and so on, and how, if the agent turned him out, there was only the gutter for him and his little girl. I told him I made it a rule never to interfere with my agent—who had instructions to be as lenient as might be compatible with sound business principles—and then he offered me this cipher as security for a loan of £200. I really don't know why I accepted, except that he was a plausible rogue who made one believe in him because he seemed to believe in himself. He gave me his note for the money; and when the time was up I put the bailiffs in again, and to him he had to pay up in full or clear out of the house, or let me fully into the secret of his cipher, that I might understand for myself if it was worth doing anything with. Surely nothing could have been more reasonable, could it?"

"Nothing," agreed Hugh drily; "but what was the cipher supposed to be about?"

"And what do you think the fool did the moment the bailiffs appeared?" inquired Mr. Hetherington, appearing not to have heard this last question of Hugh's.

"I haven't the least idea," said Hugh. "What?"

"Cut his throat," said Hetherington disgustedly. "I had gone down myself to try to persuade him to be reasonable, and there he was in a heap in a corner, and his little girl sitting crying near by—ugh! horrid! I dreamed of it several times afterwards. One meets these obstinate, wrong-headed people sometimes, and one can seldom do much good with them."

"What did you do, then?" asked Hugh.

"I was so disgusted that I told my agent to sell up everything. There was an extraordinary collection of furnaces, crucibles, tubes, and Lord knows what, but they all went for practically nothing. So I wrote the affair off as a bad debt, put the cipher away in my safe, and never thought of it again till I got this offer I told you about."

"Do you know who it was from?" asked Hugh.

"They refused to say," answered Mr. Hetherington: "proposed some arrangement of sending a messenger round with bank-notes, in return for which I was to hand him over the cipher. I was to know him because he was to be a negro."

"Well, anyhow," remarked Hugh, "the affair is settled for good now, if you have burnt the cipher."

"Ah, yes—that so," agreed Mr. Hetherington, leaning forward to stir up the smouldering ashes of the papers to a blaze.

"And what became of the little girl you mentioned?" asked Hugh.

Mr. Hetherington wrinkled his brow with an effort of thought.

(To be Continued)

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bole, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the imperial and Canadian parliaments tells us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the gulf between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Servia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilies to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Briton has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the quetsion of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one-third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treat, with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and democratic as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhomme" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen. were those only who had a family name, were born of free parents, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

In 1518 a battle was fought near Milan, in Italy, and so perfect was the armor of both armies that, although the conflict raged from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., no one on either side was either killed or wounded, though one man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

Especially to Women

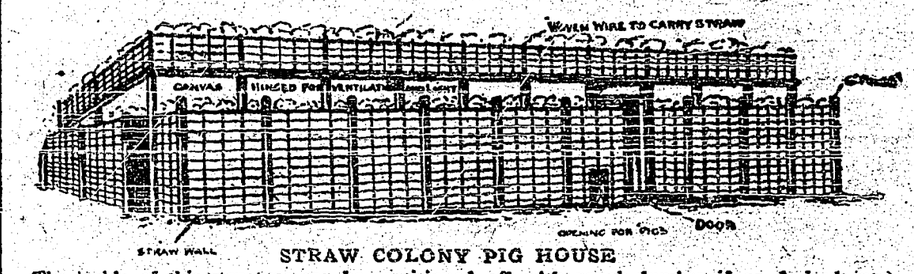
"Doctor, is lockjaw a painful affliction?"

"Unpleasantly so."—Exchange.

Cheap Straw Stables

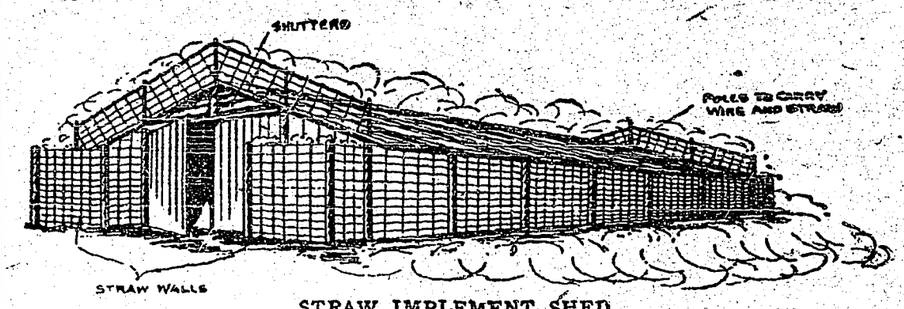
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



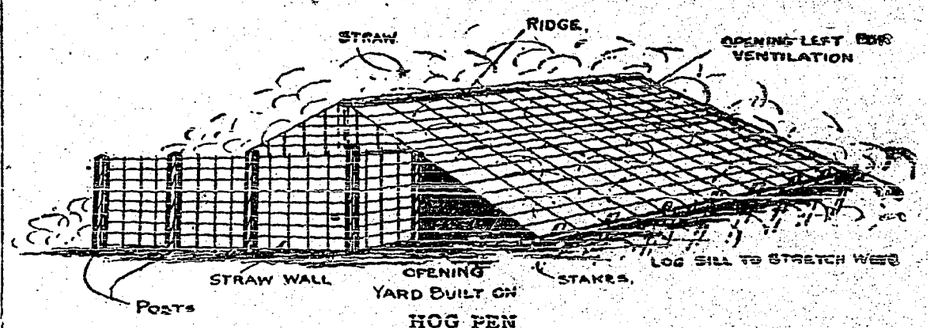
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



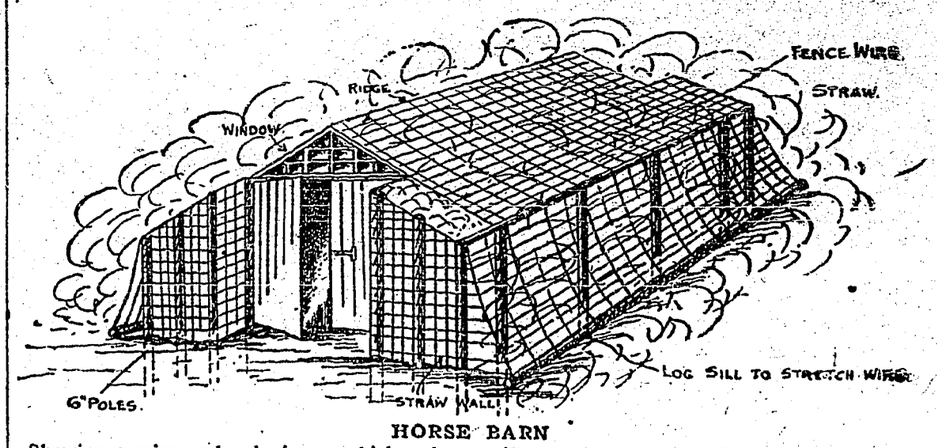
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea.

During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchalance of the merry men he commanded, cried out: "Where's the cat, boys?"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in search of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, batallions, batteries and companies.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a private soldier. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he likes soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruit is in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

CLARK'S PLUM PUDDING

Ready to serve after heating—unsurpassed for quality and flavour. Don't waste your time in preparation. —Buy "Clark's".

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2. No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. DOUCHER CO. 26 SHERMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

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PATENTS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

An Uncomfortable Night

Recently a resident of an inland town in the United States went on a trip that included an all-night voyage on a steamboat. Accompanying him was a nephew more accustomed to the ways of travel.

"Well, uncle," asked the nephew, meeting the old man on deck the following morning, "did you have a good night?"

"Can't say that I did," answered uncle wearily. "When I went to my room, I seen that card which tells ye how to put on a life preserver, and after that I didn't git much rest."

"I don't get you, uncle," wonderingly returned the young man. "What had that to do with it?"

"Everything,' answered the uncle. "I couldn't sleep with the derned thing on."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

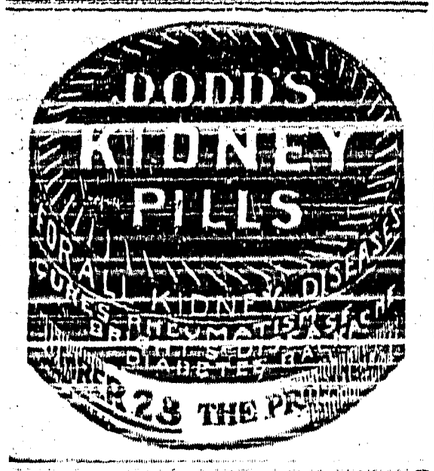
Dad—The kind of wedding you want, my child, would cost $2,000.

Daughter—Then what is to be done, papa?

Dad—You will have to be married without my consent.—Boston Transcript.

"I hear that Brown has failed," said Jones. "I thought he made nothing but gilt-edged investments."

"He did," replied Smith—"but they turned out to be gold bricks."



Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Batesson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Batesson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years theis theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now knew the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—fer makkin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Piux IX., minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrive succession.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents of German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country's enemies.

A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order-in council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Precocious Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
NONE SO EASY

SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porters and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-storey office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean, but his request has been refused.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special to the London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked:

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin' to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near thot place."

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why dont you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?"

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

Ship Your Grain To LEITCH BROS. FLOUR MILLS

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances. Write for folder as to our methods and weekly market letter.

240½ GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

NEWSBOY HALTED BY THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists. That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United Sttes, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—"A Naval Officer" in the New York Independent.

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

A valuable collection worth $20,000,000 has been bequeathed to the Louvre by Baron Schlichting, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Paris, who died recently. It comprises pictures, bronzes, objects d'art and furniture. Among the pictures are some of the finest known examples of Rubens, Boucher, Fragonard, Nattier and Wattteau.

"Before we were married you called me an angel."

"I knew it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.

TWO YEARS OF TORTURE FROM STOMACH TROUBLE

Cured by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

There are two ways usually adopted in trying to cure indigestion or stomach trouble—one the wrong way by using purgatives and the other drugs which only act locally and which in the long run causes more distress by weakening the whole system. The other way and the right way is the Dr. Williams' manner of treatment—that is to nourish and build up that stomach by supplying plenty of new, rich, red blood. Give the stomach this much needed supply of new blood and distress will disappear and stay banished forever. The new blood strengthens the nerves of the stomach and gives it the necessary power to digest food. Thousands bear witness to the value of the Dr. Williams' treatment through the blood. Among them is the Rev. P. D. Nowlan, of Summerville, N.S., who says: "I certainly have great reason to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they were the means of saving my life. Till I reached the age of thirty I never knew what pain or sickness meant, but after that my stomach failed me and food of any kind caused untold distress. I became constipated and was forced to use injections daily. This went on for about two years; I grew weaker and weaker; my weight fell off from 185 to 125 pounds; I had a hacking cough and appeared to be going into a decline. All this time I was being treated by the best of doctors but without the least benefit. Night after night I could get no sleep the pain and agony was so severe. On consultation the doctors decided I was suffering from cancer of the stomach and advised an operation as a means of saving my life. This I refused to undergo and began to look forward to an early death. Just then a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had no faith in any medicine and at first refused, but my friend was so persistent that finally I gave in and purchased half a dozen boxes. By the time these were gone I felt much stronger and the distress was not so severe. I continued their use and each succeeding box wrought a marked improvement in my condition till by the time I had taken a dozen boxes every pain and ache had left me; my strength increased; my weight was back where it was before I was ill; I had a good appetite and was completely cured. In the years that have elapsed since I used the Pills not a twinge of the trouble has returned. To me Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine on earth and I never lose an opportunity in recommending them to other sufferers, for I feel that were it not for their use I would have been in my grave long ago."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Rev. Mr. Nowlan they have done for thousands of others and will do for you if ailing. They not only cure cases of stomach trouble, but rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart palpitation, St. Vitus dance and all other troubles that have their origin in a bad condition of the blood and nerves. The Pills are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The Reason Why

Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c., 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

Are Eyes Tools Good for All Eyes that Need Care

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We are Introducing
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American Cashmere
American Cotton Lis
HOSIERY

They have stood the test. Give real footwear comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months with, out holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal notes, to cover advertising and shipping charges we will send postpaid, with written guarantee, backed by a five-million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value
American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value
American Cashmere Hosiery
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value
American Cotton-Lisle Hosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gents' hosiery is desired.
DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is elected.

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Local and Personal

Don't miss Jackson's advt., Page 4.

R. J. Long returned Saturday from an official visit at Kimberley.

Mrs. Spence of Kootenay Lake is here this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Baimbridge.

T. Bundy, who has been relieving at Crows Nest for the past month, returned to Creston on Saturday.

YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE—Twenty young Yorkshire Pigs, 8 to 10 weeks old, $3 to $4 each.—P. G. EBBUTT, Creston.

Campbell Dow, who has spent the past three weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dow, returned to Revelstoke on Saturday.

At the Red Cross Auxiliary tea at Mrs. Geo. Johnson's on Tuerday afternoon materials will be supplied those who wish to take home work.

The Presbyterians had a very successful bee on Friday afternoon last on the new drive shed at the church, which will be finished in a few days.

The Presbyterian Literary and Debating Society will resume its meetings, the first for 1915 being announced for Thursday, January 28th at 8 o'clock.

Some of our Old Country friends only received their yuletide remembrances from the old land on Friday last, when three sacks of belated Christmas mail reached Creston.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellock of Cranbrook spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilds. Mr. Kellock is a British army reservist and is holding himself in readiness for a re-call to the colors any day.

Entertainment promoters are reminded that the evening of February 5th is booked for a concert to be given by the men of Creston Methodist church—and something worth while is promised.

Crestonites will hear with regret of the death of Miss Jane Johnson, at one time a teacher on the Creston school staff, which occurred early in January. The remains were interred in Vernon, B.C.

John Baines is home from Cranbrook hospital where he is having a broken leg attended to. He returns shortly to have the plaster cast removed and friends are hoping to see him around soon as spry as ever.

At the annual meeting last week the Creston-Erickson Rifle Association awarded the Dominion Plate trophy to E. Botterill, who made the highest score on the three holiday shoots—Dominion Day, Labor Day and Thanksgiving.

The total amount raised for the patriotic fund by the Farmers and Women's Institute has reached $1,350. Creston Institute with a donation of $50 was the twelfth highest, Crawford Bay leads the list with $202 and Penticton is lowest with $8.

Approximately 100 tons of genuine "made in Creston" ice will be harvested this season. The two hotels, P. Burns and the City Bakery are storing about ten tons each, and one of our ranchers alone, J. T. Arrawsmith, will put up thirty tons.

The limit for light passenger traffic westbound was recorded on Tuesday when there was only one person aboard going through to Nelson. Things were better on Wednesday when nine prisoners of war—Austrians—were on, bound for Vernon. They were from Fernie, Elko and Cranbrook.

About a dozen of the young friends of Marion Ash royally celebrated her eighth anniversary at a birthday party at the home of Miss Gibbs on Thursday evening last. There were games, songs, stories, etc. and a supper—and a very large time is reported by all the youngsters present.

T. M. Edmondson was the victim of what might easily have been a fatal accident on Friday afternoon. While at work around his windmill, and in the act of carrying a long length of iron pipe a section of the pipe fell, striking him on the right side of the face just below the eye opening a deep wound the size of a half dollar. To still further aggrevate matters Mrs. Edmondson was out calling, but fortunately Mr. Payne happened to have occasion to call at the Edmondson home not long after the mishap, and after rendering first aid immediately called Dr. Henderson, who dressed the wound. The doctor accompanied Mr. Edmondson to Cranbrook hospital on Saturday from which institution he returned early in the week and is making satisfactory recovery.

Mrs. S. Evans was a week-end visitor with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Stark.

BIRTH—In Creston, on January 14, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Baimbridge, a son.

E. V. Wakefield of Crawford Bay was calling on Creston friends, Tuesday.

S. E. Bradley was a visitor at Cranbrook on Thursday last, returning on Friday.

WANTED TO BORROW $1,500 at 15 per cent. interest—ASHLEY COOPER, Wynndel, B.C.

Mrs. Leslie McInnis spent a few days in Canyon City last week, the guest of Major and Mrs. Burritt.

The B.C. legislature opened for the 1915 session yesterday. It will be a short one—not over four weeks.

H. F. Weber has taken the Sam Hatfield ranch for this year, and has already finished pruning the fine, large orchard.

A. D. Robarge, a former Crestonite, and onetime bandmaster, who left here at midsummer for Nelson, is now located at Willow Point, B.C.

Henry Parker, who has rented the Huble ranch for 1915, is at work erecting quite a large log house. He will go in for hogs extensively this year.

Latest information re the Third Contingent is to the effect that the Creston recruits will have their choice of Cranbrook or Fernie as a mobilization center.

All danger of shortage of mill feed is now entirely removed. The Mercantile Co. is unloading a car of it this week—the third carload to reach Creston in less than two weeks.

Stocks & Jackson probably hold the record for the biggest pig killing ever done in the valley. On Tuesday they slaughtered a porker that tipped the beam at better than 500 pounds when dressed.

Alice Siding Social Club hard times dance tonight at Scotty Todd's ranch home will attract quite a number from town. T. Medford is master of ceremonies for the affair. Prizes will be awarded.

We were in error last issue in stating P. W. B. Foote, with the First Canadian Contingent, had been promoted to sergeant rank. He was given his commission as lieutenant, not sergeant as reported.

The sympathy of her many friends is extended Mrs. J. B. Moran who this week received the bad news that her mother, Mrs. Parmee, had passed away at the family home at Pittsburg, Pa. Deceased was in her fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. R. M. Reid was hostess at a small progressive whist on Friday night, four tables playing, and the honors falling to Mrs. J. W. Dow and Dr. Henderson. Refreshments were also served and the evening much enjoyed by all the guests.

The Creston-Erickson Rifle Association announce a whist drive and dance for Easter Monday evening, April 5th. Messrs. T. Crawford, J. Hayden, Dodd and Cartwright have been appointed a special committee to complete arrangements for the event.

The Presbyterians showed their appreciation of the services of their organists in tangible fashion at the congregational social on Tuesday night, Mrs. Lidgate being presented with a silk umbrella and Mr. McBean with a pair of monogramed gold cuff links.

It would be well for children taking outdoor exercise to refrain from any manoeuvers around the logs piled next the Kootenay garage. While every care has been taken to pile them up so as to prevent any possible mishap parents will do well to warn the youngsters not to monkey round the woodpiles.

The Red Cross Auxiliary acknowledges with thanks one pair of wristlets and one dozen handkerchiefs from Miss Eva Holmes and four cholera belts, one pair of cuffs from Mrs. McMurtrie and a supply of wool from Mr. Ash. The depot will be open every Wednesday from 3 to 4.30 p.m. to receive and give out work.

Geo. Huscroft, road foreman, with a gang of men and teams, has been busy for the past ten days building a heavy dyke of rock and brush on the south side of Goat River, commencing at the south end of the Great Northern bridge, thence underneath the government bridge, and then west to the line of the road. The old dyke of logs, built years ago, has been taken out. The change will widen the channel and give the high water a straight outlet through the new channel heretofore had had jut below the bridge.

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